

"HAVE YOU HERD?"



University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service



September issue of the Owen County Agriculture & Natural Resource Newsletter



Harvest time is here! Barns are beginning to fill up with tobacco, grain crops are quickly drying down, and cattle producers are beginning to think about weaning the spring calf crop and preparing for the fall crop. I hear the school year off to a good start. Through all of life's hecticness, I would like to encourage you to get out and enjoy the fall canopy before it slips by! In this issue you will find several local and regional opportunities for educational classes. If you got approved for the cost-share program in the spring, remember your receipts and paper work are due in December. If you have any questions regarding cost share, please contact Gayla Lewis at gayla.lewis@ymail.com

Forage Establishment – The best ways to get to do it over!

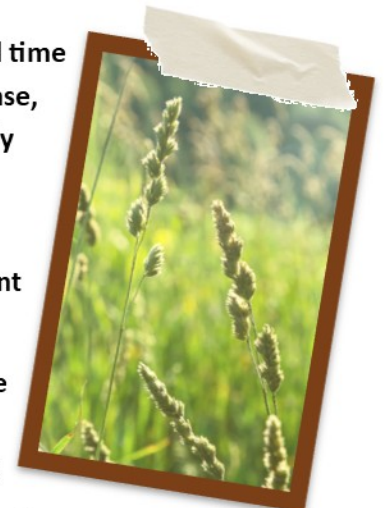
Have you ever heard the saying "You never have time to do it right, but you always find time to do it over". My father said it to me often. You can imagine the context. In (my) defense, it is human nature to be in a hurry and to skip steps that seem to be less than absolutely necessary. Few processes on the farm provide as much temptation for this 'skip a step' thinking as forage establishment.

With a tip of the hat to my dad, here are my top ways to get to 'do' forage establishment over. I have made every mistake below, so consider this autobiographical.

Assume the last user left it set right for you. For rental equipment, it is better to assume that the settings are completely wrong. One county went so far as to stencil this warning in big block letters on the side of the drill, "NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTINGS"!

Don't check the tubes for blockages and sprouted old seed. Drills have multiple tubes and compartments that seem to just right for spider to build webs and for leftover seed to sprout. Make sure all passages are clear before seeding.

Don't read the manual (for the seeder). From spinner seeders to expensive no-till drills to cultipacker-type seeders, all can be successful when operated correctly. Improperly set equipment is one of the most common causes of doing it over.



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Don't check the seed depth and placement. News flash – most forage crops have small seeds. Small seeds need shallow placement. Most forages should be no deeper than 1/4 to 1/2 inch. Forage seeds benefit from being pressed into the soil as with a cultipacker or packer wheel, or at least some type of drag.

Ignore weeds. The most successful seedings are where weed problems are addressed before and after seeding. Some weeds, like johnsongrass are such problem weeds that may take a multi-year approach to clean up a field, especially if it is going back into a grass. Preventing seed production of toxic tall fescue is critical for establishment of endophyte-free or novel tall fescues. New seedings are especially vulnerable to weed competition after seeding when seedlings are newly emerged and not fully established.



Not addressing fertility needs. Soil fertility is one variable you completely control, so get a soil test and apply the critical amendments. Your extension agent can help you interpret a soil test report and develop a fertilizer strategy.

Ignoring the calendar. Hitting the right calendar window for seeding is complicated. There are generally accepted windows for seeding grasses and legumes but year to year variation in weather, access to equipment and frankly just available time can be factors making you consider planting outside the optimum dates. Seeding outside of the recommended dates means you

are choosing the greater risk of seeding failure with the 100% chance of failure if you don't seed at all. Late summer/early fall is the best time to seed cool season grasses, but ideally legumes should be added later (like a frost seeding in February). Grasses like tall fescue and orchardgrass require 7 to 10 days of moist conditions to emerge. Legumes germinate and emerge faster than grasses and are more competitive for light. Legumes have taproots which give them an advantage over grasses when moisture is limiting. Legumes are more tolerant of drier and warmer conditions after emergence than the fibrous-rooted cool season grasses. So spring seedings favor legumes, but they can be seeded in the fall if seeding by early Sept. The cooler, and typically wetter conditions of fall are the best for cool season grass establishment. Legumes drilled into a firm, moist seedbed can emerge in two to three days.

Using cheap seed. Uncertified or common seed is never worth the risk when seeding a perennial forage crop. Do your homework on what is available from your preferred vendor and check those products against the extensive test data available from UK Forages web site (<https://forages.ca.uky.edu> or just google UKY Forage Varieties). Blends or mixes can be good buys, but only if the tag confirms you are getting proven varieties.

