

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

March 2023

What's in the Newsletter

(bold indicates new or updated)

Farm Family Night

Beef Updates

March Forage Tips

Pond Management Flyer

Soybean Info

International Forage Conference

Poison Hemlock and Buttercup Management

Cattle Grading Flyer

Online Certifications & Trainings

Upcoming Bull Sales

Beef Quality Care Assurance Flyer

Backyard Poultry Basics

Soil Testing Information

Private Pesticide Applicator Training Flyer

Ag lime RNV Values

Predator Control & Guard Animal Management Workshop

SAUTÉED FROG LEGS

- 1 pound cleaned frog legs
- Buttermilk, to cover
- ½ cup all-purpose flour
- Up to ¼ cup olive oil
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- Black pepper, to taste
- ½ teaspoon no-salt seafood seasoning
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon fresh parsley, if desired

Directions:



Directions:

In a covered container, soak frog legs in buttermilk for 3 hours or overnight in the refrigerator. Remove frog legs from buttermilk and dredge in flour. Sauté in oil over a low heat. As they cook, sprinkle frog legs with salt, pepper, and Old Bay seasoning. Cook frog legs about 12 to 14 minutes, browning each side, until a meat thermometer reaches 165 degrees Fahrenheit when inserted into the meatiest part of the leg. Remove frog legs to a platter, and sprinkle with lemon juice and parsley, if desired.



Farm Family Night

March 7th At Maysville Community & Technical College
Tickets are now available at Mason County Extension Office



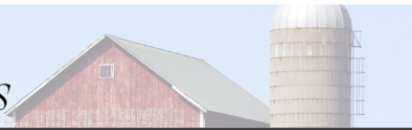
The annual Farm Family Night is scheduled for March 7 at the Maysville Community and Technical College. Dave Maples, Kentucky Cattlemans Association Executive Vice President, will be the keynote speaker for the evening. Many vendors and educational programs will be available

Save The Date...
Farm & Family Night
Coming March 7th



Tickets After Feb. 3rd.
Questions....Call 606.759.7141 ext. 66120

March Beef Tips/Updates



Maysville Community & Technical College Workforce Solutions
1755 US Hwy 68, Maysville, KY 41056
606.759.7141 ext. 66120



Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

Spring-Calving Cows

- Observe spring-calving cows closely. Check cows at least twice daily and first-calf heifers more frequently than that. Be ready to assist those not making progress after 1 to 2 hours of hard labor. Chilled calves should be dried and warmed as soon as possible.
- See that each calf gets colostrum within an hour of birth or administer colostrum (or a commercial colostrum replacement) with an esophageal feeder, if needed.
- Identify calves with ear tags and/or tattoos while calves are young and easy to handle and record birthdate and Dam ID. Commercial male calves should be castrated and implanted as soon as possible. Registered calves should be weighed in the first 24 hours.
- Separate cows that have calved and increase their feed. Energy supplementation to cows receiving hay is necessary to prepare them for rebreeding. For example, a 1250 lb cow giving 25 lb/day of milk would need about 25 lb of fescue hay and 5 lb of concentrate daily to maintain condition. If you need to go from a condition score of 4 to 5, you will need to add about 2 more lb of concentrate. Cows must be in good condition to conceive early in the upcoming breeding season.
- Watch for calf scours! If scours become a problem, move cows that have not calved to a clean pasture. Be prepared to give fluids to scouring calves that become dehydrated. Consult your veterinarian for advice and send fecal samples to diagnostic lab to determine which drug therapy will be most effective. Try to avoid feeding hay in excessively muddy areas to avoid contamination of the dams' udders.
- Continue grass tetany prevention. Be sure that the mineral mix contains high levels (~15%) of Cooperative Extension Service University of Kentucky Beef IRM Team
Published Monthly by UK Beef IRM Team and edited by Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Specialist, Department of Animal & Food Science, University of Kentucky
magnesium and that cows consume adequate amounts. You can feed the UK Beef IRM High Magnesium mineral.
- Plan to vaccinate calves for clostridial diseases (Blackleg, Malignant Edema) as soon as possible. You might choose to do this at the prebreeding working in late April or early May.
- Obtain yearling measurements on bulls and heifers this month (weight, height, pelvic area, scrotal circumference, ultrasound data, etc.) if needed for special sales. Heifers should be on target to be cycling by the start of the breeding season.
- Prepare bulls for the breeding season. Increase feed if necessary to have bulls in adequate condition for breeding. Obtain Breeding Soundness Evaluation (BSE) on bulls, even if they were checked last breeding season. Only use bulls that pass the BSE.
- Finalize plans for your spring breeding program. Purchase new bulls at least 30 days before the breeding. Order semen now, if using artificial insemination.

