

CASEY COUNTY AG NEWS

JULY 2024

 Martin-Gatton
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment

★ **HAPPY** ★
Independence Day

Kelsey Marcum

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Casey County Agriculture & Natural Resources Agent

CASEY COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE



1517 S Wallace Wilkinson
Blvd Liberty, KY 42539



606-787-7384



casey.ca.uky.edu



facebook.com/caseyanr

July Herbicide Weed Control

Aster	Sericea Lespedeza
Pigweed	Marshelder
White Clover	Milkweed
Cocklebur	Perilla Mint
Hemp Dogbane	Maypop Passionflower
Goldenrod	Pokeweed
Horsenettle	Ragweed
Tall Ironweed	Arrowleaf Sida
Jimsonweed	Bitter Sneezeweed
	Nodding Spurge
	Tickclover

Refer to AGR-207 for herbicide recommendations
or call us for more information.



"Liberty, when it begins to
take root, is a plant of
rapid growth."

George Washington



Cooperative Extension Service

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

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating. Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

RAISED BED GARDENING SERIES

This series will cover a variety of topics including: building your own bed, square foot gardening, starting seeds, transplanting, soil health, companion planting, and more. Participants may choose to attend any or all sessions. All sessions will be at 6:00pm at the Casey County Extension office.

Dates:

March 26th April 16th
May 21st June 25th
July 23rd August 27th



Call 606-787-7384 to register.

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Casey County Fair

July 20th-27th

Carnival	Horse Show
Mule Pull	Tractor Pull
Rodeo	Concessions
Truck Pull	Pageants
Donkey Races	Car Show

CASEY COUNTY FARMERS MARKET

Every Thursday, 4:30 - 7:00pm

May through September

NEW LOCATION:

289 S. Wallace Wilkinson Blvd

(The Old Don Franklin parking lot, new home of Casey County Food Pantry).

There will be NO market on July 4th.



New to this year's market is live music!

All sets are 5:30 - 6:30pm.

July 11th - Jordan Roberts & Aiden Palmer

July 18th - Open Pickin'

July 25th - Jordan Roberts & Aiden Palmer

Bring your favorite lawn chair!



What's in season in July?

Apples	Garlic
Beans	Okra
Beets	Peaches
Blackberries	Peppers
Blueberries	Plums
Broccoli	Potatoes
Cabbage	Raspberries
Cantaloupe	Rhubarb
Carrots	Summer Squash
Cauliflower	Tomatoes
Sweet Corn	Watermelons
Cucumbers	Zucchini

What can I expect to buy?

Produce
Transplants
Cut Flowers
Eggs
Baked Goods
Soaps
Freeze Dried Foods
Hand Crafted Art
& More!

Is it too late to join the market as a vendor?

Nope!
Applications may be picked up and dropped off at the extension office.
There is no deadline to become a vendor.

Contact Information:

Market Manager: Lacey, 606-706-7887

Market Chairman: T.J., 270-403-5389

Forage Timely Tips

Continue grazing available summer annuals and apply 40-60lb N/A to stimulate regrowth.

Identify fescue pastures for stockpiling.

Choose pastures that are well drained, have a strong sod and have not been overgrazed.

Using UK variety trial results, select varieties to plant in the fall and order seed.

If drought conditions limit pasture growth, close off pastures and feed hay in a sacrifice area.

Beef Timely Tips

Spring-Calving Cow Herd

- Consider removing bulls from the cow herd by the end of the month and keep them away from the cows. A short calving season can concentrate labor during the calving season; group calves by age so that it is easier to find a convenient time to vaccinate, castrate, dehorn, etc.; and provide a more uniform group of calves at market time.
 - Mid-July is an ideal time to deworm cattle. Use a product that is effective against inhibited ostertagia.
- Re-implant calves which were implanted at birth if the type of implant and amount of time indicate. Calves which have not been vaccinated for blackleg should be.

Spraying or using a pour-on for flies while cattle are gathered can supplement other fly control methods. Remember to work cattle early in the morning when it is cool and handle them gently to minimize stress.

