

AG Newsletter

November 2024

Agent's Corner

Fall harvest is running faster than ever because of the fantastic weather; but this fantastic weather is a double edged sword. Ponds are going dry, pastures have not rebound, cover crops are drying up once they sprouted, and tobacco has dried up in the barns instead of curing.

Farmers are under a great deal of stress that involves their entire families. Please be mindful of the needs of your family members. Suicide Hotline— call or text 988 or go online at 988lifeline.org

Fun facts about AG in Breckinridge County

Estimates – 2023	Planted Acres	Harvested for grain	Yield Bu/Ac	Production Bushels
Soybean	35,300	35,100	51.9	1,822,000
Corn	26,500	24,700	174.9	4,320,000
Wheat	5,400	2,300	70.9	163,000

All Cattle & Calves As of 1/1/2023	Beef Cows As of 1/1/2023	Milk Cows As of 1/1/2023
38,500	20,500	300



Happy
Holidays!

Sincerely,

Carol M. Hinton
Breckinridge County Extension Agent
for Agriculture/Natural Resources Education



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What Is Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)? —

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal neurologic disease that affects deer, elk and other members of the deer family. It is caused by a prion, a type of protein that attacks the brain and nervous system. There is currently no known cure for CWD. Highly contagious, the disease has spread extensively among deer and elk populations across North America over the past two decades.

For answers to your questions, please attend the
CWD MEETING, November 7, 2024 at 5:30 p.m. (ct) at
The Breckinridge County Extension Community Building

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Oct. 14, 2024) — Officials from the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources are gathering additional information and carefully evaluating next steps following Monday’s announcement by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture that lab testing confirmed Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in a deceased deer from a Breckinridge County deer farm. It marks Kentucky’s first case of CWD in a captive cervid.

Chronic Wasting Disease is caused by abnormal proteins called prions and it affects white-tailed deer, elk, and other animals in the deer family. There is no known cure or vaccine, and the disease is always fatal in infected animals. The disease is not known to be transmissible to people, but as a precaution the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends not consuming meat from deer that test positive for the disease. Kentucky Fish and Wildlife always recommends not consuming meat taken from animals that appear to be sick or in poor condition.

The state Department of Agriculture has issued a quarantine restricting movement into or out of the Breckinridge County facility, including live deer or deer products.

Kentucky Fish and Wildlife officials are in close communication with national, state and local partners and will reference the agency’s [CWD Response Plan](#) in response to this new detection.

Since 2002, Kentucky Fish and Wildlife has CWD-tested more than 40,000 deer and elk from across the state.

Hunters can aid Kentucky Fish and Wildlife’s statewide monitoring efforts by dropping off the heads of legally harvested and telechecked deer for CWD testing and aging at self-serve CWD Sample Drop-Off sites. This service is provided at no cost to hunters. Detailed location information, instructions and additional resources may be found at the fw.ky.gov/Wildlife/Pages/CWD-Sample-Drop-off-Sites.aspx page on the department’s website. Hunters will be promptly notified if a deer they harvested tests positive for CWD.

Deer that appear to be sick but do not have an obvious injury can be reported using the department’s [sick deer online reporting form](#); reports will be reviewed by the agency’s wildlife health program staff, who will contact the person submitting the report if additional information is needed.

For the latest information on CWD, please visit the department's website (fw.ky.gov) and follow its social media channels. More information about CWD is available at fw.ky.gov/cwd, cwd-info.org and through the [CDC web-site](#).

Drop off sites in Breckinridge County are:

Yellowbank WMA Office, Grady-Frymire Spur Rd.	Stephensport
Breckinridge County Extension Office, 1377 South Hwy 261	Hardinsburg
Custer General Store, 6058 KY-86	Custer
Irvington Fire Department, 216 1st Street	Irvington
Axtel Boat Ramp, KY-79	McDaniels

Managing Cool-Season Pastures for Enhanced Fall Growth

Dr. Chris D. Teutsch, University of Kentucky Research and Education Center at Princeton

It seems early to be thinking about stockpiling cool-season grasses for winter grazing, but how we manage pastures now can have a profound impact on fall growth. How closely and frequently we graze pastures this summer can either enhance or reduce our ability to stockpile grass this fall. The objective of this article is to provide some tips that will help to keep cool-season pastures healthy this summer.

Fertilize and lime according to soil test. If you have not already done it, take a soil sample and apply any needed phosphorous, potassium, and lime. Avoid summer applications of nitrogen to cool-season pastures. They are generally not economical since cool-season grasses are not actively growing during the summer months. In addition, they can inadvertently weaken cool-season grass stands by promoting the growth of summer weeds.

