USDA Reopens Application Period for Producers Recovering from Cattle Loss, Other Disasters

Release No. 0091.18

Media contact: Justin Fritscher, 202-720-5776

Signup Begins June 4 for Livestock Indemnity Program and Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish

WASHINGTON, May 31, 2018 — The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will begin accepting disaster assistance program applications on June 4 from agricultural producers who suffered livestock, honeybees, farm-raised fish and other losses due to natural disasters.

USDA’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) is reopening the application period for two disaster assistance programs in response to statutory changes made by Congress earlier this year.

“When disasters hit, help is as close as your USDA service center,” said Bill Northey, Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation. “After any catastrophic event, an eligible producer can walk into any one of our local offices and apply for help.”

Beginning June 4, FSA will accept new applications for losses for calendar year 2017 or 2018 filed under the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) or Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP). Producers who already submitted applications and received decisions on their applications for these years do not need to file again, but they can reapply if they have additional losses or their application was disapproved because it was filed late.

Continued on Page 3
Mark Your Calendar

Forage Timely Tips

- Start hay harvest for quality forage.
- Seed warm season annuals for supplemental forage as needed.
- Seed warm season perennial grasses.
- Manage (clip, graze, make hay, etc.) to prevent seed-head formation on fescue and to control weeds as needed. Consider herbicide options.
- Rotate pastures as needed.

Franklin County Agriculture Development Council Seeks Nominations

The ADC is the local county committee that decides how and where the Franklin County Tobacco Settlement Funds are spent. This has predominately been towards CAIP cost share but can also be for local or state projects that meet KADF criteria.

Members are appointed from the Farm Service Agency, Conservation District and Extension. That six member board then elects three at large members, of which need to be comprised of a young farmer and minority.

The terms are for two years and generally the committee only meets a couple times a year. This year they are responsible for deciding how Franklin County’s $109,298.65 for 2018 is spent. If you or someone you know would like to help with this process and represent Extension please contact me, Keenan Bishop, at 695-9035 or kbishop@uky.edu.

2019 OAK Conference Call for Proposals and Sessions

The 2019 OAK conference has opened the call for proposals for an hour-long session for the 8th Annual OAK Conference on Friday, March 1st and Saturday, March 2nd, 2019 at the Clarion Hotel in Lexington, KY. All session topics should address concepts, research, best practices, successes and challenges within organic agriculture and pertain to one of our priority areas: Livestock and Forage; Row Crops; Produce; Soil Health; Finance and Marketing; Healthy Living. All submissions will be considered by the Conference Committee; not all sessions will make the program as it is already filling up. Proposal submission deadline is July 31, 2018. To submit your proposal, go to https://www.oak-ky.org/2019-conference-call-for-sessions or contact OAK directly at Organic Association of Kentucky (OAK) PO Box 22244 Lexington, KY 40522, 502-219-7378
In February, Congress passed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, which made several changes to these two disaster programs, including:

Removing ELAP’s $20 million fiscal year funding cap, enabling FSA to pay producers’ 2017 applications in full and their 2018 applications as soon as they are approved. Removing the per-person and legal entity annual program payment limitation of $125,000 for LIP for 2017 and future years. (The income limitation applies as it did before, meaning producers with an adjusted gross income of more than $900,000 are not eligible.)

Changing LIP to allow producers to receive a payment for injured livestock that are sold for a reduced price due to an eligible event. Previously, the program only covered financial loss for livestock death above normal mortality.

Producers interested in LIP or ELAP should contact their local USDA service center. To apply, producers will need to provide verifiable and reliable production records and other information about their operation.

Drought, wildfires and other disasters continue to impact farmers and ranchers, and LIP and ELAP are two of many programs available through USDA to help producers recover. Learn more

UK entomologist details ways to prevent tick bites

By: Katie Pratt

Tick season is underway and a University of Kentucky entomologist is reminding Kentuckians to take precautions to protect themselves and their loved ones from tick bites.

“In tick-prone areas, check yourself, children and other family members every two hours, and very thoroughly after returning home from hikes and other outdoor activities,” said Lee Townsend, UK extension entomologist in the College of Agriculture, Food and Environment. “Common places to find ticks are behind the knees, around the waist, under arms, neck and head.”

