

Ag & Natural Resources Of Cows and Plows

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
FEBRUARY 2024 NEWSLETTER



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Tips to Stretch Short Hay Supplies

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*Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, PhD, PAS, Beef Extension
Professor, University of Kentucky*

Below are a few tips to consider stretching limited hay supplies. For additional information contact your local Extension agent. It is recommended to consult with your feed nutritionist or County ANR Agent before making drastic changes in your feeding program.

1. Inventory hay – know how much hay you have available; weigh a few bales to get an average weight or estimate the weights based on available information from Extension publications.
2. Minimize storage losses – keep hay off the ground on a surface that will allow water to drain away; keep bales covered or stored inside a barn; if bale grazing limit the number of bales placed in the field to provide 2-4 weeks of feeding to reduce weathering losses.

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3. Reduce feeding loss – consider minimizing feeding losses; using hay rings with skirts / metal on the bottom, tapered ring designs, chains to suspend bales, or cone inserts to keep hay inside the feeder has been proven to reduce hay feeding losses compared to hay rings with openings at the bottom; using an electrified temporary poly-wire placed down the center of unrolled hay will reduce losses from cows laying on the hay, trampling it into the mud, and defecating on the hay; feeding processed hay into a bunk or large industrial tire reduces waste compared to feeding processed hay on the ground.
4. Cull – consider selling less productive females, open cows, and cows with structural/functional issues to reduce the number you must over winter; consider selling the bull as the market may provide the opportunity to sell a mature bull and replace him with a younger bull next spring.
5. Limit time access to hay – research has shown dry cows in mid-gestation can be maintained on good quality hay when they have restricted access time to only 6-8 hours a day; the hay savings comes from less waste as feeding behavior is altered; all cows must be able to access hay at any given time; this is not recommended young or thin cows, lactating cows or growing animals.
6. Substitute hay with grain – calories and protein can be provided from supplements; grain/commodity mixes can be used to replace hay; cows can be maintained on a low hay diet by using grain supplementation that balances the nutrient supply and animal requirements; consult a nutritionist before making extreme feeding changes.
7. Deworm young animals – animals with an internal parasite burden will have reduced efficiency.
8. Feed an ionophore – if grain supplementation will be used, consider adding an ionophore to increase the energy efficiency of the feed consumed. Consult your nutritionist to discuss inclusion rates and developing a supplement program. Previous work has shown that feeding 200 mg of monensin allowed cows to maintain body condition on 10-15% less hay.

2024 Beef Integrated Resource Management Calendar



The Franklin County Cooperative Extension office has received our order of the 2024 Beef Integrated Resource Management Calendar. Stop by our lobby to pick one up!

Not interested in this calendar? We also have a nutrition calendar with recipes in it!

UK Beef Webinar Series

Dr. Darrh Bullock, Beef Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

We will be restarting our UK Beef Webinar Series in December. These sessions are open to any beef producers, but a one-time registration is required. If you have received notices in the past then you are registered and should get the notification, if not, you can register by sending an email with your name and county to dbullock@uky.edu with the topic heading of UK Beef Webinar Registration. The dates and topics are:

February 13 – What's the Cost of a Cheap Mineral – Dr. Katie VanValin, University of Kentucky

All webinars start at 8:00 EST/7:00 CST. All registered members will receive a Zoom invitation the morning of the presentation with the link and password.

For more information contact Darrh Bullock at dbullock@uky.edu

February is Kentucky Lamb Month!

We spend the month celebrating delicious, healthy lamb, as well as the state's sheep industry.

Did you know?

- There are 4,000 Kentucky farmers who raise sheep and lamb as part of their livestock operations.
- Annually, the state's sheep industry adds over \$7 million in revenue to Kentucky's agricultural receipts
- Kentucky ranks 26th nationally for sheep inventory, totaling 59,000 head in January 2022
- Market lambs and sheep increased for 2022, up 1% from 2021
- Leg of lamb is lean with about 150 calories per serving.
- Lamb has healthy omega-3 fatty acid!
- A 3-ounce serving of lamb provides 37% of the recommended daily value of vitamin B12.
- Leg, shoulder and loin are the top selling lamb cuts at retail.
- 68% of 2018 respondents indicated a preference for American Lamb, up from 40% in 2011.