Fall-Calving Cows

Continued.....

- Bull(s) should be away from the cows now!
 - Plan to pregnancy check cows soon. You can also blood test for pregnancy as early as 30 days after bull removal.
 - Creep feed calves with grain, by-products, or high-quality forage. Calves will not make satisfactory gains on the dam's milk alone after about 4 mos. of age – since there isn't much pasture in March, fall calves need supplemental nutrition. Consider creep grazing on wheat pasture, if available. Calves can also be early weaned. Be sure that feed bunks are low enough that calves can eat with the cows.
 - Calves intended for feeders should be implanted.
 - Consider adding weight and selling your fall calves as "heavy" feeder calves. Keep them gaining!
- General
- Repair fences, equipment, and handling facilities.
 - If you have a dry, sunny day, use chain-link harrow to spread manure in areas where cattle have overwintered. This may be done in conjunction with renovation.
 - Renovation and fertilization of pastures should be completed.
 - Start thistle control. They can be a severe problem in Kentucky pastures. Chemical control must be done early to be effective.
 - Watch for lice and treat if needed.

March Forage Tips:

- Continue pasture renovation by no-tilling seeding legumes. Frost seeding becomes more and more risky with every day that we have above freezing.
- Place small seed at 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep and check depth several times during planting; slow down for more precise seeding.
- Continue feeding hay until adequate forage exists in the pasture for grazing.
- Spring seeding of grasses should be done in early to mid-March (but fall is preferred).
- Begin smoothing and re-seeding hay feeding and heavy traffic areas.
- Graze pastures overseeded with clover to reduce competition from existing grasses. *Pull off before grazing new clover plants.
- Provide free choice high-magnesium mineral to prevent grass tetany on lush spring growth.



APRIL 11

Liming, Aeration
(turnover), Stocking
& General
Pond Management



APRIL 18

Pond Plant and
Algae Control



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

**6:00PM VIA ZOOM OR
WATCH PARTY**

CALL TO REGISTER OR USE QR CODE:

- BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 735-2141
- FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
- LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732
- MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
- ROBERTSON CO.: (606) 724-5796



****Check local office to verify watch party option****

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



Soybean info:

Are More Nodes the Key to Higher Soybean Yields?

Dr. Dennis Egli, Professor Emeritus January 13, 2023



A common belief among soybean producers is that more nodes are the key to higher yields. Since flowers and pods are produced at nodes, it's obvious that more nodes will result in more pods and higher yield, or so the story goes. This story, however, is not entirely true. Why doesn't this simple relationship, that seems so obvious, always work? This story is appealing because we know that the number of nodes produced by a soybean plant is quite variable. Some of the variation results from the capacity of the soybean plant to add nodes by branching in favorable environments. Early planting will increase the number of nodes while late planting will decrease them. Late maturing varieties produce more nodes than early maturing varieties. Node number in these two examples is related to the length of the vegetative growth period (seedling emergence to growth stage R5); the longer the period, the more nodes are produced. Taller plants usually have more nodes and increasing population will increase nodes per acre. It's clear that management practices can affect the nodes on a soybean plant or the nodes per acre, making it tempting to postulate a consistent relationship between nodes and yield.

Unfortunately, this variation in nodes does not necessarily translate into yield.

It's not the number of nodes, it's the growth capacity of a soybean field that ultimately determines the number of pods, seeds and finally the yield. So the key to understanding the node – flower – pod – yield relationship lies in the growth of the soybean field. Green plants use energy from the sun to fix carbon dioxide into simple sugars via photosynthesis and these simple sugars are the building blocks for all plant and seed tissues. Adequate supplies of solar radiation, nutrients and water from the soil, the absence of disease and insect damage and optimum temperatures coupled with enough leaf area to intercept most of the solar radiation ensures rapid photosynthesis and growth, resulting in maximum yield. Any restrictions of these inputs and conditions during reproductive growth will reduce yield. Simply adding more nodes without an increase in photosynthesis will probably not increase yield.

