



AGRICULTURE NEWS

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Cooperative
Extension Service
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August 2023

JESSAMINE COUNTY AGRICULTURE TOUR Friday, September 1st, 2023

Join the first Jessamine County Agriculture Tour to get a first-hand look at rich diversity that makes up Jessamine County's farming and agribusiness community. The tour will begin at the Jessamine County Extension Office with arrival at 8:30a and the busses departing at 8:45a. The tour will conclude at 4:30p, back at the Jessamine County Extension Office.

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The Tour will include a wide variety of stops, including:

- · Hall's Farm and Feed
- Asbury University's Equine Unit
- Clover Hilltop Vegetable Farm
- Charles and Judy Miller's Beef Cattle Farm
- Taylor Made Stallions
- Alltech Global Headquarters
- 1922 House Vineyard

Lunch will be prepared by the Jessamine County Cattlemen and will be served at the Miller's farm. Lunch is sponsored by Central Kentucky Ag. Credit. Transportation costs will be provided by the Jessamine County Farm Bureau and the Jessamine County Extension District Board.

Space is limited to 50 participants and reservations will be on a first-come, first-serve basis. Please call the Jessamine County Extension Office at (859) 885-4811 to reserve a place on the bus.

This educational activity will meet the educational requirements for the CAIP Cost-Share Program.

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

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Upcoming Events in Agriculture

Aug 10	Jessamine County Goat Producers 6:30p @ Jessamine Extension	Sep 7	Jessamine County Youth Livestock Investment Sale
Aug 17-27	Kentucky State Fair	Sep 12	Equine Farm and Facilities Expo
Aug 21	Jessamine County Cattlemen		Harrodsburg, KY
	6:30p @ Jessamine Extension	Sept. 14-16	Antique Tractor and Farm Equipment
Aug 24	Jessamine County Beekeepers		Jessamine Co. Fairgrounds
	6:00p @ Jessamine Extension	Sep 21	KY Beef Bash
	(see flyer)		Woodford County
Sept. I	Jessamine County Ag. Tour		(see flyer)
	See Page I for details	Sep 27-27	UK Fall Grazing School
Sept. 4	Labor Day - office is closed		Woodford County

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



Healthy
Recipe
From
Cook Wild
Kentucky

Trout with Herb Sauce

- 2 pounds trout fillets
- 1 tablespoon salt-free
- seasoning blend
 ¼ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 2 teaspoons garlic powder
- 4 tablespoons lemon juice2 tablespoons unsalted
- butter, softened
 2 tablespoons parsley, chopped
- Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds, especially after handling raw fish.
- 2. Preheat oven to 325 degrees F.
- Season top of fish fillets with salt-free seasoning and salt.
- 4. In a large skillet, heat olive

- oil on medium heat until hot but not smoking. Add trout fillets to skillet. Cook fish for 3 to 5 minutes or until lightly browned on the bottom.
- **5.** Flip fillets over and cook 2 more minutes.
- **6.** Remove fillets from skillet and place in a covered dish. Place in preheated oven for 5 to 10 minutes while preparing sauce.
- 7. Add garlic powder and lemon juice to olive oil remaining in the skillet. Cook to combine on medium heat for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and add butter and parsley. Stir sauce until butter is fully melted and forms a creamy mixture.
- 8. Remove fish from oven and check that it has reached an internal temperature of 145 degrees F and flakes easily with a fork.
- 9. Cover fillets with sauce.
- Serve immediately. Store leftovers in the refrigerator within 2 hours.

Yield: 8 servings Serving Size: 4 ounces

Nutrition facts per serving: 450 calorie; 28g total fat; 7g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 145mg cholesterol; 310mg sodium; 1g total carbohydrate; 0g dietary biter; 0g supars; 0g added sugars; 47g protein; 45% Daily Value of vitamin D; 8% Daily Value of calcium; 20% Daily Value of iron; 20% Daily Value of potassium.



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Upcoming Opportunities:

Jessamine County Goat Producers

August 10th—Jessamine County Extension Office @ 6:30p

Kentucky State Fair

August 17-27—Kentucky Expo. Center, Louisville, KY For more information, go online to https://kystatefair.org/

Jessamine County Cattlemen's Association

August 21st—Jessamine County Extension Office @ 6:30p

Jessamine County Beekeepers

August 24th—Jessamine County Extension Office @ 6:00p (see flyer for details)

Jessamine County Ag. Tour

September 1st, Starting and ending at Jessamine County Extension Office Meal prepared by the Jessamine County Cattlemen and sponsored by Central Kentucky Ag. Credit. Transportation Sponsored by Jessamine County Farm Bureau and the Jessamine County Extension District Board.

