


AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

 Cooperative Extension Service

# NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2024

LaRue County  
P.O. Box 210, 807 Old Elizabethtown Rd.  
Hodgenville, KY 42748-0210  
(270) 358-3401 - larue.ca.uky.edu



## AGENT REMARKS

Hopefully as this newsletter hits your mailboxes, we receive a break from the scorching temps and lack of rainfall. Weather patterns in 2024 have been nothing short of sporadic, at the time of print we haven't seen a substantial rainfall for weeks. On visits throughout the county I witness pasture and hayfields drying up, corn drying down, and beans needing moisture to aid in pod fill. At this time, I believe most hay harvesting has been completed and to my knowledge this year has been above average in terms of production. Remember as we move in to fall and winter a forage analysis is very beneficial when evaluating our winter feed strategies. I have seen corn nearing harvest and would expect harvest to begin this month. Late planted beans sure could use a rainfall to help push them over the edge, so fingers crossed that happens soon. One last announcement be sure to make time for the Cattleman's Field Day held on September 10<sup>th</sup> (refence flyer), we hope this is a program that we can build on and be a valuable hands-on resource of information for our producers. As always, I hope this finds everyone in a good place for fall harvest and reach out to the Extension Service for any needs that may arise.

**Adam Thomas**  
LaRue County Extension Agent  
for Agriculture & Natural Resources Education

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS



- September 10** - LC Cattleman's Field Day, Voyager Angus Farm - Buffalo, KY
- September 25-26** - Intermediate Grazing School, Versailles, KY
- October 8** - LC Cattleman's Meeting, LaRue Cooperative Extension Office 7pm
- October 15** - Pasture Ecology Workshop, Elizabethtown, KY
- October 15-16** - Heart of America Grazing Conference, Elizabethtown, KY
- October 17** - Regenerative Pasture Walk with Greg Brann, Adolphus, KY
- October 19** - Eden Shale Farm Open House- Owenton, KY

**Cooperative Extension Service**

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

**MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT**

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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

## FORAGE TIMELY TIPS: SEPTEMBER

- ✦ If not already done, soil sample and apply fertilizer as needed.
  - ✦ Plant perennial grasses and legumes. Consider using a novel endophyte tall fescue.
  - ✦ Harvest hay as needed. Do NOT harvest alfalfa after mid-September.
  - ✦ Scout pastures, identify perennial weeds and woody brush. Consult an agricultural professional to determine the control strategy.
  - ✦ Closely monitor livestock and do NOT overgraze. Pasture plants accumulate energy reserves in the fall that help them overwinter and regrow in the spring.
  - ✦ Feed hay to allow pastures to stockpile for winter grazing.
  - ✦ Rest native warm-season grass fields until after frost for better winter survival.
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## FORAGE TESTING

 Cooperative  
Extension Service

*Coming  
Soon*

**FORAGE  
TESTING**

**SAMPLING BEGINNING IN OCTOBER!**

**CALL THE EXTENSION OFFICE  
TO GET ADDED TO OUR LIST**

**(270) 358-3401**

CATTLEMEN'S FIELD DAY

 Cooperative  
Extension Service

# cattlemen's field day

09/10/24

CAIP Educational Sessions:  
Chuteside BQCA Demonstration



LARUE  
COUNTY  
  
CATTLEMEN'S  
ASSOCIATION

-Meal will be provided -  
Preregistration is appreciated,  
(270) 358-3401.

**5-7 pm EDT**

Voyager Angus - 2859 S. L&N Turnpike - Buffalo, KY 42716

# 2024 INTERMEDIATE GRAZING SCHOOL

## 2024 Kentucky Intermediate Grazing School

Christi.Forsythe@uky.edu

Helping livestock producers improve profitability with classroom and hands-on learning

Emphasis on ruminants - beef, dairy, sheep, & goats

**Wednesday, September 25, 2024**

**Thursday September 26, 2024**

\*\*\*MEET AT WOODFORD COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE EACH MORNING\*\*\*