We know that the number of pods (and seeds) produced by a soybean field is determined by the supply of simple sugars from the leaves during flowering and pod set (growth stage R1 to R5). Whether or not a flower or small pod will survive or abort is determined by the supply of these simple sugars from flower opening until the pod reaches its maximum length. This mechanism allows the pod load to adjust to environmental conditions so it matches the productivity of the environment resulting in maximum yield for that environment. A highly productive environment (plenty of sunshine, nutrients and water) results in rapid growth (a large supply of sugars) and many pods, while a poor environment (one with drought stress, for example) produces fewer pods because the supply of sugars is limited.

Adjusting the pod load to environmental conditions creates a balance between the pod load and the ability of the plant to fill the pods and seeds which usually results in normal sized seeds at maturity. I say usually because seed filling (growth stage R5 to R7), occurs after the pod load is established, and environmental conditions can change after growth stage R5 affecting seed filling. Improving weather conditions after growth stage R5 could result in larger than normal seed, while deteriorating conditions (lack of rain for example) could result in smaller than normal seeds.

The soybean plant cannot predict future weather when it's setting the pod load any better than the National Weather Service, so sometimes it doesn't get the balance right.

Relating the pod load to the number of nodes instead of the growth rate uncouples the pod load from the productivity of the environment. An uncoupled plant could set too many pods without enough sugars to fill them, resulting in smaller seed. On the other hand, the uncoupled plant could set too few pods, increasing seed size and possibly reducing yield. The soybean plant works the best when the pod load matches the capacity of the plant to fill the pods.

There are always exceptions to every rule and the exception here occurs when soybean plants are very short when, for example, very early maturing varieties are used, drought stress occurs during early vegetative growth, when the crop is planted late in a double-crop system or the population is too low. In these situations the number of nodes can limit pod set and yield. Higher populations are often recommended for early maturing varieties or double-cropping systems to increase the number of nodes and pods per acre resulting in higher yield. But remember, the exception does not disprove the rule. Managing your soybean crop to simply maximize node numbers is not necessarily the path to high yields.

IMPORTANT DATES

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN!

November 15 2022	Deadline for accepted presenter papers
December 30, 2022	Deadline for scholarship applications
March 1, 2023	Deadline to register for Pre-Congress Tours
April 1, 2023	Early registration deadline



MAY
14-19,
2023

XXV INTERNATIONAL
GRASSLAND CONGRESS



KENTUCKY USA

NORTHERN KENTUCKY FACTS:

Population: 384,790 (2015)

Metro Population: Northern Kentucky is part of the Cincinnati, Ohio metropolitan area encompassing 2,137,406 people and is the 28th largest metro area in the U.S.

Major Cities: Covington, Newport, Florence, Erlanger, Hebron, Union, Fort Thomas & Bellevue.

Airport: CVG International Airport serviced by Delta, United, Frontier, Allegiant, Southwest & Apple Air Signature.

Events: Cincinnati Flying Pig Marathon, held the first Saturday of May, is a qualifier for the Boston Marathon. The second-largest multi-cultural music event in the U.S., P&G Music Fusion Weekend, is hosted here in July.

SPONSORSHIP AND EXHIBITOR INFORMATION

Sponsorships range from \$1,750 to \$40,000 and can be customized to meet the strategies of your company. Exhibit spaces are \$2,500 for an inline space and \$3,500 for a corner space.

Don't miss your opportunity to be featured at this international event with over 800 attendees representing 90 countries.

For details click the QR code below.



GRASSLAND FOR SOIL,
ANIMAL & HUMAN HEALTH

HOSTED BY
THE AMERICAN FORAGE & GRASSLAND COUNCIL

WWW.INTERNATIONALGRASSLANDS.ORG

SUB THEMES

- THEME 1 GRASSLAND ECOLOGY
- THEME 2 GRASSLAND PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION
- THEME 3 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS
- THEME 4 GRASSLAND SUSTAINABILITY, INNOVATIONS & INITIATIVES
- THEME 5 GRASSLAND POLICIES, SOCIAL ISSUES & ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



GRASSLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Over one quarter of the land area of the United States is occupied by grasslands (includes all pasture, native range land, and harvested forage acreage). Grasslands are located in all 50 states.