- Watch for pinkeye and treat if necessary. Minimize problems by clipping pastures, controlling face flies, and providing shade.
- Monitor the bulls' activity and physical condition as the breeding season winds down.
 - Fescue pastures tend to go dormant in July and August, so look for alternatives like warm season grasses. Try to keep the young calves gaining weight. Go to pastures which have been cut for hay to have higher quality re-growth when it is available.
 - Consider cutting warm season grass pastures for hay if reserves have not been restored yet.
- Heat stress can lead to low conception rates, low libido in bulls, and embryonic loss (abortion) between days 6 and 45 of pregnancy. Keep a close eye on your herd. Plan to diagnose your herd for pregnancy early this fall to identify open cows for future planning.

Fall-Calving Herd

- De-worm calves in mid-July with a product that is effective against inhibited ostertagia.
- Fall-calving cows should be dry and pregnant now. Their nutrient needs are minimal, and they can be maintained on poor pasture to avoid over fattening. Keep a good free-choice mineral mix available. You can use a lower phosphorus mineral supplement now if you want to save a little money. These cows are regaining body condition after a long winter-feeding period.
- Get ready for fall calving and plan to have good pasture available at calving and through the breeding season.

Stockers

- Sell heavier grazing cattle before rate of gain decreases or they get into a heavyweight category. This will also relieve grazing pressure as pasture growth diminishes. They can be replaced with lightweight calves after pastures recover.
- Lighter cattle kept on pasture need to be rotated to grass-legume or warm-season grass pastures to maintain a desirable level of performance. Re-implant these calves and deworm with a product that is effective against inhibited ostertagia.

General

- Check pastures for downed wild cherry trees after storms (wilted wild cherry leaves are toxic to cattle).
- Be sure that clean water is always available, especially in hot weather. Make routine checks of the water supply. Cattle need 13 to 20 gallons of clean water in hot weather. Cattle should have access to shade.
 - Maintain a weed control program in permanent pastures and continue to "spot-spray" thistle, honey locust, etc.
- Have forage analyses conducted on spring-cut hay and have large, round bales covered. Begin planning the winter-feeding program now.

Grasslands Partnership Project

The Casey County Cooperative Extension Service has been selected among a dozen counties in Kentucky to participate in a USDA funded, multi-state project referred to as the “Grasslands Partnership”. The goal of this project is to implement and demonstrate climate smart practices that improve grasslands management and, in turn, improve farm productivity, profits, and access to future markets that may expect enhanced environmental benefits.

This project is focused on documenting the impact of six grassland management practices on soil carbon storage, input costs, profitability, productivity, and, for some practices, responses of grassland birds and pollinators. Participants are required to install at least three of the designated practices and required to maintain them for a 5-year period. Support will be provided to implement practices.

During the 5-year period, participants will allow researchers access to their farms to collect data on the impacts made as a results of the practices. Participants will also be required to maintain detailed grazing management, fertilizer, herbicide, and seeding records. One or more field days will also be held on each participating farm.

The six grassland management practices included in this program are as follows:

Perennial Native Grasses- Participants will establish a minimum of 5 and up to 25 acres of big bluestem/Indiangrass/little bluestem seed mix or switchgrass. Proper grazing management practices will be applied.

Perennial Grass/Forb Buffers- Participants will establish 60 feet wide buffers (2-10 acres total) around row crop fields to reduce runoff and encourage habitat for birds and pollinators.

Alternative N Sources- Participants will establish and maintain 5-30 acres of legumes. No nitrogen may be applied during the 5-year period. Acres enrolled will include grazing management practices.

Improved Grazing Management- Participants will implement improved grazing practices on 10 to 30 acres. Managed grazing heights will be implanted and grazing will begin when enrolled field reaches 10 inches and livestock will be removed when residue reaches 4 inches.

Silvopasture- Participants will establish 2-10 acres of silvopasture. Silvopasture, a sustainable agroforestry practice, involves the intentional integration of forage, trees, and livestock. Silvopastures offer potential for numerous environmental, economic, and social benefits, including improved soil health, increased biodiversity, enhanced livestock responses, and diversified income streams for farmers.