Careful attention to these forage establishment principles will greatly lower your risk of getting to 'do it over.'

~ Jimmy Henning for Farmers Pride



September 7: KDF Morgan County Nursery, Pesky Plants

September 14: Arboretum Woods, Fire Home Prevention

September 21: Native American Natural Resources, Cedar Harvest Workshop, Eastern KY Flooding

September 28: UK Forestry Degree, Wildlife Sounds, Forestry Basics

For "From The Woods" Zoom Link Email: rdwill5@uky.edu

CHAOS TO CONTENTMENT, THE MAKING OF A GARDEN



Our 100th Episode, with Allan Armitage!

Visit kentuckyhortnews.com

Horticulture Webinar Wednesdays

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

"Dr. Allan Armitage is a well known writer, speaker, and horticulturist. He has worked with gardeners, landscapers, growers and retailers in the North and South, and travels the world sharing his passion for plants. He has been presented with almost every prestigious award for his writing and work in the world of horticulture."

www.allanarmitage.net

SEPTEMBER 7, 2022
12:30 PM ET / 11:30 AM CT

Register at this link:
<https://tinyurl.com/22septHWW>

*A DISCOUNT CODE TO DR. ARMITAGE'S BOOKS WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO REGISTER AND ATTEND THIS WEEKS WEBINAR.

Horticulture Webinar Wednesdays

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

SEPTEMBER 14, 2022
12:30 PM ET / 11:30 AM CT

GARDEN COVER CROPS

Register at this link:
<https://tinyurl.com/22septHWW>

Visit kentuckyhortnews.com



Horticulture Webinar Wednesdays

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

SEPTEMBER 21, 2022
12:30 PM ET / 11:30 AM CT

DIGGING & STORING DAHLIAS

Register at this link:
<https://tinyurl.com/22septHWW>

Visit kentuckyhortnews.com



Horticulture Webinar Wednesdays

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

SEPTEMBER 28, 2022
12:30 PM ET / 11:30 AM CT

ALL ABOUT BLUEBIRDS

Register at this link:
<https://tinyurl.com/22septHWW>

Visit kentuckyhortnews.com



OWEN
COUNTY
CATTLEMEN'S
ASSOCIATION

Sept. 22nd 6:30pm

at Owen County Extension Office

Sponsored by:



Oct. 27nd 6:30pm

at Eden Shale Farm
(Private Farm Tour For
Cattlemen Members)

For reminders text @dhcde2d to 81010

JOIN US AT EDEN SHALE FARM

FALL TOUR October 15th

Tour begins at 10AM EST. Please call the KCA office at (859) 278-0899
or email kbn@kycattle.org to reserve your spot for lunch.
Reservations are capped at 100 participants per date.



245 Eden Shale Road
Owenton KY 40359

EDEN SHALE FARM



As September approaches, beekeepers want to be aware that their hives are producing the bees that will become the "winter cluster." Ideally, beekeepers will have applied varroa mite treatments to control the deadly mite and the viruses that it can vector. But it is still not too late to get a Varroa mite treatment done. The winter cluster needs to be as free of Varroa mite wounds as possible prior to the shorter days, decrease in nutrition, and cooler temperatures.

Fencing School

SEPTEMBER 24TH 8:30-2

(OR WHEN EVER FINISHED, (WEATHER DEPENDENT))

WE WILL MEET AT DALLASBURG
BAPTIST FOR THE CLASSROOM PORTION
AND THEN GO TO A FARM DOWN THE
ROAD FOR THE HANDS ON COMPONENT
MUST RSVP 502-484-5703

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



How To Build A Fence - Different Types Of Fencing - Fence Laws - Quick Fixes

Beef Bash 2022

Recovering and Rebuilding from a natural disaster

Date: Thursday October 20th, 2022

Time: Registration 8:30 AM CT
Program starts at 9 AM CT

Location: The beef unit at the University of Kentucky Research and Education Center.

348 University Dr
Princeton, KY 42445

*Signs will be posted to the beef unit



MAKE PLANS TO JOIN US!

