

Agriculture and Natural Resources Newsletter

November 2024

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Winchester, KY 40391



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+859-744-4682



More Info:
<https://clark.ca.uky.edu/>
clark.ext@uky.edu



A Word from the Agent . . .



November is upon us and it seems like October has been a blur. October seemed to never slow down.

I want to thank all of the volunteers who helped with our Fall Fest in early October. We had over 600 individuals attend to learn about extension, play games with the family, and try tasty fall treats. Without your help, this could not have happened nor been nearly as successful.

At the extension office, we are always looking for volunteers and ideas for new programs. Please feel free to reach out to me if you have a great idea for a new program. I would love to have a discussion with you on how my programs can better serve the county.

Thank you for everything that you do, and I hope you enjoy this newsletter!

Levi Berg

Clark County Extension Agent
for Agriculture and Natural Resources
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We are CLOSED
on the following days:

NOVEMBER 5:
Presidential Election Day

NOVEMBER 28 & 29:
Thanksgiving Holiday

KEEPING YOU Informed

Forage Management Tips for November

- Apply 30-40 lbs/N/acre to strengthen cool-season grass sods going into winter.
- If not already done, inventory hay and assess hay quality.
- Using a plate meter or grazing stick, estimate stockpile available for winter grazing.
- Adjust animal numbers or purchase additional hay to balance forage-feed supply to livestock needs.
- Graze crop residues and cover crops that will not overwinter. Be careful to avoid fields that contain johnsongrass that have recently frosted.
- Graze winter annuals that will not overwinter such as brassics and oats.
- Graze other winter annuals once they are 6-8 inches tall and are well anchored. Do NOT graze closer to 4 inches.
- Sugar content will rise in tall fescue with the cool temperatures and short days of fall. Alkaloid content of tall fescue can also be high in certain years, but will begin decline after a hard freeze.
- Talk with local conservationist about developing a grazing plan and cost-share opportunities.

KEEPING YOU Informed

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<https://www.facebook.com/ClarkCountyExtension>

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MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Chronic Wasting Disease Detected in Captive Cervid from Breckinridge County

It is Kentucky's second confirmed case of the disease that affects white-tailed deer, elk and other animals in the deer family

Officials from the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources are gathering additional information and carefully evaluating next steps following Monday's announcement by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture that lab testing confirmed Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in a deceased deer from a Breckinridge County deer farm. It marks Kentucky's first case of CWD in a captive cervid.

Chronic Wasting Disease is caused by abnormal proteins called prions and it affects white-tailed deer, elk, and other animals in the deer family. There is no known cure or vaccine, and the disease is always fatal in infected animals. The disease is not known to be transmissible to people, but as a precaution the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends not consuming meat from deer that test positive for the disease. Kentucky Fish and Wildlife always recommends not consuming meat taken from animals that appear to be sick or in poor condition.



Photo courtesy: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The state Department of Agriculture has issued a quarantine restricting movement into or out of the Breckinridge County facility, including live deer or deer products.

Kentucky Fish and Wildlife officials are in close communication with national, state and local partners and will reference the agency's [CWD Response Plan](#) in response to this new detection.

Since 2002, Kentucky Fish and Wildlife has CWD -tested more than 40,000 deer and elk from across the state.

Hunters can aid Kentucky Fish and Wildlife's statewide monitoring efforts by dropping off the heads of legally harvested and telechecked deer for CWD testing and aging at self-serve CWD Sample Drop-Off sites. This service is provided at no cost to hunters. Detailed location information, instructions and additional resources may be found at the [CWD Sample Drop-Off Sites](#) page on the department's website. Hunters will be promptly notified if a deer they harvested tests positive for CWD.

Deer that appear to be sick but do not have an obvious injury can be reported using the department's sick deer online reporting form; reports will be reviewed by the agency's wildlife health program staff, who will contact the person submitting the report if additional information is needed.

For the latest information on CWD, please visit the department's website (fw.ky.gov) and follow its social media channels. More information about CWD is available at fw.ky.gov/cwd, cwd-info.org and through the [CDC website](#).


