

Clinton County Agriculture and Natural Resources Newsletter

Winter 23'



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

Cooperative Extension Service

Clinton County

2601 Business 127 N.

Albany, KY 42602-9813

Inside This Issue:

Upcoming Meetings	1
Local Cost-Share Program	2
Beef Cattle Tips	2&4
Frost Seeding Clover	3
TLCA Cattle Notes	4

Upcoming Events in Agriculture:

- Kentucky Commodity Conference.....January 19th Bowling Green KY**
- Private Pesticide Applicator Mtg.....January 24th CC EXT. Office 9am**
- Twin Lakes Cattle Association Mtg.....January 24th CC EXT. Office 6pm**
- Private Pesticide Applicator Mtg.....February 21st CC EXT. Office 9am**
- Mid South Stocker Conf.....Feb. 22nd LD Brown Expo Center @ WKU 8:30am**
- Private Pesticide Applicator Mtg.....March 21st CC EXT. Office 9am**

Good old winter time in Kentucky is here! I hope this newsletter finds you and your family doing well in this New Year! Now is a good time to be making plans for the upcoming production year. Take advantage of the three free soil tests that the Clinton County Soil Conservation Service provides for each producer to determine your Lime and fertility needs for the upcoming season. Pull at least 10 soil cores/20 Acres to a 4-6 inch depth on no-till fields or pasture and hay ground and 6-8 inch depth for tilled fields. Mix those cores together to make a composite sample, and bring in to the Extension office to receive a soil analysis and Lime and Fertilize recommendation for the crops to be grown. Another good idea is to evaluate where your problem weed fields were last year and make plans to apply a herbicide early this Spring to control winter annual weeds such as Henbit, Purple deadnettle, and Buttercup. These problem weeds are typically prevalent in overgrazed grass pastures. Applying a herbicide containing a mixture of the active ingredients 2,4-D and Dicamba will help control these problem weeds. Apply when temperatures are in the 50-60 degree range for about 3 days. If temp allows late February and Early March are a good time to make applications targeting winter annual broadleaf weeds. For Summer annual broadleaf weeds in grass pastures, such as Spiny Amaranth, Cocklebur and Common Ragweed an application of a herbicide containing the active ingredient 2,4-D will most often provide sufficient control when applied in May/June time frame. For tougher to control perennial weeds such as Tall Ironweed, Horsenettle and Plantains, herbicides containing the active ingredients aminopyralid or fluroxypyr are needed. As with all pesticides, producers utilizing these type herbicides should read and follow the directions listed on the label. The perennial weed Tall Ironweed can be difficult to control with an application of a herbicide alone, research has shown that mowing the Tall Ironweed once early in the season and allowing 12-16 inches of regrowth to occur before herbicide application can limit Tall Ironweed infestations. The above mentioned herbicides are for use on permanent grass pastures and will negatively effect clover that is in the stand. For more information please call the Clinton County Extension office at 606-387-5404.

Colby Guffey
Clinton County Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources

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 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, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.
LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Local Cost-Share Program

The Clinton County Soil Conservation District will be accepting applications from January 3rd until February 15th for cost-share assistance on Pasture and Hayfield herbicide application as well as a Pasture and Hayfield renovation program. Applications will be received on a first come first served basis. For more information please contact the Clinton County Soil Conservation District Office at 606-387-5196 Ext. #3.

Timely Tips

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

Spring-Calving Cow Herd

Study the performance of last year's calf crop and plan for improvement. Plan your breeding program and consider a better herd sire(s). Select herd sires which will allow you to meet your goals and be willing to pay for superior animals.

Consider vaccinating the cows to help prevent calf scours.

Keep replacement heifers gaining to increase the probability of puberty occurring before the start of the spring breeding season.

Start cows on the high magnesium mineral supplement soon. Consider protein supplementation if hay is less than 10% crude protein. If cows are thin, begin energy (grain) supplementation now. Cows must reach a body condition score of 5 before calving to maximize their opportunity for reproductive success.

Supplementation now allows adequate time for cows to calving in adequate body condition score.

Get ready for the calving season! See that all equipment and materials are ready, including obstetrical equipment, record forms or booklets, eartags, scales for obtaining birthweights, etc. Prepare a calving area where assistance can be provided easily if needed. Purchase ear tags for calves and number them ahead of time if possible. Plan for enough labor to watch/assist during the calving period.