Do NOT graze cool-season pastures too closely. Grazing pastures closely during the summer months can weaken cool-season grass stands and promote the growth of warm-season grasses such as bermudagrass or crabgrass in these stands. There is nothing wrong with warm-season grasses, but we want to minimize them in pastures that will be stockpiled for winter grazing. Maintaining 4 to 6 inches of residue in cool-season pastures can also moderate soil temperature and conserve soil moisture.

Rest cool-season pastures during the summer month. Resting pastures during the summer months allows them to acclimate to the hot and dry conditions often found in Kentucky. It allows plants to replenish and maintain stored carbohydrates (energy reserves) that can be mobilized in late summer and fall to full rapid growth during the stockpiling period.

Graze warm-season grasses during the summer months. During the summer months, warm-season grasses will produce about twice as much dry matter per unit of water used when compared to cool-season grasses. The beauty of warm-season grasses is that they allow you to get off of cool-season pastures when they are most susceptible to overgrazing.

There are several perennial warm-season grasses that can be used, but in western Kentucky the most productive, persistent, and tolerant to close and frequent grazing is bermudagrass. Johnsongrass is another warm-season perennial grass that can provide high quality summer grazing. I am going on record to make clear that I am NOT encouraging anyone to plant johnsongrass, but sometimes it is just there. Because johnsongrass is extremely palatable, it can be grazed out of pastures if not rotationally stocked.

Warm-season annual grasses like pearl millet, sorghum-sudangrass, sudangrass, and crabgrass can provide high quality summer grazing. The primary disadvantage with summer annual grasses is that they need to be reestablished every year, which costs money and provides the chance for stand failure. The exception to this is crabgrass that develops volunteer stands from seed in the soil. Although most people don't realize (or want to admit it) crabgrass has saved many cows during dry summers in western Kentucky.

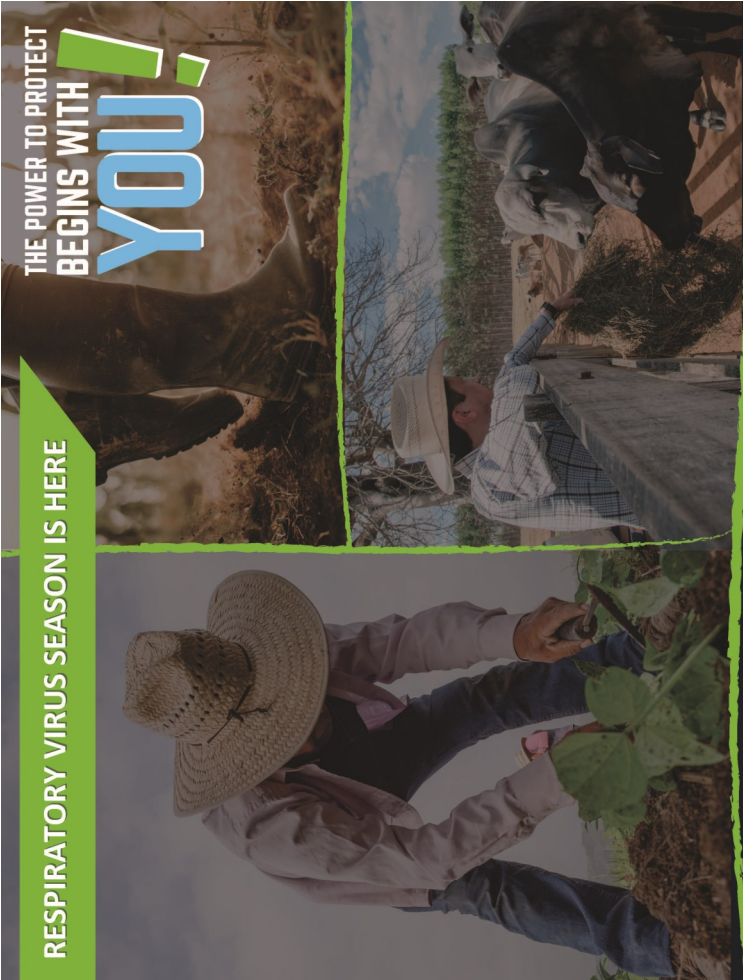
Feed hay in sacrifice area. During the summer months, it is tempting to just open the gates up and let the cattle free range. However, a better plan is to confine animals to the weakest paddock that you have and feed hay. You will likely damage this paddock, but it will allow you to maintain strong and vigorous sod in the others. This sacrifice area can then be renovated in late fall.

When it comes to stockpiling cool-season grasses for winter grazing, what you do during the summer months really does matter! So, as we roll into the hottest and driest part of the grazing season, make sure and give your cool-season pastures a little tend loving care. It will pay big dividends this fall!