7:30 Registration and refreshments  
 8:00 Introduction of staff and participants  
 8:15 Grazing math and small group planning for field exercise-Dr. Katie VanValin, UK  
 9:00 Break & travel to field demonstration area  
 9:30 Getting comfortable with electric fencing-Jeremy McGill  
 10:00 Portable water system setup-Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, UK  
 10:30 Methods to assess forage availability-Dr. Ray Smith, UK  
 11:00 Hands-on: setting up small paddocks for grazing demonstrations-All Instructors  
 12:00 Return to Woodford County Extension Office  
 12:30 Lunch (Woodford County Cattlemen)  
 1:00 Hands on plant ID-Dr. Ray Smith, UK  
 1:30 Options for getting water to livestock-Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler and Dr. Chris Teutsch, UK  
 2:30 Managing tall fescue in grazing systems-Dr. Jimmy Henning  
 3:15 Exploring plant root systems-Dr. Ray Smith and Dr. Chris Teutsch  
 4:00 Discussion  
 4:30 Adjourn

7:30 Refreshments  
 8:45 Understanding and managing nutrient cycles in grasslands-Dr. John Grove, UK  
 9:30 Managing shade in grazing systems-Dr. Katie VanValin, UK  
 9:30 Break  
 10:00 Drought proofing your grazing system-Dr. Chris Teutsch, UK  
 10:30 Utilizing the Graze Model for planning-Dr. Jimmy Henning, UK and Adam Jones, NRCS  
 11:15 How I made grazing work on the farm-Todd Clark, Clark Family Farm  
 12:00 Lunch (Woodford County Cattlemen)  
 12:45 Optimizing the use of existing forage resources-Dr. Chris Teutsch, UK  
 1:15 Travel to field demonstration area  
 1:45 Field exercise: observe grazed paddocks and hear reports from each group  
 3:00 Frost seeding clover-Brittany Hendrix and Dr. Chris Teutsch, UK  
 3:45 Annuals for extending grazing-Dr. Ray Smith, UK  
 4:45 Final comments, diplomas, and adjourn



## 2024 Kentucky Intermediate Grazing School

Helping livestock producers improve profitability with classroom and hands-on learning

**When:** September 25-26, 2024

**Where:** Woodford County Extension Office  
 184 Beasley Drive, Versailles, KY 40383

**Cost:** \$60/Participant – includes all materials, grazing manual, grazing stick, morning refreshments, and lunch both days

**Program Registration:** **DEADLINE** is September 20, 2024

**Online Registration with CREDIT CARD AT:**

<https://2024FallGrazingSchool.eventbrite.com>

**Registration by U.S. Mail with CHECK:**

Caroline Roper  
 UK Research and Education Center  
 PO Box 469, Princeton, KY 42445



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants \_\_\_\_\_ x \$60 per participant = \_\_\_\_\_ Total Amount



**Please make checks payable to KFGC**



# REGENERATIVE GRAZING...MERGING SCIENCE & PRACTICE

The University of Kentucky is proud to announce the 2024 Heart of America Grazing Conference in Elizabethtown, Kentucky! Our three day event will take place throughout Central Kentucky and

include some dynamic speakers on all things regenerative agriculture. The Heart of America Grazing Conference is an annual conference rotated around the mid-Atlantic and southeast region which focuses on improving regenerative agricultural practices.

## HEART OF AMERICA GRAZING CONFERENCE

<p>Pasture Ecology Workshop                  October 15, 2024                  Cecelia, Kentucky</p>	<p>HoA Grazing Conference                  October 16, 2024                  Elizabethtown, Kentucky</p>	<p>Pasture Walk at Big Springs                  October 17, 2024                  Adolphus, Kentucky</p>
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Ray Archuleta



Matt Poore



Greg Brann



Chris Teutsch



Alan Franzluebbers

# WHAT TO THINK ABOUT GOING INTO HARVEST?

*Tarrah Hardin*

Published: August 29, 2024

As we are moving into harvest there are couple of things to think about in terms of farm finances. This year, net farm income is expected to decline and many farmers are worried about how they will cash flow the rest of the 2024 crop year. Now is the time to think about what can be done to help from seeing a significant decrease this year. I've outlined below a few topics that need to be thought about as we wrap up 2024 crop year and head into planning 2025.