Poison Hemlock– A Growing Concern

By J. D. Green, Weed Science Extension Specialist

Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) has become widespread throughout most of Kentucky. Although this plant is often seen along roadways, fence rows, and other non-cropland sites, it has expanded out into grazed pasture lands and hay fields. It has also become an increasing concern in residential locations when it is observed in areas that are not frequently mowed, such as vacant and abandoned lots. The concern not only stems from its invasive nature, but the fact that it is one of the most toxic plants in the world. Throughout history, the toxicity of poison hemlock is well known for accidental deaths of humans and other animals.



Figure 1. *Poison hemlock rosette* (Photo: JD Green,

Description

Poison hemlock is classified as a biennial that reproduces only by seed. It is capable, however, of completing its lifecycle as a winter annual in Kentucky if it germinates during the fall months. New plants emerge in the fall or late winter forming a cluster of leaves that are arranged as a rosette on the ground (Figure 1). The individual leaves are shiny green and triangular in appearance. Although poison hemlock is most noticeable in late May and June during the flowering stage of growth, the vegetative growth stage is

readily observed during the cooler months of the year (Figure 2) with its parsley-like leaves which are highly dissected or fern-like.

As the plant begins to send up flower stalks in the spring, the leaves are alternately arranged on the main stem. Each individual leaf is pinnately compound with several pairs of leaflets that appear along opposite sides of the main petiole. As the plant



Figure 2. *Poison hemlock plants growing along a fence line*



Figure 3. *Mature poison hemlock plant.*
(Photo: JD Green, UK)

matures, poison hemlock creates a taproot and grows upwards to about 6 to 8 feet tall. At maturity the plant is erect, often with multi-branched stems (Figure 3). Poison hemlock has hollow stems which are smooth with purple spots randomly seen along the stem and on leaf petioles. There are no hairs on the plant that helps distinguish it from other plants similar in appearance. The flowers, when mature, are white and form a series of compound umbels (an umbrella-shaped cluster of small flowers) at the end of each terminal stalk. Poison hemlock can be associated with areas having adequate moisture throughout the year, as well as, drier environments.

Toxicity

The risk of exposure to poison hemlock toxicity is primarily through ingestion. Just small amounts of ingestion can result in possible death to all mammals. The principal toxin in poison hemlock is coniine and a few other toxic alkaloids, which are present in all parts of the plant, including the seeds and roots. A well-known case of human toxicity was the death of Socrates, a Greek philosopher, who was sentenced to death in 399 BC by ingestion of a poison hemlock potion.

There have been some concerns expressed that toxicity such as dermal reactions may occur by simply being in proximity of poison hemlock plants. However, it is unlikely that most people will experience skin rashes who come in direct contact with poison hemlock as opposed to exposure to other plants such as wild parsnip or other potentially toxic plants within the carrot plant family Apiaceae.

If consumed, all classes of livestock are known to be affected by poison hemlock. Cattle, horses, and goats are considered to be the most susceptible domestic animals although other animals can be affected as well. Symptoms of poisoning can occur rapidly anywhere within 30 minutes to 2 hours depending on the animal, quantity consumed, and other factors. Initial symptoms can include nervousness, trembling, muscular weakness and loss of coordination, dilation of pupils, coma, and eventually death from respiratory paralysis. Lethal doses for cattle are considered to be in the range of 0.2 to 0.5% of the animal's body weight. Poison hemlock is also known to cause fetal deformation when pregnant animals consume the plant.

Fortunately, most animals tend to avoid grazing poison hemlock if other forage is readily available. However, animals may be more prone to consume green plants during the late winter and early spring when other forage species are more limited. Toxicity may be somewhat reduced in dried plants, but the potential for toxicity still exists, particularly when a sufficient quantity is consumed in dried hay. Therefore, extreme caution should be considered before feeding animals hay known to contain large quantities of poison hemlock. Also, animals may be attracted to consume poison hemlock when plants are treated with an herbicide.

Control

The principal strategy for poison hemlock control is to prevent seed production, which can be a challenge since a fully mature plant is capable of producing 35,000 to 40,000 new seeds. Once plants have produced flowers it is generally too late to utilize herbicide control methods. Whereas, mechanical control efforts (if feasible) such as mowing or cutting down individual plants should be initiated just before peak flower production to avoid or reduce the amount of new seed being produced.

