



Jessamine County
Agriculture



University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

AGRICULTURE NEWS

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Cooperative
Extension Service
Jessamine County
95 Park Drive
Nicholasville, KY 40356
(859) 885-4811
www.jessamine.ca.uky.edu

Steve Musen
Jessamine County Extension Agent
Agriculture and Natural Resources



June 2024

ATTENTION JESSAMINE COUNTY FARMERS

Jessamine County FFA Alumni is now offering 11 investment areas for County Ag. Investment Program (CAIP) cost share dollars. Applications can be picked up at the Jessamine County Extension Office **June 12th**. Extension office is located at 95 Park Dr. at the Fair grounds. All applications will be due back to the Extension office by the **3rd of July 2024 by 4:00 pm**.

Investment areas:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Agricultural Diversification | 6. Forage and Grain Improvement |
| 2. Animal, Large (beef, dairy, equine) | 7. On Farm Energy |
| 3. Animal, Small (goat, sheep, bee, rabbit) | 8. Poultry and Other Fowl |
| 4. Farm Infrastructure | 9. Technology & Leadership Dev. |
| 5. Fencing and On-Farm Water | 10. Value-Added and Marketing |
| 11. Innovative Agriculture Systems | |

To view individual program areas, go to www.kyagr.com/agpolicy and click on KADF Programs, then to KADF Program Portal, then to Applicants, then to 2024 Program Guidelines, then find CAIP programs. You can receive up to \$5000.00 on cost share between 25% to 75%.

Check or credit card statement showing the purchase along with a dated receipt. **NO CASH PURCHASES ALLOWED.** KY Water Quality Plan required on file at Soil

Information Continued on Page 4



KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

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

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546

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Upcoming Events in Agriculture

June 1	Small Ruminant Boot Camp & FAMACHA/SRQA Certification	June 15	KY Wine and Vine Festival @ City/County Park
June 11	CAIP Info Meeting 6:30p @ JCTC (see page 1)	June 17	Jessamine County Cattlemen 6:30p @ Jessamine Extension
June 12	Electric Fence Troubleshooting School @ Morgantown, KY	June 17-21	Jessamine County 4-H Camp
June 13	Jessamine County Goat Producers 6:00p @ Jessamine Extension	June 28	Jessamine County Beekeepers 6:00p @ Jessamine Extension (see flyer for details)
June 14	Walk, Wine and Dine https://jessaminechamber.org/events/	July 8-13	Jessamine County Fair @ City/County Park

For more information on any of these programs, please contact the Jessamine County Extension Office



Catfish Fillets in Ginger and Soy

Healthy Recipe From Cook Wild Kentucky



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



University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment Cooperative Extension Service

Catfish Fillets in Ginger and Soy

- 1.5 lbs. catfish steaks, about 1-inch thick
- ¼ cup olive oil
- 1 garlic clove, minced
- 8 ounces fresh white mushrooms
- 3 tablespoons low-sodium soy sauce
- ¼ cup white wine vinegar
- ½ teaspoon ground ginger
- 1 green onion, thinly sliced

Preheat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Mix olive oil, garlic, mushrooms, soy sauce, vinegar, and ginger in a bowl. Place fish in a shallow, greased baking dish. Pour mushroom mixture evenly over fish. Pull foil around baking pan and seal tightly. Bake for 30 to 35 minutes or until fish flakes easily. Add thinly sliced green onions on top of fish before serving.

Yield: 6 servings

Adapted from "Pride of Kentucky" — Published by Kentucky Extension Association of Family and Consumer Sciences, Copyright 2003 by Kentucky Association of Family and Consumer Sciences P.O. Box 446 Franklin, Kentucky 42135-0446

Nutrition Facts	
6 servings per container	
Serving size 4 ounces (181g)	
Amount per serving	
Calories	270
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 17g	22%
Saturated Fat 4g	20%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 65mg	22%
Sodium 340mg	15%
Total Carbohydrate 2g	1%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Total Sugars 1g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%
Protein 25g	
Vitamin D 10mcg	50%
Calcium 4mg	0%
Iron 0mg	0%
Potassium 442mg	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.



