

November & December 2024 ISSUE

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER



Lindsay Arthur
Bourbon County Cooperative
Extension Agent For
Agriculture and Natural
Resources



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

Bourbon County Extension Service
603 Millersburg Road Paris, KY 40361
Office: (859) 987-1895
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bourbon.ca.uky.edu



MONEY FOR FARM IMPROVEMENTS



Eligible Investment Areas:

- Agricultural Diversification
- AgTech & Leadership Development
- Large Animal - Small Animal Farm Infrastructure
- Fencing & On-Farm Water
- Forage & Grain Improvement
- Innovative Ag. Systems
- On-Farm Energy
- Poultry & Other Fowl
- Value Added & Marketing

For More Information Contact:
Program Administrator
Stephanie Crouch
614-286-4516
bauman.stephanie@gmail.com

2024 COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM (CAIP)

Applications are available for Bourbon County's CAIP to assist farmers in making important farm investments.

Application Period:

October 31st – November 22nd, 2024
No applications will be accepted before October 31st at 8 AM or after Nov. 22nd at 4:30 PM

Application Availability:

Bourbon County Extension Office
603 Millersburg Road 859-987-1895
Monday – Friday (8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.)
Closed daily for lunch 12:30 – 1:30

Informational Meeting:

Monday, November 18th at 6:00 PM
Bourbon County High School Cafeteria

All applications are scored, based on the scoring criteria set by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Board.

MONEY FOR YOUTH AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS



Youth must be 9 - 18 years old and meet all requirements as stated in program guidelines. All eligible, approved applicants are eligible for prorated funding at completion of program.

For More Information Contact:
Program Administrator
Stephanie Crouch
614-286-4516
bauman.stephanie@gmail.com

2024 YOUTH AGRICULTURAL INCENTIVE PROGRAM (YAIP)

Program focus is for youth to develop agriculture projects and strengthen partnerships with school ag programs, cooperative extension and 4-H/FFA organizations.

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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.




If you want to continue to receive this newsletter or be added to our email list, please call or email the office to let us know!

IF WE DO NOT HEAR FROM YOU BY DECEMBER 31ST YOU WILL BE REMOVED FROM OUR NEWSLETTER MAILING LIST.

(859) 987-1895

bourbon.ext@uky.edu

 Cooperative Extension Service



2025 CENTRAL KENTUCKY GRAIN PRODUCER SEMINAR

Monday January 27th, 2025 from 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

Location: Scott County Extension Office

1130 Cincinnati Rd. Georgetown, KY

Please RSVP: (502) 863-0984

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED

Dr. Chad Lee	Dr. Grant Gardner	Dr. Carl Bradley
Grain Crops Specialist	Agriculture Economist	Plant Disease Specialist

For more information and to RSVP contact the Scott County Extension Office at 502-863-0984 or email brittany.brewer@uky.edu.

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4-H Youth Development
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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties Cooperating.
Lexington, KY 40506



2024 Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series

Oct. 15, Oct. 29, Nov. 12, and Nov. 26
Each webinar is 1-hour and begins at 10 a.m. ET/9 a.m. CT

Pre-registration is required to attend each free webinar



Webinar #1: Oct. 15 — Dr. Raul Villanueva, Extension Entomologist
Title: Management of stink bugs and other insect pests in soybeans in 2023-24
Webinar link: https://zoom.us/join/wn_MAppWNeZr5yCSotGMGUJ_Q



Webinar #2: Oct. 29 — Dr. Kiersten A. Wise, Extension Plant Pathologist
Title: Maximizing disease control AND return on investment for corn fungicides
Webinar link: https://zoom.us/join/wn_irdgzOATP3hCksOVvYvGO



Webinar #3: Nov. 12 — Dr. Travis Legleiter, Extension Weeds Specialist
Title: Spray Application Parameters – The Offensive Line of Herbicide Applications
Webinar link: https://zoom.us/join/wn_rxH9TOW4T4a3HZRFAqGA1W



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

CONTINUING EDUCATIONAL UNITS:

CCA: 1 CEU for each webinar in IPM
Kentucky Pesticide Applicators: 1 CEU for each webinar for Category 1A (Agricultural Plant).

Presented by



Hosted by



Join us for an evening of all things hay!

