

PLOWING AHEAD

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

August 2024



UK Martin-Gatton
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment

Cooperative Extension Service
Madison County
230 Duncannon Lane
Richmond, KY 40475
(859) 623-4072
Fax: (859) 624-9510
<http://extension.ca.uky.edu>

UK Cooperative
Extension Service

● ● ● Madison County Cooperative Extension Presents: ● ● ●

FARM, HOME, & GARDEN

Expo



- *Workshops
- *Petting Zoo
- *"Ask a Farmer" Station
- *And much more!



Activities for
all ages!



Free food!

Learn more about Madison County Cooperative Extension through our Farm, Home, & Garden Expo! We will have educational activities, workshops on cooking, beef ribeye cutting demonstration, beekeeping, tending to animals, composting, and more! Free food will be available starting at 11AM for up to 1000 guests!

We hope to see you for a day of family fun and education!

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH FROM 10AM-2PM

AT THE MADISON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

See next
page for
details

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, culture, 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 accommodations 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, UK Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.

Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

We have many workshops, speakers, demonstrations and educational booths for you to choose from. Below is a **tentative** list of what we have to offer, and is subject to change:

Workshops (every 30 mins) on the “This is how we grow stage”

- Sheep Production Basics
- Backyard Fruit
- Honey
- Beef Ribeye Cutting Demonstration
- Local Beef Producer Panel Q & A
- Growing Mushrooms
- Local Food
- Backyard Poultry

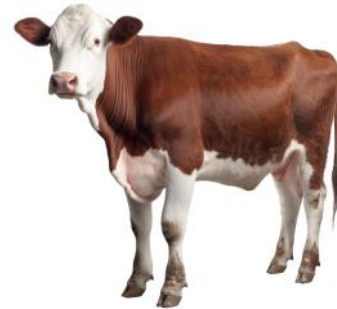


FARM, HOME, & GARDEN

Expo

Interactive Educational Booths

- Ag Weather
- Mushrooms
- Fruit Trees
- Local Foods
- Composting
- Container/Raised Bed Gardening
- Garden Smarter Not Harder
- Gardening As We Age
- Food Preservation
- Ask A Farmer
- Beekeeping
- 4H Country Ham Samples
- Local Farm Raised Beef Q & A
- Outdoor Cooking
- Forestry
- Soil Sampling
- Good Bug/Bad Bug: Beneficial Insects
- Recipe Demonstrations
- Freeze Drying



Petting Zoo with 4H Youth Livestock

- Meat Goats
- Sheep
- Beef Calf
- Chickens
- Dairy Goats
- Horse
- Ducks/Duck Slide
- Alpacas



And Much More!

TOX AWAY DAY

A ***FREE*** HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL EVENT FOR MADISON COUNTY RESIDENTS

FUNDED THROUGH A GRANT WITH THE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET
DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND KENTUCKY PRIDE FUND.



OCTOBER 5TH, 2024
9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

**MADISON COUNTY ROAD
DEPARTMENT SOUTH**

**208 CLARKSVILLE LANE
(OFF US 25/BEREA ROAD)**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT
SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT:
(859) 624-4709**



Acceptable Items:

- BATTERIES
- ELECTRONICS
- SPRAY PAINT
- OIL-BASED PAINTS
- SOLVENTS/CLEANERS
- PESTICIDES/FERTILIZERS
- AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS
- FLUORESCENT LIGHTBULBS
- EQUIPMENT CONTAINING MERCURY

Items *NOT*** Accepted:**

- TIRES
- EXPLOSIVES
- LATEX PAINT
- APPLIANCES
- SCRAP
- METAL
- AMMUNITION
- SMOKE DETECTORS
- RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS
- FOAM INSULATION SYSTEMS



FREE Tire Collection Event

Madison County Road Department South
208 Clarksville Lane | Richmond, KY (off US25/Berea Road)

OCTOBER 17-19

THURSDAY & FRIDAY | 8AM - 4PM

SATURDAY | 8AM - 12PM

Tires Accepted: Tires on or off rim, farm implement, bicycle, motorcycle, go-cart, ATV, tractor, truck and passenger tires

Tires NOT Accepted: Foam filled, calcium filled, off-road construction, solid tires, rubber tracks, any tire with a bead greater than 1.75 inches

Tires will NOT be accepted from tire retailers, agricultural retailers, scrap dealers, salvage yards or tire recyclers. This event is in partnership with Kentucky Division of Waste Management and is FREE for all Kentucky residents.

MANAGING COOL-SEASON PASTURES FOR ENHANCED FALL GROWTH

By Dr. Chris D. Teutsch, University of Kentucky Research and Education Center at Princeton

It seems early to be thinking about stockpiling cool-season grasses for winter grazing, but how we manage pastures now can have a profound impact on fall growth. How closely and frequently we graze pastures this summer can either enhance or reduce our ability to stockpile grass this fall. The objective of this article is to provide some tips that will help to keep cool-season pastures healthy this summer.

