Ag & Natural Resources Of Cows and Plows

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION FEBRUARY 2025 NEWSLETTER



Franklin County 101 Lakeview Court Frankfort, KY 40601-8750 (502) 695-9035 Fax: (502) 695-9309 franklin.ca.uky.edu



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BIRD FLU H5N1 – IS THERE A RISK TO PUBLIC HEALTH?

Situation:

On January 7, 2025, the first human patient diagnosed with H5N1 died, raising concerns for the general public. The patient was confirmed infected on December 18, 2024, through routine surveillance when they were hospitalized with severe respiratory illness. The patient was 65 years old with underlying health conditions and appeared to have been infected from exposure to backyard poultry and wild birds.

First, the CDC still maintains that the risk to the general public remains low. They do, however, caution those that come into contact with wild birds, poultry, or dairy cows that they are at a higher risk. The CDC is providing information for those potentially exposed to H5N1 birds - https://www.cdc.gov/birdflu/prevention/farm-workers.html. For such people Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) is recommended. The CDC also provides flyers on the proper use of PPE, found at the same website. The information is available in both English and Spanish.

Background material:

H5N1 is an influenza virus that primarily affects birds but in the last couple of years has started to affect mammals, including dairy cows. In 2024 there were 66 confirmed human cases of H5N1 in the USA, although there have been many more globally. Of these 66 cases, 40 were work-related to exposure (to dairy cows). The highest incidence of human infections has been confirmed in California (37), Washington (11), and Colorado (10). There have also been two confirmed cases in Michigan and one each in Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Oregon, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Symptoms of H5N1:

A December 2024 article from the New England Journal of Medicine1 described 46 human cases of H5N1 confirmed between March through October 2024. The cases were primarily due to exposure to infected poultry (20) or infected dairy cows (25). One had no identified exposure and was hospitalized with non-respiratory systems and the H5N1 confirmed through routine surveillance. None of the other patients were hospitalized. Of these, 93% had conjunctivitis (pinkeye), 49% had a fever, and 36% had respiratory symptoms only. The median duration of the illness for which they have data (16 patients) was 4 days. Most patients (87%) received oseltamivir (Tamiflu). There has been no known person-to-person transmission.

From the CDC - symptoms can include:

- Eye redness and irritation (conjunctivitis)
- Fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) or feeling feverish
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Muscle or body aches
- Headaches
- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Less common signs and symptoms include diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, or seizures.

Should there be a concern?

While the Louisiana patient is the only severe case of H5N1 in the USA, a Canadian case occurred in November 20242. The case involved a 13-year-old girl who was overweight and had mild asthma. She went to the hospital with a case of conjunctivitis in both eyes and a day-old fever. She was discharged without treatment but returned a few days later with a cough, vomiting and diarrhea and was in respiratory distress and acute kidney injury. She was treated with oseltamivir and recovered.

Genomic testing of the H5N1 virus obtained from both patients showed important mutations that lead to the respiratory symptoms. The mutation in the H5 hemagglutinin (the 'H' in the H5N1 designation) gene resulted in increased binding to a receptor that facilitates virus entry into cells in the human respiratory tract and enabled viral replication. The pre-mutation virus was not able to enter cells in the human respiratory tract. The mutation occurred in the patient, but no person-to-person transmission was observed.

As a follow up to the previous articles, an editorial published in The New England Journal of Medicine3 concluded that the CDC still designates the public risk of H5N1 is low and we have candidate vaccines and antivirals available to try to mitigate severe influenza in the case of wider spread. The influenza A virus is highly susceptible to mutations. There is concern for changes to the HA gene resulting in increased binding to the human airway receptors and a need for increased gene testing during surveillance has been recommended.

Conclusions:

Anyone who comes into contact with wild birds, poultry, dairy cows and other mammals should use proper personal protection equipment – gloves and mask at a minimum. Report any sick or dead wild birds using the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife. Call 1-800-858-1549 from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM (Eastern) on week-days. Poultry owners who think their birds are sick please immediately call the Kentucky Sick Bird Hotline at 866-536-7593. This hotline is available for bird owners in Kentucky who are dealing with unusual signs of ill-ness or increased mortality in their flock or livestock.