CENTRAL KENTUCKY HAY PROGRAM

CAIP Eligible

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

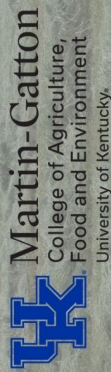
When: Monday, December 16th, 2024

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 or fayette.ext@uky.edu before December 9th!



Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Plant and Soil Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.
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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification

November Tips & Tidbits

Preparing for Winter

- Horses that are kept outside require protection from wind and the elements. This can be done with a wind break of trees, a run-in shed or a high porosity wind fence.
- Check all water systems and put away all parts that are not permanent and cannot withstand freezing temperatures.
- Clean and store temporary fencing systems that have been used for rotational grazing.
- Check living quarters in the horse trailer to ensure all systems are ready for winter.

Feeding Horses During the Winter

- Be sure all horses have adequate access to feed and clean water.
- Feed hay in a suitable feeder to reduce waste.
- Horses can be wintered on hay alone if its quality is high enough to meet their nutritional needs.
- If they are at the optimal BCS, horses should be provided 1.5 to 2 percent of their body weight in high-quality forage per day.
- Cold temperatures can increase a horse's hay requirement by one-third.

- Compensate for low-quality forage or a lack of hay by adding a grain ration.
- Assess your horse's body condition score once a month to evaluate your feeding program.

Winterizing Horse Tack

- Most horse owners are not as actively riding in the winter months, thinking about winterizing your tack can help to prolong your equipment.
- Place all saddles, bridles, general tack, etc. in a dry place for the winter away from the elements.
- Oiling any leather before storing away will help to prolong the longevity of your more valuable pieces of tack.
- One idea would be to store away in some rubber totes and cover with a lid; this will provide you with winter care protection and keep everything all in one place.



Forage Timely Tips: 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.

Johnsongrass Control Moving into 2025

Dr. Travis Legleiter, UK Extension Weed Specialist

Johnsongrass has long been a problematic weed in Kentucky, but it hasn't always been at the top of our minds the last several years with the continual onslaught of weeds like waterhemp, Palmer amaranth, and Italian ryegrass. This year though, it seems Johnsongrass made a comeback or at least reminded us that it is still very much a problematic weed that needs to be managed. Unlike many of the weeds we deal with in our row crop acres, Johnsongrass is perennial that spread by seed and rhizomes. This allows Johnsongrass to gain a foothold in the Kentucky landscape of no-till row crops in close proximity to rights of way and perennial forage fields and pastures where this weed tends to thrive and spread. This past spring and summer, Johnsongrass seemed to really explode and was much more prominent in our corn and soybean acres. I believe there was a couple of reasons for the perceived sudden increase in Johnsongrass pressure.

I believe we have been building our Johnsongrass stock (rhizomes) for the past couple of years and the weather this year was set up perfectly for Johnsongrass to thrive.

Generally, across the state we had a great April for field work and planting of corn and early soybean and for burndown of winter annuals for May planted crops. Then we received multiple heavy rainfall events in May that kept planters and sprayers out of the field. These spring conditions in combination with a warm winter and fields with existing Johnsongrass rhizomes allowed for a perfect scenario for Johnsongrass to thrive.

Following the successful clearing of winter annuals from the field, Johnsongrass was able to immediately emerge from rhizomes and thrive in the late April and May conditions with little interruption from field activities. The good news is that our postemergence applications in both corn and soybeans were largely successful.

Other than a few isolated locations, herbicide resistant Johnsongrass has not become prevalent in Kentucky and no cases of glyphosateresistance has been identified. This is not to say that we should not worry about that possibility Image 1. Johnsongrass emergence from rhizomes following corn harvest. (Oct. 2, 2024) though. As I indicated above, I believe in many of our no-till fields we have been allowing for the establishment of Johnsongrass rhizome networks. Johnsongrass emerging from rhizomes is significantly harder to control than seedling Johnsongrass. Management of rhizome Johnsongrass should be approached from a long-term perspective rather than the short-term approach often taken with annual weeds.

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Having this long-term approach in mind producers and consultants should be evaluating fields for the potential need for fall herbicide application. If you had fields with particularly heavy Johnsongrass infestations this year, even if your post programs were effective, you should go observe those fields to see how much Johnsongrass has regrown or emerged since harvest. Fields with significant Johnsongrass regrowth or emergence this fall should be considered for a fall application. As a perennial plant Johnsongrass has now started the process of preparing for its explosive reemergence next spring. It is doing this by pushing nutrients down into the rhizome network to be stored over the winter and to be used next spring.

