



Lyon County Ag Newsletter

September 2022

Upcoming Events

- Sheep & Goat Hoof Trimming Clinic, Oct. 1, Magnolia, KY
- Tornado Disaster Tree Giveaway October, 15
- KY Beef Conference, Lexington, Oct. 17.
- Beef Bash, Oct. 20, UKREC
- Select Bred Heifer Sale Saturday, Nov. 19, Noon
- Private Applicator's License Update, Mon. Dec. 12, 6:30 p.m.
- BQCA Update, Thurs., Dec. 15, 6:00 p.m.
- CPH Advantage Feeder Calf Sales Tuesdays, Dec. 13, Feb. 14.
- KY Fruit and Vegetable Conference, Jan. 3-4
- Winter Wheat Meeting, Jan. 5
- KY Alfalfa and Stored Forage Conference, Feb. 23, Cave City
- Feb. 1 Intensive Soybean Workshop, Princeton

A REMINDER: We have nitrate and cyanide quick test strips at the office. Drought damaged forages on fields that were well-fertilized can be high in nitrates. Cyanide issues occur in annual warm season grasses following a non-killing frost or when consumed at a very young stage.

Dear Lyon County Farmer,

The Pesticide and BQCA Updates are scheduled for December. We have purchased the building next door and remodeling of that building plus some changes to our current office space will have us shifting working space over the winter.

The Beef Bash will be held this fall at the UKREC, we hope everyone will stop by! The roof was blown off one of the beef barns a second time this summer but the staff are working hard to keep up activities and research that they can.

Sincerely,



Susan M. Fox
Lyon County Extension Agent for ANR



Beef Bash 2022
Recovering and Rebuilding from a natural disaster

MAKE PLANS TO JOIN US!

Date: Thursday October 20th, 2022

Time: Registration 8:30 AM CT
Program starts at 9 AM CT

Location: The beef unit at the University of Kentucky Research and Education Center.

348 University Dr
Princeton, KY 42445
*Signs will be posted to the beef unit.

Commercial exhibitors
Educational exhibits and demonstrations
University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture Food & Environment personnel and administrators

No cost to attend
Lunch available to purchase

University of Kentucky
Beef Extension

**23rd Annual West Kentucky
Select Bred Heifer Sale
For Spring-Calving Heifers**
Kentucky-Tennessee Livestock Market, Guthrie, KY
Saturday, November 19, 2022, 12:00 Noon

KY-TN CPH Advantage Feeder Calf Sales that will be held at KY-TN Livestock in Guthrie on **Tuesday, December 13, 2022** and **Tuesday, February 14, 2023**. The only change this year is to move the sales one week later. For information on participating in the CPH sales call the Extension Office.

EARLY THOUGHTS ON THIS FALL'S SOIL FERTILITY MANAGEMENT

Dr. John Grove, University of Kentucky Agronomy Soils Specialist

SOIL TESTING for the next crop is important this fall. The fall and summer season's drought, after spring wetness (with compaction issues), is causing lower, more variable, corn and soybean yields. Lower grain yield means lower nutrient removal, but this is not perfectly predictable from a yield monitor. Drought affected grain is usually nutrient rich compared to rainy season grain. Where corn acres were harvested for silage rather than grain and nutrient removal will be greater. Soil test 'problem' fields/areas identified earlier this season. If you don't do your own soil sampling, you might want to book sampling services early – this year there are more questions that need samples to inform decision-making.



SOIL ACIDITY hurts root activity – a bigger problem in droughty seasons. Once soil test results are in, take a close look at soil pH. If needed, and if weather permits, lime should always be applied in the fall. Good quality lime takes time to dissolve and cause the carbonates to neutralize soil acidity.