Several effective precautions will reduce exposure. Wear a repellent; products containing DEET are particularly effective. A spray-on clothing treatment containing permethrin is good to use when in places where ticks are likely to be abundant. Avoid walking through tall grass and brushy areas along fence lines or adjacent to woods. Wear light-colored clothing so ticks are easy to spot. Check pets when they come in from outdoors.

The lone star tick and the American dog tick are the most common species found in the state. Their tick bites usually are just an itchy nuisance, but these ticks can carry diseases. Fortunately, only a very small percentage of them are infected. The adult female lone star tick, which has a white spot on its back, can carry erlichiosis. Its saliva, injected during feeding, may cause some people to develop a “red meat allergy,” a condition diagnosed more often as awareness of it increases. American dog ticks, reddish-brown with mottled white markings on their backs, have the potential to carry spotted fever. In addition, the blacklegged tick, also known as the deer tick, is becoming more common in the state and carries Lyme disease.

Prevention is the key to reducing the chance of being bitten by a tick. Even then, it is almost inevitable that some ticks will get past protective efforts, but prompt removal of attached ticks reduces the chance of infection if the tick is carrying a disease. Use fine-tipped tweezers to remove an attached tick. Grasp it as close to the skin as possible and remove it with a gentle, steady pull. Then, wash the bite area and your hands. Apply an antiseptic to the bite site to protect the wound from infection.
Strategic Management of Anaplasmosis in Kentucky

By Michelle Arnold, DVM

Anaplasmosis is an unusual disease that is diagnosed in late summer and fall in Kentucky. The organism *Anaplasma marginale* lives in red blood cells and is considered ‘rickettsia-like’ which means it depends on ticks for its survival. It is the only major tick-borne disease in the US that impacts cattle production. It is estimated to cost $400 per case due to lowered weaning weights, reproductive loss, lowered milk production, additional testing to export cattle, death loss, prevention and treatment costs. It is always found in the southern, southeastern and northwestern US where ticks survive year round but, due to interstate movement of cattle, the disease has now been reported in all 48 contiguous states.

Transmission is by transfer of infected red blood cells from infected to susceptible cattle. Ticks (* Dermacentor* spp.) are “biological vectors” and are of great importance because *A. marginale* replicates within the tick and can be maintained there for up to a year. Deer are not currently believed to be carriers of the disease but they may enhance tick populations. *A. marginale* can also be spread mechanically by any transfer of blood including insects and by veterinary instruments. Typically biting insects (mosquitoes, horse flies, stable flies) will cause a few sporadic cases to occur at first then a wave of sick animals 3-6 weeks later while spread via blood contaminated objects (such as needles or palpation sleeves) can cause a large number of cows to show signs 3-6 weeks after vaccinating or pregnancy checking. Recently intrauterine transmission (from cow to calf during pregnancy) was recognized in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters that can lead to fetal death and abortion. More importantly, calves born alive that were infected *in utero* are “persistently infected” and never develop clinical signs yet serve as a source of infection for the herd.

There are generally four phases of disease:

- **Incubation**-This is defined as the time from exposure to the time that *Anaplasma* bodies are detected in blood and may vary from 3-6 weeks (or longer). The organism slowly reproduces in the bloodstream during which time the animal remains healthy. When approximately 1% of the RBCs are infected, there is rapid disease progression as the immune system tries to destroy the parasite and destroys red blood cells simultaneously. Outbreaks of Anaplasmosis in August, September, October, and November in Kentucky are actually associated with infection in June and July.

- **Carrier Cow**
  - Ticks, flies, or instruments
  - Blood transfer of organism to Susceptible cow

- **Newly infected cow**
  - Blood is 20X more infectious than carrier
  - Can lead to HERD OUTBREAK

- **Sick Cow**
  - 3-6 week incubation period then clinical signs develop

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of race, color, age, sex, religion, disability, or national origin.
Developmental Stage-This is the stage when characteristic clinical signs appear lasting 4-9 days. These include:

a. Fever- Initial sign. (104-107 degrees)
b. “Sudden death” in a highly susceptible or immune compromised animal such as a high producing dairy cow.
c. Aggressive behavior due to lack of oxygen in brain
d. Anemia-Pale around eyes, muzzle, teats
e. Increased heart and respiratory rate due to watery/thin blood
f. Yellow mucous membranes.
g. Lethargy/Weakness/Lags behind herd (May fall and be unable to stand)
h. Off feed/Dehydration/Weight Loss
i. Constipation/No chewing of cud
j. Dramatic drop in milk production
k. Reproductive disorders: abortion in cow/infertility in bull
l. Age Related Signs:

<6 months old: Usually no symptoms
6 months-3 years old: increasingly ill
3 years old and older: 30-50% death rate if untreated

Clinical Case Treatment

Treatment with tetracycline is essential in the clinical stage of disease as well as supportive therapy for the anemia. No injectable antibiotic is formally approved for treatment so any form is extra label and must be used under the direction of a licensed veterinarian. Injectable tetracycline (Oxytetracycline at 5mg/lb. body weight IM or Long acting Oxytetracycline at 9 mg/lb BW IM) can be administered but prolonged milk and meat withholding times must be observed as directed by the prescribing veterinarian.

Exercise caution when forcing an infected animal to move or get excited as quick death may result from lack of oxygen.

Convalescent Stage-This phase lasts until normal blood values return and is characterized by an increase in RBC production. Recovery occurs over a 2-3 month span and cows frequently lose weight and/or abort calves during this time.

Carrier Stage-Animals that recover remain carriers for the rest of their lives unless cleared with long term antibiotics. No clinical signs are associated with this lifelong persistent infection so unidentified carriers are the most common source of infection for future outbreaks.

Diagnosis of clinical cases is based on history (including geographic region), clinical signs, blood test results and post mortem lesions. Blood (serum) testing is the method of choice to detect the organism in carrier animals or those with low parasite numbers (microscopically undetectable). The serum cELISA test is very reliable but it is not considered accurate during the initial 3-6 week incubation period. DNA analysis (real time PCR) gives extremely accurate results including in the first 3 weeks of infection but is relatively expensive. It is important to remember an animal may die from another totally unrelated disease (for example-milk fever) and also test positive to anaplasmosis due to the carrier state. Therefore a positive blood test result for anaplasmosis does not always mean it is the actual cause of disease or death.

Control Program

Control in lactating cows is based on reducing vector transmission by using insecticide sprays, clean (disinfected) medical equipment, and using needles and palpation sleeves only once to decrease transmission between animals. However, once infected, strategies are based on the delicate balance between antibiotics, the cow’s immune response and the organism.

Consult with your veterinarian for specific methods to treat and control this unique organism.
Management of Anaplasmosis, Continued from Page 5

How the UKVDL can help diagnose Anaplasmosis

If you suspect anaplasmosis in your herd, the UKVDL recommends the cELISA test on serum to detect infection and active carriers. Your veterinarian can collect blood in a red top tube and remove the serum by spinning the collection tube down and transferring the serum to a labeled transfer tube. Specimens should be transported to the lab as soon as possible after collection (overnight ship with cold packs). It is also recommended that a blood sample (purple top tube) be submitted for a CBC with differential in order to identify A. marginale and to assess the anemia. The Anaplasmosis cELISA test costs $8/sample and the CBC with differential is $10/sample (all fees quoted apply in-state only). An accession fee of $10 applies each time a batch of samples is submitted (non-Kentucky samples will be assessed an additional processing fee of $10.00 plus a 50% surcharge). Necropsy of suspicious cases is encouraged and food animal cases are capped at $20/adult case with a $10 accession fee for a total final cost of $30.

Please visit the UKVDL web site for additional information at http://vdl.uky.edu

Get your copy today!

Surviving the Farm Economy Downturn

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This valuable resource from the USDA is now available at the Franklin County Extension Service, as well as available for download at https://afpc.tamu.edu/extension/resources/downturn-book/.

Get your free copy of this book today!
Wheat Futures Encouraging for Producers

June 5, 2018 | By: Katie Pratt

The wheat market is showing signs of price improvement, and that is good news for Kentucky farmers who want to market existing stocks, sell a portion of this year’s crop at harvest or get a start on marketing the 2019 wheat crop.

“The current market is a result of a drought in the Southern Plains and the Dakotas last year that reduced their winter and spring wheat crops. The Southern Plains states were hit again this winter with drought, which has aggravated the situation,” said Todd Davis, agricultural economist in the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment. “The reduced production has helped lower wheat stocks and support higher prices.”

Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are three of the top winter wheat producing states. These states had a considerable portion of their crop rated very poor to poor in the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s crop progress report released June 4, and 35 percent of the entire U.S. wheat crop was rated as being in very poor or poor condition. Drought was a contributing factor.

