



Clark County Extension Service
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Winchester, KY 40391
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<http://clark.ca.uky.edu/>

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Clark County Agricultural and Natural Resources

A Word from the Agent . . .



It is finally starting to feel a little like fall and harvest season is definitely here. I know I mentioned this last month, but be sure to share the road with tractors and harvest equipment. Your drive might take a little

longer, but at least everyone will be safer. Also remember, a car will not win in a fight against a tractor, so just be sure to give plenty of space to equipment that is on the road. CAIP project deadline is coming up in November for those that were approved for CAIP funds. November 18th is the last day to turn in all of your CAIP paperwork for reimbursement, so do not wait to finish your projects and turn in that paperwork. Finally, come join the Clark County Extension Office for their fall festival on Oct. 8th. There will be plenty of food and games for the family, and you will also have the opportunity to learn about the Clark County Extension Office.


Levi Berg
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for Agriculture and Natural Resources
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION



- Feed hay as needed to allow cool-season pastures to accumulate forage growth for winter grazing.
- Do NOT harvest or graze alfalfa fields in October.
- Inventory and test each hay lot for forage quality value and consult a nutritionist to design a supplementation program as needed.
- Remove ruminants from pastures that contain sorghum species (forage sorghums, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, sudangrass, and johnsongrass) when frost is expected. Even small patches of johnsongrass that have been frosted can cause prussic acid poisoning.
- Begin strip grazing early planted small grain and brassicas (turnips and rape) mixes by the end of this month.





Source: Joe Collins, Kentucky Deputy State Entomologist

We know that fire ants have been in the state since 2000. They have typically been an invasive species only in Western Kentucky; however, earlier this year, Kentuckians discovered them in the eastern part of the state. These ants can pose a risk to human, animal and crop health. While the U.S. Department of Agriculture doesn't currently list Kentucky as an "invaded" state, you should still know how to prevent, spot, report and treat fire ants in case you do encounter them.

So far fire ants have been confirmed in southeastern counties like McCreary and Whitley counties along the Tennessee border, but the survey is ongoing to determine the boundaries of the infested area. If you are in or around an area where fire ants have been reported, it is important to report suspected fire ant mounds. Fire ants can spread to new areas of the state through the movement of certain agricultural products. For example, fire ants can infest round bales stored in the field or on the ground, so be wary in purchasing these types of bales.

Fire ants are known for their mound-like nests. These nests vary in size but can be as large as 18 to 24 inches tall, and the mound has a fluffy soil appearance. You'll typically find these mounds in open sunny areas on level ground or on a southern

facing slope, and you won't usually find them in wooded areas.

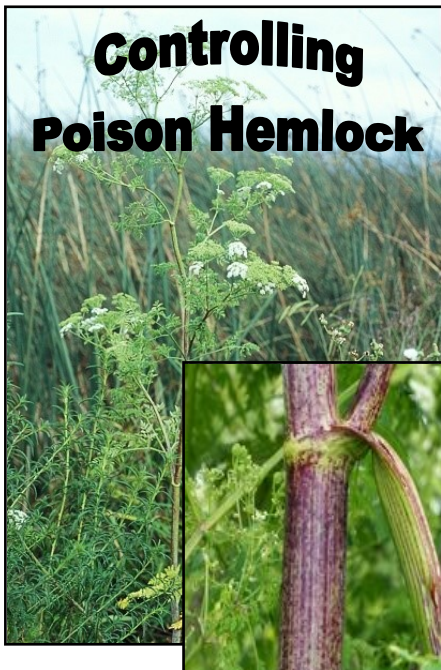
If you suspect fire ants on your property, do not approach the mound as fire ants are very aggressive and may sting if you disturb the mound. To report a mound, contact your local extension agent or submit a report to ReportAPest@uky.edu including a photo or video and address or GPS coordinates of the mound.

If fire ants are identified on your property, you may use fire ant baits such as Advion, Amdro and Extinguish to eliminate the ants. Read and follow the directions on the product label. Do not use gasoline, diesel or other flammable products as a control tactic.

For more information about fire ants, contact the Clark County office of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service at 859-744-4682.