34th Annual
Elite Bred Heifer Sale

WWW.ELITEHEIFER.COM





Monday, November 4th 2024
6:00 pm
Paris Stockyard - US 68 North





Inspection
1:00 - 4:30 PM

Approximately 300
CAIP Eligible heifers -
half AI bred



Elite Heifer Sale
Paris, Kentucky

Bourbon County Extension Office – 859-987-1895
Sale Day Phone: 859-987-1977

Fall Nutrient Applications Has Its Advantages

Source: John Grove, Plant and Soil Sciences Professor



Grain producers can take steps now to prepare for the next growing season. Fall is an ideal time to start by applying nutrients to the soil.

There are several benefits to autumn fertilizing. For one, it can prevent delays in planting come spring. Kentucky's fall weather is generally drier, reducing the risk of soil compaction during application. Additionally, purchasing fertilizer in these cooler months might lead to savings, as spring tends to be the busier season for fertilizer sales.

Before getting started, test your soil to ensure you only apply the nutrients your fields need. This approach saves both time and money. You can coordinate with your local extension office to submit soil samples to the University of Kentucky's regional testing labs.

Once your soil test results are in, follow UK recommendations for fertilizer application. Potash and phosphorus are particularly well-suited for fall application in Kentucky. These nutrients interact with the soil to keep them in place, preventing loss through leaching during the state's typically wet winters. If you're planting small grains this autumn, apply the recommended rates of phosphorus and

potash before planting. Double-crop producers should also account for soybean nutrient needs when applying fall wheat fertilizer.

UK encourages corn and full-season soybean producers to wait until the springtime to apply nitrogen and animal manures. Both run a high risk of leaching from the soil during the winter. Additionally, nitrogen losses can occur from denitrification and immobilization during the winter. Animal manures are most effective when there is a crop already growing in the field.

If you've planted wheat this fall, apply just enough nitrogen to promote early growth and tillering, usually no more than 40 pounds per acre. Wheat-following crops like soybeans, tobacco or well-fertilized corn may not need additional nitrogen in the fall. If more nitrogen is required, remember that common phosphorus fertilizers in Kentucky, such as DAP (18-46-0) and MAP (11-52-0), also supply nitrogen that the wheat can utilize.

For more information about alternative grain storage, contact the Clark County Extension Office at 859-744-4682.



Martin-Gatton
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
University of Kentucky.

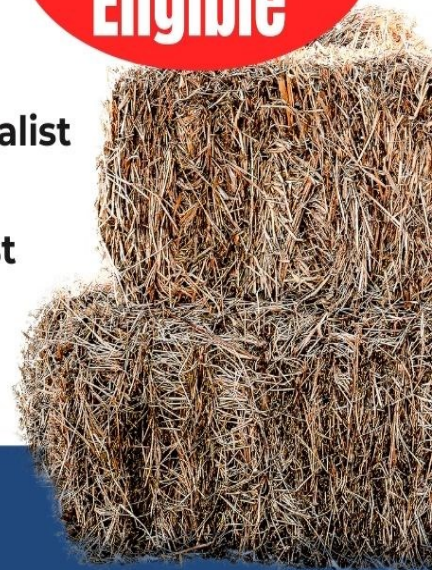
*Join us for an
evening of all things
hay!*

CENTRAL KENTUCKY HAY PROGRAM

PROGRAM FEATURES:

- ✓ Central KY Hay Contest Awards
- ✓ Understanding your forage test results
-Dr. Jimmy Henning, UK Extension Forage Specialist
- ✓ Determining quality horse hay
-Dr. Bob Coleman UK Extension Equine Specialist
- ✓ How I make quality hay: Tips for Success
-Producer panel

**CAIP
Eligible**



When: Monday, December 16th, 2024

Where: Fayette County Extension Office,
1140 Harry Sykes Way, Lexington, KY 40504

Time: 6:00 - 8:00pm

Dinner will be served so please RSVP to the Fayette County
Extension Office at 859-257-5582 before December 9th!



Alternative Storage Systems Could Help Farmers In Times of Higher Yields

Source: Sam McNeill, Professor of Biosystems and Agriculture Engineering

Alternative grain storage options are becoming increasingly valuable as agricultural production intensifies, offering farmers flexible and cost-effective solutions. While traditional grain bins are widely used, alternatives such as grain bags, flat storage and temporary structures provide practical choices for producers looking to manage harvests and mitigate risks. These systems offer benefits in terms of cost, accessibility and adaptability, allowing farmers to address specific needs without the heavy investment in permanent infrastructure.