More information on stockpiling can be found at your [local extension office](#) or by visiting [UK Forages Webpage](#) or [KYForages YouTube Channel](#).

RESPIRATORY VIRUS SEASON IS HERE

THE POWER TO PROTECT
BEGINS WITH
YOU!



The best way to protect yourself from missing work with the flu this respiratory virus season is by getting a flu shot.

GET YOUR FLU SHOT TODAY!

You can get your flu shot at your local pharmacy, doctor's office or health department.



Learn More:

Scan the QR code or visit: CoverYourCough.ky.gov



Kentucky Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

4-H LIVESTOCK CLUB

2024-2025



6 PM Farmers Market Building

INTRODUCTION

Officer Elections, Rules, Expectations, and Enrollment

Oct 22

CATTLEMAN'S MEETING

Mineral Seminar

Nov 21

PIZZA PARTY

Educational Movie and Pizza Party

Dec 16

NUTRITION & SELECTION

Presentation by Warren Beeler
KY AG Commissioner

Jan 9

YQCA

Youth Quality Care of Animal Training

Feb 10

DISSECTION

Anatomy and Dissection Lab

Mar 13

CLEAN UP AT FAIRGROUNDS

Saturday 8-12

Apr 26

Educational Hours Required

All 4-H youth ages 9-18 showing livestock much achieve 6 hours of education through approved 4-H programs. Each 4-H Livestock Club Meeting counts as 2 hours.

For More Information

Contact:

Becky Brown
Extension Agent
4-H Youth Development
270.756.2182
Rebecca.Brown@uky.edu

Picture supplied by Jonathan L. Larson, PhD,
Assistant Professor of Extension Entomology

Jorō spiders in the news



- "GIANT", "flying", "venomous" are all words being used to describe an introduced spider species in the news this week.
- It's true the Jorō spider is pretty big but let's take a look at this gentle giant and see what the hype is all about.



Female Jorō spiders have a leg-span of about 4 inches

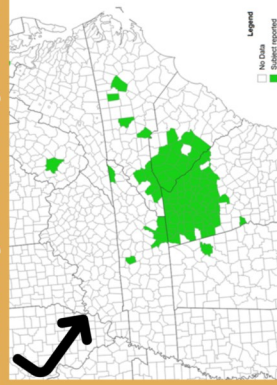


Jorō spiders do not "fly" exactly...

When Jorō spiderlings hatch from their eggs they may "balloon" to new locations. This involves using a silk strand to catch the wind and travel through the air.



It has not been found in Kentucky as of early 2024



Cooperative Extension Service



@Kentucky Bugs

Sources: <https://jorowatch.org>
<https://extension.psu.edu/joro-spiders>
<https://hgic.clemson.edu/joro-spider/>

Like all spiders, Jorō spiders have venom

Jorō spider venom does not pose a significant medical hazard to people though.

It would probably feel like I stung you...



There are lookalikes in KY



Black and yellow garden spider

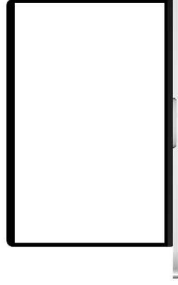
Banded garden spider

Jorō spider

Source: Corn & Soybean News, September 2024,
Volume 6, Issue 09

2024 Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series scheduled for October and November

Sign up now for a popular webinar series that addresses timely topics regarding integrated pest management for field crops. University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment extension specialists have once again organized the Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series, hosted through the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center. Each webinar will begin at 10 a.m. ET/9 a.m. CT, and will be one hour in length. Continuing education credits for Certified Crop Advisors and Kentucky pesticide applicators will be available.



**2024 Fall Crop Protection
Webinar Series**

This year the webinars will be held Oct. 15, Oct. 29, Nov. 12, and Nov. 26. Pre-registration is required to attend each webinar. The webinars are open to agriculture and natural resource county extension agents, crop consultants, farmers, industry professionals, and others, whether they reside or work in Kentucky or outside the state. Pre-registration links and schedules follow:

	<p>Webinar #1: Oct. 15 — Dr. Raul Villanueva, Extension Entomologist Title: Dealing with stink bugs and other insect pests in 2023-24 Webinar link: https://zoom.us/join/register/AWN_MAAppWNezZR5yCSoTGMGUj_Q</p>
	<p>Webinar #2: Oct. 29 — Dr. Kiersten A. Wise, Extension Plant Pathologist Title: Maximizing disease control AND return on investment for corn fungicides Webinar link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/AWN_irdgz-OATPY3hCksOVxvYGQ</p>
	<p>Webinar #3: Nov. 12 — Dr. Travis Legleiter, Extension Weeds Specialist Title: Spray Application Parameters — The Offensive Line of Herbicide Applications Webinar link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/AWN_rxH9TOWAT4a3HZRFAGGA1w</p>
	<p>Webinar #4: Nov. 26 — Dr. Carl Bradley, Extension Plant Pathologist Title: Management of important wheat diseases in Kentucky Webinar link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/AWN_NURPmPdgQlCwMGHR-gOCeW</p>

FALL NUTRIENT APPLICATIONS HAS ITS ADVANTAGES

Source: John Grove, UK PLANT and Soil Sciences Professor

Grain producers can take steps now to prepare for the next growing season. Fall is an ideal time to start by applying nutrients to the soil.