Upcoming Opportunities: Small Ruminant Boot Camp & FAMACHA/SRQA Certification

June 1st @ Wolfe County Extension Office
See flyer for registration information
Meets [CAIP Education](#) Requirements

Jessamine County Ag. Investment Program (CAIP)

Information Meeting—Tuesday, June 11th, 6:30p @ JCTC
Applications Available—Wednesday, June 12th @ Jessamine Extension
See Page 1 for information

Electric Fence Troubleshooting School

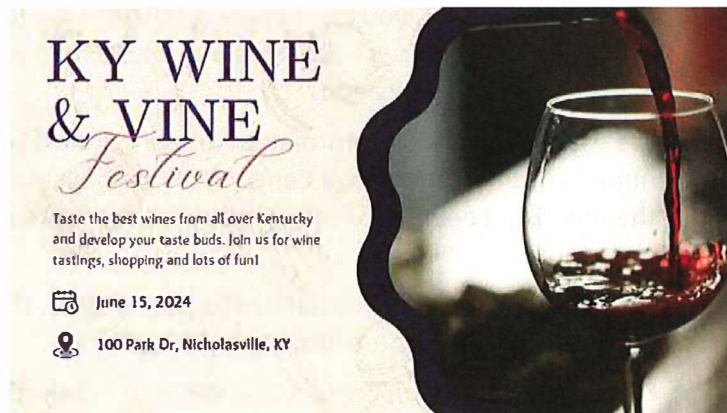
Electric Fence Troubleshooting School—This school is designed to provide students with tips on installation of new and troubleshooting of existing electric fencing.
June 12 in Morgantown, KY.
Go to <https://forages.ca.uky.edu/events> to register or for more information or contact Caroline Roper at 270-704-2254 or Caroline.Roper@uky.edu
Meets [CAIP Education](#) Requirements

Jessamine County Beekeepers

Thursday, June 27th, 6:00p @ Jessamine County Extension
See flyer for information
Meets [CAIP Education](#) Requirements

Join us on Facebook

@ Jessamine County Agriculture



Going Against the Grain to Work with Mother Nature

“this system offers producers unique opportunities to work with mother nature, especially in the fescue belt.”

Approximately 70% of the nation’s cow herd calves between January 1st and June 30th each year, typically calving in February and March, a breeding season ranging from May through July, and weaning calves in the fall. On the other hand, those with fall calving herds will calve in September and October, breed from December to February, and wean in the spring. While fall-calving herds are in the minority and may seem to “go against the grain,” this system offers producers unique opportunities to work with mother nature, especially in the fescue belt.

Environmental conditions are often more favorable for fall calving, starting with calving. While heat can be an issue, especially for calves born early, the cold, wet, and muddy conditions often seen in February and March are a non-issue. Cool-season forages pick up again in the fall as the summer heat begins to subside,

providing a forage base for the lactating cows. Tall fescue stockpiles well and can be a good option for helping to maintain the fall calving herd. One downfall to fall calving that I often hear talked about is the need to overwinter both the lactating cow and her calf. While this is true, and conserved forage plus energy supplementation is often required to meet the nutritional requirements of the lactating cow, these costs can be offset by marketing calves into what is typically a seasonally higher market in the spring.

One of the most significant environmental differences (Continued on Page 5) between spring and fall calving herds is observed during the breeding season. Heat stress occurs when the combination of temperature and humidity reaches a threshold that causes cattle to generate or take on more heat than they can dissipate. Heat stress is compounded by cattle experiencing fescue toxicosis because

County Ag. Investment Program (Continued from Page 1)

Conservation office. (Contact Brenda Lynch 859-885-4673 @ 308 West Chestnut Str.—Mon.-Thur. 9:00 - 5 pm.). If you were accepted to receive CAIP funds in 2023, you can’t apply again until 2025. **New rule!** You must submit a copy of Driver’s license along with a utility bill with name and address with your application.