Additional resources:

- KDA's Factsheet: Avian Influenza in Kentucky – Information for bird owners - https://www.kyagr.com/ statevet/documents/HPAI_Avian_Influenza_HANDOUT.pdf

- KY Fish and Wildlife avian influenza webpage - https://fw.ky.gov/Wildlife/Pages/AvianInfluenza.aspx



UK Beef Management Webinar Series

Registration is necessary, however, if you received this email directly from Darrh Bullock then you are already registered. If you received this from another source, or have not registered previously, then please send an email to <u>dbullock@uky.edu</u> with Beef Webinar in the subject line and your name and county in the message. You will receive the direct link with a password the morning of each meeting. This invitation will directly link you to the site and you will be asked for the password which can be found just below the link. Each session will be recorded and posted for later viewing. **All meeting times are 8:00pm ET/7:00pm CT**.

November 12, 2024 Shooting the Bull: Answering all your Beef Related Questions! – Updates and Roundtable discussion with UK Specialists

December 10, 2024 Winter Feeding Strategies to Extend Short Hay Supplies – Lawton Stewart, Professor, University of Georgia

January 14, 2025 **Important Traits for Bull Selection in Kentucky –** Matt Spangler, Professor, University of Nebraska

February 11, 2025 Marketing Opportunities for the Spring – Kenny Burdine, Professor, and Kevin Laurent, Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky

March 11, 2025 Preparing for a Successful Spring Breeding Season – Les Anderson, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

April 8, 2025

Health Update and Internal Parasite Field Study Results – Michelle Arnold, Extension Veterinarian, and Jeff Lehmkuhler, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky





Extension Service

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Lexington, KY 40506



10 FREE SOIL SAMPLES

Sponsored By: Franklin County Conservation District

January 1- April 30, 2025

For Franklin County or Frankfort Residents or Farms located in Franklin County.



Franklin County Conservation District 103 Lakeview Court Frankfort, KY 40601 Phone: (502) 352-2701

Cooperative Extension Service

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

FREE SOIL SAMPLE COUPON Sponsored By: Franklin County Conservation District

January 1- April 30, 2025, the Franklin County Conservation District is sponsoring 10 FREE soil tests.

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

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

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

LIMIT 10 (ten) FREE SAMPLES per PERSON Coupon available for Franklin County or Frankfort Residents or Farms located in Franklin County. NO COMMERCIAL SAMPLES WITH THIS OFFER

2025 Horses & Horsemen:

Join us for the 18th annual

PASTURES PLEASEII

Thursday, February 27



5:30-Meal

- 6:00—Aerial Applications: Does a Drone Fit Brett Reese
- 6:30—Weeds to Watch Out For
 - Dr. Bill Witt
- 7:00—Cost Share Opportunities for Horse Owners Krista Lea

RSVP to 859-257-5582

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

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Hay Quality Lower in 2024

Last fall we analyzed 1,127 hay samples as part of the Eastern, Central, and South-Central Kentucky Hay Contests. A summary of the results can be found in Table 1. Nutrient requirement s of various livestock classes can be found in Table 2. So here is what we found:

- Crude protein (4.6 to 26.7%) and total digestible nutrients (39 to 76%) varied widely
- 3% of the hay samples contained less than 50% TDN
- 1.4% of the hay samples contained less than 8% crude protein
- 283 samples or 25% contained enough energy to meet the
- requirements of a beef cow at peak lactation
- 777 samples or 69% would meet the protein requirements of a beef cow at peak lactation
- 1111 samples or 99% contained enough protein to meet the needs of a dry pregnant cow
- 1091 samples or 97% contained enough energy to meet the requirements of a dry pregnant cow



Figure 1. Impact of stage of maturity at harvest on forage quality (Blaser et al., 1986).

In general, a higher percentage of hay samples required supplementation to meet the energy needs of a lactating beef cow

(75% in 2024 versus 40% in 2023). This was most likely due to rain delays in harvest, allowing forages to become more mature and therefore lower in forage quality (Figure 1). I guess the biggest take home from the 2024 samples is that we still have a way to go in terms of improving hay quality!

