

AG Newsletter

JULY 2023

Agent's Corner

Spring is full of new growth and a time to come out of our shell. Summer then sends us back into the house or running for some cover from the heat, mosquitoes and so much more. June was a hot dry season that none of us were prepared to endure. Each week I talked to farmers and homeowners and they didn't know if the rain would come in time for the crops, even if it was a garden or a newly seeded lawn. But somehow the week after the county fair, mid to late June, the buckets started to pour with winds and storms. All the crops are starting to recover from the deluge of rain and even hail in two or three areas of the county. Overall, crops look great. Every year is different, there is no longer a 'normal' year.

FARM SAFETY

Summer brings families home from school and sometimes daycare while school is not in session. I travel miles and miles around this county and others for my work. When I visit a farm or a business, or even the Farmers' Market, I try my best to drive in and then immediately circle the drive or point my vehicle out of the drive before I ever get out of it. At that time, I am alert and not thinking about the problem that I have been asked to investigate. I am not scorched by the sun, and I am less distracted at the time I pull in than when I leave. My fear has always been children are home and they think that I am watching them. Also, I have been guilty of backing into a tractor at my own pig barn, after a hot and long veterinarian visit. I knew that tractor was there, but that was a wake-up call for me. Many years ago, while travelling the county I came across a dad that was mowing the yard with the toddler on the lawnmower, I stopped, no idea why I did. I told him that I had a neighbor (40 years ago) whose child always rode on the mower with her, one specific day the child was asleep, and the mom started mowing without her. The child woke and ran out of the house in front of the mom on the mower, the child did not survive. Mowing the yard with a child as a passenger is never a good option.

The Breckinridge County Youth Health and Safety Task Force teaches 4th graders every year about being safe in and around the farm and home. Sometimes the answer needs to be NO. We want everyone to have a safe and enjoyable summer in our farming community, but it is okay to say NO.

Sincerely,



Carol M. Hinton
Extension Agent
For Agricultural/Natural Resources Education
Breckinridge County



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MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating. Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

2023

UK Corn, Soybean & Tobacco Field Day

July 25, 2023

UKREC Farm
1205 Hopkinsville St.

Registration: 7:30 (CT)

Tours begin: 8 am (CT)

EDUCATIONAL CREDITS:

CCA: *Pending*

Pesticide: *Pending*



Topics include:

- Corn Disease Concerns for 2023
- Red Crown Rot of Soybean: A New Disease to Kentucky
- The New “Non-Certified Pesticide Applicator’s” Category
- UKREC Tobacco Barn Construction Update
- Evaluating Biological N Fixation for Corn
- Tobacco Types Grown in Kentucky: Old Vs. New Varieties
- Do We Need to Spray For Caterpillars in Soybeans?
- Comparing Wheat, Barley, and Rye Cover Crops Before Corn
- Flea Beetle Management
- The Continuing Battle Against Problematic Weeds!
- Corn & Soybean Outlook Talk
- Potassium Chloride Use in Tobacco
- Effect Of Fungicides on Cigar Wrapper Leaf Production

Thank you to our lunch sponsors!



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Heat Safety

By Tony Edwards - National Weather Service Charleston, WV

While it's been a relatively cool start to summer across the Bluegrass State, heat and humidity more typical of summer are bound to arrive sooner rather than later. Heat is one of the leading weather-related killers in the U.S., resulting in hundreds of fatalities each year. During extremely hot and humid weather, your body's ability to cool itself is challenged. A body heating too rapidly, or losing too much fluid or salt through dehydration or sweating, can result in death or permanent injury. While everyone can be vulnerable to heat, some are more vulnerable than others. Infants, children, the elderly, chronically ill, and pregnant women are especially vulnerable.

During excessive heat, avoid heavy activity and direct sunlight. Stay hydrated, find a cool indoor place, and check on children, the elderly, and pets. Protect yourself outside by wearing light, loose-fitting clothes, stay hydrated, and spend time in the shade. Also, never leave anyone (or pets) alone in a locked car, even in the winter, as death can occur in as little as 10 minutes.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a list of warning signs and symptoms of heat illness, and recommended first aid steps.