Commercial exhibitors

Educational exhibits and demonstrations

University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture Food & Environment personnel and administrators

No cost to attend
Lunch available to purchase



Space Limited
Sign up
Today

502-484-5703

CHUTE SIDE BQCA
CERTIFICATION

OCTOBER 27TH
4:30pm

Eden Shale Farm
245 Eden Shale Rd.
Owenton, KY 40359

Class Cost \$10
Check or prepay



Online BQCA Option

<http://www.kybeefnetwork.com/>

Email certificate of completion to kebo233@uky.edu






Turf Care Calendar for Cool-Season Lawns in Kentucky

Gregg C. Munshaw, Plant and Soil Sciences

Management Practice	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Aerify ¹												
Lime ²												
Mow ³												
Mower maintenance ⁴												
Nitrogen fertilization ⁵												
PRE-herbicides for annual grassy weeds ⁶												
POST-herbicides for annual grassy weeds ⁷												
POST-herbicides for broadleaf weeds ⁷												
Seeding for renovation or initial establishment ⁸												
Sodding ⁹												
Curative white grub control ¹⁰												
Preventive white grub control ¹⁰												

Note: Cool-season lawns include Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, fine fescues, and perennial ryegrass.

 Best time to perform activity
 Second-best time to perform activity
 Do not perform activity



OVEN BAKED FROG LEGS

Directions:

In a covered container, soak frog legs in buttermilk for 3 hours or overnight in the refrigerator. Preheat oven to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. Mix cornmeal, flour, garlic powder, and pepper in a plastic bag. Use tongs to remove frog legs from buttermilk. Place one or two at a time in bag with cornmeal mixture to coat. Place frog legs in a greased 13x9 baking dish; sprinkle with salt. Drizzle lightly with melted butter. Cover tightly with aluminum foil and bake 30 minutes, ensure thermometer inserted into the meatiest part of the leg reaches 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove foil after 20 minutes to allow frog legs to brown.

INGREDIENTS:

1 POUND FROG LEGS, CLEANED
 BUTTERMILK, TO COVER
 ½ CUP CORNMEAL
 ½ CUP ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR
 ½ TEASPOON GARLIC POWDER
 ½ TEASPOON PEPPER
 ¼ TEASPOON SALT
 ¼ CUP MELTED BUTTER

Nutrition facts per serving: 280 calories; 12g total fat; 7g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 90mg cholesterol; 330mg sodium; 22g carbohydrate; 2g fiber; 0g sugars; 21g protein; 0% Daily Value of Vitamin D; 2% Daily Value of Calcium; 15% Daily Value of Iron; 8% Daily value of Potassium

To file a complaint of discrimination, contact Tim West, UK College of Agriculture, 859-257-3879; Terry Allen or Patty Bender, UK Office of Institutional Equity and Equal Opportunity; or the USDA, Director of Civil Rights, Room 326-W Whitten Bld., 14th & Independence Ave, SW, Washington DC 20250-9410 (202-720-5964)



To Do...

Keep watering and fertilizing annuals, they can give you terrific color until frost.

Don't trim trees and shrubs now, wait until the plants go completely dormant. You can trim evergreens in December if you want greenery for the holidays. It is best to trim trees and shrubs in February. Unless they bloom in the spring and then you wait and prune just after they finish blooming.

Remove and destroy all old vegetable plants. These plants harbor insect and disease that will be ready to infest your garden next year. If you compost this material make sure that your pile gets hot enough to destroy these organisms.

If you aren't sure your pile is hot enough make a separate pile for vegetable plants and don't put this compost back in the vegetable garden.

Plant newly purchased trees now but keep them well watered. September planted trees have a chance to root in well before cold temperatures.

Don't prune trees and shrubs now.

Check spruce and arborvitae for spider mites. Place a white sheet of paper under some of the branches and tap it. If you have an infestation you will be able to see the little creatures on the paper.

Spray spider mites with Kelthane, insecticidal soap, or horticultural oil. Don't apply the soaps or oils to blue spruce, etc., it will take the blue off.

Remove and destroy all "mummies" from fruit crops. Mummies are dead dried fruit that doesn't fall from the tree. This material acts as a reservoir for next years pests.

Do soil test on area you plan to plant fruit crops such as blueberries and strawberries next year. It takes 3 to 6 months for lime or sulphur to activate.

Control fruit flies that have been entering your house on the increased fruits and vegetable you have been bringing in lately by simply sucking them up with the vacuum.

Make a fruit fly trap by mixing a quarter cup of apple cider vinegar with a quarter cup water and one drop of dish liquid. The flies are drawn to the vinegar and will land on the surface of the water, without the soap they can stand on water but the soap breaks the tension and they drown!

Take a soil test of your lawn before you spot seed or renovate.