There are several benefits to autumn fertilizing. For one, it can prevent delays in planting come spring. Kentucky's fall weather is generally drier, reducing the risk of soil compaction during application. Additionally, purchasing fertilizer in these cooler months might lead to savings, as spring tends to be the busier season for fertilizer sales.

Before getting started, test your soil to ensure you only apply the nutrients your fields need. This approach saves both time and money. You can coordinate with your local extension office to submit soil samples to the University of Kentucky's regional testing labs.

Once your soil test results are in, follow [UK recommendations](#) for fertilizer application. Potash and phosphorus are particularly well-suited for fall applications in Kentucky. These nutrients interact with the soil to keep them in place, preventing loss through leaching during the state's typically wet winters. If you're planting small grains this autumn, apply the recommended rates of phosphorus and potash before planting. Double-crop producers should also account for soybean nutrient needs when applying fall wheat fertilizer.

UK encourages corn and full-season soybean producers to wait until springtime to apply nitrogen and animal manures. Both run a high risk of leaching from the soil during the winter. Additionally, nitrogen losses can occur from denitrification and immobilization during the winter. Animal manures are most effective when there is a crop already growing in the field.

If you've planted wheat this fall, apply just enough nitrogen to promote early growth and tillering, usually no more than 40 pounds per acre. Wheat-following crops like soybeans, tobacco or well-fertilized corn may not need additional nitrogen in the fall. If more nitrogen is required, remember that common phosphorus fertilizers in Kentucky, such as DAP (18-46-0) and MAP (11-52-0), also supply nitrogen that the wheat can utilize.

For more information about alternative grain storage, contact the Breckinridge County office of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service.

BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR FARM EQUIPMENT ON THE ROADS THIS FALL



SHARE THE ROAD



Cyanide Poisoning in Ruminants

Dr. Ray Smith and Dr. Garry Lacefield, UK Plant and Soil Sciences Dept.

Dr. Cindy Gaskill and Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Vet Diagnostic Lab

The primary cause of cyanide poisoning in ruminants is the ingestion of plants containing cyanide-producing compounds called cyanogenic glycosides. These cyanogenic glycosides occur in living plant cells and can be converted to cyanide by enzymes present in the plant when plant cells are crushed, chewed, wilted, frozen or otherwise ruptured. Ruminants are very susceptible to cyanide poisoning because the rumen environment is mildly acidic, usually has ample water content, and the microflora can rapidly convert cyanogenic glycosides in plants to free cyanide gas. “Prussic acid poisoning” is older terminology for cyanide poisoning. Hydrogen cyanide was first isolated from a blue dye (Prussian blue) and because of its acidic nature, it became known by the common name “prussic acid”.

The cyanogenic potential of plants is affected by species and variety, weather, soil fertility and stage of plant growth. Cyanide poisoning of livestock is commonly associated with johnsongrass, sorghum-sudangrass, and other forage sorghums. Choke-cherry or wild cherry, elderberry, and arrow grass are less frequent causes. Young plants, new shoots, and regrowth of plants after cutting often contain the highest levels of cyanogenic glycosides. Application of herbicides such as 2,4-D can increase the cyanogenic potential of plants. There are wide differences among plant varieties. Some of the sudangrasses, such as Piper, are low in cyanide. Drying plants decreases the cyanogenic potential over time. Ensiling plants will significantly reduce the cyanogenic glycoside content.

Cyanide is one of the most potent toxins in nature. As ruminants consume plant materials containing cyanogenic glycosides, hydrogen cyanide is liberated in the rumen, rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream and prevents hemoglobin from releasing its oxygen to the tissues. If large quantities of cyanide are absorbed rapidly enough, the body’s detoxification mechanisms are overwhelmed and the animal soon dies. Affected animals rarely survive more than 1-2 hours after consuming lethal quantities of cyanogenic plants and usually die within 5-15 minutes of developing clinical signs of poisoning. Signs may include rapid labored breathing, irregular pulse, frothing at the mouth, dilated pupils, muscle tremors, and staggering. The mucous membranes are bright red in color due to oxygen saturation of the hemoglobin.