Fertilize and lime according to soil test. If you have not already done it, take a soil sample and apply any needed phosphorous, potassium, and lime. Avoid summer applications of nitrogen to cool-season pastures. They are generally not economical since cool-season grasses are not actively growing during the summer months. In addition, they can inadvertently weaken cool-season grass stands by promoting the growth of summer weeds.

Do NOT graze cool-season pastures too closely. Grazing pastures closely during the summer months can weaken cool-season grass stands and promote the growth of warm-season grasses such as bermudagrass or crabgrass in these stands. There is nothing wrong with warm-season grasses, but we want to minimize them in pastures that will be stockpiled for winter grazing. Maintaining 4 to 6 inches of residue in cool-season pastures can also moderate soil temperature and conserve soil moisture.

Rest cool-season pastures during the summer months. Resting pastures during the summer months allows them to acclimate to the hot and dry conditions often found in Kentucky. It allows plants to replenish and maintain stored carbohydrates (energy reserves) that can be mobilized in late summer and fall to full rapid growth during the stockpiling period.

Graze warm-season grasses during the summer months. During the summer months, warm-season grasses will produce about twice as much dry matter per unit of water used when compared to cool-season grasses. The beauty of warm-season grasses is that they allow you to get off of cool-season pastures when they are most susceptible to overgrazing.

There are several perennial warm-season grasses that can be used, but in western Kentucky the most productive, persistent, and tolerant to close and frequent grazing is bermudagrass. Johnsongrass is another warm-season perennial grass that can provide high quality summer grazing. I am going on record to make clear that I am NOT encouraging anyone to plant johnsongrass, but sometimes it is just there. Because johnsongrass is extremely palatable, it can be grazed out of pastures if not rotationally stocked.

Warm-season annual grasses like pearl millet, sorghum-sudangrass, sudangrass, and crabgrass can provide high quality summer grazing. The primary disadvantage with summer annual grasses is that they need to be reestablished every year, which costs money and provides the chance for stand failure. The exception to this is crabgrass that develops volunteer stands from seed in the soil. Although most people don't realize (or want to admit it), crabgrass has saved many cows during dry summers in Kentucky.

Feed hay in sacrifice area. During the summer months, it is tempting to just open the gates up and let the cattle free range. However, a better plan is to confine animals to the weakest paddock that you have and feed hay. You will likely damage this paddock, but it will allow you to maintain strong and vigorous sod in the others. This sacrifice area can then be renovated in late fall.

When it comes to stockpiling cool-season grasses for winter grazing, what you do during the summer months really does matter! So, as we roll into the hottest and driest part of the grazing season, make sure and give your cool-season pastures a little tender loving care. It will pay big dividends this fall!

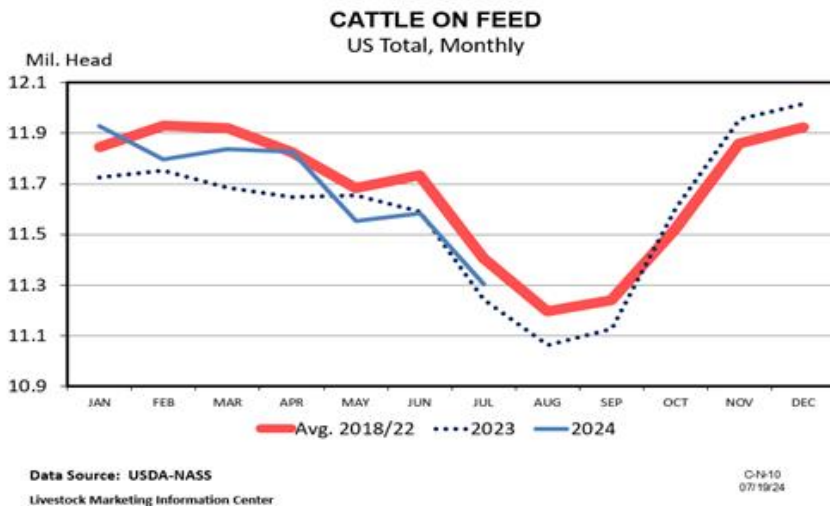
More information on stockpiling can be found UK Forages Webpage - <https://forages.ca.uky.edu/> or KYForages YouTube Channel - <https://www.youtube.com/c/KYForages>