As an overall strategy, make note of areas known to contain populations of poison hemlock and begin to look for emergence of new plants in the fall and during the winter months. Throughout the fall (October/November) or early spring (late February/March) is the best time of year for herbicide treatment. Herbicide products containing 2,4-D can be effective when applied to smaller, actively growing plants that are still in the younger rosette stage of growth. As plant rosettes become more mature, premixtures of products containing 2,4-D + dicamba, 2,4-D + triclopyr, or aminopyralid are needed for best results. Spot treatments with products containing 2,4-D, triclopyr, or glyphosate can also be used depending on the location. Always consult product labels for approved sites of application and for precautions that should be considered when applying herbicides.

FREE SOIL SAMPLE COUPON

During the month of March, the Franklin County Conservation District is sponsoring FREE soil testing for Row Crops, Pasture & Hay.

Redeemable only at the FRANKLIN COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE located at 101 Lakeview Court, Frankfort KY. (502) 695-9035 <https://franklin.ca.uky.edu>

LIMIT 5 (FIVE) FREE SAMPLES PER ADDRESS*

***Limited to Franklin County Residents**

ONLY Agriculture Row Crops & Pasture/Hay SAMPLES WITH THIS OFFER

Compliments of the Franklin County Conservation District

Bring this coupon in with your soil sample(s) and receive FREE BASIC SOIL TESTING.

Keenan Bishop
County Extension Agent for
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Franklin County
101 Lakeview Court
Frankfort, KY 40601-8750
502-695-9035
franklin.ca.uky.edu



NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

Form AP or AR (circle one)

Sample #1 _____

Sample #2 _____

Sample #3 _____

Sample #4 _____

Sample #5 _____

Staff _____ Date: _____



UK Cooperative Extension Service

For information on how to take a soil sample:
www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/agr/agr16/agr16.pdf

Cooperative Extension Service

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Family and Consumer Sciences
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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

UK Cooperative Extension Service

Jr. Cattlemen's Corner

Eight Junior Cattlemen attended the 2024 Kentucky Cattlemen's Association held in Lexington, Kentucky. Here, they broke into groups and met other Jr. Cattlemen from other areas of the state. They also met with Dr. Debbie Reed from Murray State University for a mobile diagnostic lab exploration and attended a beef leadership town hall meeting.

Pictures are of the Jr. Cattlemen at the association meeting and the Franklin County Christmas Parade.



THIRD THURSDAY THING

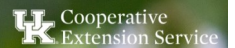
Every third Thursday of the month,
January through November, at 10 a.m. ET

- January 18:** Resources and Funding for Farmers
- February 15:** Organic Agriculture
- March 21:** Farmers Markets and Local Foods
- April 18:** Cattle and Poultry
- May 16:** Aquaculture
- June 20:** Agriculture Technology | Juneteenth Celebration
- July 18:** Field Day
- August 15:** Forestry
- September 19:** Pawpaw
- October 17:** Small Ruminants
- November 21:** Small, Limited-Resource, Minority Farmers Conference

Join us in person:
Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm
1525 Mills Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601

Recordings will be available at youtube.com/kysuag

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.



Six easy steps for Clover Frost Seeding

Conduct soil analysis and apply necessary nutrients.

Manage competition the following spring to improve establishment.

Choose a high-quality variety.

Utilizing a corrugated roller post-seeding can help achieve optimal seed-soil contact.

Apply an adequate quantity of seed.

Ensure seed contact with bare soil.

Source: Jimmy Henning, plant and soil science professor
An Equal Opportunity Organization.

2024 KY Corn Yield Contest Winners

Congratulations to our local winners!

<u>Division</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Grower/ Farm</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Brand</u>	<u>Hybrid</u>	<u>Yield, bu/A</u>
<u>275 Bushel Club</u>						
No-Till	5	Kevin Smith, Dusty Feathers Farms	Shelby	Wyffels	W7730 nonGMO	282.56
No-Till	5	Kathy Smith, Dusty Feathers Farms	Shelby	Wyffels	W7730 nonGMO	281.78
<u>250 Bushel Club</u>						
No-Till	5	Kevin Smith, Dusty Feathers Farms	Shelby	Wyffels	W7870 nonGMO	270.84

2024 County Agricultural Investment Program (CAIP) Revisions:

STANDARD GUIDELINES:

Reauthorized for 2024

Added the following language to eligibility requirements as 5. (adjusting numbering accordingly):

VI.A.5. “Producers may submit a voluntary third-party information request form for the Farm Service Agency (FSA) with their application to allow the program administrator to request information directly from FSA, with the producer’s permission.”