So, what don't these results tell us? Since there is still wide variation in both crude protein and energy for the hay samples in this dataset, the average or median of the results CANNOT be used to make recommendations on what or how much to supplement. To make this type of recommendation, you will need to sample individual hay lots (one cutting from one field) that you will be feeding (see <u>AGR-257 Hay Sampling</u> <u>Strategies for Getting a Good Sample</u>). Once you have the results in hand, then a supplementation strategy can be designed by either working your local extension agent, nutritionist or veterinarian or by using the <u>UK Beef</u> <u>Cow Forage Supplementation Tool</u>.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION: Improve Hay Quality in 2025

A good New Years's Resolution for 2025 would be to improve hay quality! Making just a few small tweaks to your hay production program can make a big difference in hay quality. Below is a short list of things that you can implement to improve hay quality and production on your farm.

- *Fertilize and lime according to soil test.* A balanced fertility program is essential for optimizing hay yield and quality. Phosphorus, potassium, and lime should be applied according to soil test results. Avoid using "complete" fertilizers such as 10-10-10. These fertilizers commonly over apply phosphorus and under apply potash.
- Apply nitrogen early to promote rapid spring growth. Applying 80 lb N/A in mid- to late March will promote early growth in hay meadows, resulting in higher first harvest yields with improved crude protein values. Recent research at the University of Kentucky has shown that fall nitrogen fertilization promotes hay growth in the spring. In fact, 80 lb N/A applied in the fall was equivalent to more than 100 lb N/A applied in the spring.
- *Harvest at the boot stage*. The single most important factor impacting forage quality is stage of maturity at harvest. Hayfields should be mowed as soon as the grass reaches the late boot-stage. The boot stage occurs when the sheath of the flag leaf swells just prior to the emergence of the seed head. By making the first cutting in a timely manner, we will have time to make a leafy second cutting just prior to the summer months.

AG & NATURAL RESOURCES

Mow early in day. Some studies have shown that sugars tend to highest in late afternoon, making this the optimal time of day to cut. However, in high rainfall environment like Kentucky, maximizing curing time is the highest priority. Therefore, hay should be mowed in mid to late morning after the dew has dried off.

Mow early in day. Some studies have shown that sugars tend to highest in late afternoon, making this the optimal time of day to cut. However, in high rainfall environment like Kentucky, maximizing curing time

is the highest priority. Therefore, hay should be mowed in mid to late morning after the dew has dried off. *Use mower-conditioner.* Conditioning the stems allows moisture to escape at a faster rate. This shortens curing

time and improves your chances of avoiding rain. Conditioning is especially important for first cutting grasses, summer annual grasses, and legumes, all of which tend to have larger stems.

Set swath on mower-conditioner to the widest possible setting. Maximizing the swath width decreases curing or wilting time by exposing a larger portion of the forage to direct sunlight.

Rake or ted at 40-50% moisture content. Raking and tedding the forage while it is still pliable helps to reduce leaf loss and maintain forage quality. Once the moisture content is below 40%, leaf loss increases, especially in l

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover.

- *Bale at 18-20% moisture*. Baling in this moisture range inhibits mold growth and reduces heating. Avoid baling hay that is excessively dry due to high levels of leaf loss and hay that is above 20% moisture due to heating and potential hay fires.
- *Store dry hay under cover and off the ground*. Protecting hay from weathering helps to reduce dry matter losses and maintain forage quality. Much of the weathering damage is a result of the hay bale wicking moisture up from the ground. So, storing hay off the ground can greatly reduce deterioration.
- *Consider using baleage*. The biggest advantage of baleage is the shortened period between mowing and baling. In many cases, hay can be mowed one day and baled the next. This facilitates harvesting hay at the correct stage of growth, the NUMBER ONE factor impacting forage quality. To learn more about baleage see <u>AGR-235 Baleage: Frequently Asked Questions</u>.