Heat Cramps


Heat cramps may be the first sign of heat-related illness, and may lead to heat exhaustion or stroke. Symptoms include painful muscle cramps and spasms, usually in legs and abdomen, and heavy sweating. First aid for someone experiencing heat cramps includes applying firm pressure on cramping muscles or gently massage to relieve the spasms. Give sips of water unless the person complains of nausea. Seek immediate medical attention if cramps last longer than 1 hour.

Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms include heavy sweating; weakness or tiredness; cool, pale, clammy skin; fast, weak pulse; muscle cramps; dizziness; nausea or vomiting; headache; and fainting. If you suspect someone is suffering from heat exhaustion, move the person to a cooler location, preferably an air conditioned room. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths or have the person sit in a cool bath. Offer sips of water. Seek immediate medical attention if the person vomits, symptoms worsen, or last longer than 1 hour.

Heat Stroke

Symptoms include a throbbing headache; confusion; nausea; dizziness; body temperature above 103°F; hot, red, dry or damp skin; rapid and strong pulse; fainting; and loss of consciousness. **Call 911 or get the victim to a hospital immediately** as heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Move the victim to a cooler, preferably air-conditioned, environment. Reduce body temperature with cool cloths or a cool bath. Use a fan if heat index temperatures are below the high 90s. A fan can make you hotter at higher temperatures. Do NOT give fluids.

Heat Exhaustion		Heat Stroke
<p>ACT FAST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to a cooler area • Loosen clothing • Sip cool water • Seek medical help if symptoms don't improve 	<p><i>Dizziness</i></p> <p><i>Thirst</i></p> <p><i>Heavy Sweating</i></p> <p><i>Nausea</i></p> <p><i>Weakness</i></p>	<p><i>Confusion</i></p> <p><i>Dizziness</i></p> <p><i>Becomes Unconscious</i></p>
		
<p><i>Heat exhaustion can lead to heat stroke.</i></p>		<p><i>Heat stroke can cause death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not given.</i></p>
<p>Stay Cool, Stay Hydrated, Stay Informed!</p>		

KY STATE FAIR

KY Fair and Exposition Center

Louisville, KY

AUGUST 17-27, 2023

Mark your calendar to attend the KY State Fair August 17 thru 27, 2023 at the KY Fair and Exposition Center, Louisville, KY.





Spring Tornado Safety

By Jane Marie Wix - National Weather Service Jackson, KY (in coordination with Kentucky Emergency Management)

Each year, the United States experiences an average of 1,200 tornadoes. Many strike rural areas and cause little damage, and most have paths well under one mile in length and winds under 100 mph. However, a few tornadoes can become large and violent, with wind speeds approaching 200 mph, tracking tens of miles and leaving swaths of destruction and death. In Kentucky, tornadoes have occurred during every month of the year and at every hour of the day. However, they occur most frequently from March through June and typically between 3 and 10 PM. Nighttime tornadoes are often more dangerous as they are harder to see and most people are sleeping.

So what do you do if there is a tornado? How do you stay safe?

Before a Tornado

- Have a family tornado plan in place and practice a family tornado drill at least once a year.
- Have a predetermined place to meet after a disaster.
- Learn the signs of a tornado: dark, greenish sky; large hail; dark, low clouds; and loud roaring sounds.
- When a tornado watch is issued, practice your drill and check your safety supplies.
- Increase your situational awareness by monitoring the weather on weather.gov, watching local TV, or listening to NOAA Weather Radio.
- Flying debris is the greatest danger in tornadoes; so store protective coverings (e.g., mattress, helmets, sleeping bags, thick blankets, etc) in or next to your shelter space, ready to use on a few seconds notice.
- Tornado rule of thumb: Put as many walls and floors between you and the tornado as possible!
- If you are planning to build a house, consider an underground tornado shelter or an interior "safe room".
- **In a mobile home: GET OUT!** Go to a neighbor's house, underground shelter, or a nearby permanent structure. Most tornadoes can destroy even tied-down mobile homes.