Controlling Poison Hemlock



I love when fall finally arrives, but I hate the arrival of certain weeds. One of those weeds is poison hemlock, and it is already in the rosette stage. Poison hemlock is originally a native of Europe, and was introduced to North America as a garden/ornamental plant. Poison hemlock is famously known for being the poison that killed Socrates in Athens in 329 B.C. The easiest way to identify young poison hemlock is to look for low-lying rosettes with a purple spotting on the stems, and mature plants will be between 3ft-10ft tall with stout, smooth stems with purple spotting. The leaves have a fern-like appearance with alternating arrangements. Mature poison hemlock can be easily confused with wild carrot (Queen Anne's Lace) or wild cow parsnip because of the small umbrella-shaped flower clusters, but neither wild carrot nor wild cow parsnip have purple spotting on the stems.

Poison hemlock causes reason for concern because of two reasons; contains highly poisonous alkaloid compounds and is extremely prolific. If ingested, poison hemlock can be deadly to livestock, humans, and other animals. All parts of the plant are extremely poisonous, and the stem and roots are particularly deadly. Grabbing the stem with your bare hand can cause extreme irritation. On many occasions, cattle, horses, and other livestock have been found dead within 30 minutes to two hours after ingesting parts of poison hemlock.

This weed is not only extremely poisonous, but will quickly run wild in pastures, gardens, row crops, property lines, yards, and many more places. This weed is a biennial weed that produces seeds that are easily spread by mowing, road maintenance or agricultural equipment during its second year of life.

Management and prevention of poison hemlock can be tricky because of timing. The key to controlling poison hemlock is to prevent the production of seed. If the plant cannot produce seed, the plant cannot reproduce and spread. So persistent mowing throughout the early spring and summer will keep poison hemlock from producing seeds and spreading. Single plants can be dug with a spade, placed in a trash bag, and disposed, but make sure to always wear gloves and eye protection.

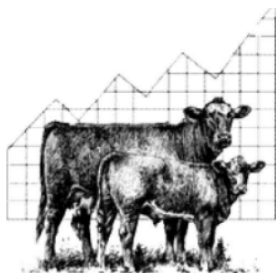
If mowing or digging doesn't work, you can use certain herbicides to control growth. However, herbicides will only control young, rosettes or very small second-year plants which means herbicides need to be sprayed now in the fall or early in the spring as soon as possible. I personally like using 2,4-D because it will kill the weed without killing grass. However, glyphosate will also work, but glyphosate is a non-selective herbicides that will damage or kill any plant it contacts. Other herbicides that work well are chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, dicamba, and imazapic. For any herbicide, follow the label because THE LABEL IS THE LAW.

Poison hemlock can become a hassle to control, but if you start now you can prevent its spread. Just remember that poison hemlock is extremely poisonous if ingested. Information was obtained from Purdue University Extension publication FNR-437-W and Montana State University Extension publication MT200013AG

"Today's Challenges, Tomorrow's Opportunities"

Kentucky Beef Conference

October 17, 2022 – 6:30—8:30 pm



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

In person

Fayette County Extension Office
1140 Harry Sykes Way
Lexington, Kentucky 40504

5:30—6:30 pm

Registration, visit
sponsors, meal

\$10 registration fee

**RSVP by October 10th
To Fayette County
Extension Office
859.257.5582**

Zoom Webinar—FREE

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9>

(Once registration is complete, you will be emailed the zoom link.)

2022 Kentucky Grazing Conference

Profitable Grazing Systems from the Soil Up

Western Kentucky

OCTOBER 26

Grayson County Extension Office
Leitchfield, Kentucky

Eastern Kentucky

OCTOBER 27

Clark County Extension Office
Winchester, Kentucky

TICKETS: \$35 Advance / \$50 Onsite / \$15 Students

Leitchfield:

<https://2022GrazingLeitchfield.eventbrite.com>

Winchester:

<https://2022GrazingWinchester.eventbrite.com>

CLARK COUNTY EXTENSION FALL FESTIVAL

JOIN US AT THE CLARK COUNTY
EXTENSION OFFICE

FOOD
GAMES
GIVE AWAYS
AND MORE!

FOR OUR **FIRST EVER**
FALL FESTIVAL!

1400 FORTUNE DR.
WINCHESTER, KY

OCTOBER 8, 2022
5:00-7:00 PM



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Agriculture and Natural Resources

AGRICULTURAL TAX CLASS

Clark County Extension Office
(1400 Fortune Dr. Winchester, KY)



JERRY PIERCE

Kentucky Farm Business
Management Program,
University of Kentucky

Come learn tips and tricks
for filing your agricultural
taxes and learn the in's
and out's for KY Ag Tax
Exemption

**NOV. 1ST,
2022 AT 6PM**

REGISTER FOR YOUR MEAL BY
CONTACTING THE CLARK
COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

**859-744-4682
CLARK.EXT@UKY.EDU**

Fall / Winter Weather and Hypothermia

It is finally starting to feel like fall. Crops are finally starting to be harvested, and it isn't 95 degrees. However, with cold weather comes the risk of hypothermia due to being in the colder weather. Hypothermia can arise in both animals and humans, but I want to focus of humans today.