Constituent	Min	Max	Average	Median	Standard De- viation	Constituent Description
Crude Protein (%)	4.6	26.7	12.9	12.0	3.4	Estimate of protein calculated by Total N x 6.25.
Acid Detergent Fiber (%)	19.9	54.8	38.3	38.7	4.2	Chemical estimate of forage digesti- bility. Used to calculate energy.
Neutral Detergent Fiber (%)	23.2	82.0	58.0	59.6	7.9	Chemical estimate of indigestible and slowly digestible fiber. Used to estimate DM intake.
Ash (%)	2.1	20.2	7.3	7.3	1.5	Measure of total mineral content. Used as an indicator of soil contami- nation.
IVTDMD-48 Hr (%)	48.8	90.9	71.6	71.2	5.3	Amount of forage material digested after 30-hours in ruminal fluid.
NDFD-48 hr (%)	22.8	76.7	51.7	50.8	7.1	Digestible fraction of NDF expressed as percentage of Neutral Detergent Fiber.
Total Digestible Nutrients (%) -based on ADF	39.0	76.9	57.5	57.1	4.5	Estimate of energy. Calculated using ADF. Used to balance rations.
Total Digestible Nutrients (%) -based on fiber digestibility	41.9	73.7	60.0	59.9	4.5	Estimate of energy. Calculated using SUMMATIVE equation. Based on actual fiber digestibility.
Relative Forage Quality (%)	39	343	126	124	26	Relative comparison of forage quali- ty to alfalfa harvested at full bloom. RFQ is a better ranking tool for grass than RFV.
Dry Matter Intake-NDF (% Body Wt)	1.5	5.2	2.1	2.0	0.4	Estimate of how much of given for- age can be consumed. Based on neutral detergent fiber.
Dry Matter Intake-Fiber Di- gestibility (% Body Wt)	1.1	5.7	2.6	2.5	0.3	Estimate of how much of given for- age can be consumed. Based on ACTUAL fiber digestibility.

Table 1. Summary of 2024 Hay Contest forage quality results. Samples (n=1127) were collected by extension agents, dried in a forced air oven, ground to pass through a 1 mm screen, and predicted using a near infrared spectroscopy.

AG & NATURAL RESOURCES

If you need help with hay sampling or interpreting your hay testing results, make sure and contact your local extension agent.

Forage testing is available from several commercial labs and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. The Kentucky Department of Agriculture offers a standard forage analysis to Kentucky producers for a reduced cost.

More information on this program can be found at <u>http://www.kyagr.com/marketing/forage-program.html</u>. Make sure and use a lab that has been certified for accuracy and precision by the National Forage Testing Association. A list of certified labs can be found at <u>NFTA Certified Labs</u>.

Animal Class	Total Digestible Nutrients (%)	Crude Protein (%)
Growing steer @ 1.5 lb/day	65	12
Growing steer @ 1.7 lb/day	68	11
Lactating beef cow	60	11
Dry beef cow	50	8
Lamb finishing	70	12
Lactating ewe	65	13
Dry ewe	55	9

Table 2. Nutritional requirements of various livestock classes. Adapted from Southern Forages, Fifth Edition.

Franklin County Cattleman's Association

Huge congratulations to Franklin County Cattlemen's Association President Jonathan Moore. Jonathan attended the Kentucky Cattlemen's Convention in Owensboro where he received his red jacket. A red jacket is given to County Presidents that have a 10+ membership gain from the previous year!





FCCA Secretary and Junior Cattlemen Advisor, Crystal Harrod was nominated and elected to serve on the Region 3 Board of Directors for Kentucky Cattlemen's Association.

It's not too late to join or renew your Cattleman's membership. You are able to stop in and sign up today!

2025 BIG TREE CONTEST Elm Tree

<u>RULES</u>

1. Must be <u>Elm Tree</u>

.

- 2. Measure circumference of tree at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground on the high side.
- 3. Tree must be 75% live and be located in Franklin County.
- 4. Tree measurement and date **must** be verified by landowner.
- 5. Same tree eligible for only one category.
- 6. All entries must be submitted to the Franklin County Conservation District located at 103 Lakeview Court no later than March 19, 2025.

The Winner in each Category will be presented a \$50 cash award

K-5 grade	18 to 55 Years of Age
6-8 grade	Senior Citizen (56 & Over)
9-12 grade	FFA Chapter
Organizations	Over All Winner

For any questions, contact the Franklin County Conservation District at 502/352-2701.