Revised eligibility requirement language to read:

VI.A.1. “a. Only one individual per household, regardless of county, is eligible to apply for CAIP funds within a program year. Proof of residency **is required** to verify that multiple individuals within the same household are not applying.

b. Additionally, **all applicants must be a Kentucky Resident.**

c. Residency is determined by a valid **Kentucky driver’s license** or photo ID and one utility bill. The address on both the ID and utility bill must match the address provided on the CAIP application. A copy of both shall be **submitted and** placed in the file with the application.”

Revised I.B.3. to read as follows to allow for implementation of a tiered system:

“Agricultural Development Funds contributed to the CAIP cannot exceed **the percent match denoted in the Investment Area Guidelines.**”*

*Note – Each of the 11 Investment Areas have revisions with the implementation of this new system. Please review each Investment Area Guidelines for all revisions.

Revised III.1. to allow administrative expenses to be based on amount awarded to the program.

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PRODUCER APPLICATION:

Removed Question 10, adjusting numbering accordingly:

“Have you increased your farm income by selling value-added products**?” (3) Yes (0) No

Added new question as Question 10, adjusting numbering accordingly: “Have you obtained a Premises Identification Number (PIN) with the Kentucky Department of Agriculture Office of the State Veterinarian?” (5) Yes (0) No If yes, please list

For additional information, contact statevet@ky.gov or visit www.kyagr.com/statevet

Removed Question 13, adjusting numbering accordingly:

“List up to 6 Best Management Practices (BMPs) from your Kentucky Agriculture Wa-
ter Quality Plan in place in your farming operation.” (1) per BMP listed

Removed Question 17, adjusting numbering accordingly:

“Are you currently subscribed to a Conservation District Newsletter?” (5) Yes (0) No

Revised Question 22 to exclude the previous program year and make a standard question on the application: “Did you attend a CAIP Producer Information meeting for the cur-
rent program year?”

(4) Yes (0) No If yes, date of event*: _____

CAIP INVESTMENT AREAS:*

Animal, Large:

Added to Cattle – Beef & Dairy – Embryos

Forage and Grain Improvement:

Removed from Forage, Pasture, and Grain Production – Limestone

***Note** – Each of the 11 Investment Areas has revisions with the implementation of the new tiered system. Please review each Investment Area Guidelines for all revisions.

Sample 2024 CAIP Producers Application: https://www.kyagr.com/agpolicy/documents/2024-Program-Guidelines-Applications/ADF_APP_caip_ProducerApp-Sample_2024.pdf

2024 CAIP Standard Guidelines: https://www.kyagr.com/agpolicy/documents/2024-Program-Guidelines-Applications/ADF_APP_standard-guidelines.pdf

KADF Forms & Documents: <https://www.kyagr.com/agpolicy/2024-Program-Guidelines-and-Applications.html>

Premise ID Request Form: https://www.google.com/url?client=internal-element-cse&cx=002919525494967238905:qs5pce7nvyq&q=https://www.kyagr.com/statevet/documents/AM_NationalPremiseIDRequest.pdf&sa=U&ved=2ahUKEwj906aY94KEAxX1MlkFHYuVAsEQFnoECAkQAQ&usq=AOvVaw3x_rrRfj3W4FIM5ce2D0Pm

Extension Nominations are NOW being ACCEPTED!



County Agricultural Development Councils 2024-2026

Member Terms

All terms end every two years on even years. Even if an individual is eligible for another term, the current term ends on **June 30, 2024**.

Members may be re-appointed or re-elected to a second term, if eligible. However, no member is guaranteed a second term.

Vacancy Terms

If someone is appointed in an odd-year to fill a vacancy, then that individual's term still ends June 30, 2024. However, if the person served less than 12-months, then this does not count as a full term for the purposes of rotation.

The appointing agency has **60 days to fill any vacant positions**.

Please submit all address changes or changes in council membership to KOAP, so that our records will be current. Email KOAP@ky.gov.