During a Tornado

- Wear a bicycle or motorcycle helmet to protect your head and neck or cover your head with a thick book.
- **In a house with a basement:** Avoid windows. Get in the basement and under some type of sturdy protection (heavy table or workbench), or cover yourself with a mattress or sleeping bag. Know where very heavy objects rest on the floor above (pianos, refrigerators, dressers, etc.) and do not go under them. They may fall down through a weakened floor and crush you.
- **In a house without a basement, a dorm, or an apartment:** Avoid windows. Go to the lowest floor, in a small interior room (like a bathroom or closet), under a stairwell, or in an interior hallway with no windows. Crouch as low as possible to the floor, facing down. A bath tub may offer a shell of partial protection. Even in an interior room, you should cover yourself

with some sort of thick padding (mattress, blankets, etc.), to protect against falling debris in case the roof and ceiling fail.

- **In a car or truck:** If you are caught by extreme winds or flying debris, park the car as quickly and safely as possible - out of the traffic lanes. Stay in the car with the seat belt on. Put your head down below the windows; cover your head with your hands and a blanket, coat, or other cushion if possible. If you can safely get noticeably lower than the level of the roadway, leave your car and lie in that area. Avoid seeking shelter under bridges.
- **In the open outdoors:** **lie flat and face-down on low ground, protecting the back of your head with your arms. Get as far away from trees and cars as you can.**

After a Tornado

- Remain calm and alert, and listen to the radio or TV for instructions from authorities.
- Keep your family together and wait for emergency personnel to arrive.
- Carefully render aid to those who are injured.
- Stay away from downed power lines.
- Watch your step to avoid broken glass, nails, and other sharp objects.
- Stay out of any heavily damaged houses or buildings.
- Do not use matches or lighters, there might be leaking natural gas pipes or fuel tanks nearby.



Image Courtesy of the Lexington Herald Leader (Lexington, KY)



The Risk of Lightning and How to Stay Safe



By Scherri Evans in association with National Weather Service Paducah, KY

While fascinating to watch, lightning poses a threat to societies whether it be fires or getting struck. There are millions of lightning flashes each year in the United States alone and in the last 30 years, lightning strikes have caused numerous fatalities as well as life-long injuries. Understanding the dangers of lightning is essential to safeguarding yourself against the potential threat.

How do storms develop and produce lightning?

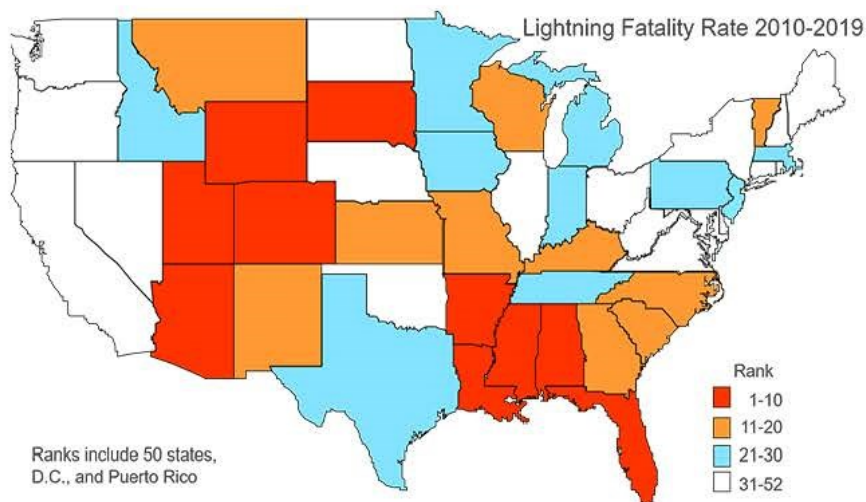
All storms go through differing stages of growth and development, but mainly form in the early parts of the day when the Sun heats the surface and pockets of air start rising. When they reach a certain point in the atmosphere, cumulus clouds begin to develop. As condensation takes place, ice crystals begin to form and drop in the layers of the atmosphere as they get heavier. The movement of these ice crystals allows them to develop electrification and as the heavier crystals drop, they become negatively charged in the middle and lower part of the clouds. Beneath the clouds, a positive charge develops on the ground creating a connection to the negative charges. Lightning forms as the electrification of the negative and positive charges becomes greater, causing a large spark of electricity to be released that is as hot as 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