ENTRY FORM			
Participant Name:	Age:		
Address:	Grade:		
Phone:	Date:		
Measurement at 4 ½ feet from ground:			
Address of Property (tree location):			
Directions/Map to Tree:			

Landowner Verification: On the back, draw a map showing location of tree from nearest designated state highway in Franklin County (Give point to point distance).

The Winner in each Category will be presented a \$50 cash award

2025 KY Alfalfa and Stored Forage Conference

"Alfalfa Updates and Producing Grass Hay for Premium Markets"

When: February 25, 2025 from 8:00 to 3:30EST (7 to 2:15CST)

Where: Fayette County Extension Office

1140 Harry Sykes Way

Lexington, KY 40504

Registration: General \$45; Students \$15 (Sponsorship: \$250 and \$500)

Register online at https://KYAIfaIfa2025.eventbrite.com or mail a check payable to KFGC to Krista Lea, N222 Agriculture North, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091

8:00 Registration, sponsors, and silent auction

8:45 Welcome and program highlights - Dr. Ray Smith, University of Kentucky

9:00 Everything I Ever Needed to Know about Armyworms – Dr. Raul Villanueva, Univ. of KY

9:45 Armyworm Control Methods: What to spray and when - Brett Reese, So. States, Paris

10:15 Break, visit with sponsors, and silent auction

10:45 What's New in Alfalfa Varieties - Dr. Don Miller, Mt. View Seeds, Commercial alfalfa breeder for over 45 years.

11:30 What do Horse Owners Want and Why - Dr. Bob Coleman, UK Horse Specialist

12:00 Lunch, Alfalfa Awards, KCA Hay Quality awards, and silent auction winners

12:45 Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council update – Cody Rakes, KFGC President

1:00 What We Can Learn from the Results of the KY Hay Contests - Dr. Chris Teutsch, Univ. of KY

1:30 Emerging Markets for Unique Forage Species – Dr. Ray Smith, University of Kentucky

2:00 **Producer Panel: How I Produce Quality Grass Hay** – (Panelists – Brad Hines, Hart Co.-Timothy; Kevin Priddy, Grayson Co. – Orchardgrass; Allen Arthur, Nicholas Co. - Teff hay; and Central KY producer – fescue and mixed grass hay) *Each producer will take 10-12 minutes to explain the basics of how they produce quality grass hay including establishment, fertilizing, harvesting and marketing; And then open the floor to questions*)

3:00 Take-Home Lessons from Today's Meeting - Dr. Ray Smith, Univ. of KY

3:15 Survey, pick up silent auction items

3:30 Adjourn

JOIN US ALL YEAR FOR THIRD THURSDAY THING

January 16th: Farm Safety & Disaster Recovery

February 20th: Organic Agriculture

March 20th: Natural Resource Management

April 17th: Grow, Buy, Eat Local

May 15th: Aquaculture

June 19th: Juneteenth/ Business Planning

July 17th: Cattle & Poultry

August 21st: Agri-technology & Vertical Farming

September 18th: Horticulture & Urban Agriculture

October 16th: Small Ruminants

<u>November 20th</u>: Small, Limited-Resource, Minority Farmers Conference If you would like to join our Small Farms Programming email list please email Savanna Frye at: savanna.frye1@kysu.edu



Jr. Cattlemen's Corner

Boots, Beef, and Big Wins!!

The Kentucky Cattlemen's Convention was such a great experience!

The juniors stayed busy with a scavenger hunt, built their own beef marketing plans, and scored big with free giveaways at the trade show! Of course, they also made a splash—literally—by taking on the pool in their cowboy boots.

Last night, we hit the lanes for some bowling, enjoyed a feast at Moonlight BBQ, and even got a behind-the-

scenes look at a movie being filmed at our hotel! If you know of someone that would be interested in becoming a junior Cattlemen,

please contact Crystal Harrod at 502-330-5084









Butternut Squash Health Bars

34 cup all-purpose flour 3/4 cup whole-wheat flour 11/2 cups old fashioned oats 1/2 cup sliced almonds 1 teaspoon baking soda

non-stick spray. In a medium bowl

Set aside. Place squash cubes in a

medium saucepan and cover with

pumpkin pie spice. In a large bowl, use

brown sugar until creamy. Add squash mixture and **blend** with the mixer.