More Detail on Page 1

Equine Farm and Facilities Expo

September 12—Harrodsburg, KY (More details coming soon)

Kentucky Beef Bash

September 21st—U.K. Wookford County Beef Unit (see flyer for details)

Fall Grazing School

September 27-28—Versailles, KY

The two day event covers cattle nutrition, pasture improvements and grazing strategies, as well as hands on demonstrations and activities including building temporary fence and water systems. Registration is \$60 and includes educational materials and lunch both days. Space is limited. More information available at: https://forages.ca.uky.edu/Events

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Identifying and Taming Poison Ivy

Poison ivy is a common perennial plant notorious for causing itchy rashes and allergic reactions in humans. It can be challenging to control due to its ability to spread rapidly and its resilience in various environments. With proper knowledge and effective strategies, you can manage and control poison ivy.

Learn how to identify poison ivy. It is a deciduous vine, shrub, and ground cover that typically grows in clusters of three leaflets, although leaf count may vary. Its leaves are glossy, oval-shaped, and may have serrated or smooth edges. The plant's color ranges from light green to reddish orange, depending on age and time of year.. Birds love the white, waxy poison ivy berries.

The pesky plant poses health risks through its oily resin called urushiol, which causes allergic reactions. Direct contact with any part of the plant leaves, stems, roots or even the smoke from burning it—can trigger a rash, accompanied by itching, redness, swelling and blisters. The oil can remain on clothing, pets, or tools that touch it.. Avoid unprotected contact with poison ivy and take necessary precautions when attempting to control it. Reponses may range from mild to severe depending on the person, the amount of oil contacted, the method of contact (touching, inhalation from burning, etc.) and the time of year.

Here are some effective strategies for controlling poison ivy growth:

 Wear protective clothing. When dealing with poison ivy, wear long sleeves, long pants, gloves and closed-toe shoes to minimize skin exposure. Eye protection and a hat may be necessary. Use disposable gloves and turn them inside out when removing them. You may need to use disposable garment such as those used by pesticide applicators, or make sure to wash clothing separately from other items to prevent urushiol transfer.

- 2. You can manually remove small infestations of poison ivy by digging up the roots with a garden trowel or gloved hands. Ensure you remove the entire plant, including the roots, to prevent regrowth.
- 3. For larger infestations or difficult-toreach areas, you may find herbicides effective. These herbicides can be selective to broadleaf plants, or a non-selective herbicide such as those containing glyphosate. The use of glyphosate-based herbicide is recommended in late summer through fall when the plant is preparing for winter and sending reserves to the roots and the chemical is transported with it to kill the root. Carefully read and follow the instructions on the product label and consider using a targeted application method like a paintbrush to minimize damage to desirable plants in the same area.
- 4. Smothering it with a barrier. Try using layers of newspaper or cardboard covered with mulch or soil to block sunlight and prevent the plant from growing. Regularly monitor the cov-



"Poison ivy is a common perennial plant notorious for causing itchy rashes and allergic reactions in humans."

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Identifying and Taming Poison Ivy (cont.)

ered area for any new sprouts. Unfortunately, poison ivy can travel as a vine for a considerable distance so this method will not usually be very effective.

 Don't be afraid to call in a professional. In severe cases, or if you are unsure about dealing with poison ivy yourself, consider seeking professional help from landscapers or pest control services experienced in poison ivy removal.

Now that you've removed the pest, you want to prevent it from regrowing. Remain vigilant with a few preventative measures:

- Regularly inspect your property for new poison ivy growth, especially in areas where it is known to thrive, such as fence lines, wooded areas, neglected corners, and areas where birds roost.
- 2. When you spot new poison ivy plants, promptly remove them using the

- methods mentioned earlier to prevent their spread.
- Educate yourself and others about poison ivy identification and precautions to avoid contact. Knowledge will empower you to take proactive measures and prevent accidental exposure.