The risk from potentially dangerous forages may be reduced by following these management practices:

1. Graze sorghum or sorghum cross plants only when they are at least 18-24 inches tall. Young rapidly growing plants or regrowth have the highest concentrations of cyanogenic glycosides, especially in the newest leaves and tender tips. Do not graze plants with young tillers.

Cyanide Poisoning in Ruminants—Cont'd

2. Do not graze plants during drought periods when growth is severely reduced or the plant is wilted or twisted. Drought increases the chance for cyanide because slowed growth and the inability of the plant to mature favors the formation of cyanogenic compounds in the leaves. Do not graze sorghums after drought until growth has resumed for 4-5 days after rainfall.
3. Do not graze potentially hazardous forages when frost is likely (including at night). Frost allows conversion to hydrogen cyanide within the plant. Do not graze for two weeks after a non-killing (>28 degrees) frost. It is best not to allow ruminants to graze after a light frost as this is an extremely dangerous time and it may be several weeks before the cyanide potential subsides. Do not graze after a killing frost until plant material is completely dry and brown (the toxin is usually dissipated within 72 hours).
4. Do not allow access to wild cherry leaves. After storms or before turnout to a new pasture, always check for and remove fallen cherry tree limbs.
5. If high cyanide is suspected in forages, do not feed as green chop. If cut for hay, allow the cyanide to volatilize before baling. Allow slow and thorough drying because toxicity can be retained in cool or moist weather. Delay feeding silage 6 to 8 weeks following ensiling.
6. Forage species and varieties may be selected for low cyanide potential.

Cyanide is rapidly lost from animal tissues unless collected within a few hours of death and promptly frozen. Liver, muscle (ventricular myocardium preferred), whole blood, and rumen contents should be collected and frozen in air-tight containers before shipment to a laboratory capable of cyanide analysis. Perhaps most important in the diagnosis of cyanide poisoning is to identify plants in the area that the animals had access to determine if they are likely to contain cyanogenic glycosides. Cyanide concentration determinations in suspect plants can be performed if samples are frozen immediately or sent on ice overnight to the veterinary diagnostic laboratory. Treatment can be attempted if affected animals are discovered quickly, but often animals are just found dead. Contact a veterinarian immediately if cyanide poisoning is suspected.

If you have questions concerning testing for cyanide in forages, call your county Agricultural Extension Agent for further information. A field test is now available to screen forages for potentially toxic levels of cyanide.

BCCA Meeting

CAIP approved educational meeting

There will be a BCCA Meeting at the Breckinridge County Extension Community Building on November 21, 2024 at 6 p.m. (ct)

Topic: Minerals

Dinner will be served, so please RSVP to 270-756-2182.

Must have *prior approval* from AG Agent for these webinars to qualify for CAIP educational meeting

UK Beef Management Webinar Series

Registration is necessary, however, if you received an email directly from Darrh Bullock then you are already registered. If you received this information from another source and have not registered previously, then please send an email to dbullock@uky.edu with Beef Webinar in the subject line and your name and county in the message. You will receive the direct link with a password the morning of each meeting. This invitation will directly link you to the site and you will be asked for the password which can be found just below the link. Each session will be recorded and posted for later viewing. **All meeting times are 8:00pm ET/7:00pm CT.**

November 12, 2024

Shooting the Bull: Answering all your Beef Related Questions! – Updates and Roundtable discussion with UK Specialists

December 10, 2024

Winter Feeding Strategies to Extend Short Hay Supplies – Lawton Stewart, Professor, University of Georgia

January 14, 2025

Important Traits for Bull Selection in Kentucky – Matt Spangler, Professor, University of Nebraska

February 11, 2025

Marketing Opportunities for the Spring – Kenny Burdine, Professor, and Kevin Laurent, Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky

March 11, 2025

Preparing for a Successful Spring Breeding Season – Les Anderson, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

April 8, 2025

Health Update and Internal Parasite Field Study Results – Michelle Arnold, Extension Veterinarian, and Jeff Lehmkuhler, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

For additional information, please contact the Extension Office.