Grain storage plays a key role in managing risk by reducing harvest delays, avoiding price lows during peak harvest times and allowing for earlier harvesting at higher moisture levels if drying systems are available. Traditional grain bins offer long-term storage but require significant initial investment and construction time. In contrast, alternative storage options can be quickly deployed and used for both short- and long-term needs, depending on the operation's scale and requirements.

One of the most popular alternatives is the use of grain bags. These commercial-grade plastic bags can hold 10,000 bushels of grain or more and provide a temporary but weather-tight storage solution. Grain bags are ideal for producers who need on-site storage without the infrastructure costs of permanent bins. However, because they are not reusable, regular monitoring is necessary to avoid spoilage from tears or punctures by wildlife. Despite these challenges, grain bags are a flexible and accessible option for short-term storage, particularly when paired with modern sensors to monitor moisture and temperature levels.

Flat storage systems are another alternative, utilizing open areas or machine storage buildings. These systems are versatile and capable of holding substantial amounts of grain but require careful management to maintain grain quality. Moisture protection, aeration and pest control are critical factors in maintaining the integrity of grain stored in flat structures. While they are a cost-effective solution, flat storage systems pose a higher risk of spoilage than more controlled environments, such as traditional bins.

Temporary storage structures, including bin rings and upright silos, can also provide a quick and scalable storage option where available. Bin rings can be set up rapidly and are often used when immediate storage is needed. However, they come with risks such as inadequate aeration and moisture control, making them less suitable for long-term storage. Protection from the elements and pests is a top priority with temporary storage structures, as they are more exposed than grain bags or permanent bins.

Alternative grain storage systems offer flexible solutions for farmers seeking to manage their harvests efficiently. These options can provide cost-effective, short-term storage solutions that, when properly monitored, help maintain grain value and reduce risks associated with spoilage and pests. A spreadsheet is available to easily calculate the holding capacity of various storage structures at <https://bae.ca.uky.edu/extension/grain-storage-systems>.

For more information about alternative grain storage, contact the Clark County Extension Office of at 859-744-4682

2024 Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series

Sign-up now for a popular webinar series that addresses timely topics regarding integrated pest management for field crops. University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment extension specialists have once again organized the Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series, hosted through the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center. Each webinar will begin at 10 a.m. ET/9 a.m. CT, and will be one hour in length. Continuing education credits for Certified Crop Advisors include 4 CEUs for IPM (1 CEU for each webinar). Kentucky pesticide applicators will receive 4 CEUs (1 CEU for each webinar) for Category 1a (Agricultural Plant).

There are two webinars remaining on November 12 and November 26 (*see below*). Pre-registration is required to attend each webinar. The webinars are open to agriculture and natural resource county extension agents, crop consultants, farmers, industry professionals, and others, whether they reside or work in Kentucky or outside the state. Pre-registration links and schedules follow:



Webinar #3:
November 12 — Dr. Travis Legleiter, Extension Weeds Specialist
Title: Spray Application Parameters – The Offensive Line of Herbicide Applications
Webinar link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_rxH9T0W4T4a3HZRFAqGA1w



Webinar #4:
November 26 — Dr. Carl Bradley, Extension Plant Pathologist
Title: Management of important wheat diseases in Kentucky
Webinar link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_NUrPmPdGQICwWGHR-qOCEw

RECIPE

Slow Cooker BBQ Turkey Legs



Ingredients:

- Servings:** 6
Serving Size: 6 ounces of meat
- 2 wild turkey legs with thighs
 - 1/4 teaspoon ground pepper
 - 1/4 cup ketchup
 - 1 8-ounce can no-salt-added tomato sauce
 - 1/4 cup water
 - 1/4 cup brown sugar
 - 2 tablespoons prepared yellow mustard
 - 3 tablespoons vinegar
 - 2 teaspoons paprika

Source: Cook Wild Kentucky Project

Directions:

1. Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds, especially after handling raw meat.
2. Season turkey meat with pepper and place in 6-quart slow cooker .
3. To make sauce, combine the remaining ingredients and stir well.
4. Pour sauce over turkey.
5. Cook, covered, in slow cooker on low for 7 hours, or until meat is tender and falls off the bone or has reached an internal temperature of 165 degrees F.

Nutrition facts per serving:

370 calories; 4.5g total fat; 1g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 170mg cholesterol; 470mg sodium; 12g total carbohydrate; 1g dietary fiber; 9g sugars; 7g added sugars; 72g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 4% Daily Value of calcium; 15% Daily Value of iron; 15% Daily Value of potassium.



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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.