Pulaski County Extension Office

June 2024

Agriculture Newsletter

T.J. ADKINS, AGENT

MONEY FOR FARM IMPROVEMENTS

KADF
KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Eligible Investment Areas:

Agricultural Diversification
Ag Tech & 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

Administered by
Pulaski Co. Conservation District
45 Eagle Creek Dr. Suite 102
Somerset, Ky. 42503
606-678-4842 -Ext. # 3

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM (CAIP)

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

Application Period:
June 7th – June 28th ,2024

No applications will be accepted before June 7th, 2024, or after June 28th, 2024

Application Availability At:
Pulaski Co. Conservation District Office
Monday – Friday 8 AM -4:30 PM

For More Information:
Contact the Office at 606-678-4842 Ext. # 3 or email Samantha.hail@ky.nacdnet.net

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

CAIP Education Meetings:

- **June 11th at 6 pm**
- **June 20th at 6 pm**

CAIP

Location: Hal Rogers Fire Training Center
180 Oakleaf Lane
Somerset, KY 42503

Must RSVP at:
606-679-6361

Upcoming changes to the CAIP program:

In 2024, Pulaski County will be changing the way County Agriculture Investment Program (CAIP) funds will be administered. There will be three major changes implemented this year.

Number one: The state Agriculture Development Board has implemented a tiered system within CAIP. The tiered system means: Each eligible item in CAIP has been given a cost-reimbursement percentage (75%, 50%, or 25%) denoted in red in the Investment Area Guidelines.

That item may only receive the percentage listed. For example, if you spend 100 dollars in an approved area, you may get $75.00, $50.00, or $25.00 dollars back depending on the percentage allowed.

More information on specific investment areas can be found here: https://www.kyagr.com/agpolicy/2024-Program-Guidelines-and-Applications.html.

Number Two: The Pulaski County Agriculture Council has voted to move to an every other year CAIP program system. Pulaski County we will only be administering a CAIP program in even years. Starting this year, 2024. The next year that the funds will be available will be 2026, and so forth. All investment areas will still be offered, and it will still be a prorated system of approval for funds.

With this change we will be able to give more money to each approved producer. This will hopefully allow the producer to complete those project that will have a more impactful effect on the operation now and in the future.

With these changes there will be questions. We will have 2 informational/educational meetings during the 3 week signup period in, May/June, to help people better understand the changes, and how to fill out the applications to make sure that we are all on the same page.

You Must RSVP to attend those meetings:
June 11th @ 6:00 pm at Hal Rogers Fire training Center
June 20th @ 6:00 pm at the Hal Rogers Fire Training Center

As always if you have questions or concerns please feel free to call me at the Pulaski County Extension office at 606-679-6361.

Thanks,

Trent Adkins

2024 South-Central KY Area Hay Contest

The South-Central KY Area Hay Contest is offered to all individuals raising hay in Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, Marion, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Russell, Taylor, Washington, and Wayne counties.

This program aims to provide producers with free hay analysis results to aid in educating producers on raising higher quality forages and meeting livestock needs.

Producers may submit multiple samples in each contest area to their county agriculture agent. Samples must be submitted no later than September 30th, 2024.

Basic analysis results will be sent to producers by November 1st, 2024. Results will include crude protein, DM, TDN, RFV, ADF, and NDF. Producers may be provided with livestock ration recommendations in addition to their results upon request.

After completion of the program, an area-wide event will be held to provide an educational overview of the program and present awards to contest winners. There will be one winner selected for the entire area for each hay class.

Please reach out to your county agriculture agent for further information.

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

SOUTH-CENTRAL KY

Hay Contest

Contact your local agriculture and natural resources extension agent for more information.
Deadline for sample submission is September 30th, 2024.

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

GRASSLANDS PARTNERSHIP PROJECT

The Pulaski County Cooperative Extension Service has been selected among a dozen counties in Kentucky to participate in a USDA funded, multi-state project referred to as the "Grasslands Partnership". The goal of this project is to implement and demonstrate climate smart practices that improve grasslands management and, in turn, improve farm productivity, profits, and access to future markets that may expect enhanced environmental benefits.