DECIDING WHETHER TO APPLY fall nutrients, especially for corn and soybean, is more difficult this year. The decision generally depends on the target crop (wheat/forages vs. corn/soy); economics/ value of fertilizer, time, and equipment; and the soil test value (low values mean higher recommended rates – better nutrient use efficiency when needy soils are fertilized to better match crop demand = spring for summer crops like corn and soybean). Fertilizer prices are lower (except for potash) now, but still high relative to prior years.

WHEAT follows corn in many areas. This year, most wheat will not need fall nitrogen (N). Lower corn yield causes less N removal. Tissue N will be higher in corn residues, giving greater N availability as residues decompose. Many grain producers have fields in forage production. Likely under fertilized this year, these crops/fields may really need some fall fertility to improve stand health, winterhardiness, and both forage quality and stand competitiveness with weeds next spring.

A WINTER COVER CROP can contribute. In addition to protecting against soil erosion (especially with less full-season soy residues this year), cover crops cause greater nutrient retention against fall/winter losses. One ton of rye dry matter (good stand, 12 to 18 inches tall) contains about 35 lb N, 45 lb K₂O, and 10 lb P₂O₅. These nutrients won't all be immediately available with rye termination next spring, but \$32(N) + \$33(K₂O) + \$7(P₂O₅) = \$72 worth of nutrients, considering the most recent average retail fertilizer price levels (<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2022/08/02/summer-slump-retail-fertilizer>), are retained.

FALL NUTRIENT SOURCE DECISIONS might also be difficult. This fall, the need for fertilizer N will be significantly lower. Fall application of N, regardless the nutrient source, will be less economical and losses are more likely, given likely greater fall background soil N levels. Nutrient sources containing N and other important nutrients (DAP, 18-46-0; MAP, 11-52-0; poultry litter) are usually priced considering their N content, making them less desirable for fall application to wheat, corn, and soy acres this fall.

DAP, 18-46-0, is a popular fertilizer P source and the most recent DTN survey average retail price was \$1005/ton. Urea, 46-0-0, was \$836/ton (\$0.909/lb N). This means that the 360 lb N in one ton of DAP was worth about \$327, and the phosphate value was \$678/ton DAP (\$0.737/lb P₂O₅). About a third of the price of DAP is in the value of N it contains – N that is less likely to be needed this fall. You might ask your fertilizer retailer to bring in triple super phosphate (0-46-0) so that you can meet your fall phosphate needs without losing money on unnecessary N.

FERTILIZER PLACEMENT (banding) improves fertilizer P and K use efficiency, relative to broadcast fertilizer. AGR 1 (<http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr1/agr1.pdf>) indicates that in spring, if soil test P and/or K are very low or low, one-third to one-half the recommended rates of P₂O₅ and/or K₂O for corn can be used if it is banded 2 to 4 inches from the row. Relevant research for Kentucky soils is not available, but I'd estimate that precision (GPS guided) banding fall applied P and K would similarly improve their use efficiency relative to fall broadcast P and K. Precision fall banding would likely be superior to spring broadcasting, though not as good as spring banding, as long as corn is planted 2 to 4 inches from the banded P and K. Precision fall placement anticipates precision spring planting.

FORAGE ESTABLISHMENT—THE BEST WAYS TO GET TO DO IT OVER!

Dr. Jimmy Henning, University of Kentucky Forage Specialist

Have you ever heard the saying “You never have time to do it right, but you always find time to do it over”. My father said it to me often. You can imagine the context. In (my) defense, it is human nature to be in a hurry and to skip steps that seem to be less than absolutely necessary. Few processes on the farm provide as much temptation for this ‘skip a step’ thinking as forage establishment.



With a tip of the hat to my dad, here are my top ways to get to ‘do’ forage establishment over. I have made every mistake below, so consider this autobiographical.