Privately owned grasslands occupy 211 million HA (528 million acres) in the contiguous 48 states, and these lands constitute the largest private land use category, exceeding

both forestland and cropland. An additional 132 million HA (331 million acres) of native rangeland are managed by the federal government. Primary economic outputs from U.S. grasslands include the products of livestock, including beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and goats, but wildlife values are a major economic consideration. The environmental value of U.S. grasslands are also extensive and provide many essential ecosystem services, such as clean water, wildlife and fish habitat, and recreation opportunities. Scenic, cultural, and historic values of grasslands provide economic benefits, but also quality of life values.

INVITATION

The Organizing Committee of the XXV International Grassland Congress, on behalf of the American Forage and Grassland Council, cordially invites you to participate in the International Grassland Congress May 14-19, 2023 at the Northern Kentucky Convention Center in Covington, Kentucky USA.

NORTHERN KENTUCKY

The top of the South & the end of the North, is perfectly situated along the Ohio River across from big sister Cincinnati. Encompassing the historic towns of Newport and Covington as well as the suburban centers and the Covington/Cincinnati International Airport. NKY is a strong part of the Cincinnati USA region with its roots firmly planted in Kentucky.

ACCOMODATION

The organizers have identified a number of hotels that are within one mile of the Northern Kentucky Convention Center. There will be free shuttles running from the three furthest hotels throughout the day. The hotels with blocks reserved included the Embassy Suites (located across the street from the convention center), the Marriott RiverCenter (attached to the convention center), Holiday Inn, Courtyard Cincinnati, and Best Western Plus. Breakfast for registrants will be available at each hotel.



TOURS

PRE-CONGRESS TOURS (ADDITIONAL FEES APPLY)

- Central Grasslands (Approximately 7 days)
Texas, and Oklahoma
- Subtropical (Approximately 7 days)
Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina
- Northeast (approximately 4 days)
Philadelphia, PA, Delaware, Washington DC, and Virginia
- Northwest (approximately 5 days) *Oregon*

MID CONGRESS TOURS (INCLUDED WITH REGISTRATION)

- Kentucky Tours
From Farms to Horses to Bourbon
- Indiana Tours
From Dairy to Hay to Research
- Ohio Tours
Around Southern Ohio



REGISTRATION FEES

DELEGATE REGISTRATION	Early Bird	\$600
	Regular Rate	\$700
STUDENT REGISTRATION	Early Bird	\$400
	Regular Rate	\$500
ACCOMPANYING PERSONS	Early Bird	\$450
	Regular Rate	\$550
BANQUET	Delegates and accompanying persons	\$50

PO Box 867, Berea, KY, USA 40403
info@internationalgrasslands.org
http://internationalgrasslands.org

Poison Hemlock and Buttercup Management

Dr. J.D. Green, UK Extension Weed Specialist

Late winter is one of the best times of the year to assess fields and fencerows for presence of cool-season weeds. Further, the preferred time to implement control tactics can often be in March as daytime air temperatures begin to rise and are maintained above 55F. This is when cool-season weeds are younger and begin their active vegetative growth before initiating flowers later in the spring. Winter annual and biennial weeds typically germinate from seed in the fall and produce flowers during the spring.

Poison hemlock is easily recognized throughout the winter and early spring. Classified as a biennial, it often grows as a winter annual in Kentucky, particularly plants that germinate during the previous fall. Poison hemlock plants form rosettes that remain green throughout the winter in a somewhat semi-dormant stage. These young rosettes are often found in areas where poison hemlock was present the previous year, particularly along fence rows and other isolated areas. Younger plants can be identified by their fern-like leaves with leaf petioles that have purple spotting and no hairs. After resuming active growth in late winter, they form larger rosettes. Later flower stalks elongate during the spring producing clusters of white flowers in June. Mature plants can grow up to 6 to 9 feet tall.