How do I stay safe during a thunderstorm? Here are a few tips to keep in mind:

If you hear thunder, you are likely in an area that will allow you to be struck by lightning. The saying, “When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors” applies to all situations. The delayed reaction of not reaching cover is a catalyst for injuries and even fatalities. If you somehow find yourself in a situation where you cannot reach cover in a vehicle or covered shelter, the following tips apply:

1. Avoid open fields, the top of a hill or a ridge top.
2. Stay away from tall, isolated trees or other tall objects. If you are in a forest, stay near a lower stand of trees.
3. If you are in a group, spread out to avoid the current traveling between group members.
4. If you are camping in an open area, set up camp in a valley, ravine or other low area. Remember, a tent offers NO protection from lightning.
5. Stay away from water, wet items, such as ropes, and metal objects, such as fences and poles. Water and metal do not attract lightning, but they are excellent conductors of electricity. The current from a lightning flash will easily travel for long distances.

Make sure to follow your daily forecasts so you know what to expect for the weather each day. Whether you are working, playing sports, or having fun with family outside, be sure to take precautions and take action as soon as possible to avoid being struck by lightning.



Lightning fatality rate from 2010-2019 U.S.A. ranking

By National Weather Service



KWOA

**Kentucky Woodland
Owners Association**
www.kwoa.net

Got Woods? Let's Talk

KWOA Regional Meeting & Dinner

Open to All Woodland Owners

August 1, 2023

6:00 - 8:00 PM CST

Ohio County Extension Office

1337 Clay Street

Hartford, KY 42347

Free but Reservation Required

RSVP to Phone: 270-298-7441

Email: ohio.ext@uky.edu

*Please register by
July 25, 2023 for
meal planning
purposes.*

*KWOA is partnering with the Ohio County Extension Office and
UK Forestry and Natural Resources Extension to host this event.*

Management Calendar for Recreational Ponds in Kentucky

Source: Forrest Wynne, State Extension Specialist for Aquaculture, Kentucky State University, Cooperative Extension Program, McCracken County Cooperative Extension Service Office, Paducah, KY 42001 Phone: (270) 554-9520 Fax (270) 554-8283 email: fwynne@uky.edu

January

When ponds freeze – Ice covering a pond will only endanger fish if a blanket of snow prevents sunlight from penetrating the ice for a prolonged period of time. Aquatic plants and algae may die causing a dissolved oxygen depletion which may kill fish. Due to potential thin ice, no attempts should be made to remove ice or snow. **Ice less than 4 inches thick is unsafe to walk on.**

February

Potential for ice and snow covering ponds.

March

Begin algae and aquatic plant management programs if surface water temperatures reach 60 degrees F, or greater.

Stock triploid grass carp to control soft-stemmed, vascular plants and branched algae.

Average lake temperature is 50 degrees F.

April

Begin algae and aquatic plant management programs.

Fertilizer should only be added to ponds that meet their agricultural limestone requirement. Water in these ponds should have a minimum total alkalinity of 30 mg/L. A pond fertilization program should be started only when the pond will experience heavy fishing pressure and must be maintained every year after its initiation. Begin pond fertilization program¹ every two weeks when water temperature reaches 60 to 65 degrees F. Do not fertilize ponds where filamentous algae or aquatic vegetation control is a problem.