GROWING ON-FEED INVENTORY, LOWER PLACEMENTS, AND NO SIGN OF HEIFER RETENTION

Dr. Kenny Burdine, University of Kentucky

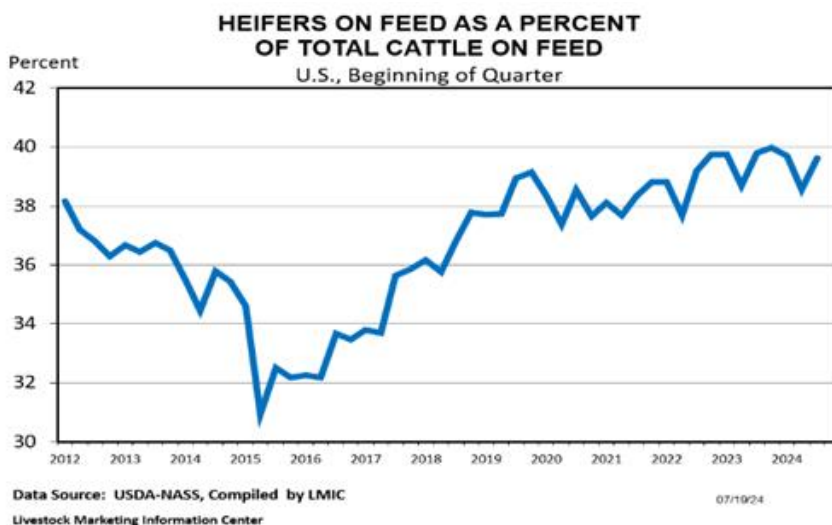
USDA's July Cattle on Feed report was released on Friday July 19th. These monthly reports estimate inventory in US feedlots with one-time capacity exceeding 1,000 head, which represent more than 80% of total on-feed inventory in the United States. The July report is also a quarterly report that includes data on the steer-heifer mix in feedlots. This brief article will walk through this report and some of the implications of it.

Total on-feed inventory declined during the month of June with July 1 inventory estimated at just over 11.2 million head. This trend is normal as on-feed numbers tend to decline seasonally from winter to late summer. Compared to 2023, July 2024 inventory was about 0.5% higher. On the surface this seems odd given the recent declines in the size of calf crops, but I maintain that cheap feed and higher slaughter weights are largely the reason for this as cattle are being fed longer.



Feedlot placements have been the most interesting number to watch in recent months. For the month of June, placements were down almost 7% from last year. This contrasts with placements being 4% higher year-over-year for the month of May. These last two months illustrate why it is sometimes hard to look at things purely on a monthly basis. If I instead calculate feedlots placements for the first 6 months of 2024, as compared to the first 6 months of 2023, total placements have been down by 3.2%. This likely tells the feeder cattle supply story a bit better.

Since USDA will not be publishing a July Cattle Inventory report this year, the July steer-heifer mix on feed is especially important as it provides some perspective on heifer retention. Heifers accounted for 39.6% of on-feed inventory in July, which was higher than the previous estimate from April. If retention were occurring, one would expect the heifer percentage to be in the low-mid 30% range, so this continues to suggest that expansion is not on the near horizon.



MADISON COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
Madison County Beekeepers Association will meet Monday, August 26, 6:00 pm, at the Madison County Extension Office. For information, call Kent, 859-623-3576, or Paul, 859-582-6172.




PLATE IT UP! KENTUCKY PROUD!
Whether it's spring, summer, fall or winter, you can Plate It Up with delicious recipes that put a new twist on your favorite Kentucky Proud foods. Visit <http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/piukp-recipes> to find all the Plate It Up recipes using Kentucky Proud products.

Madison County 4-H Country Ham Auction

You're invited to the 2024 Madison County 4-H Country Ham Auction on August 29th at 6:00 PM! Our youth have worked hard this year curing hams and giving speeches, we would love for you to come and support them at the Madison County Fairgrounds! We will have a silent auction and a meal in addition to auctioning off all of the youths' hams!

FREE SOIL TESTING!

Madison County Cooperative Extension Service offers free soil testing year round. We need at least two cups of dry soil to run a test. If you have questions on how to collect your samples, call 859-623-4072.

Agricultural and horticultural samples **from Madison County residents** will be accepted. **There is a 10 sample limit per farm or home per calendar year!** (Please note: Commercial lawn care companies submitting samples do not qualify for free soil testing; call 859-623-4072 for pricing.)

We would like to thank our sponsors for making this possible:

Madison County Extension District Board and Madison County Conservation District



Oven-Baked Frog Legs

Oven-Baked Frog Legs

- 1 pound frog legs, cleaned
- Buttermilk, to cover
- ½ cup cornmeal
- ½ cup all-purpose flour
- ½ teaspoon garlic powder
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup melted butter

In a covered container, soak frog legs in buttermilk for 3 hours or overnight in the refrigerator. Preheat oven to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. Mix cornmeal, flour, garlic powder, and pepper in a plastic bag. Use tongs to remove frog legs from buttermilk. Place one or two at a time in bag with cornmeal mixture to coat. Place frog legs in a greased 13x9 baking dish; sprinkle with salt. Drizzle lightly with melted butter. Cover tightly with aluminum foil and bake 30 minutes, ensure thermometer inserted into the meatiest part of the leg reaches 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove foil after 20 minutes to allow frog legs to brown.