Farmers can use this to their advantage by making applications of glyphosate to the Johnsongrass that will also move to the rhizome network causing significant damage to the network and overall weakening or killing the plant going into next spring. Although, it should not be expected that a single fall application will permanently take out the Johnsongrass in a field. It will take several years of intense management to deplete an established population. Again, Johnsongrass requires a long-term control approach.

Here are a few keys for fall applications for Johnsongrass:

- Scout fields to assure Johnsongrass has had time to regrow or emerge following harvest
 - Apply 0.75 to 1.125 lb ae glyphosate plus AMS
 - If applications are occurring in late fall, target periods of warmer weather if possible
- Refer to page 16 of AGR-6 (<https://publications.ca.uky.edu/files/AGR6.pdf>) for a product use rates for the above listed glyphosate rates.



AN INVITATION TO COLLEAGUES, FRIENDS AND FAMILY

RETIREMENT Party



JOIN US IN HONORING 34 YEARS OF SERVICE AND DEDICATION AS THE BOURBON COUNTY 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENT

LOIS CARTER

12 DECEMBER, 2024

Reception - 3:00 - 6:00 pm
Special Presentation - 5:30 pm

BOURBON COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE
603 Millersburg Rd. Paris, KY 40361

 University of Kentucky
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Cooperative Extension Service

Happy Holidays from



*Bourbon County Cooperative
Extension Service*

**We will be closed for the holidays
December 24, 2024 - January 1, 2025**

Plate it Up

Kentucky Proud Recipe



Baked Apples and Sweet Potatoes

5 medium sweet potatoes	½ cup margarine	1 teaspoon nutmeg
4 medium apples	½ cup brown sugar	¼ cup hot water
	½ teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons honey

- 1. Boil** potatoes in 2 inches of water until almost tender.
 - 2. Cool** potatoes, peel and slice. **Peel**, core and slice apples.
 - 3. Preheat** the oven to 400°F. **Grease** a casserole dish with a small amount of margarine.
 - 4. Layer** potatoes on the bottom of the dish.
 - 5. Add** a layer of apple slices.
 - 6. Sprinkle** some sugar, salt, and tiny pieces of margarine over the apple layer.
 - 7. Repeat** layers of potatoes, apples, sugar, salt and margarine.
 - 8. Sprinkle** top with nutmeg.
 - 9. Mix** the hot water and honey together.
 - 10. Pour** over top of casserole.
 - 11. Bake** for 30 minutes.
- Yield:** 6, 1 cup servings.
Nutrition Analysis: 300 calories, 8 g fat, 59 g carbohydrate, 0 mg cholesterol, 320 mg sodium.
 Source: USDA Food Stamp Nutrition Connection, Recipe finder. June, 2008.

Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.



Kentucky Apples

SEASON: Early summer through December.

NUTRITION FACTS: A medium size apple, about 2 to 2½ inches round, has about 75 calories and provides bulk in the diet, which helps the body digest food. The apple is low in sodium and high in potassium, making it a great natural snack.

SELECTION: Look for firm, crisp, well-colored fruit. Avoid those with shriveled skins, bruises, worm holes, and decayed spots. Always handle apples gently to avoid causing bruises, blemishes, or other defects.

STORAGE: Use those with bruises or skin breaks as soon as possible. Apples that are slightly under-ripe should be stored in a cool place to ripen. Once ripe, apples will keep a week or longer stored in the refrigerator vegetable drawer or in a plastic bag.

PREPARATION: Raw apples will darken when the cut surface is exposed to the air. Protect cut or peeled apples from darkening by mixing with ascorbic

acid such as lemon or orange juice. Only work with about five apples at a time to prevent darkening. Mix 1 teaspoon ascorbic acid with 3 tablespoons of water. Toss gently with apple slices. Apples may be preserved by several methods: freezing, drying, or canning. Please contact your county Extension office for more information.

VARIETIES: More than 2,500 varieties are found in the United States. The following are easily available and popular in Kentucky: Lodi, Red Delicious, Rome, Winesap, Gala, Jonathan, Cortland, and Golden Delicious.

APPLES 1

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of race, color, age, sex, religion, disability, or national origin. For more information, contact your county's Extension agent for Family and Consumer Sciences or visit www.uca.uky.edu/fcs.

Source: USDA

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