Average lake temperature is 62 degrees F.

May

Continue algae and aquatic plant management programs.

Continue pond fertilization program every two weeks when water transparency is greater than two feet.

Depending on water temperature, largemouth bass, bluegill and channel catfish may begin spawning.

Average lake temperature is 71 degrees F.

June

Continue algae and aquatic plant management programs.

Management Calendar for Recreational Ponds in Kentucky—cont'd

June-cont'd

Assess the pond's fish population "balance" by test seining for the presence of young of year largemouth bass and bluegill. The number of intermediate size (3 to 5 inches long) Bluegill will determine the status of the pond's predator – prey relationship.

Largemouth bass continue to spawn. Bluegill may spawn multiple times for the rest of the summer.

Stock 120 largemouth bass fingerlings and 50 channel catfish fingerlings (2 inches in length, or of equal size) per surface acre in new or reclaimed ponds only if bluegill were stocked the previous fall.

Lakes and ponds will begin to stratify and develop a warm water layer near the surface.

Average lake temperature is 79 degrees F.

July

Continue algae and aquatic plant management programs.

Assess the pond fish population "balance" by test seining.

Average lake temperature is 84 degrees F.

August

Continue algae and aquatic plant management programs.

Assess fish population balance by test seining.

Begin plans to construct new ponds or repair/renovate established ponds with the seasonal onset of dry weather.

Average lake temperature is 82 degrees F.

September

Add agricultural limestone² if total alkalinity of the pond's water is less than 30 mg/l and the pond has less than 13 water exchanges per year or liming may be ineffective.

Continue algae and aquatic plant management programs.

Pond "turnover" resulting in dissolved oxygen depletions may occur in "fertile" or deep ponds. This is the result of cooling surface waters mixing with large volumes of deep water that is low in dissolved oxygen. Dissolved oxygen depletions often result in fish kills.

Dry weather often allows new pond construction and repair/renovation of established ponds.

Pond drawdown may be used to increase bluegill predation by largemouth bass. Shallow water habitat is reduced where bluegill can escape from largemouth bass.

Management Calendar for Recreational Ponds in Kentucky—cont'd

September—cont'd

Undesirable fish populations may be eliminated from ponds by the use of rotenone, a restricted use pesticide and a chemical toxic to fish. Fish spawning should be completed before chemical application. Contact the local fisheries biologist, conservation officer or aquaculture extension specialist before applying this chemical.

Average lake temperature is 77 degrees F.

October

Continue algae and aquatic plant management programs.

Pond fish populations may be eliminated with rotenone.

Add agricultural limestone to ponds with waters low in total alkalinity (below 30 mg/l). The pond's water volume should not be exchanged more than 13 times per year, or liming may be ineffective.

New ponds may be constructed and established ponds repaired/renovated before the onset of wet, winter weather.

For new or reclaimed ponds stock 400 bluegill fingerlings (1 inch in length) per surface acre. If desired, red ear sunfish (shell crackers) may replace 40% of the bluegill to be stocked.

October averages the least amount of rainfall in Kentucky. Pond water volumes and flows from springs are often at their lowest.

Average lake temperature is 70 degrees F.

November

Add agricultural limestone to ponds with water low in total alkalinity (below 30 mg/l). The pond's water volume should not be exchanged more than 13 times per year, or liming may be ineffective.

December

Drawdown pond water level to expose 5 to 10 feet of shoreline to help control aquatic vegetation by subjecting it to freezing weather.

Pond surfaces may freeze.

Old Christmas trees may be saved for brush "fish" attractors to be anchored at pond depths 6 feet or less.

¹The amount of pond fertilizer used depends on the chemical composition of the fertilizer. A KDFWR Fisheries Biologist or an Aquaculture Extension Specialist can provide application rates for various fertilizers.

²Agricultural limestone may be added to ponds at any time. However, application during the fall months allows the lime to react with the pond's bottom mud freeing available nutrients in the time for the spring growing season. Fall is typically when the ground is most dry and best allows heavy trucks and other equipment access to the pond.