The best time for control using herbicides is generally when plants are in the younger rosette stages of growth in late February and early March. Herbicide products containing 2,4-D, dicamba+2,4-D (eg. Weedmaster, Brash, Rifle-D, etc.), and aminopyralid (i.e. GrazonNext, DuraCor) are the preferred choices for obtaining effective control. Effectiveness of chemical control can decrease as plants begin to elongate and become more mature. Poison hemlock plants can be toxic to animals; therefore, when using herbicidal control methods on larger plants it is important to remove animals from treated areas. Animals are more likely to graze poison hemlock plants following herbicide treatment than before. On mature plants mechanical methods such as mowing can be an alternative control method if infested areas are accessible. Mowing and other mechanical control efforts should be done after flower stalks elongate but before plants begin to flower.

Another common weed we observe during the spring in grazed pasture fields are the buttercups. Various species of buttercup (*Ranunculus* spp.) are likely to be found in Kentucky. These include Bulbous, Creeping, Hispid, Tall, and Smallflower buttercup. Although their leaf shape, flowers, and other characteristics may vary, many buttercup plants can be noticed by their yellow flowers, commonly with five waxy-like petals. Like other winter annual weeds, buttercup often emerge in the fall, but they can also germinate in late winter and early spring. The peak of the flowering period usually occurs in April, but may persist into May. When flowers are observed, new seed may already be in development on the flower stalks.

Buttercup is more frequently found in fields or field areas that are utilized or heavily grazed in the fall and winter months. This results in thin, bare areas throughout the field creating an environment whereby buttercup seed can readily germinate and seedling plants can thrive. Therefore, one long-term control strategy involves utilizing management practices which help promote growth of desirable forage species and minimize bare areas. Interseeding more desirable forage species may be another practice to consider. This is not always practical in some fields that are essential for winter feeding.

In the short-term, herbicide treatment in early spring is an option. Herbicide products that contain 2,4-D, or other broadleaf type pasture herbicides are generally effective on most buttercup species. To be most effective, herbicide treatment should be completed when plants are in the vegetative stages of growth before flowers develop and produce new seed. Hence, herbicide applications should normally occur by late March. Treatments after flowering offer little benefit since buttercup plants are already producing new seed and plants die back naturally by late spring and will not be present the remainder of the year. If you do see developing cool-season weed problems as we transition from late winter into early spring you may need to take action soon to begin to correct these problems. In general, herbicide products that contain 2,4-D are usually effective on younger rosettes of poison hemlock, biennial thistles, and buttercups. Another course of action in the spring is a "wait and see" approach before implementing a control tactic. Yet, keep in mind that smaller weeds are easier to control using herbicide treatments than after they increase in size and become more mature.



CATTLE GRADING

APRIL 4, 2023

6:00 PM

BLUEGRASS STOCKYARDS MAYSVILLE
7124 AA Highway East

Speaker: Mr. Jim Akers

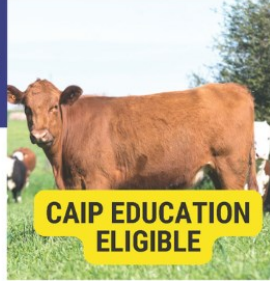
- Live feeder grading demonstration
- Cow condition scoring
- Price determination
- Market outlook
- What causes discounts

CALL TO REGISTER

- BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 735-2141
- FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
- LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732
- MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
- ROBERTSON CO.: (606) 724-5796

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

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and are free of charge at the time of use. Some office hours, regional offices, events, religion, political beliefs, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.



Online Certifications and Trainings

Mason County ANR Webpage:

http://mason.ca.uky.edu/content/ag-natural-resources_

BQCA:

http://afs.ca.uky.edu/files/kybqca_online_instructions.pdf

CAIP Online Education

<http://mason.ca.uky.edu/content/caip-education-online-certification>

Each of the links above can be found on the Mason County Agriculture and Natural Resource webpage. Click the links and follow the online instructions.



Upcoming Bull Sales

Boyd Farms
Sale barn Mays Lick, KY
March 11, 2023

Rockin P Livestock
Paris Stockyards
March 11, 2023



BEFF QUALITY CARE ASSURANCE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



Certifications available at
Mason County Extension Office
Please Call to RSVP: 606-564-6808



March 21st at 9:00 A.M.
March 21 at 6:00 P.M.