ADULT HEALTH BULLETIN



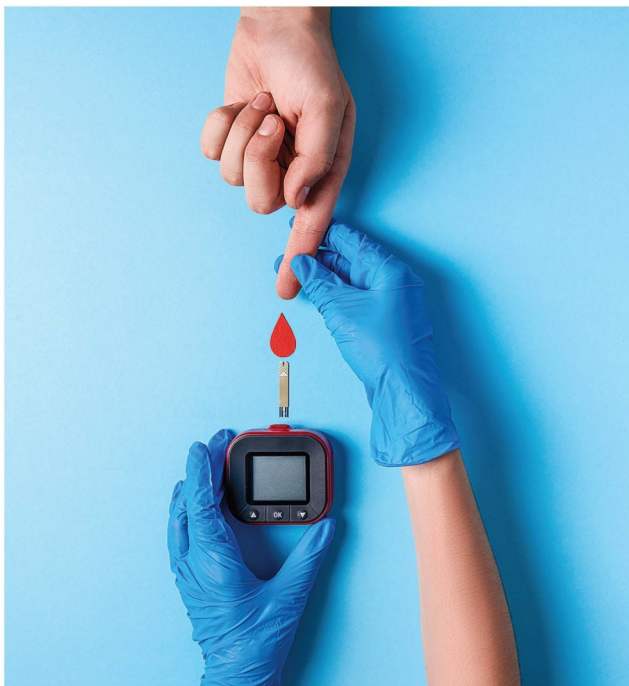
NOVEMBER 2024

Download this and past issues of the Adult, Youth, Parent, and Family Caregiver Health Bulletins: <http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/content/health-bulletins>

Breckinridge County Extension Office
1377 S. Hwy 261
Hardinsburg, KY 40143
(270) 756-2182

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC

KNOW YOUR DIABETES RISKS



More than 1 in 3 adults in the United States have prediabetes — and many may not even know it. National Diabetes Month, in November, is a time to raise awareness about diabetes as a health concern and encourage people to take charge of their health.

Diabetes is a long-lasting, or chronic, disease that affects how your body turns the food you eat into energy. Your body breaks down most of the food you eat into sugar, or glucose. The increase in sugar tells your pancreas to release insulin. Insulin is needed for the cells in your body to be able to use the sugar as energy. If you have diabetes, your body doesn't make enough insulin or can't use it as well as it should. Then, too much sugar stays in your bloodstream instead of becoming energy and being used. Over time, the build-up of sugar in your blood can cause serious health problems like heart disease, kidney damage, and vision loss.

Continued on the next page →



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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.



There is no cure for diabetes, but you can manage prediabetes and can even reverse it with the right medical care and lifestyle choices.

→ **Continued from the previous page**

There are many potential risk factors for diabetes. For type 1 diabetes, the most common risk factors are family history of diabetes and age. Type 1 diabetes doesn't usually happen because of lifestyle factors, but instead is associated with an immune system response that most often occurs in young children or teens. For type 2 diabetes, the following are common risk factors:

- Overweight or obesity
- 45 or older
- A parent or sibling with type 2 diabetes
- Physically active less than three times a week
- Have non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), now called metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD)
- Had gestational diabetes (diabetes during pregnancy) or given birth to a baby who weighed more than 9 pounds

There is no cure for diabetes, but you can manage prediabetes and can even reverse it with the right medical care and lifestyle choices. That is why it is so important to know the signs and risk factors and to receive a diagnosis and treatment plan quickly. You can't change some risk factors like age and family medical history. However, there

are some things you can do to reduce your risk of prediabetes, type 2 diabetes, or gestational diabetes. Some behavior changes to lower your risk include:

- Increasing physical activity,
- Eating a healthy diet, and
- Losing weight if you are overweight.

Small, gradual changes can make a big difference in lowering your risk of prediabetes, type 2 diabetes, or gestational diabetes, and improving your overall health and wellness. It's never too late or too early to get started.

If you have been diagnosed with prediabetes or believe you have multiple risk factors listed above, talk with your doctor about what you should be doing to decrease your risk of developing diabetes and increase your overall health.

REFERENCE:

<https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about>

**ADULT
HEALTH BULLETIN**

Written by:
Katherine Jury, MS
Edited by: Alyssa Simms
Designed by: Rusty Manseau
Stock images:
Adobe Stock



Lawful Ginseng Harvest Season Has Begun

- **Lawful ginseng harvest begins September 1st of each year.**
- Any ginseng harvester must receive permission to harvest ginseng on public or private land.
- **Licensed Kentucky ginseng dealers may legally purchase green or fresh ginseng beginning September 1st.**
- **Dry ginseng purchases may begin September 15th.** All ginseng purchases must be completed prior to March 31st.
- All ginseng from the previous fall harvest must be certified prior to April 15th.

To obtain a license to buy ...

First-time dealers should apply after July 1st for a Kentucky Ginseng Dealer License that is valid for the current year's fall harvest. For renewing dealers, letters and applications are delivered by mail in July.

To Apply for a Kentucky Ginseng Dealer License:

Print and complete all sections of the dealer application, available for download from KDA's website https://www.kyagr.com/marketing/documents/GIN_GinsengDealerApplication.pdf .

Have your completed dealer application notarized. Make a copy of your driver's license or other government issued identification on letter sized paper to include with your dealer application. Your information must be current and valid.