Don't fertilize existing lawns now, wait until late October, November, or December.

Keep newly seeded lawns or areas well watered until it is well established and has had a couple mowings.

Don't apply weed killers to newly seeded or sodded areas.

September is a good time to divide and plant perennials. Its still warm enough for growth to occur without too much stress and it gives them time to root in before winter.

Go ahead and soil test your flower beds most flowers prefer pH between 5.5 and 6.5. Now is a good time to correct any pH problems where the plants will be ready to grow come spring.

Don't apply Nitrogen to perennials in the fall this includes September.

Plant Garlic bulbs now for harvest next July. Be sure to plant the root or fat end down.

Its not too late to sow spinach, radish, and mustard in the vegetable garden. You can also still plant transplants of lettuce and other cool season crops.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



**Wednesday
September 21st**

**8:30-9:30am
Before The Sale**



United
Producers, Inc.

**86 Bramblett Ln. Owenton
KY 40359
502-484-5703**

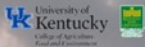
Topic: X100 Farm Management App

Cooperative Extension Service
Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Extension, Cooperative Extension, KY 40546



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



**Sept. 16th Topic:
Managing High
Fertilizer Costs**

United
Producers, Inc.

**86 Bramblett Ln,
Owenton KY 40359**

**5:30-6:30pm
Before The Sale
502-484-5703**

Cooperative Extension Service
Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

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EDEN SHALE FARM UPDATE

Sometimes I get feedback that the Eden Shale Farm is not realistic. If you read this article every month I see how you might formulate that opinion. With limited space to write I tend to highlight the positive and successful projects that we have been working on. However, if you have visited the farm you will quickly notice that this is a real operation with real challenges that we work to overcome every day. Let me give you a few examples of what has went wrong this past month.

Pinkeye, one of the more frustrating health issues cattle face on an annual basis. For the past four years we have been using a cultured vaccine that our vet created for our area, and we have had 100% success with no pinkeye issues at all. But this year has been another story. This summer we have treated at least half of all the cows and calves for pinkeye. It has gotten to the point that the herd doesn't want to come to the barn to be sorted and treated anymore. And I don't blame them, they are not the only ones tired of the process... (Picture 1)



Another recent project causing frustration was one of the water harvesting locations. This particular system has a 3,000 gallon tank that uses a solar panel and control box to pump water up to another 3,000 gallon tank that discharges directly into a tire water tank. We have been having electrical issues with the pump. First, it was not pumping water up to the secondary tank when it should. After fixing a short in the wiring, we came back to the system the next day and the pump had not shut off when the upper tank was full. Upon further inspection we found a different connection that was loose and there for not communicating with the control box. As of now everything is back together and functioning properly (fingers crossed).

Continuing with water issues, we had the Ritchie water trough in the bull barn start leaking. Upon further inspection the thermostat went bad and did not turn off the heating element, which managed to fall from its mount down onto the rubber inlet hose creating a leak. The heating element also unknowingly melted two wires apart and when Greg first reached into the wet mess to pull the heating element free he was shocked by the 110v water. We flipped the breaker and turned the water source off and this one is still on the list of things to fix before we wean calves next month.

Another pesky foe at the farm is the ground hog, and we seem to have our share of them too. They are around several of our buildings, but they created a bigger problem at our main working facility. We have a box scales in our alleyway right before the head chute. The groundhog burrowed under the scales and mounded up enough

dirt beneath it that the scales were not floating free and therefore would not weight properly. The barn barely had enough room to allow us to lift the scales about 6 inches with the tractor and rake the dirt and debris from underneath. After cleaning and resituating the scales back on the concrete pad they were weighing accurately again. In all, we cleaned a full tractor bucket worth of dirt from under them. I don't wish ill will on anybody, except groundhogs (and maybe wasps)! (Picture 2)



This month also had a couple of minor breakdowns. The bush hog lost a large bolt that holds the main deck to the running gear. Two pipe wrenches, an adjustable wrench, and one pry bar later we had it back up and running.

The Gator had to have some maintenance recently as well. After 13,000 miles of farm use it was in need of all new upper and lower ball joints. \$1,000 later it steers like new! (Picture 3)



As with any farm each new day will present challenges, but prioritize and address them one by one and before you know it, you have gotten a lot done.