While the report is not a good forecast of yields, the anticipated lower production has increased futures prices. During May, the July futures contract had an average price of $5.17 a bushel. A March 2019 futures contract averaged $5.71 a bushel in May. These are the highest May prices for both of these contracts since 2014.

At the end of May, the July 2019 futures contract was $5.90 per bushel.

“Producers who are going to seed wheat this fall should consider using the July 2019 contract to help them protect their price risk,” Davis said. “That is a very good pricing point to start risk management for the 2019 crop.”
May 30, 2018

To: KDA Forage Testing Program Participants
   County Extension Agents

Re: Changes to Kentucky Department of Agriculture Forage Testing Program

Good morning,

As we head into the next fiscal year, the Kentucky Department of Agriculture wanted to notify you of changes coming to the Forage Testing Program. Effective June 30, 2018, KDA will no longer collect hay and forage samples directly from the farm. KDA will still offer the same $10 per sample testing service, but due to financial constraints is unable to allocate staff to collect on-farm samples.

In recent months, KDA solicited feedback from hay producers, extension agents and industry experts to ensure we are providing the highest quality services to Kentucky’s $600 million dollar forage industry. Even amid budget cuts and rising pension costs, KDA is committed to sustaining the Forage Testing Program in some form during this difficult financial environment.

KDA has partnered with University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service to continue offering forage testing to Kentucky hay producers. Under the new program operations:

- KDA will continue marketing and outreach for Kentucky farmers;
- KDA will continue offering low-cost forage testing at $10 per sample at the Frankfort lab;
- Hay producers will now be required to ship samples to KDA for testing; and
- UK Extension agents may assist in collecting and shipping samples to KDA for testing.

Change in on-farm forage sampling

We are asking producers to begin making arrangements now to prepare for this program change. KDA will now rely on hay producers with assistance from County Extension Agents to pull samples and ship them to KDA for analysis.

To ensure that samples are properly collected, KDA recommends farmers and County Extension Agents complete a free, one-hour course provided by the National Forage Testing Association (NFTA). This training can be accessed online at www.foragetesting.org (under the Certified Sampler tab). Protocols for proper sample collection can also be found on this page.

County Extension Agents who wish to procure a hay probe to lend or rent to local producers should contact Tom Keene, UK Agronomy Specialist at tom.keene@uky.edu or (859)-257-3144. For producers considering purchasing their own hay probe, a list of recommended models is available at www.foragetesting.org.
Services for local hay contests, auctions, for-sale website will continue

KDA will continue to offer on-site testing and educational programming for local hay contests and hay auctions. KDA asks that any hay contest organizers collect samples and send to KDA for testing at least one week prior to the contest, if feasible.

KDA’s mobile hay testing will continue operations for educational purposes only. The stationary lab in Frankfort is NFTA certified, and should be used whenever possible. KDA’s mobile testing lab is not certified by NFTA.

The Forage For-Sale Website and Hay Hotline service managed by KDA will continue. More information about the Forage Testing Program can be found at www.kyagr.com. KDA welcomes farmer input on the significance of this service and will use this feedback to guide long-term policy decisions about testing costs and program operations. Feedback on KDA’s Forage Testing Program should be sent to Plant Division Director Brent Burchett at burchett@ky.gov or (502)-782-4120.

For questions about testing, please contact KDA Forage Program Manager Kim Field at kimfield@ky.gov or (502)-782-9210.

Thank you,

Brent Burchett, Director
Plant Division
Office of Agricultural Marketing
Kentucky Department of Agriculture

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UK Field School to host Spray Clinic

The University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment is hosting a Spray Clinic July 17 at the UK Research and Education Center in Princeton. Part of the Field School series, the clinic is an expanded effort by the UK Grain and Forage Center of Excellence to give experienced producers and others in the industry the research-based information they need at critical junctures in the growing season.

“We are really excited to offer another opportunity for applicators to further advance their knowledge. We think they’ll find the school to be interactive, educational and well worth their time,” said Travis Legleiter, UK extension weeds specialist and clinic organizer.

The Field Schools include information on the latest research developments and newest technologies, with the goal of helping producers make better informed management decisions. UK specialists already host popular wheat field schools at various decision-making points during the production season. The Spray Clinic will cover topics related to herbicide and fungicide applications for all row crops.