Make a check or money order payable to "Kentucky State Treasurer." The fee for a Kentucky ginseng dealer license is \$75.00 for Kentucky residents and \$150.00 for non-residents.

Mail your completed and notarized dealer application, copy of identification, and payment to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Ginseng Program, 111 Corporate Drive, Frankfort, KY 40601.

After your ginseng dealer application has been approved, you will receive a ginseng dealer packet that contains the materials and forms necessary to conduct ginseng business in Kentucky. The first mailing of packets for a season should arrive beginning September 1. In order to conduct ginseng business in Kentucky, you must first receive the forms included in the dealer packet and confirm you are listed on the ginseng dealer directory.

The three most common questions asked are:

- **Can someone sell Kentucky ginseng to someone outside of the state?**

Only a Kentucky licensed ginseng dealer may sell Kentucky ginseng outside of the state. Additionally, any Kentucky ginseng sold outside of the state must first be certified by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. Appropriate documentation must accompany the ginseng at the time of sale. Kentucky ginseng cannot legally leave Kentucky without an export certificated issued by our agency.

- **Can someone sell Kentucky ginseng online through a marketplace or auction site?**

A **Kentucky licensed ginseng dealer** may sell Kentucky ginseng online, **provided the ginseng is first certified** by the KDA.

Kentucky ginseng that has not been certified MAY NOT be sold online!

- **Where can I sell ginseng?**

The current (as of 8/30/24) dealer list https://www.kyagr.com/marketing/documents/GIN_DealersbyCounty.pdf



A Windy Start to Fall

Jane Marie Wix and Philomon Geertson - NWS Jackson, KY



Usually for this time of year we talk about increased winds during the fall season, and wind safety. However, most of the time we aren't referring to high winds due to a hurricane! Hurricane Helene wreaked havoc as it moved inland - all the way north into Kentucky. It's not the first time we've experienced the remnants of a hurricane in this state, and it won't be the last. But, having such high impacts is quite rare. We thought this would be a good time to recap what happened.

The remnants of Hurricane Helene brought widespread wind damage to much of Kentucky on Friday, September 27th. Helene initially made landfall along Florida's Big Bend region during the late evening of Thursday, September 26th as a fast-moving Category 4 hurricane. The hurricane's rapid forward movement did not give the system much time to weaken by the time the system's tropical rain bands spread across eastern Kentucky by early Friday morning. As the dissipating core of the hurricane approached, northeast to easterly winds rapidly intensified across eastern Kentucky between 6 AM and 10 AM EDT. Wind gusts peaked at around 12 PM, ranging from 35 to 60+ mph at most locations. The strongest wind gust in eastern Kentucky, 64 mph, was reported atop Koomer Ridge just west of Campton. The combination of full foliage on the trees, saturated soils, and an atypical wind direction led to many uprooted trees, resulting in blocked roads and extensive power line damage. Isolated instances of structural damage were also observed.

Power outages across the Commonwealth numbered over 200,000 customers, the vast number of which were in eastern Kentucky, by the time the winds had diminished Friday afternoon. Kentucky Power alone reported at least 137 broken power poles and 734 spans of downed wire. Clark Energy reported over a 100 broken poles in their service area. Jackson Energy reported 71 broken power poles and close to 400 spans of downed wire. Power restoration efforts continued for days after the storm, as some customers in the hardest hit locations did not see their power restored until October 3rd. There were also several reports received of trees falling on homes. Fortunately, only 1 injury was reported in the state, due to a tree falling on a home. The winds also put a damper on the festivities at the World Chicken Festival in Laurel County and the Sorghum Festival in Morgan County for most of the day.

On a non-wind note - before the hurricane, weeks of unusually dry weather had led to the development of abnormally dry to severe drought conditions across most of the state. Thus, when a sluggish frontal boundary and upper level low became somewhat stationary over the state earlier in the week (around September 23rd and 24th), the repeated rounds of rainfall were highly beneficial for alleviating the drought. Additional rainfall from Helene, therefore, only led to minor instances of stream and street flooding.

Outside of Helene, one of the last impactful hurricanes that I remember in Kentucky was Hurricane Ike in 2008. The remnants of this hurricane brought sustained strong winds and high wind gusts to western and central Kentucky. Wind gusts ranged from 50-75 mph, with the fastest gust recorded at 75 mph at the Louisville Airport. Louisville also experienced its worst power outage ever, with over 400,000 homes losing power. Sadly, nine souls also lost their lives in this event. Many people in the state called this storm "Dry Ike", because while it brought high winds, it didn't bring any precipitation with it!

It's been an active hurricane season thus far, especially for those in Florida. While technically hurricane season spans from June 1st until November 30th, most hurricanes form during the months of August, September, and October. As we head into November, hopefully this means hurricane activity is winding down, and we won't experience any more Hurricane Helene-like storms - but we'll have to wait and see.