Controlling poison ivy requires a combination of identification, protective measures, and effective removal strategies. By understanding the plant's characteristics and using appropriate methods, you can minimize the risks associated with poison ivy and regain control over your environment. Remember to prioritize safety and, when in doubt, seek professional assistance to ensure effective and long-lasting control.

Source: Dr. Shawn Wright , UK Extension Horticulture Specialist

Managing Drought-Stressed Pastures (at a glance)

Ensure that livestock have access to adequate amounts of clean water.

Set a sustainable stocking rate (2 to 3 acres per cow-calf unit).

Soil test and apply lime and fertilizer as needed.

Implement rotational stocking prior to and during drought.

Incorporate deep-rooted legumes into pastures.

Incorporate warm-season perennials into grazing systems.

Incorporate warm-season annuals into grazing systems.

Feed hay in a sacrifice area BEFORE pastures become overgrazed.

Feed commodities to extend pasture and hay.

Sell calves and in some cases cows before markets are flooded.

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Stockpile forages to extend the grazing season

"Stockpiling helps broaden the pasture season for the cow herd, reduces feed and labor costs by lowering the amount of hay needed and provides an ideal location for the beef cow herd to winter and calve."

Good pasture management can help extend the grazing season further into the fall and early winter. Take advantage of good growing conditions to obtain high-quality pasture for late fall and early winter grazing. Stockpiling helps broaden the pasture season for the cow herd, reduces feed and labor costs by lowering the amount of hay needed and provides an ideal location for the beef cow herd to winter and calve.

It's easy to begin to stockpile. Simply take cattle off pastures in late summer, apply nitrogen fertilizer and allow grass to accumulate growth through late fall. Then, put cattle on the pasture one section at a time until they've finished grazing the whole field.

Take soil samples for analyses to determine pasture requirements for phosphorus, potassium and lime. You'll need this information to renovate with clover in the spring.

Tall fescue and Kentucky bluegrass are the best grasses to stockpile in Kentucky. Both retain green color and forage quality late into winter, are somewhat resistant to low temperatures and form a good sod. Tall fescue produces more fall and winter growth than Kentucky bluegrass.

Nitrogen and moisture are critical to successfully stockpiling grasses.



Apply nitrogen in mid-August. Topdress at the rate of 40 to 60 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre for Kentucky bluegrass. Use 40 to 100 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre on tall fescue.

Numerous studies show wise fertilizer use and timing results in high yields during fall and early winter. Tall fescue crude protein and digestibility are better during fall and early winter than at any other time of the year.

Yields can be very good when water is available during the stockpiling period. Tall fescue can produce two tons of dry matter up to late November. With adequate water, producers can achieve 25 pounds of dry matter for each pound of nitrogen used.

After frost, let cattle graze grass-legume fields quickly before plants deteriorate. Then, put animals on the stockpiled grass fields. For the most efficient use of stockpiled fields, establish a strip grazing system by using a temporary electric fence to section off areas of the field. The first grazing area should have water and mineral sources. When animals have grazed this area, move the fence to open a new strip. Repeat this process until the entire field has been grazed.

Stockpiled grass is an excellent choice for fall-calving cows because it can be used to meet high nutritional needs after calving and during the breeding season. Grazing stockpiled grasses may offer the most benefit to spring-calving cows in thin body condition during the fall. Growing, weaned cattle can be grazed on stockpiled fescue. Using stockpiled grasses helps lower feed costs when backgrounding cattle.

Source:

Dr. Ray Smith, UK Plant and Soil Sciences

JESSAMINE COUNTY BEEKEEPER'S CLUB AUGUST MEETING

Speaker: Phil Craft

Discusses:
Fall Management Helping Your
Bees Prepare
For Winter

95 PARK DR NICHOLASVILLE, KY 6PM 8/24/33





Thursday, September 21

C. Oran Little Research Center 1051 Midway Rd. Versailles, KY

Registration opens at 1:30 PM Program begins at 2:00 PM Tickets are \$15 and include meal.

Register by searching

Beef Bash 2023 at Eventbrite.com

VISIT WITH:

- Commercial Exhibitors
- Research Demonstrations
- Educational Exhibits
- KY Ag Leaders
- UK Personnel & Admin
- KCA Leadership & Staff

Tyler Purvis, UK Beef Extension tapu228@uky.edu (859) 257-7512









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