NO-TILL ORGANIC MARKET GARDENING FARMSTEAD

Lawrenceburg, KY -- September 13, 2022, 1-4pm ET

Join us for a discussion of no-till market gardening at Rough Draft Farmstead where we can see the many different techniques and styles of no and low tillage production that can be implemented in our region. From cover cropping to mulching, living pathways and small-scale composting, Rough Draft Farmstead is an excellent place to get an in-depth look at all the options available to improve soil health on a production scale.



Scan to Sign up



Funding for this Field Day was made possible by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's (KDA) Office of Agricultural Marketing and Product Promotion through a Specialty Crop Block Grant.

(With Prior Approval kebo233@uky.edu)

FIELD TO FIELD RESOURCES FOR VETERANS

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2022 | 10 A.M.
HAROLD R. BENSON RESEARCH AND
DEMONSTRATION FARM

Have you served in the United States Military? Have you had trouble getting benefits? Are you interested in getting started with farming or gardening?

Kentucky State University is hosting an event for you to connect with more than 20 organizations who offer help and resources to you, including:

- Veterans Affairs
- DAV
- American Legion
- Kentucky Department of Agriculture
- FSA
- AgCredit

REGISTER NOW:

[HTTPS://BIT.LY/KYSUVETERANS](https://bit.ly/kysuveterans)

The event is free, but registration guarantees you a free ribeye sandwich for lunch.

Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities will be provided free of charge upon request. Language access services for limited English proficient individuals, will be provided free of charge upon request please contact David Peery at david.peery@kysu.edu no later than September 13, 2022.



THIS INSTITUTION IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER.

THIRD THURSDAY THING

National Pawpaw Day Celebration
September 15, 2022, at 10:00 AM EST



(With Prior Approval kebo233@uky.edu)

Join us in person at the Harold R. Benson
Research & Demonstration Farm or online!

1525 Mills Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601

[youtube.com/kysuag/live](https://www.youtube.com/kysuag/live)

Kentucky State University is an equal opportunity provider.

Kentucky Women in Agriculture Present

Rooted in
community

2022 Annual Conference

October 10-12

Owensboro Convention Center
Owensboro, Kentucky 42301

Visit <https://www.kywomeninag.com/annual-conference>
for more information



KENTUCKY HUNTING & TRAPPING SEASONS 2022-23

DEER	Early Season	Late Season
Archery	Sept. 3, 2022 - Jan. 16, 2023	
Youth/Senior Crossbow	Sept. 17, 2022 - Jan. 16, 2023	
Crossbow	Sept. 17, 2022 - Jan. 16, 2023	
Youth-only Gun	Oct. 8-9, 2022	
Muzzleloader	Oct. 15-16, 2022	Dec. 10-18, 2022
Modern Gun	Nov. 12-27, 2022	
Free Youth Weekend	Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 1, 2023	



Buy your licenses and permits online here!
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES
1-800-858-1549
fw.ky.gov

FALL TURKEY	Shotgun	Archery	Crossbow
	Oct. 22-28 and Dec. 3-9, 2022	Sept. 3, 2022 - Jan. 16, 2023	Oct. 1-16 and Nov. 12 - Dec. 31, 2022

QUOTA ELK	Bull (antlered)	Cow (antlerless)
Firearms	Week 1: Sept. 24-28, 2022 Week 2: Oct. 1-5, 2022	Week 1: Nov. 26-30, 2022 Week 2: Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 4, 2023
Archery/Crossbow (either sex)	Sept. 10-23 and Dec. 3-9, 2022	
Youth-only Quota (either sex)	All seasons as noted above	

SMALL GAME	Hunting	Trapping
Squirrel	Aug. 20 - Nov. 13 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023
Rabbit	Eastern Zone: Nov. 1-11 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023 Western Zone: Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 10, 2023	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 10, 2023
Quail	Eastern Zone: Nov. 1-11 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023 Western Zone: Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 10, 2023	No trapping
Grouse	Nov. 1-11 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	
Falconry	Sept. 1, 2022 - March 30, 2023	
Free Youth Hunting & Trapping Week	Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 6, 2023	

FURBEARERS	Hunting	Trapping
Raccoon & Opossum	Oct. 1, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023, day or night (exceptions apply)	
Coyote	Year-round, day or night (exceptions apply)	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023
Bobcat	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	
River Otter, Muskrat, Mink, Beaver, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Weasel & Striped Skunk	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	
Free Youth Hunting & Trapping Week	Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 6, 2023	

BEAR	Zones: Check online at fw.ky.gov for current zone designations
Chase-Only	June 1 - Aug. 31 and Sept. 9-30, 2022
Hunt with Dogs	Late October; check fw.ky.gov for current season dates
Archery/Crossbow	Late October; check fw.ky.gov for current season dates
Firearm	Mid-December; check fw.ky.gov for current season dates

NOTE: Seasons on Wildlife Management Areas and other public hunting lands not managed by Kentucky Fish & Wildlife may be different from those above. Go online to fw.ky.gov for details.