The clinic runs from 8:30 a.m until 4 p.m. CDT. It will feature in-depth, hands-on demonstrations and will provide an opportunity for producers to ask questions of UK specialists and other invited experts. Topics and demonstrations include nozzle selection for herbicide application, herbicide drift management, fungicide management considerations, nozzle nomenclature, spray technology overview, sprayer cleanout and sprayer safety.

Certified Crop Advisers can receive 4.5 continuing education credits in pest management and 1.5 credits in crop management. Program organizers are awaiting approval for continuing education credits for pesticide applicators.

Preregistration is required, and space is limited. Register online at www.sprayclinic2018.eventbrite.com.
The 60th annual Farm-City Banquet, hosted by the Frankfort Area Chamber of Commerce, was held at Lakeview Park for people who work tirelessly to improve the local agriculture economy.

Seven awards were presented at the end of the night:

– Pioneer Farmers Awards: Elic Jones, Ronnie Monroe and Louise Turner

– Outstanding Young Farmer Award: Jonathan Shepherd

– Master Conservationist: Tony Tracy

– Whitaker Bank Paul Gray Scholarship Award: Claire Stapleton

– Kentucky Farm Bureau Paul Gray Scholarship Award: Daniells Hockensmith

– Pioneer Educator Award: Mary Payne Coblin

– Pioneer Business Award: Bryant’s Pic Pac

The 60th Annual Farm-City Field Day will be July 12 at the farms of Linda Wilson and Mike Spencer and Sharon Spencer on Ninevah Road. At the field day, businesses and residents can learn about advancements in farming.
Kentucky Grazing School

September 25-26, 2018
Woodford County Extension Office
C. Oran Little Research Center
Versailles, KY

Registration Fee: $50
Pre-Registration is necessary

Co-Sponsored by:
Master Grazier Educational Program
KY Agricultural Development Fund
UK College of Food and Environment
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council

For more information, contact:
Ray Smith at N-222F, Agriculture Science North
Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091
Email: raysmith@uky.edu
Phone: 859-227-9167

Kentucky Grazing School Program
(Emphasis on ruminants - beef, dairy, sheep, & goats)

Tuesday, September 25, 2018
7:30 Registration & Refreshments
8:00 Introduction of staff and participants
8:15 Benefits of Rotational Grazing - Dr. Ray Smith
8:35 Feeding Nutritional Needs on Pasture - Dr. Donna Amaral-Phillips
9:05 Grazing Math Concepts - Introduce Field Exercise - Dr. Jeff Luhmskaler
9:45 Break & Travel to Field
10:10 Introduction to Temporary Fence - Jeremy McGill
10:30 Portable Seasonal Water Systems - Kevin Laurent
10:50 Methods to Assess Pasture Production and Assess Stocking Rate - Dr. Ray Smith
11:30 Hands-on Building a Rotational Grazing System in the Field: Setting up Small Paddocks -Ray Smith, Jeff Luhmskaler, & Chris Teutsch
12:20 Lunch
1:00 Fence building; Understanding How to Build and Use Temporary Fencing and High Tensile Fencing - Jeremy McGill
2:30 Travel to Extension Office
3:00 Growth of Grasses and Legumes with Response to Grazing - Dr. Ray Smith
3:45 Making Tall Fescue Work on Your Farm - Dr. Jimmy Hanning
4:15 Rejuvenating Run-down Pastures - Dr. Chris Teutsch
5:15 Discussion
5:30 Adjourn for the day - Supper on your own

Wednesday, September 26, 2018
7:30 Refreshments
8:00 Forage Species for a Comprehensive Grazing System - Dr. Chris Teutsch
8:45 General Management Considerations for Grazing Livestock - Donna Amaral-Phillips
9:15 Using KY GRAZE to plan your Grazing Program - Adam Jones
10:00 Break
10:30 Fundamentals of Layouting a Grazing System - Dr. Jeff Luhmskaler
11:00 Case Study: Design an on Farm Grazing System
11:45 Case Study Presentations
12:30 Lunch
1:15 How I made grazing work on the farm - TED
1:45 Economics of Grazing - Dr. Greg Halich
2:15 Evaluations - All Participants
2:30 Break & Travel to Field
2:55 Field Exercise: Observe grazed paddocks and hear reports of each group. Tour demonstration plots showing warm and cool season annual to extend the grazing season, renovation options and the effects of rotational grazing.