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:

Seed Drill —
Hobdy Dye & Reed at 270-756-2555

Hay Wrapper —
Wright Implement at 270-756-5152

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



RINSE AND RETURN PLASTIC PESTICIDE CONTAINER PROGRAM



Breckinridge County Extension Pavilion

Hardinsburg, KY 40143

Tuesday, September 5, 2023

Time: 12:30 p.m. to 2 p.m. (ct)

**Jugs must be triple rinsed, hole punched in bottom or side and
free from paper label and most dirt.**



Mark Your Calendar!

July 25, 2023— UK Corn, Soybean & Tobacco Field Day, UKREC Farm, Princeton, KY

August 1, 2023— Got Woods? Let's Talk, KWOA Regional Meeting & Dinner, Ohio County Extension Office, Hartford, KY, Registration required.

August 17-27, 2023—KY State Fair, KY Fair & Exposition Center, Louisville, KY

September 5, 2023—Rinse and Return Plastic Pesticide Container Program, Breckinridge County Extension Pavilion

Spring-Calving Cow Herd

- Consider removing bulls from the cow herd by the end of the month and keep them away from the cows. A short calving season can concentrate labor during the calving season; group calves by age so that it is easier to find a convenient time to vaccinate, castrate, dehorn, etc.; and provide a more uniform group of calves at market time.
- Mid-July is an ideal time to deworm cattle. Use a product that is effective against inhibited ostertagia. Re-implant calves which were implanted at birth if the type of implant and amount of time indicate. Calves which have not been vaccinated for blackleg should be. Spraying or using a pour-on for flies while cattle are gathered can supplement other fly control methods. Remember to work cattle early in the morning when it is cool and handle them gently to minimize stress.
- Watch for pinkeye and treat if necessary. Minimize problems by clipping pastures, controlling face flies, and providing shade. Monitor the bulls' activity and physical condition as the breeding season winds down.
- Fescue pastures tend to go dormant in July and August, so look for alternatives like warm season grasses. Try to keep the young calves gaining weight. Go to pastures which have been cut for hay to have higher quality re-growth when it is available.
- Consider cutting warm season grass pastures for hay if reserves have not been restored yet.
- Heat stress can lead to low conception rates, low libido in bulls, and embryonic loss (abortion) between days 6 and 45 of pregnancy. Keep a close eye on your herd. Plan to diagnose your herd for pregnancy early this fall to identify open cows for future planning.

Fall-Calving Herd

- De-worm calves in mid-July with a product that is effective against inhibited ostertagia.
- Fall-calving cows should be dry and pregnant now. Their nutrient needs are minimal, and they can be maintained on poor pasture to avoid over fattening. Keep a good free-choice mineral mix available. You can use a lower phosphorus mineral supplement now if you want to save a little money. These cows are regaining body condition after a long winter-feeding period.
- Get ready for fall calving and plan to have good pasture available at calving and through the breeding season.

Stockers

- Sell heavier grazing cattle before rate of gain decreases or they get into a heavyweight category. This will also relieve grazing pressure as pasture growth diminishes. They can be replaced with lightweight calves after pastures recover.
- Lighter cattle kept on pasture need to be rotated to grass-legume or warm-season grass pastures to maintain a desirable level of performance. Re-implant these calves and deworm with a product that is effective against inhibited ostertagia.

General

- Check pastures for downed wild cherry trees after storms (wilted wild cherry leaves are toxic to cattle).
- Be sure that clean water is always available, especially in hot weather. Make routine checks of the water supply. Cattle need 13 to 20 gallons of clean water in hot weather. Cattle should have access to shade.
- Maintain a weed control program in permanent pastures and continue to "spot-spray" thistle, honey locust, etc.
- Have forage analyses conducted on spring-cut hay and have large, round bales covered. Begin planning the winter-feeding program now. Most of the hay was cut late due to a wet spring.
- Start soil testing pastures to determine fertilization needs for this fall.
- We are finishing June in the middle of an extremely hot and dry period. Begin planning now for drought. If this weather continues, you may need to begin feeding hay/supplement August-October to allow for fall stock piling of fescue.