Novel Soil Amendments- Participants will apply biochar or gypsum, to slow soil N transformations and losses from the soil and increase rates of carbon sequestration. Measurements will be collected on forage productivity and nutritive value, as well as carbon sequestration and the mitigation of greenhouse gases in grasslands.

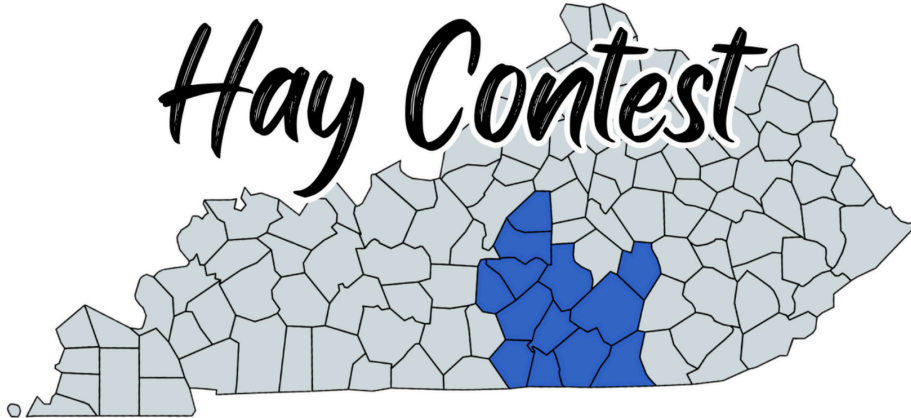
Of the above listed six practices, a minimum of three practices must be implemented by the participant. In addition, the participant must have a field that undergoes their normal management. In other words, “business as usual”. Data will be collected from this field to further document improvement made from the practices implemented.

If you would like to know more about the Grasslands Project, contact the Casey County Cooperative Extension Service at 606-787-7384.



SOUTH-CENTRAL KY

Hay Contest



The South-Central KY Area Hay Contest is offered to all individuals raising hay in Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, Marion, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Russell, Taylor, Washington, and Wayne counties.

This program aims to provide producers with free hay analysis results to aid in educating producers on raising higher quality forages and meeting livestock needs.

Producers may submit multiple samples in each contest area to their county agriculture agent. Samples must be submitted no later than September 30th, 2024. Basic analysis results will be sent to producers by November 1st, 2024. Results will include crude protein, DM, TDN, RFV, ADF, and NDF. Producers may be provided with livestock ration recommendations in addition to their results upon request.

After completion of the program, an area-wide event will be held to provide an educational overview of the program and present awards to contest winners. There will be one winner selected for the entire area for each hay class. Please reach out to your county agriculture agent for further information.

Lab Number: _____

2024 South-Central KY Hay Contest Form

Deadline for submissions is September 30th, 2024.

Circle One: Beef Dairy Horse Small Ruminant

Name: _____ County: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____ Date Sample Taken: _____

Description: _____

Hay for sale? Yes No

Hay Class:

Alfalfa

Alfalfa/Grass

Mixed

Grass

Small Grain

Summer Annual

Silage Class:

Alfalfa

Alfalfa/Grass

Mixed

Grass

Small Grain

Summer Annual

Storage Information:

Outside on ground

Outside off ground

Under tarp

Inside

Package Information:

Round

Small square

Large square

Bale Binding:

Twine

Net wrap

Plastic

Supplemental Information:

In the last 12 months, did you?

Lime application _____ ton/acre

Herbicide control: Y/N

Insecticide control: Y/N

Soil test: Y/N

Did you follow recommendations: Y/N

Fertilizer Application:

“Alfalfa Grass”: Samples in this class must contain 20-80% grass.

“Mixed hay or silage: Samples in this class must contain 10-80% legume.

“Grass”: Samples in this class must contain less than 10% legume.

“Small Grain”: Winter wheat, winter rye and oat.

“Summer Annuals”: Sorghum/sudangrass, millet, teff, annual lespedeza, and soybean.

*****Silage samples must be refrigerated or frozen immediately after collection.**

Each producer may submit as many samples as they wish in as many categories as they wish. However, only their best sample in each category will be considered for awards. A contest information form should be submitted for each hay sample submitted and the form and sample bag must be marked with the lab number above.