This project is focused on documenting the impact of six grassland management practices on soil carbon storage, input costs, profitability, productivity, and, for some practices, responses of grassland birds and pollinators. Participants are required to install at least three of the designated practices and required to maintain them for a 5-year period. Support will be provided to implement practices.

During the 5-year period, participants will allow researchers access to their farms to collect data on the impacts made as a results of the practices. Participants will also be required to maintain detailed grazing management, fertilizer, herbicide, and seeding records. One or more field days will also be held on each participating farm.
The six grassland management practices included in this program are as follows:

Perennial Native Grasses- Participants will establish a minimum of 5 and up to 25 acres of big bluestem/ Indiangrass/little bluestem seed mix or switchgrass. Proper grazing management practices will be applied.

Perennial Grass/Forb Buffers- Participants will establish 60 feet wide buffers (2-10 acres total) around row crop fields to reduce runoff and encourage habitat for birds and pollinators.

Alternative N Sources- Participants will establish and maintain 5-30 acres of legumes. No nitrogen may be applied during the 5-year period. Acres enrolled will include grazing management practices. mproved Grazing Management- Participants will implement improved grazing practices on 10 to 30 acres. Managed grazing heights will be implanted and grazing will begin when enrolled field reaches 10 inches and livestock will be removed when residue reaches 4 inches.

Silvopasture- Participants will establish 2-10 acres of silvopasture. Silvopasture, a sustainable agroforestry practice, involves the intentional integration of forage, trees, and livestock. Silvopastures offer potential for numerous environmental, economic, and social benefits, including improved soil health, increased biodiversity, enhanced livestock responses, and diversified income streams for farmers.

Novel Soil Amendments- Participants will apply biochar or gypsum, to slow soil N transformations and losses from the soil and increase rates of carbon sequestration. Measurements will be collected on forage productivity and nutritive value, as well as carbon sequestration and the mitigation of greenhouse gases in grasslands.

Of the above listed six practices, a minimum of three practices must be implemented by the participant. In addition, the participant must have a field that undergoes their normal management.

In other words, "business as usual". Data will be collected from this field to further document improvement made from the practices implemented.

If you would like to know more about the Grasslands Project, contact the Pulaski County Cooperative Extension Service at 606-679-6361.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Wheat Field Day
May 14, 2024

KATS Crop Scouting Workshop
May 21, 2024

KATS Soil Properties & Their Impact on Delivering Water & Nutrients
June 6, 2024

Drone Pilot Certification Workshop (Madisonville)
June 10 & 11, 2024

Pest Management Field Day (IPM Grain Crops)
June 27, 2024

CORN, SOYBEAN & TOBACCO FIELD DAY
July 23, 2024

KATS Field Crop Pest Management & Spray Clinic
August 29, 2024

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment | Grain and Forage Center of Excellence