Move early-calving heifers and cows to pastures that are relatively small and easily accessible to facilities in case calving assistance is needed. Keep them in good condition but don't overfeed them at this time.

Increase their nutrient intake after they calve.

Continued on page 4.

Frost Seeding Clover: A Recipe for Success

Legumes are an essential part of a strong and healthy grassland ecosystems. They form a symbiotic relationship with Rhizobium bacteria in which the bacteria fix nitrogen from the air into a plant available form and share it with the legume. Clover also increases forage quality and quantity and helps to manage tall fescue toxicosis. In the past, the positive impact of clover on tall fescue toxicosis has always been thought to simply be a dilution effect, but [new research from the USDA's Forage Animal Production Unit in Lexington](#) shows that compounds found in red clover can reverse vasoconstriction that is caused by the ergot alkaloids in toxic tall fescue. The primary compound found in red clover is a vasodilator called Biochanin A. Clover stands in pastures thin overtime due to various factors and require reseeding every three to four years. There are several techniques for reintroducing clover into pastures including no-till seeding, minimum tillage, and frost seeding. Of these techniques, frost seeding requires the least amount of equipment and is the simplest to implement. Frost seeding is accomplished by broadcasting clover seed onto existing pastures or hayfields mid to late winter and allowing the freezing and thawing cycles to incorporate the seed into the soil. This method works best with red and white clover and annual lespedeza. It is NOT recommended for seeding grasses or alfalfa. This publication covers the important factors for successful frost seeding. Find this and related publications at the UK Forage Website under the "establishment" tab. <https://forages.ca.uky.edu/establishment>

Frost Seeding at a Glance (from the new pub.)

- * Legumes are an essential part of sustainable grassland ecosystems.
- * Overseeding may be required to maintain and thicken stands.
- * Frost seeding is the simplest method for reintroducing clover back into pastures.
- * Control broadleaf weeds fall prior to frost seeding.
- * Soil test and apply any needed lime or fertilizer before frost seeding.
- * Suppress the existing sod and reduce residue with hard grazing in the fall and winter.
- * Choose well adapted varieties of red and white clover using the UK forage variety testing data.
- * Calibrate seeder and check spread pattern.
- * Broadcast 6-8 lb/A of red clover and 1-2 lb/A of white clover that has been inoculated in mid-February (no later than early March).
- * Control competition from existing grasses by grazing pastures in short intervals until clover seedlings become tall enough to be grazed off.
- * Put pasture back into your regular rotation once seedlings reach a height of 6-8 inches

Timely Tips continued from page 2.

Fall Calving Cow Herd

Provide clean windbreaks and shelter for young calves.

Breeding season continues. Keep fall calving cows on accumulated pasture as long as possible, then start feeding hay/ grain/supplement. Don't let these cows lose body condition!

Catch up on castrating, dehorning and implanting.

General

Feed hay in areas where mud is less of a problem. Consider preparing a feeding area with gravel over geotextile fabric or maybe a concrete feeding pad. Bale grazing is an option for producers to help control mud while spreading nutrients across pastures.

Increase feed as the temperature drops, especially when the weather is extremely cold and damp. When temperature drops to 15°F, cattle need access to windbreaks.

Provide water at all times. Cattle need 5 to 11 gallons per head daily even in the coldest weather. Be aware of frozen pond hazards. Keep ice "broken" so that cattle won't walk out on the pond trying to get water. Automatic waterers, even the "frost-free" or "energy-free" waterers can freeze up in extremely cold weather. Watch closely.

Consider renovating and improving pastures with legumes, especially if they have poor stands of grass or if they contain high levels of the fescue endophyte. Purchase seed and get equipment ready this month.



The Twin Lakes Cattle Association will hold its first quarterly meeting of 2023 on Tuesday January 24th at 6pm at the Clinton County Extension office. The speaker for the evening will be Dr. Ray Smith Extension Forage Specialist with the University of Kentucky. Dr. Smith will be discussing ways producers can help reduce fescue toxicosis while grazing endophyte infected KY 31 Tall Fescue. The meeting will begin at 6pm with a meal, please call 606-387-5404 if you plan to attend. The Twin Lakes Cattle Association has also recently purchased a pull type 300 gallon boomless pasture sprayer. Members can contact Steve Peddicord at 606-688-4492 to inquire about renting the sprayer for use this Spring to help keep pasture weeds under control.