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURE SUMMIT

NOVEMBER 14-15, 2024, LOUISVILLE

MERGING

THE FUTURE OF
KENTUCKY AGRICULTURE

www.kyagcouncil.org



Join us for a premier event to celebrate the crossroads of Kentucky's future in farm, food, fuel, and fiber on **November 14-15 in Louisville**. The Kentucky Agriculture Summit will feature farmer and dynamic leadership speaker **Matt Lohr**, former USDA-NRCS chief and current Virginia Sec. of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Kentucky Agricultural Council will reveal the ever-evolving Strategic Roadmap for Kentucky Agriculture: 2025-2030, and guests will be treated to a delicious Taste of Kentucky reception showcasing our farmers and the Commonwealth's finest local food and beverages.

Farmers, agribusinesses, food partners, and health leaders, will offer fresh perspectives. Attendees will:

- Discuss experiences, legal needs, and challenges of farmland transitions with a young farmer, lawyer, and experts.
- Listen to how Kentucky can increase its workforce development efforts and meet farm and agribusiness needs.
- Consider economic development for Kentucky's future and trends impacting agriculture's future.
- Gather ideas around innovation from agribusinesses with experience.
- Network in a meaningful way with leaders shaping the future of farm, food, fuel, and fiber.
- Collect unique ideas to take agriculture into classrooms.
- Explore how to be a part of creating a healthier Kentucky through the products we grow and the people who grow them.

Day 1 begins at Hyatt Regency Louisville (11 a.m. ET)

Day 2 begins at Kentucky Expo Center (8:30 a.m. ET)

\$50 for both days (3 meal functions).

Student and single-day options are available.

Summit registration deadline is **October 25**.

Learn more and register at www.kyagcouncil.org.

Enjoy the
Farm City Luncheon and
North American International
Livestock Expo following
the Summit!



Keynote speaker **Matt Lohr**



Commissioner **Jonathan Shell**



KY Economic Cabinet
Secretary **Jeff Noel**



KY Venues President & CEO
David Beck

It's not just another meeting. It's the merging of minds and meaningful content.

Kentucky Agriculture Summit Sponsors



EQUIPMENT FOR RENT

The Extension Office has a No-Till Seed Drill, an in-line silage Hay Wrapper and Boomless Pasture Sprayers available for rent.

For more information on renting or to schedule a date to use call:

No-Till Seed Drill —
Hobby Dye & Reed at 270-756-2555



Inline Silage Hay Wrapper —
Wright Implement at 270-756-5152



2 – Boomless Pasture Sprayers —
Carol Hinton at 270-617-3417

Almanac Tidbits for: November

Plant above ground crops — 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-11, 14

Plant Below ground crops — 15, 18, 19, 25-29

Seed Beds — 1, 2, 18, 19, 27-29

Kill plant pests: — 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20-24, 30

Aries		♈
Taurus		♉
Gemini		♊
Cancer		♋
Leo		♌
Virgo		♍
Libra		♎
Scorpio		♏
Sagittarius		♐
Capricorn		♑
Aquarius		♒
Pisces		♓

Kentucky Hunting & Trapping Season 2024-25

Kentucky Hunting & Trapping 2024-2025 dates can be found on this website:

https://fw.ky.gov/Hunt/Documents/Hunting_Poster.pdf

Breckinridge County Recycling Program



All recycling sites are
accessible 24 hours a day,
seven days a week.

Stop by one of the following recycling centers near you:

Breckinridge County High School
Cloverport Fire Department
Auggie Doggie's, Garfield
St. Romuald Gym, Hardinsburg
McQuady Firehouse
Breckinridge County Extension Office
Rough River Corp of Engineers Office
McDaniels Fire Department
Frederick Fraize High School, Cloverport
Hardinsburg Elementary School
Union Star

Check out these website for useful information and upcoming events of interest

<https://www.kygrains.info/>

<https://kats.ca.uky.edu/upcoming-workshops>

Mark Your Calendar!

November 7, 2024—CWD Meeting, Breckinridge County Extension Community Building

November 21, 2024—BCCA Meeting, Breckinridge County Extension Community Building

November 28-29, 2024—Thanksgiving Holiday— Office closed

December 25, 2024 thru January 1, 2025—Christmas and New Years Holidays— Office Closed

January 16-17, 2025—2025 KY Cattleman's Association Convention, Owensboro Convention Center

January 16, 2025—KY Commodity All Crop Protection Webinar Series

February 4, 2025—Winter Wheat Meeting, TBA

May 13, 2025—Wheat Field Day—TBA

June 26, 2025—Pest Management Field Day, TBA

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