Add the dry ingredients to the squash

a hand mixer to **beat** the butter and

combine flours, old fashioned oats,

1/4 teaspoon salt 11/2 cups cubed butternut squash 2 teaspoons pumpkin pie spice 1/2 cup unsalted butter, softened 1 cup light brown sugar 3/4 cup semi-sweet chocolate chips

Preheat oven to 425 degrees F. Lightly mixture and continue to **beat** until fully spray a 13-by-9-inch baking dish with blended. Spread mixture into prepared baking dish. Bake for 20-25 minutes or until the top is a light golden brown. sliced almonds, baking soda and salt. Allow to cool and cut into bars. Melt the chocolate chips by placing them in a microwave-safe container. Microwave water. Boil squash for 20 minutes, or on low power for 30 second increments until tender. Remove from heat, drain until smooth, stirring often. Drizzle and **puree** in a food processor. In a small chocolate over top of bars. bowl, mix the pureed squash and the

Yield: 20 servings

Nutritional Analysis: 190 calories, 8 g fat, 4 g saturated fat, 10 mg cholesterol, 95 mg sodium, 28 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 15 g sugar, 3 g protein.

KDA NUISANCE WEED SPRAYING PROGRAM

This program consists of weed spraying demonstration plots. The department will provide the sprayer and enough chemical for the treatment of 10 acres of agricultural land or 100 gallons of spot spraying mix to be used on agricultural land. The department's representative will demonstrate proper mixing and application techniques. A number of nuisance weeds can be treated under this program depending on the needs of the participant. This program is limited to broadleaf weeds.

Broadcast Spraying demonstration plots consist of:

- 10 acres of agricultural land will be treated with chemical provided by the department
- Application is performed with a two-wheeled trailer type sprayer equipped with boomless nozzles

If additional chemical is provided by the participant, an additional 10 acres can be treated Spot Spraying demonstration plots consist of:

• 100 gallons of broadleaf chemical mix which is applied until sprayer is empty

• Application is performed with a two-wheeled trailer type sprayer equipped with a handheld spray wand used by the tractor operator

If additional chemical is provided by the participant, an additional 100 gallons can be sprayed For each demonstration:

- The participant must provide water source
- The participant must provide tractor and operator
- All chemical products must be labeled and the product label will be strictly followed

A maximum of 7 participants per county

This program is designed to target weeds that have a negative impact on the participant's agricultural production. There will be an annual online application period to participate in this program. You may submit an application using our on-line services (located in the top menubar) from February 1 to February 28 of each year.

(From Keenan: This typically is available to Franklin Co in late winter/early spring so think thistles, poison hemlock, buttercup and other cool season weeds)

https://www.kyagr.com/consumer/nuisance-weed-spraying-program-application.aspx

Franklin County Conservation District

BACKYARD CONSERVATION PROGRAM Urban Cost Share Program

January 1, 2025 to June 1, 2025

Raised Garden Beds, Rain Barrels, Compost Bins, Pollinator Gardens and Beehives

- First come, first serve.
- Franklin County Residents only
- One application per household
- 50% cost share up to \$250 maximum

Must have approval before you begin project

Franklin County Conservation District 103 Lakeview Court Frankfort, KY 40601 502-352-2701

fccd103@gmail.com

2025 Livestock Events at Lakeview Park

March 22 Vista Brook—Pig Sale

- April 26– Master Gardeners Plant Sale
- May 4- Derby Showcase- Dairy Sale

May 10– Capital City– Rabbit Show

June 7– Bluegrass Invitational—Kiko Goat Sale

June 14– Franklin County Dair Show Inc. September 27– Rabbit Show Calendars are HERE! Stop by the Franklin County Extension Office Lobby To pick one up today!







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the UK Office of Equal Opportunity, 13 Main Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0032 or US Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410.

SAVE THE DATES:

February 1 February 12-15 March 11 Beginning Farmer Training Applications Due National Farm Machinery Show– Louisville Regional Tobacco Gap Annual Training

Keener Bisty

Keenan Bishop, County Extension Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources



Cooperative Extension Service

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

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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification

Lexington, KY 40506