SMALL RUMINANT PARASITOLOGY CLINIC

REGISTER NOW: <https://bit.ly/3IV4Zgk>

- Registration is limited to 20 participants.
- Registration is \$50 per household.
- Participants will receive fecal flotation and fecal egg count starter kits. The kits will include all things needed except the microscope to do these tests.

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS:

- Sept. 19: Parasitology 101
- Oct. 3: Dewormers and Treatment Strategies
- Oct. 17: Rotational Grazing for Parasite Prevention

IN-PERSON WORKSHOP: OCTOBER 21, 2022

Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm | 1525 Mills Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601
1 - 4:15 p.m. EST

- Q & A
- Body Condition Scoring and FAMACHA Presentation
- Fecal Flotation and Fecal Egg Count Presentation
- Hands-on Workshops for FAMACHA and Fecal Egg Counts



This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities will be provided free of charge upon request. Language access services for limited English proficient individuals will be provided free of charge upon request. Please contact Jerusha Lay at jerusha.lay@ky-su.edu. All requests should be made by October 10, 2022.

2022 KY ANNUAL PRODUCER CONFERENCE 10-22-22

\$30 per person; \$50 per couple
Kids 12 & under Free
ONLINE CONFERENCE - \$15

KSU Research Farm
1525 Mills Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601

REGISTRATION SIGN-UPS END OCTOBER 17th, 2022
• Renew Association Membership with Registration •



Keynote Speaker
Greg Brann,
GRAZING
SPECIALIST

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- Market Update
- Best Management Practices for Co-Grazing – Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- Forage Options for Rotational Grazing – Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- How to Use a Diagnostic Lab
- Minerals for Small Ruminants
- KGPA and KSWPA Association Annual Meetings

Registration 8:00 a.m. (EST) • Program starts at 9:00a.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION & REGISTRATION VISIT
www.kysheepandgoat.org/annual-producer-conference

FOR SPONSORSHIP INFORMATION
www.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/ky-annual-producer-sponsor



DOOR PRIZES & NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES



Frost & Forages

Crazy enough, fall is around the corner, and that means we need to watch for is potential frosts. The National Weather Service for Louisville, KY states that the average first fall frost is around the end of October, but a frost can come at any time.

After a light frost, certain forages and plants can bring the threat of prussic acid (cyanide) poisoning to livestock. Plants such as sorghum, sudangrass, sorghumsudan hybrids, johnsongrass, wild cherry, and others can contain cyanideproducing compounds. Prussic acid poisoning causes rapid death in livestock, and livestock can show signs of prussic acid poisoning just 15 minutes after starting to graze the plants after a light frost. Other signs of toxicity include fast breathing, anxiety, trembling, downed animals, convulsions, bright red blood, and frothing at the mouth. Prussic acid poisoning is very similar to nitrate poisoning, but animals with prussic acid poisoning have bright red blood, whereas animals poisoned with nitrates have dark, chocolatecolored blood. If you see these signs, call a veterinarian immediately because prussic acid poisoning can kill livestock extremely quickly

After a light freeze or you suspect prussic acid, do not graze wilted plants, twisted plants or plants with young tillers for around two weeks. However, plants susceptible to producing prussic acid can be chopped, ensiled or baled, but wait at least 68 weeks to feed it to your livestock. For reassurance analyze your suspect forages before feeding by using a cyanide field test kit or have samples tested by a certified lab. The University of Kentucky Veterinarian Diagnostic Lab can test forages for prussic acids, and cyantesmo test strips are available to do a quick field test for prussic acid.