- Assume the last user left it set right for you. For rental equipment, it is better to assume that the settings are completely wrong. One county went so far as to stencil this warning in big block letters on the side of the drill, “NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTINGS”!
- Don’t check the tubes for blockages and sprouted old seed. Drills have multiple tubes and compartments that seem to just right for spider to build webs and for leftover seed to sprout. Make sure all passages are clear before seeding.
- Don’t read the manual (for the seeder). From spinner seeders to expensive no-till drills to culti-packer-type seeders, all can be successful when operated correctly. Improperly set equipment is one of the most common causes of doing it over.
- Don’t check the seed depth and placement. News flash – most forage crops have small seeds. Small seeds need shallow placement. Most forages should be no deeper than 1/4 to 1/2 inch. Forage seeds benefit from being pressed into the soil as with a cultipacker or packer wheel, or at least some type of drag.

- Ignore weeds. The most successful seedings are where weed problems are addressed before and after seeding. Some weeds, like johnsongrass are such problem weeds that may take a multi-year approach to clean up a field, especially if it is going back into a grass. Preventing seed production of toxic tall fescue is critical for establishment of endophyte-free or novel tall fescues. New seedings are especially vulnerable to weed competition after seeding when seedlings are newly emerged and not fully established.
- Not addressing fertility needs. Soil fertility is one variable you completely control, so get a soil test and apply the critical amendments. Your extension agent can help you interpret a soil test report and develop a fertilizer strategy.
- Ignoring the calendar. Hitting the right calendar window for seeding is complicated. There are generally accepted windows for seeding grasses and legumes but year to year variation in weather, access to equipment and frankly just available time can be factors making you consider planting outside the optimum dates. Seeding outside of the recommended dates means you are choosing the greater risk of seeding failure with the 100% chance of failure if you don't seed at all. Late summer/early fall is the best time to seed cool season grasses, but **ideally legumes should be added later (like a frost seeding in February)**. Grasses like tall fescue and orchardgrass require 7 to 10 days of moist conditions to emerge. Legumes germinate and emerge faster than grasses and are more competitive for light. Legumes have taproots which give them an advantage over grasses when moisture is limiting. Legumes are more tolerant of drier and warmer conditions after emergence than the fibrous-rooted cool season grasses. So spring seedings favor legumes, but they can be seeded in the fall if seeding by early Sept. The cooler, and typically wetter conditions of fall are the best for cool season grass establishment. Legumes drilled into a firm, moist seedbed can emerge in two to three days.
- Using cheap seed. Uncertified or common seed is never worth the risk when seeding a perennial forage crop. Do your homework on what is available from your preferred vendor and check those products against the extensive test data available from UK Forages web site (<https://forages.ca.uky.edu> or just google UKY Forage Varieties). Blends or mixes can be good buys, but only if the tag confirms you are getting proven varieties.

Careful attention to these forage establishment principles will greatly lower your risk of getting to 'do it over.' Happy foraging.

A Few Notes:

- Atrazine label is under review, the comment period ends October 7.
- Tar Spot on corn has been confirmed in Lincoln County. Some fungicides are effective. Applications are most effective at tassel. This disease prefers cooler weather.
- Ear implants for cattle have been restricted to one use unless the label specifically says that two implants can be used. This change is being commented on and reviewed.
- Interested in sampling for the tall fescue endophyte in your pasture or hay fields? The first step to minimizing the impact of endophyte-infected grass on herd productivity is to identify infected fields. The optimum collection times in Kentucky appear to be spring (late April to early June) and fall (October through November). This publication outlines the various aspects of sampling and submitting tall fescue specimens to the UK Regulatory Services Seed Lab for analysis. *Sampling for the Tall Fescue Endophyte in Pasture or Hay Stands* ([PPA-30](#)) is available online. Call for assistance with sampling.