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

or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political beliefs, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.





BACKYARD POULTRY BASICS

MARCH 28, 2023
6:00PM

AT FLEMING COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
202 Bypass Boulevard, Flemingsburg, KY

MEAL & SIGN-IN WILL BEGIN AT 5:30PM

CALL TO REGISTER OR USE QR CODE:

- BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 735-2141
- FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
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- MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
- ROBERTSON CO.: (606) 724-5796



REGISTRATION DEADLINE: MARCH 24

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Soil Testing

Soil Samples can be submitted to the Mason County Extension Office. Soil samples cost \$7.00 per sample and results will be sent to the producer with recommendations for fertility needs.

When collecting samples, some things to do:

- Collect 15-20 cores about 4 inches deep for each field/sample
- Mix cores in a plastic container to evenly mix soil and collect about a pint of the sample to submit
- Name each sample to correlate to the field sampled
- Provide information– Name, address, phone number
- List what crop will be planted and what the field was in the prior year.
- Number of acres

Soil probes are available for check-out from the office.



PRIVATE PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRAININGS

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

Mason County Extension Office

Please Call ahead if planning to attend.
606-564-6808

MARCH 14TH 9:00 A.M.
MARCH 14TH 6:00 P.M.
MARCH 22ND 9:00 A.M.

All class will be held at Mason County Extension Office unless stated otherwise

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Ag Lime RNV Values

Data Published 1/19/2023

County	Quarry	RNV
Bourbon	Bourbon Limestone	49.5
Fleming	Hanson Aggregates Midwest	54.0
Montgomery	Walker Const and Material	55.2
Morgan	Cave Run Stone	64.5



Predator Control & Guard Animal Management Workshop & Dinner



Who: Carter & Elliott County Extension Service and the Southeast Kentucky Sheep Producers Association (SEKSPA).

When: Saturday, April 1, 2023. Registration is from 8:30-9:00. At 9:00 am we will leave in convoy to an on-farm demonstration.

Where: Registration is at the Carter Co Extension Office at 94 Fairground Drive, Grayson, KY and the on-farm demonstration and then return to the Extension Office for lunch and classroom instruction.

Co-sponsored by: Tarter & Paris Stockyards.

Featured Speakers: UK Wildlife Specialist Dr. Matt Springer, KDA Veterinarian Dr. Beth Johnson and experts in guard animal management, predator hunting/snaring and coyote/bobcat trapping.

Registration Required. Please register by calling the Carter County Extension Office at 606-474-6686 by March 20th.

\$15.00 per family (+\$5.00 for each child over 12). Your registration fee will include a delicious lamb lunch with sides and a One-Year Membership to SEKSPA

This workshop qualifies for CAIP education credits

Tobacco GAP Training

Producers can achieve GAP Training online at GAPConnections.com

March 1 6 PM at Mason County Extension Office
NOTE change of location from previous years

Expected to have a training later in spring

Sincerely,

Tad Campbell,

CEA for Agriculture/ Natural Resources

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.



Cooperative Extension Service

*University of Kentucky
Mason County
800 US HWY 68
Maysville, KY 41056*

*College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment*

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

UPCOMING MEETING DATES

All Meetings will be at Mason County Extension Office Unless Noted

- Mar 1 @ 6 PM Tobacco GAP Training
- Mar 7 @ 5 PM Farm Family Night- MCTC
- Mar 14 @ 9 AM Pesticide Certification
- Mar 14 @ 6 PM Pesticide Certification
- Mar 21 @ 9 AM BQCA Certification
- Mar 21 @ 6 PM BQCA Certification
- Mar 22 @ 9 AM Pesticide Certification
- Mar 28 @ 5:30 PM Backyard Poultry FCEO
- Mar 28 @ 6:30 PM Mason County Cattlemen's Meeting
- April 1 @ 9 AM Predator Control & Guard Animal Management Workshop Carter Co Office
- Apr 4 @ 6 PM Cattle Grading Maysville Stockyards
- Apr 11 @ 6 PM Pond Management Series ZOOM
- Apr 18 @ 6 PM Pond Management Series ZOOM
- May 14 - 19 International Forage Conference Northern Kentucky