First published in Off The Hoof –KY Beef Cattle Newsletter—July 3, 2023

Beef Bash 2023

Dr. Les Anderson, Extension Professor and Tyler Purvis, Beef Extension Associate, University of Kentucky

Dr. Roy Burris started Beef Bash at the UKREC almost two decades ago. His vision was to create an event to encourage fellowship among producers, the industry, and the entities that serve the beef industry. The goal was to unite and empower the beef industry for the future.

The theme of Beef Bash 2023 is “Vision of the Future”. Our goal is to create an event illustrating the tremendous work done in the beef industry in Kentucky creating a vision of the future of the beef industry. We are redesigning the format to accentuate all the work being done in Kentucky to improve the sustainability of the beef industry. We will have rotations featuring current research from UK and the USDA ARS group, educational opportunities sponsored by UK and Kentucky Beef Network and we will have several demonstrations by the UK Foods group and by the Kentucky Beef Council. In addition to these rotations, we will have an update on new facilities being designed and developed for the new Beef Extension Education Facility in Princeton, the new Livestock Education Center in Versailles, and the new USDA ARS research facility located on campus. We should have something for everyone at this year's Beef Bash.

Beef Bash 2023 will be held Thursday, September 21st from 1-8 PM at the C. Oran Little Research Center. Registration will begin at 1 PM and the event will begin at 2 PM. We will have the educational components from 2-4 PM and again from 6-8 PM. We will use 4-5 PM for participants to visit the tradeshow and interact with our vendors. We will rotate participants through the stations again from 6-8 PM. We extended the rotations into the evening for those who want to attend but cannot get off work.

Dinner will be provided by the Woodford County Cattleman's Association at 5 PM. Pre-registration for attendees will be \$15 and includes a meal ticket. Come out to see a “Vision for the Future” provided by the University of Kentucky, the Kentucky Cattlemen's Association, and the USDA ARS.

For more information, please contact your local ANR Agent.

Information for Seedstock Symposium

Tyler Purvis, Beef Extension Associate, University of Kentucky

In conjunction with the University of Tennessee, the University of Kentucky will be hosting a Beef Cattle Seedstock Symposium October 17th, 18th, and 19th. The symposium will target beef cattle seedstock producers (bull providers) and will be held in three locations with the intention of making travel more convenient for those attending. On October 17th, the Fayette County Kentucky Extension Office will be hosting, the October 18th session will be held at the Barren County Kentucky Extension Office and the October 19th session will be held in Spring Hill, TN. The sessions will begin at 8:30 a.m. and wrap up around 4:30 p.m. Lunch will be provided at 12:30 p.m. University of Kentucky and University of Tennessee specialists will cover topics such as genetics, nutrition, reproduction, health, and marketing along with special guest speaker Dr. Matt Spangler from the University of Nebraska. Funding for this program was provided by the Kentucky Ag Development Fund and a small registration fee will be collected to help offset the cost of the meal. To receive information as it becomes available, please email Maggie Ginn at mmgi241@uky.edu and indicate your interest and contact information.

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 Community Center
Frederick Fraize High School, Cloverport
Hardinsburg Elementary School
Union Star

Almanac Tidbits for: July

Plant above ground crops — 2, 17, 23-26, 29, 30

Plant Below ground crops — 3, 6, 7, 10-12, 15, 16

Seed Beds — 11-13, 21-23

Kill plant pests: — 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18-22, 27, 28, 31

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

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To file a complaint of discrimination, contact Tim West, UK College of Agriculture, 859-257-3879; Dr. Sonja Feist-Price or Terry Allen, UK Office of Institutional Equity and Equal Opportunity, 859-257-8927; or the USDA, Director Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W Whitten Bldg., 14th & Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 (866-632-9992).