Cooperative Extension Service

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

Lexington, KY 40506

AGR-207

Broadleaf Weeds of Kentucky Pastures

J.D. Green, Plant and Soil Sciences

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


Spiny Amaranth


Buttercup


Cocklebur


Horsenettle


Tall Ironweed


Hemp Dogbane


Poison Hemlock


Marshelder


Common Milkweed


Jimsonweed


Sericea Lespedeza


Maypop Passionflower


Buckhorn Plantain


Perilla Mint


Multiflora Rose


Trumpetcreeper


Canada Thistle


Common Ragweed


Lanceleaf Ragweed


Wild Carrot


Bull Thistle


Musk Thistle


Curly Dock


Chicory

Response of Pasture Weeds to Herbicides and Mowing

Weed Species	Life Cycle[1]	Preferred Time for Herbicide Treatment[2]	2,4-D (various products)	dicamba (Clarity, etc.)	dicamba+ 2,4-D (Weedmaster etc.)	Crossbow	PastureGard	DuraCor	GrazonNext	Chaparral[3]	metsulfuron[3] (MSM60, Patriot, etc.)	Sharpen	MOWING[4]
Amaranth, Spiny (Pigweed)	A	May-July	F/G	F/G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	G	-	X
Aster spp. (White Heath Aster)	A	July-Sept	F/G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	F	P	R
Burdock, Common	B	Feb-Mar	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	P	R
Buttercup spp.	A	Feb-Mar	G	F/G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	P/F	X
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	B	May-June	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	F	G	G	G	G	P	R
Chickweed, Common	A	Nov or Feb-Mar	P	F/G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	P/F	X
Chicory	P	Feb-Mar or Aug-Nov	F/G	F/G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Clover, White	P	May-Aug	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	X
Cocklebur, Common	A	May-July	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	R
Dandelion	P	Oct-Nov or Mar-Apr	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	G	P	X
Deadnettle, Purple	A	Feb-Mar	P	F/G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	-	X
Dock, Curly or Broadleaf	P	Feb-Apr	P/F	F	F/G	G	F/G	G	G	G	G	P	X
Dogbane, Hemp	P	May-Aug	P/F	F	F	G	G	P/F	P/F	P/F	P	P	S
Garlic, Wild	P	Nov or Mar-Apr	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F/G	G	P	X
Goldenrod spp.	P	June-Aug	F	F/G	F/G	G	F	F	F/G	F/G	P	P	S
Hemlock, Poison	B	Nov or Mar-Apr	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	P	F/G	F/G	-	F	P	R
Henbit	A	Feb-Mar	P	F/G	G	F	F/G	G	G	G	G	-	X
Horsenettle	P	July-Aug	P	P/F	F	F	P/F	G	G	F/G	F	P	X
Ironweed, Tall	P	June-Aug	P	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	P	P	S
Jimsonweed	A	May-July	F	G	G	G	-	G	G	G	-	-	R
Lespedeza, Sericea	P	June-July	P	P/F	P/F	G	G	P/F	P/F	F/G	F/G	P	X
Marshelder (Sumpweed)	A	May-July	F/G	F/G	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	-	R
Milkweed, Common	P	July-Sept	P	F	P/F	F	P/F	P/F	P/F	P/F	P	P	S
Mint, Perilla	A	May-July	F	F	F/G	G	F/G	G	G	G	-	-	S
Multiflora Rose	P	Apr-June or Sept	P	P	F	G	G	F	F	F/G	G	P	X
Passionflower, Maypop	P	May-July	P	P	P	P/F	F	P	P	P	-	P	X
Plantain, Broadleaf or Buckhorn	P	Oct-Nov or Mar-Apr	F/G	F	F/G	G	F	G	F/G	F/G	F/G	P	X
Pokeweed, Common	P	May-July	F	F/G	F/G	F/G	P	F/G	F/G	F	P	P	S
Ragweed, Common	A	May-July	F/G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	G	R
Ragweed, Lanceleaf	A	May-July	F/G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	P	-	R
Sida, Arrowleaf	A	May-July	P	P	P	-	-	F	F	F	-	-	R
Sneezeweed, Bitter	A	May-July	F/G	F/G	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	-	R
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	P	Sept-Nov or Mar	P	F	F/G	F/G	F	-	-	F/G	F/G	P	X
Spurge, Nodding	A	June-July	P	P	P	P/F	-	P/F	P/F	G	G	-	R
Thistle, Bull	B	Oct-Nov or Feb-Mar	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Thistle, Canada	P	Prebud or Oct-Nov	P	P/F	F	F	P/F	G	G	G	F	p	S
Thistle, Musk	B	Oct-Nov or Feb-Mar	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Thistle, Plumeless	B	Oct-Nov or Feb-Mar	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Tickclover (Desmodium spp.)	P	June-Aug	P	-	F	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	-	-	P	R
Trumpetcreeper	P	Aug-Sept	P	P	P/F	F	F	P	P	-	P	P	X

Control: **G** = Good or Excellent; **F** = Fair (suppression or partial control); **P** = Poor; – = No Information

[1] Life Cycle: **A** = Annuals; **P** = Perennials; **B** = Biennials

[2] The preferred time for herbicide treatment will depend on environmental conditions and other factors.

[3] May cause temporary yellowing, stunting and seedhead suppression of tall fescue (consult label). Metsulfuron is an active ingredient in several products (e.g. Chaparral, MSM60, Patriot, Purestand).