- Crops – One of the most talked about topics when it comes to grain is price. 2024 crop prices have been less than ideal and causing producers to delay marketing 2024 crops. With yields expected to be good and crops not contacted, storage, or the lack thereof, comes into play. Some 2023 crops are still in the bin because of price, however now it must be moved to make room for 2024 crops. If the rest of 2023 crops are not sold before harvest, selling grain out of the field or trying to find an empty grain bin are the only logical options for many. Looking ahead to 2025 with a large surplus of grain in the grain bins and fields, confidence that grain markets will rebound is not there. So as always, the main question is, when to sell, and at what point do you cut your losses to head off an even larger loss for net farm income in 2024?
- Lending – As producers face low prices and increasing input costs, agricultural lenders are starting to ask even more questions. With declining net farm incomes from 2021 to 2023 and with an even lower 2024 projected net farm income, working capital is a concern with lenders. With the current farming economy, it is very important to communicate plans for the crop year with your lender and to keep them updated. More likely, lenders can help when in times of financial distress, but they must know what is going on at the farm. When it comes to borrowing money, the current high interest rates are not helping. If you are going into harvest and realizing that you will not be able to cash flow the last few months, now is the time to have conversations with your lender.
- Budget – One of the most important tools in 2024 has been a budget for the farm! As harvest quickly comes, producers need to be looking at where their budget stands. Will there be enough to cash flow the rest of the 2024 crop? If not, you need to see what expenses you can reduce and have a conversation with your lender. Cash flow has been stressed over the last few years and moving forward cash flow does not look promising. Even though the 2024 crop is still in the field, now is the time to start planning for the 2025 crop. One thing a producer does not want to do is let one year's cash flow issues carry over to the next year.

*Recommended Citation Format:*

*Department of Agricultural Economics | [agecon.ca.uky.edu](http://agecon.ca.uky.edu) | 2*

*Hardin, T. "What to Think About Going into Harvest? Economic and Policy Update (24):8,*

*Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky, August 29th, 2024.*

# 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!

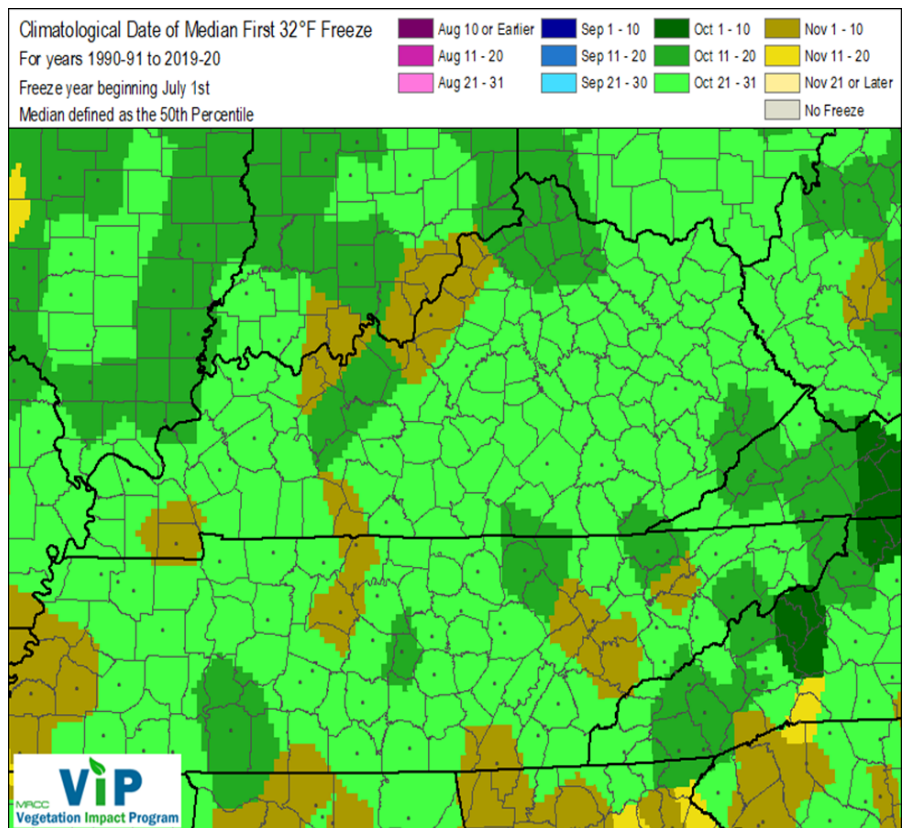
# FALL FROST & FREEZE INFORMATION FOR THE BLUEGRASS STATE

By Derrick Snyder – National Weather Service Paducah, KY

As we move through the month October, the risk of crop-killing frosts and hard freezes will quickly increase. The National Weather Service office in La Crosse, WI, compiled the following list of meteorological conditions that can lead to frost conditions:

- Clear skies lead to radiational cooling, allowing the greatest amount of heat to exit into the atmosphere.
- Calm to light winds prevent stirring of the atmosphere, which allows a thin layer of super-cooled temperatures to develop at the surface. These super-cooled temperatures can be up to 10 degrees cooler than five to six feet above the surface, where observations are typically taken. This is why frost develops even when reported temperatures are a few degrees above freezing.
- Cool temperatures, with some moisture, that promote ice crystal development. If the supercooled, freezing temperatures can cool to the dew point (the temperature at which, when cooled to at constant pressure, condensation occurs; moisture will have to come out of the atmosphere as fog, frost, etc.) frost could develop on exposed surfaces.
- Local topography also has a large role in determining if and where frost develops. Cold air will settle in the valleys since cold air is heavier than warm air, therefore frost conditions are more prone in these regions. Valleys are also sheltered from stronger winds, enhancing the potential for frost.

Other local effects, such as soil moisture and temperature, and stage of vegetation "greenness", are factors that can affect the possibility of frost forming. The Midwest Regional Climate Center has put together a map of when Kentucky can typically expect to see the first 32 degree freeze of the season. The great majority of the commonwealth will see the first hard freeze during the last 10 days of October, but this can vary a week or two sooner or later depending on the set-up for that particular year.



LaRue County  
PO Box 210, 807 Old Elizabethtown Road  
Hodgenville, KY 42748-0210

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

## KENTUCKY BAKED DOVE BREASTS



### Kentucky Baked Dove Breasts

- 12 dove breasts, cleaned
- 2 cups buttermilk
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 ½ teaspoons smoked paprika
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 2 medium apples, diced
- 1 large onion, diced
- 2 celery stalks, sliced
- 1 cup orange juice

In a covered container, soak the dove breasts in buttermilk overnight in the refrigerator. Remove breasts and discard buttermilk. Pat breasts dry with a paper towel. Preheat

the oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Combine salt, pepper, and smoked paprika and stir. Rub mixture into breasts. Place breasts in a shallow greased baking dish and brush with oil. Add diced apples, onions, and celery. Add a half cup of water to the pan and cover tightly. Bake for one hour and 15 minutes. After 45 minutes, pour the orange juice over breasts and baste.

**Note:** Removing skin before cooking can lower fat content. This might also reduce “wild” flavor.

**Yield:** 6 servings

Nutrition Facts	
6 servings per container	
<b>Serving size 2 dove breasts (262g)</b>	
Amount per serving	
<b>Calories</b>	<b>320</b>
% Daily Value*	
<b>Total Fat</b> 17g	<b>22%</b>
Saturated Fat 4.5g	<b>23%</b>
Trans Fat 0g	
<b>Cholesterol</b> 130mg	<b>43%</b>
<b>Sodium</b> 370mg	<b>16%</b>
<b>Total Carbohydrate</b> 15g	<b>5%</b>
Dietary Fiber 2g	<b>7%</b>
Total Sugars 11g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	<b>0%</b>
<b>Protein</b> 28g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	<b>0%</b>
Calcium 46mg	<b>4%</b>
Iron 7mg	<b>40%</b>
Potassium 508mg	<b>10%</b>

\* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.



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University of Kentucky  
College of Agriculture,  
Food and Environment  
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