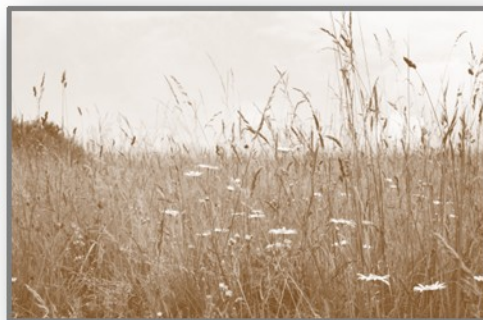
If you have these plants in your pastures, just keep a watchful eye and anticipate if a frost is coming. Forages such as sorghumsudan hybrids and sudangrasses provide excellent forages, but just make sure to keep your livestock away from them after a light frost. Finally, remember to contact your veterinarian immediately if you suspect prussic acid poisoning in your animals. For further questions, please contact the Owen County Extension Office at 502-484-5703

STOCKPILING TALL FESCUE

Every day spent grazing can mean money saved. Using stockpiled forages is a great way to extend the grazing season and reduce the use of stored feed in the fall and winter months. Stockpiling is allowing vegetative growth to accumulate to be used at a later time. Using stockpiled forages can maximize utilization of pastures. Other benefits may include decreased labor, equipment use, and possibly reduce overall cost. Cost of buying hay and feed is usually the main expense for livestock producers. If hay is cut on-farm, equipment and labor costs need to be taken into consideration. Stockpiled forages can often be better quality feed than hay. It is possible to use most grass species as stockpiled forages but tall fescue is typically used in Kentucky.

Tall fescue is an ideal grass to use for stockpiling. This high yielding, cool-season grass retains its quality and digestibility into late fall and early winter. Damaging frosts significantly reduce forage quality in grasses and legumes. This damage is less severe in tall fescue because of its protective waxy layer. Therefore, forage quality remains high. Protein content and digestibility decline at a slow rate in comparison to other forages. Higher amounts of crude protein and total digestible nutrients are maintained in stockpiled fescue versus fescue hay. Stockpiled fescue can be grazed to the ground with little effect on spring regrowth which allows for maximum utilization. Grazing this high quality forage is ideal for animals requiring high nutrient diets. When grazing fescue in the fall or winter the threat of fescue toxicity is reduced. Novel endophyte infected fescue or endophyte free varieties can be used to reduce these problems year-round.

Stockpiling should begin in early to mid-August. At this time, fescue should be grazed or cut down to 3 to 4 inches to allow for new growth. Cattle should be removed from the paddock to allow optimal regrowth time and maximum growth. Fertilizer should be applied in early August. It is best to use a soil test to determine the accurate amount of fertilizer needed in an area. 40 to 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre has proven to be optimal for stockpiling fescue. It is important to take current prices and individual situations into consideration when deciding if this practice will be cost-effective.



For stockpiling forages to be profitable, it is important to use the best management practices when it comes time to utilize them. It is best to start grazing stockpiled fescue in November or December. This allows for maximum growth prior to grazing and minimal quality loss. If other forages are being stockpiled, it is best to graze those fields first. Stockpiled fields should be grazed at high stocking densities to maximize forage utilization and reduce trampling and waste. Using a strip grazing method is an ideal way to graze these fields. Hay should always be kept on hand during the winter months to be prepared for adverse weather conditions such as snow or ice cover which might limit access to the stockpiled feed.

Using stockpiled forages can have many benefits and using tall fescue can increase these benefits. The use for stored feed is reduced and the stockpiled fescue can be used as a high quality feed. It can also reduce feeding labor and in many situations can save producers money. It is important to use the best management practices in order to make this practice profitable. It is essential to look at all aspects of an specific operation and to consider current prices before deciding that using this practice is best suited for a farm.



European Starling

Sturnus vulgaris

YEAR-ROUND

Size: 7½" (19 cm)

Male: Glittering, iridescent purplish black in spring and summer; duller and speckled with white in fall and winter. Long, pointed, yellow bill in spring; gray in fall. Pointed wings. Short tail.

Female: same as male

Juvenile: similar to adults, with grayish-brown plumage and a streaked chest

Nest: cavity; male and female line cavity; 2 broods per year

Eggs: 4-6; bluish with brown markings

Incubation: 12-14 days; female and male incubate

Fledging: 18-20 days; female and male feed the young

Migration: non-migrator to partial migrator; some will move to southern states

Food: insects, seeds, fruit; visits seed or suet feeders

Compare: The Common Grackle (p. 33) has a long tail. The male Brown-headed Cowbird (p. 27) has a brown head. Look for the shiny, dark feathers to help identify the European Starling.

Stan's Notes: A great songster, it is also able to mimic the songs of up to 20 bird species and imitates sounds, including the human voice. Jaws are more powerful when opening than when closing, enabling the bird to pry open crevices to find insects. Often displaces woodpeckers, chickadees and other cavity-nesting birds. Large families gather with blackbirds in the fall. Not a native bird; 100 starlings were introduced to New York City in 1890-91 from Europe. Bill changes color in spring and fall.



winter



breeding

Source: SKU: 9781647552978

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Electric 4 to 8 comb, honey extractor.