2022 Kentucky Grazing Conference

Profitable Grazing Systems from the Soil Up

Western Kentucky - October 26th

Grayson County Extension Office, Leitchfield

Eastern Kentucky - October 27th

Clark County Extension Office, Winchester

- 7:30 Registration
- 8:30 My soil is alive! **Ray Archuleta**
- 9:30 Right-sizing your cows for profit **Les Anderson**
- 10:30 Don't let grazing myths impact your profitability **Greg Halich**
- 11:15 Hay Feeding Strategies to Build Fertility in Grazing Systems
Nick Roy & Fred Thomas
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:15 Producer Speaker / Forage Spokesperson Contest
- 2:15 The role of extended grazing in profitable ruminant livestock
operations **Jim Gerrish**
- 3:15 Closing



Tickets: \$35 Advance / \$50 Onsite / \$15 Students
Leitchfield: <https://2022GrazingLeitchfield.eventbrite.com>
Winchester: <https://2022GrazingWinchester.eventbrite.com>



Tornado Disaster Tree Giveaway

Saturday, October 15, 2022



- Must have your FEMA number to receive a tree.
- Limited number per home. A call to let us know you want trees would be helpful.
- First come, first serve.
- A replacement tree will also be available to persons that remove an invasive Bradford Pear Tree or a Burning Bush from their landscape. Photo evidence required.
- These are high-quality trees in one-gallon pots.

For a tree list call 270-388-2341 or visit the Lyon County Extension Office at 231 Main St., Eddyville, KY. We cannot guarantee specific species availability. Giveaway volunteer assistance by Lyon County Master Gardeners.

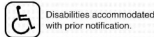


Trees Grown and Provided by
Highlandbrook Nursery
1720 Allensville Rd, Elkton, KY 42220

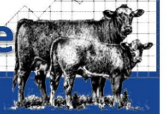


Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

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Kentucky Beef Conference



October 17, 2022

In person

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

5:30-6:30

Registration, visit
sponsors, meal

\$10 registration fee

RSVP by October 10th

**to Fayette County
Extension Office
859.257.5582**

Zoom Webinar –FREE Registration Link:

[https://forms.gle/
JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9](https://forms.gle/JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9)

Once registration is
complete, you will be
emailed the zoom link.

6:30—Welcome & Sponsor Recognition

Beau Neal, Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Agent

Extension Remarks

Dr. Laura Stephenson, UK Extension Director

Beef Outlook & Marketing Strategies

Patrick Linnell, Cattle-FAX Analyst

7:15—Asian Longhorned Tick Concerns

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Ruminant Extension Veterinarian

7:45-Feeding Drought Stressed Forages

Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, UK Beef Nutrition Extension Specialist

8:05—Breeding Stock Investment in Expanding Beef Market

Dr. Kenny Burdine, UK Beef Economic Extension Specialist

8:30—Adjourn

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2022 KY ANNUAL PRODUCER CONFERENCE

10-22-22

\$30 per person; \$50 per couple
Kids 12 & under Free
ONLINE CONFERENCE - \$15

KSU Research Farm
1525 Mills Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601

REGISTRATION SIGN-UPS END OCTOBER 17th, 2022
• Renew Association Membership with Registration •



Keynote Speaker
Greg Brann,
GRAZING
SPECIALIST

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- Market Update
- Best Management Practices for Co-Grazing – Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- Forage Options for Rotational Grazing – Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- How to Use a Diagnostic Lab
- Minerals for Small Ruminants
- KGPA and KSWPA Association Annual Meetings

Registration 8:00 a.m. (EST) • Program starts at 9:00a.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION & REGISTRATION VISIT
www.kysheepandgoat.org/annual-producer-conference

FOR SPONSORSHIP INFORMATION
www.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/ky-annual-producer-sponsor



DOOR PRIZES & NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES



Hoof Trimming Clinic

Learn Basics of Hoof Trimming, Disease Identification and Prevention, & Get Hands on Practice.

When: October 1, 2022 (Registration deadline September 29th)

Where: Martin Meadow Farms, 1177 Martin Meadow Lane, Magnolia, KY 42757

Time: 11:00am-3:00pm EST

Cost: \$20/person, includes 1 hoof trimming kit, bag, and lunch (can bring 1 additional person at not additional charge, but will only receive lunch)

www.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/hoof-trimming-clinic