Fact Sheet: Council Membership

Purpose

County Agricultural Development Councils were established by the General Assembly in 2000 to develop local strategies for enhancing agricultural opportunities and assisting local farmers [KRS 248.721(7)].

- ✓ **Farm Service Agency:** represented by two (2) farmers
- ✓ **Conservation District:** represented by two (2) members
- ✓ **Extension Council:** represented by two (2) members, one with agricultural diversification experience
- ✓ **At Large:** three members chosen (elected) by the six appointed members
- ✓ **Diversity:** at least two of the nine members shall be young farmers (ages 21 to 40); at least one of the nine shall represent an underserved population (e.g. gender, race, etc.)

At Large Members

When electing the three at large members, the six appointed council members should give consideration to minority and young farmer requirements, if not fulfilled within the six appointees.

Term Dates:

July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2026



Staggered Terms

Staggering terms is encouraged, but it is the choice of the appointing agency to appoint or reappoint its representatives, not to exceed two consecutive 2-year terms.

Prior to 2009, some counties chose to begin their own method of staggering terms by making appointments in odd years. If a county already has this in place, then that is fine. However, please notify KOAP if your county makes odd-year appointments and provide updated information.

KOAP will only send out formal requests for membership updates, during even years when terms end according to statute [KRS 248.721(3)].

Visit <https://kyagr.com/agpolicy>. Click on the KADF drop-down to the right and select **County Agricultural Development Councils** for other valuable information.

≡ Welcome ≡

JOSH ALCORN FACILITIES MANAGER



Josh is joining us as the Franklin County Facilities Manager. He will be working to make updates to the building, help set up meeting rooms, and ensure our spaces are clean and organized!

Josh has 2 sons, Trent (16) and Maddex (13). He also has a beautiful dog named Clay (3). He has almost completed his B.S. in Agriculture. He and his family love being outdoors as much as possible! He is very excited to be working with the Franklin County Extension Office!

Recipe



Sweet and Spicy Brussels Sprouts

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 pound (2 cups)
Brussels sprouts | 1 teaspoon fresh
cracked black
pepper | Drizzle:
½ teaspoon hot
sauce |
| 1 tablespoon olive oil | 1 teaspoon red
pepper flakes | 1 tablespoon honey |
| ½ teaspoon sea salt | | |
| 1 teaspoon garlic powder | | |

Preheat oven to 400 degrees F.
Wash Brussels sprouts, **remove** outer leaves and **cut** each sprout in half.
Mix olive oil, sea salt, garlic powder, black pepper and red pepper flakes in a medium sized bowl. **Add** Brussels sprouts to the mixture and **stir** to coat evenly. **Mix** the hot sauce and honey in a small bowl and set aside. **Place** Brussels sprouts on a greased baking sheet. **Bake** 30 minutes or until tender. **Drizzle** hot sauce mixture over top of cooked Brussels sprouts.
Yield: 4, ½ cup servings
Nutritional Analysis: 70 calories, 3.5 g fat, 0.5 g saturated fat, 0 g trans fat, 0 mg cholesterol, 320 mg sodium, 9 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 5 g sugars, 2 g protein.

Be sure to follow our Facebook page for all the up-to-date information and articles.
@FranklinCountyKyCooperativeExtension

SAVE THE DATES:

February 8	7:30– Farm Bureau Directors Meetings
February 13	8:00– UK Beef Webinar (minerals)
February 14-17	Farm Machinery Show
February 15	KSU—TTT– Organics
February 20	6:00– WHHS FFA Annual Alumni Reunion & Silent Auction
February 21	12:00– Extension District Board Meeting
March 5	6:00– Pastures Please, Scott County Extension Office
March 10	Daylight Savings Time Begins

Important Numbers

- Raising Hope (Suicide & Crisis Lifeline) 988
 - Franklin Co Extension Office 695-9035
 - Conservation District 352-2701
 - Farm Service Agency (FSA) 859-873-3411
 - NRCS 695-5023
 - Dead Animal Removal 875-8760
 - Unwanted Pesticide Removal 1-800-205-6543
 - Fish and Wildlife 1-800-585-1549
 - Franklin County Wildlife Biologist 859-879-8411
- (All numbers 502 area code unless otherwise noted)



Keenan Bishop, County Extension Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources Education



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 Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.