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Available for 2 weeks



Soil probe

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Battery Powered Fence Staple Gun

Available for 1 week.

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September 2022

Almanac Signs
 Head & Face ♀ Reins ♄
 Neck ♂ Secrets ♍
 Arms ♀ Thighs ♎
 Breast ♀
 Heart ♀
 Bowels ♀

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>Black= Extension Events Blue= Community Events Green= Almanac planting suggestions (not Extension Education Based) Orange= Almanac signs (not Extension Education Based)</p>			<p>1 Full Moon 2 Third Moon 3 New Moon</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Beginner Beekeeping School 6:30-8:30 PM 1117 Frankfort Rd. Shelbyville, KY 40065</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Horticulture Webinar: Our 100th Episode, with Allan Armitage! 12:30pm Beginner Beekeeping School 6:30-8:30 PM 1117 Frankfort Rd. Shelbyville, KY 40065</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p> <p>Farmers Market 10am-1pm (behind Owen County Farm Bureau pavilion)</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Farmer Appreciation Day 10am-5PM Rocky Ridge Farm 8200 Cedar Creek Rd. Louisville, KY 40291</p>
<p>11</p> <p>Poor Time to Plant 11-12th</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Good Days to transplant and Plant root crops 13-14th</p> <p>From the Woods Today: Arboretum Woods, Fire Home Prevention Via ZOOM 11 AM Horticulture Webinar: Garden Cover Crops 12:30 PM</p>	<p>14</p> <p>From the Woods Today: Arboretum Woods, Fire Home Prevention Via ZOOM 11 AM Horticulture Webinar: Garden Cover Crops 12:30 PM</p>	<p>15</p> <p>Seeds planted now tend to rot in ground. Last day is a good harvest day. 15-17th</p> <p>Farmers Market 10am-1pm (behind Owen County Farm Bureau pavilion)</p> <p>Friday Farmer Fundamentals: Managing High Fertilizer Costs Stockyards~ 5:30-6:30 PM</p>	<p>16</p> <p>Farmers Market 10am-1pm (behind Owen County Farm Bureau pavilion)</p>	<p>17</p> <p>Sweet Owen Day 10-6pm Downtown Square</p>
<p>18</p> <p>Plant seedbeds and flower gardens. Good days for transplanting. Fine planting days for fall potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, beets, and other root crops 18-19th</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>20</p> <p>Resources for Veterans Seminar 10 AM Harold R. Benson Research & Demonstration Farm</p>	<p>21</p> <p>Horticulture Webinar: Digging & Storing Dahlias 12:30PM Brunch & Learn: X10D Farm Management App Stockyards~ 8:30-9:30 AM From the Woods Today: Native American Natural Resources, Cedar Harvest Work-</p>	<p>22</p> <p>OWEN COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION 6:30 PM Owen County Extension Office</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Farmers Market 10am-1pm (behind Owen County Farm Bureau pavilion)</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Fencing School 8:30-2PM Wheatley area</p>
<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27</p> <p>Start seedbeds. Excellent time for planting aboveground crops that can be planted now, including leafy vegetables which will do well. 27th-29th</p> <p>From the Woods Today: UK Forestry Degree, Wildlife Sounds, Forestry Basics Horticulture Webinar: All About Bluebirds 12:30 PM</p>	<p>28</p> <p>Start seedbeds. Excellent time for planting aboveground crops that can be planted now, including leafy vegetables which will do well. 27th-29th</p> <p>From the Woods Today: UK Forestry Degree, Wildlife Sounds, Forestry Basics Horticulture Webinar: All About Bluebirds 12:30 PM</p>	<p>29</p> <p>From the Woods Today: UK Forestry Degree, Wildlife Sounds, Forestry Basics Horticulture Webinar: All About Bluebirds 12:30 PM</p>	<p>30</p> <p>Farmers Market 10am-1pm (behind Owen County Farm Bureau pavilion)</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Monterey Fair 10am-11pm</p>



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College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

Cooperative Extension Service

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Kendal Bowman

County Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

**“DO NOT LET YOUR
DIFFICULTIES FILL YOU WITH
ANXIETY, AFTER ALL IT IS ONLY IN
THE DARKEST NIGHTS THAT
STARS SHINE MORE BRIGHTLY”**

-ALI IBN TALIB

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