We will have a county information meeting **June 11th at 6:30 pm at Jessamine Career & Technology Center (JCTC)**. Applications will be available at the meeting. Feel free to call numbers below for more information or any questions.

Funding period will be retroactive to **Jan. 1, 2024, thru April 24th 2025**. No receipts will be accepted after April 24th, 2025.

For more information contact Carl Waits 859-948-5527 or Gary Burdine 859-381-7912.

Program is funded through the Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund

Going Against the Grain (cont.)

of the vasoconstrictive effect of the ergot alkaloids found in endophyte-infected tall fescue. Heat stress has profound impacts on reproduction in both the cow and the bull, including temporary infertility. As our climate continues to change, periods of heat stress may become more prevalent during the typical May-July breeding season for spring calving herds, and of course, this will be exacerbated in herds grazing endophyte-infected fescue during this time. Fall-calving herds can avoid complications from heat stress during a winter breeding season. Profitability in the cow-calf sector starts at breeding by getting cows bred on time. In the mid-south, we are more likely to encounter challenges from mother nature during the spring-summer breeding season than during fall-winter.

Weaning is another critical dichotomy between the spring and fall calving seasons. With spring calving herds weaning in the fall, producers looking to pre-condition or background their calves may have limited forage resources for both the cow herd and weaned calves. Fall-calving cows weaning in the spring are often weaned at a time when grass growth is plentiful, and it can often grow faster than our cow herd can graze it. Keeping with the theme of working with mother nature, one consideration with fall calving herds is to delay weaning until calves are a bit older. Running fall-born calves on grass can be a great way to take advantage of the relatively cheap cost of gain while adding value and pounds to the calf. Once calves have reached 5-6 months of age, the cow produces much less milk compared to peak lactation, as the calf, at this point, is getting most of its nutrients through grazing. Keeping the calf on the cow a bit longer in the spring can also help to prevent fall cows from becoming overly condi-

tioned after weaning. By delaying weaning later into spring, fall calving producers can also avoid the cool, wet, and muddy conditions often seen in March. March in the mid-south seems to be one of the dreariest months of the year, and I have found myself saying on more than one occasion, "I don't like weaning in March for the same reasons I don't like calving in March."

Nearly ¾ of the nation's cow herd calves in the first part of the year, and there is a reason for that. As a nutritionist, I know fall calving has its challenges, and managing winter feeding is a big one. It is critically important that those fall-calving cows don't lose condition during the breeding season while typically consuming stored forages. However, when considering the big picture or the overall system, fall calving can have much to offer cow-calf producers in the fescue belt. In the fall calving system, we can work with Mother Nature and avoid extreme heat and fescue toxicosis during the breeding season and cold, wet, and muddy conditions at both calving and weaning (if timed correctly). In return, fall-calving herds can market calves at a time of the year when markets are expected to reach their seasonal highs. Fall calving won't be for every operation, but it is something to consider when managing cows in the fescue belt. Sometimes it pays to go against the grain.

Source: Dr. Katie VanValin, Assistant Extension Professor, University of Kentucky



“In the fall calving system, we can work with Mother Nature and avoid extreme heat and fescue toxicosis during the breeding season and cold, wet, and muddy conditions at both calving and weaning”

Safely Keep your Home Free of Pests as the Weather Warms Up

“As the weather continues to warm up, the emergence of insect pests within, and around, our homes can disrupt this privacy”

Our homes serve as tranquil havens, offering a space to retreat and relax. It's essential to safeguard our living spaces and maintain privacy diligently. As the weather continues to warm up, the emergence of insect pests within, and around, our homes can disrupt this privacy.

To address pest infestations, some may use pesticides to restore order to their gardens, landscapes and indoor spaces. When applying pesticides, employing smart, cautious approaches is crucial for the safety of your household.

Here are several strategies to mitigate these improper pesticides usage risks for you and your family:

Select the appropriate pesticide: Identify the pest causing damage to ensure the ideal pesticide to use. Misusing a pesticide fails to resolve the issue, wasting resources and exposing your family to unnecessary risks. Extension offices are available to assist in accurately identifying pests and selecting the appropriate treatment.