[4] Mowing: **R** = Timely mowing reduces top growth and seed production; **S** = Suppression of top growth; **X** = Not very effective

Note: This table should be used only as a guide for comparing the relative effectiveness of herbicides to a particular weed. The herbicide may perform better or worse than indicated in the table depending on the species, weed size, time of application, and/or extreme weather conditions. Consult herbicide label for weed height or growth stage and product amount. Read and follow all label directions and precautions before herbicide application.

Adapted from *Weed Management in Grass Pastures, Hayfields, and Other Farmstead Sites* (AGR-172; revised 3-2021). Available at http://ww2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr172/agr172.pdf.

Listing of pesticide products implies no endorsement by the University of Kentucky or its representatives. Criticism of products not listed is neither implied nor intended.

Revised 3-2021

Improving Kentucky Horse Pastures

For many horses, quality pasture can provide almost all nutrients needed for maintenance or light work for much of the year.

Below are some guidelines for improving pastures:

- **Plan to utilize spring and fall pasture growth**
  Kentucky pastures are dominated by cool-season species which grow rapidly in the spring and fall.
- **Take a soil sample every 2 to 3 years**
  Many county extension offices offer soil samples, contact your local one to learn more.
- **Control weeds that limit pasture productivity**
  Identify the major weeds, select herbicides that control them, and apply them at the correct time of year.
- **Re-establish poor pastures**
  Pastures can be grazed late the following spring once grasses are well established. Well-managed pastures can provide a nutritious and inexpensive feed source.

Source: Chris D. Teutsch, Krista L. Lea, R.J. (Bob) Coleman, and S. Ray Smith, University of Kentucky
An Equal Opportunity Organization.

BASICS OF BACKYARD CHICKENS

Make sure you check your local city and county ordinances to ensure you're able to have a backyard flock.

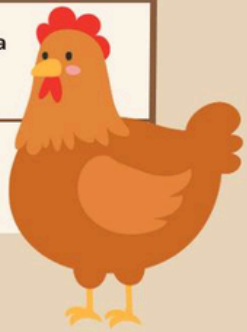
Chickens require daily care. You must feed them, provide clean water and collect eggs every single day.

Birds get sick and it may be difficult to find a veterinarian to provide care for them.

Cleanliness and sanitation are critical elements in caring for a small flock. Everyone must wash their hands before and after handling the birds.

Chickens stop producing eggs at some point and may live a long time beyond their egg-laying years.

Know how to get chicks. You will most likely want to raise your hens from chicks.



Source: Jacquie Jacob, Extension poultry project manager
An Equal Opportunity Organization.

KENTUCKY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
UK MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT
KSU COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY AND THE SCIENCES

Pulaski County Extension Office
P.O. Box 720
Somerset, KY 42502
Ph. (606) 679-6361

Lean Green Lettuce Tacos

8 large lettuce leaves
1½ cup cooked brown rice
¾ cup fresh corn kernels
1 cup canned black beans, drained and rinsed
1 tablespoon olive oil
¾ pound extra lean ground beef
1 small zucchini, chopped
1 ounce packet low-sodium taco seasoning
4 ounces low sodium tomato sauce
1 tablespoon finely chopped cilantro
1 teaspoon lime juice
1 tomato, chopped
1 small red onion, chopped

Wash and **dry** lettuce leaves. **Prepare** rice according package directions. **Cut** corn off cob. **Drain** and **rinse** black beans. In a skillet, **heat** the oil to medium; **add** ground beef and begin to **cook**. When beef begins to brown, **add** zucchini, corn and black beans to skillet. Continue to **cook** until vegetables are tender and beef is done. Do not overcook. **Add** in taco seasoning and tomato sauce and heat through. **Add** cilantro and lime juice to the cooked rice. **Place** equal amounts of rice mixture and taco mixture into lettuce leaves. **Top** each taco with chopped tomato and onion.

Yield: 8 servings

Nutritional Analysis: 180 calories, 4.5 g fat, 1 g saturated fat, 20 mg cholesterol, 350 mg sodium, 23 g carbohydrate, 4 g fiber, 5 g sugars, 12 g protein.