Yield: 4 servings

Nutrition Facts	
4 servings per container	
Serving size 4 ounces (157g)	
Amount per serving	% Daily Value*
Calories	280
Total Fat 12g	15%
Saturated Fat 7g	35%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 90mg	30%
Sodium 330mg	14%
Total Carbohydrate 22g	8%
Dietary Fiber 2g	7%
Total Sugars 0g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%
Protein 21g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 23mg	2%
Iron 3mg	15%
Potassium 362mg	8%

*The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.



This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - SNAP.



USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program



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://www.planeatmove.com/recipes/>, then Browse by Category, and choose Cook Wild Kentucky.

FALL WEBWORMS

By Jonathan L. Larson, Entomology Extension Specialist

Even though their name implies that they would most enjoy the months of September and October, we can encounter early instars of the first generation of these pests at this time of year.

Fall Webworm Biology

This pest overwinters as pupae that are hidden in leaf litter below their host plants. The adults that emerge from these pupae are active in March and April; they are starkly white with occasional brown spots. The females of these moths will lay their eggs, and the resulting larvae emerge in late spring/early summer, feed, pupate, and emerge as adults in August. The nests they construct provide shelter and allow them to feed as a group.

The adult moths that emerge in the late summer will mate and lay their eggs, and a new generation of larvae will emerge to feed. This second generation tends to cause more damage and build even more noticeable nests, and they will overwinter to start the process again the next year.

There are two "types" of fall webworm caterpillars we can encounter. One is the blackheaded biotype and the other is a redheaded type. Both feed in similar fashions by building their nest over the tips of branches to feed on the newest foliage. However, blackheaded fall webworms tend to get started a month earlier than the redheaded types, while the redheaded types build a denser nest. Both types are hairy caterpillars.



Fall webworm caterpillars will build their webbed shelters over the terminal ends of branches and feed on the newest growth in the plant. This helps to separate them from eastern tent caterpillar, which builds in the crotches of branches. (Photo: Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University, Bugwood.org)

Fall Webworm Hosts

Fall webworms have an extensive host list. Some of their preferred foods include eastern sweet gum, American elm, mulberry, hickory, oak, and maple.

Fall Webworm Solutions

Fall webworms are usually a cosmetic issue, though they can cause harm to newly transplanted trees or young trees in the landscape. If you are noticing them now, the best solution is to simply remove the leaf or leaves that have webbing and caterpillars, and physically destroy the insects. Stomping works well. You can also blow nests from trees with a strong jet of water, poke them with a stick and twirl the stick around the inside to destroy their home, or prune out infestations. When the larvae are small, treating the foliage around their nest with Bt or Spinosad would be organic treatment options.

Brandon Sears

Brandon Sears

County Extension Agent

for Agriculture & Natural Resources

859-623-4072 or brandon.sears@uky.edu



Kentucky Baked Dove Breasts

Kentucky Baked Dove Breasts

- 12 dove breasts, cleaned
- 2 cups buttermilk
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 ½ teaspoons smoked paprika
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 2 medium apples, diced
- 1 large onion, diced
- 2 celery stalks, sliced
- 1 cup orange juice

In a covered container, soak the dove breasts in buttermilk overnight in the refrigerator. Remove breasts and discard buttermilk. Pat breasts dry with a paper towel. Preheat

the oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Combine salt, pepper, and smoked paprika and stir. Rub mixture into breasts. Place breasts in a shallow greased baking dish and brush with oil. Add diced apples, onions, and celery. Add a half cup of water to the pan and cover tightly. Bake for one hour and 15 minutes. After 45 minutes, pour the orange juice over breasts and baste.

Note: Removing skin before cooking can lower fat content. This might also reduce "wild" flavor.

Yield: 6 servings

Nutrition Facts

6 servings per container

Serving size 2 dove breasts (262g)

Amount per serving

Calories 320

% Daily Value*

Total Fat 17g 22%

Saturated Fat 4.5g 23%

Trans Fat 0g

Cholesterol 130mg 43%

Sodium 370mg 16%

Total Carbohydrate 15g 5%

Dietary Fiber 2g 7%

Total Sugars 11g

Includes 0g Added Sugars 0%

Protein 26g

Vitamin D 0mcg 0%

Calcium 46mg 4%

Iron 7mg 40%

Potassium 508mg 10%

*The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.



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USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program



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