Adhering to pesticide label instructions: Pesticide labels carry legal authority, designed to ensure your safety. Applying a pesticide in a manner not specified could be unsafe or illegal. Additionally, certain pesticides may not be suitable for use in residential areas. You will ensure the safe and effective use of the product against pests by properly following the label's directions.

Avoiding combining pesticides with household items: Use designated equipment for pesticide application, refraining from repurposing these items for household tasks. Mix only the amount of pesti-

cide needed for the task. Properly dispose of any leftovers without using drains or toilets.

Wearing protective clothing: Minimize exposure to pesticides by donning appropriate gear. While specific protective equipment may be recommended on the pesticide label, wearing plastic gloves, closed shoes, socks, long pants and long-sleeved shirts is a minimum safety standard.

Keep away from children and pets: Ensure children and pets are not present in the area during pesticide application, adhering to label guidelines when it's safe to return. If timing is not specified, wait until the pesticide has completely dried is a good best practice.

Thoroughly cleaning after application: Clean reusable protective gear and wash application clothing separately from other laundry. Always cleanse your skin and hands thoroughly before consuming food, drinks or tobacco.

Storing pesticides safely: Follow label instructions for proper storage, keeping pesticides out of reach of children and pets and in a temperature-controlled environment. Pesticides should be stored above 40 degrees Fahrenheit, while also avoiding extreme temperatures.

Adopting these practices can significantly reduce the risks associated with pesticide use, ensuring a safer environment for you and your family.

Dr. Ric Bessin, UK Extension Entomologist

Kentucky Fencing Schools

Electric Fencing for Serious Graziers: Installation and Troubleshooting

Organized and Sponsored by the Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council, UK Cooperative Extension Service, and the Master Grazer Program

What: Hands on electric fencing school covering installation and troubleshooting

When: June 12, 2024, 9 AM to 4 PM

Where: Butler County Extension Office
102 Parkway Lane
Morgantown, KY 42261

COST: \$35/participant -- includes notebook, refreshments, safety glasses, and catered lunch, student rate is available!

Registration
limited to first
30 participants!

Preregistration Required:

Register online at: <https://2024ElectricFencing.eventbrite.com>

Or call or email Caroline Roper at 270-704-2254
or Caroline.Roper@uky.edu



Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service are provided on a non-discriminatory basis. Persons with disabilities are encouraged to attend all programs. Requests for accommodations should be made at least 30 days in advance. For more information, contact the Kentucky State Extension, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service, at 270-704-2254.



WORKSHOP AGENDA AND TOPICS

Classroom Sessions: Fundamentals of Electric Fencing

- Electric fencing theory and principles-Morgan Hayes
- System layout and design-Jeremy McGill

Hands-on Sessions: Installation and Troubleshooting

Installation of permanent electric fencing

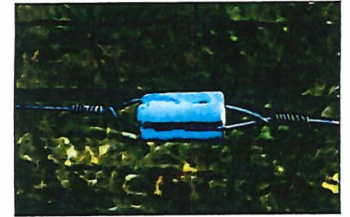
- Installation of energizer and grounding system
- Making good connections
- Tying fence run ends together to enhance conductance
- Installation of underground cables for lead-out and gates

Using temporary fencing

- Utilizing an electrical offset for new and existing fencing
- Using reels and temporary posts for subdivisions
- Using a solar charger for temporary fencing
- Repairing breaks in polywire
- Training livestock to electric fencing

Troubleshooting Electrical Fences

- Testing grounding systems
- Using cutoff switches to isolate shorts
- Using fault finders to find shorts
- Diagnosing grounding problems
- Finding faulty insulators
- Finding broken lead out wires





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Nicholasville, KY 40356

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

JESSAMINE COUNTY
BEEKEEPER'S CLUB
JUNE MEETING

**Laura Sparkman talks about:
How to make
Beeswax
Body Balm**

**Join Our FB page:
Jessamine County
Beekeepers**

95 PARK DR
NICHOLASVILLE, KY

6PM 6/27/24