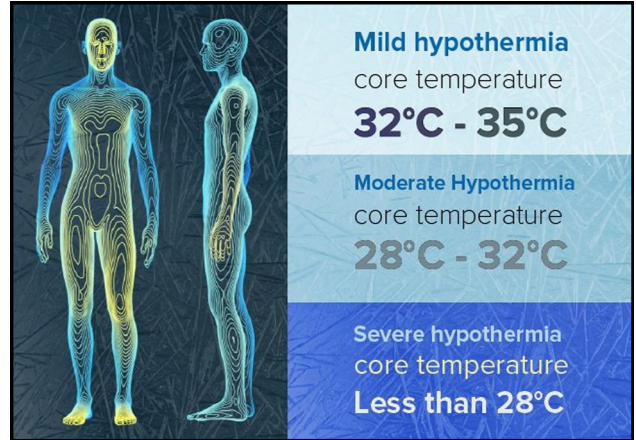
Hypothermia is a reduction of body temperature below the normal of 98.6 degrees, and can lead to serious motor-function problems, memory problems, and potential death. The symptoms of hypothermia can be classified into two different groups; Mild Hypothermia and Severe Hypothermia.

Mild hypothermia symptoms include uncontrollable shivering, numbness of hands, feet and or face, and inability to complete simple tasks like holding a spade or picking something up. For mild symptoms, take off wet clothes and replace with dry clothes and blankets, move to a warm area, encourage physical activity to generate muscle heat, drink a hot drink without caffeine or alcohol, and rewarm by applying hot-packs or water bottle wrapped in hot towels.

Severe hypothermia symptoms include violent waves of shivering, inability to generate heat, poor muscle coordination and inability to walk, decreased pulse and respiration rates, and irrational behavior and incoherent speech. For severe hypothermia, take that individual to the emergency room while using the same treatments as mild hypothermia.

There is also a misconception that hypothermia will only occur when weather is extremely cold. That is wrong! Some studies have shown that hypothermia symptoms can arise if temperatures are in the 50's outside.

The largest factor for onset hypothermia is being wet during low temperatures. The moisture will actually drain your body of heat, and wet clothes will not insulate your body in those temperatures. Just keep this in mind while you are checking your livestock, harvesting crops, or being outdoors. If temperatures are in the 50's and below and you are wet, please move inside to warm up. Information for this article was found on Ohio Extension Service publication AEX-790.12.



Slow Cooker Wild Side Burgoo



Ingredients:

Servings: 12
Serving Size: 1 cup

- 4 medium potatoes, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked rabbit or chicken, cubed
- 1 cup cooked venison or beef, cubed
- 1 cup cooked squirrel or pork, cubed
- 1 cup cooked lima beans (or 1 15-ounce can, drained)
- 3 1/4 cups chopped tomatoes (or 1 28-ounce can undrained)
- 1 1/2 cups cabbage, shredded
- 1/4 cup Worcestershire sauce
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon ground pepper
- 3 cups water

Directions:

1. Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds.
2. Wash potatoes with a clean vegetable brush under running water before preparing.
3. Combine all ingredients in a 6-quart slow cooker. Stir to blend.
4. Cover with lid and cook on low for 8 hours.
5. Refrigerate any leftovers within 2 hours after slow cooker is turned off. Divide leftovers into smaller containers to allow quick cooling.

Nutrition facts per serving:

210 calories; 3.5g total fat; 1g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 50mg cholesterol; 460mg sodium; 25g total carbohydrate; 4g dietary fiber; 5g sugars; 0g added sugars; 20g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 6% Daily Value of calcium; 15% Daily Value of iron; 10% Daily Value of potassium.

Source: Adapted from "Slow Cooker Mount St. Joseph Burgoo" from "Pride of Kentucky" by University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension and Kentucky Department of Agriculture.



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

Find this Cook Wild Kentucky recipe and others for Fish, Venison, Rabbit, Dove, Frog Legs, and more at: <https://planeatmove.com/recipes/>, then browse by Category, and choose Cook Wild Kentucky.