KDA Nuisance Weed Spraying

The Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) is offering a nuisance weed spraying demonstration to producers. The demonstration consists of herbicide(2,4-D) to spray 10 acres of grass pastures or hay fields and a self-contained sprayer. Producer is responsible for water to fill sprayer, plus tractor and driver. The program is limited to 7 producers on a first come first serve basis. If you are interested in this program, please contact the Clinton County Cooperative Extension office at 606-387-5404, deadline for the program is Tuesday February 28th.

2023 Mid-South Stocker Conference Back in Person

Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

The Mid-South Stocker conference planning committee is hosting this year's conference in person at Western Kentucky University. The event will be held at the WKU L.D. Brown Ag Expo Center, Bowling Green, KY. The program will start on the evening of February 21 at 5:30 with registration followed a meal and vendor product reviews. Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Extension Veterinarian, will wrap up the evening with a review of necropsy findings.

The program resumes the next day on February 22nd with registration at 8:30 and tradeshow. Given high feed costs, everyone is asking how to get more from their forage program. Dr. Kim Mullenix, Auburn University, will share forage-livestock considerations under changing environmental conditions. Following her presentation, Dr. Brittany Harlow, USDA Food Animal Production Research Unit, will discuss recent findings on the benefits of red clover to cattle on tall fescue.

Market outlook and economic risk management should be top of mind as well moving through 2023. Dr. James Mitchell, University of Arkansas, will provide a market outlook for the southeast for 2023. Our own, Dr. Kenny Burdine will then share considerations for using the Livestock Risk Protection program. Given the importance of keeping stocker cattle healthy to be profitable, Dr. Arnold will join us again to give a health update. Finally, the virtual tours of stocker operations in the region will once again be a part of the program.

To register, use the Eventbrite link <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/483761211807> or use the qr code below. The cost is \$70 for both days or \$50 for a single day. College and high school student registration is \$15.

We look forward to hosting you this year in person for the Mid-South Stocker Conference on February 21-22, 2023. Be sure to register and mark your calendars.

MID-SOUTH STOCKER CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 21, 2022
5:30PM REGISTRATION
6:00PM PROGRAM

FEBRUARY 22, 2022
8:30AM REGISTRATION
9:30AM PROGRAM

REGISTER HERE:



WKU L.D. BROWN AG EXPO CENTER
406 Elrod Road Bowling Green, KY 42104





Slow Cooker Smoky Black-Eyed Peas



This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This material was partially funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – SNAP.

Nutrition facts per serving:

180 calories;
3g total fat; 1g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 20mg cholesterol; 240mg sodium; 26g total carbohydrate; 4g dietary fiber; 4g total sugars; 0g added sugars; 13g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 4% Daily Value of calcium; 20% Daily Value of iron; 10% Daily Value of potassium.

Source:

Anita Boyd, Mason County SNAP-Ed Program Assistant Senior

- 1 medium onion, chopped
 - 1/2 medium bell pepper, chopped
 - 2 cloves minced garlic, or 1/2 teaspoon garlic powder
 - 2 small or 1 large jalapeno pepper, ribs and seeds removed and finely chopped (optional)
 - 1 pound dried black-eyed peas, sorted and rinsed
 - 1 package (12 ounces) smoked turkey sausage, cubed
 - 1/2 teaspoon Cajun seasoning
 - 1/4 teaspoon ground black pepper, or to taste
 - 2 small bay leaves
 - 7 cups water
1. Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds.
 2. Rinse produce under cool running water and gently scrub using a clean vegetable brush before chopping.

3. Add all ingredients to a 6-quart or larger slow cooker.
4. Cook on high for 5 hours or until peas are tender, adding more water if needed.
5. Remove bay leaves.
6. Serve over hot, cooked brown rice, if desired.
7. Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours.

Stovetop option: Sauté chopped vegetables in 1 tablespoon vegetable oil in a large pot over medium heat. Cook for 5 minutes or until tender. Add all remaining ingredients, increasing water to 8 cups. Bring mixture to a full boil. Reduce heat to low, cover, and cook for 1 hour or until peas are tender.

Makes 12 servings
Serving size: 1 cup
Cost per recipe: \$6.69
Cost per serving: \$0.56