4:30 Adjourn

Sustainable Agriculture Workshop
Third Thursday Thing
June 21, 2018
Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm
1525 Mills Lane • Frankfort, Kentucky • (502) 597-6325
Dr. Marion Simon, State Specialist, Small Farm and Pasture Partners
e-mail address: marion.simon@kysu.edu
College of Agriculture, Food Science, and Sustainable Systems
Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm, Center for the Sustainability of Farms and Families
1525 Mills Lane, Frankfort, KY 40606 south of I-64, off US 127
Directions: From I-64 East, take US 127 South toward Lawrenceburg to the 4th stoplight, turn left onto Mills Lane, the KSU farm is 1.1 miles on the right.

Aquaculture

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<td>10:10-10:40 am</td>
<td>&quot;Marine Shrimp Production&quot; - Dr. Andrew Ray, Kentucky State University</td>
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<td>10:30-10:50 am</td>
<td>&quot;Largemouth Bass Production&quot; - Shawn Coyle, Kentucky State University</td>
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<td>10:50-11:20 am</td>
<td>&quot;Tilapia Hatchery and Production&quot; - Dr. Noel Novelo, Kentucky State University</td>
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<td>11:20-11:40 am</td>
<td>&quot;Holding System for Live Fish at Farmer’s Market&quot; - Dr. Ken Semmens, Kentucky State University</td>
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<td>11:40-12:00 pm</td>
<td>&quot;Holding &amp; Sale of Live Catfish: An Economic Opportunity&quot; - Richard Bryant, Kentucky State University</td>
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<td>12:00-1:00 pm</td>
<td>LUNCH - KSU Farm Crew</td>
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<td>1:10-1:40 pm</td>
<td>&quot;Pond Construction and Management&quot; - Forrest Wynne, Kentucky State University</td>
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<td>1:40-2:00 pm</td>
<td>&quot;Aquatic Weed Control&quot; - Kat Mitchell, Kentucky State University</td>
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<td>2:00-2:20 pm</td>
<td>&quot;Fish Diseases&quot; - Dr. Bob Durborow, Kentucky State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20-2:50 pm</td>
<td>&quot;Aquaponics&quot; - Janelle Hager, Kentucky State University</td>
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Please note: The next Third Thursday Thing Program will be July 19, 2018 and will be an Native Grasses and Unimproved Crops Program.

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. Kentucky State University, University of Kentucky, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating, 2017.
Upcoming Events at the Franklin County Fairgrounds

July 7: Beef Show
July 16: Goat Show
July 17: Sheep Show
July 18: Swine Show
July 19: Rabbit Show, Poultry Show, Egg Show
Sept 1: Bluegrass Invitational Kiko Sale
Sept 8 & 9: Dairy Goat Show
Sept 22: Rabbit Show

Peach Crisp

| ¼ cup | quick cook oats                     | 6 cups | peaches, peeled and sliced |
| ¼ cup | honey-sweetened granola             | 1 tsp  | ground cinnamon            |
| 3 tbsp | whole wheat flour                   | ¼ tsp  | ground nutmeg              |
| ½ cup | packed light brown sugar            | ¼ tsp  | ground allspice            |
| ¼ cup | butter, softened                    | ¼ cup  | chopped pecans             |

Preheat oven to 375 degrees F.

Combine the oats, granola, flour and brown sugar in a medium mixing bowl. Cut small pieces of softened butter over the top. Cut butter into dry ingredients until well combined and crumbly. Lightly coat an 8-by-8-inch baking dish with cooking spray, add peaches. Sprinkle the dry ingredients and butter mixture over the peaches. Add spices and chopped nuts evenly over the top. Place on rack in the middle position in oven.

Bake 25 to 30 minutes, or until topping is golden brown.

Yield: 9 servings

Nutritional Analysis: 200 calories, 8 g fat, 3.5 g saturated fat, 15 mg cholesterol, 5 mg sodium, 32 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 20 g sugars, 3 g protein.

Tired of the paper clutter?

Sign up to receive the Of Cows and Plows newsletter by email. Contact the Franklin County Extension Office at (502) 695-9035 or email requests to kbishop@uky.edu.

Keenan Bishop
County Extension Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources Education