

Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

November 2022



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

Cooperative Extension Service

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PUBLICATION SPOTLIGHT

Comparison of Commercially Available Novel-Endophyte Tall Fescue Forage Varieties

This newly released publication compares available novel endophyte tall fescue varieties and describes the benefits of novel varieties in comparison to KY-31. Written by NC State researchers, it is the most comprehensive article on this subject ever published. Traits for comparison include time to maturity, leaf type and how each variety was developed.

The publication is available on-line at <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/comparison-of-commercially-available-novel-endophyte-tall-fescue-forage-varieties> or by contacting Beau Neal by email at beau.neal@uky.edu or calling (859) 257-5582.

Upcoming Events

December 15-16, 2022 ~ Backgrounding Shortcourse; UK C. Oran Little Research Center, Versailles, KY; Register online at <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/469124111847> or by email to jeff.lehmkuhler@uky.edu; For more information, call Dr. Jeff Lehmkuher at (859) 257-2853.

January 2-4, 2023 ~ 2023 Kentucky Fruit & Vegetable Conference; Holiday Inn/Slone Convention Center, Bowling Green, KY; For more information and to register, please go to <https://kyhortcouncil.org/2023-kentucky-fruit-and-vegetable-conference/>

January 25, 2023 ~ Equines and Endophytes Workshop; Spy Coast Farm, Equine Education Center, Lexington, KY; 11:30am-5:30pm; For more information and to register, please go to <http://forages.ca.uky.edu/event/equine-and-endophytes-workshop/>; Advanced registration is required.

February 9, 2023 ~ 2023 Kentucky Crop Health Conference; National Corvette Museum, Bowling Green, KY; 9:00am-5:00pm CST; For more information and to register, please go to <https://KentuckyCropHealthConference2023.eventbrite.com> or email Jason Travis at jason.travis@uky.edu

May 14-19, 2023 ~ International Grassland Congress (IGC): Grassland for Soil, Animal & Human Health; Northern Kentucky Convention Center, Covington, KY; For more information and to register, please go to <https://internationalgrasslands.org/2023-igc/>

The Fayette County Extension Office will be closed November 24th and 25th for the Thanksgiving Holiday.



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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

November Tips & Tidbits

Preparing for Winter

- Horses that are kept outside require protection from wind and the elements. This can be done with a wind break of trees, a run-in shed or a high porosity wind fence.
- Check all water systems and put away all parts that are not permanent and cannot withstand freezing temperatures.
- Clean and store temporary fencing systems that have been used for rotational grazing.
- Check living quarters in the horse trailer to ensure all systems are ready for winter.

Feeding Horses During the Winter

- Be sure all horses have adequate access to feed and clean water.
- Feed hay in a suitable feeder to reduce waste.
- Horses can be wintered on hay alone if its quality is high enough to meet their nutritional needs.
- If they are at the optimal BCS, horses should be provided 1.5 to 2 percent of their body weight in high-quality forage per day.
- Cold temperatures can increase a horse's hay requirement by one-third.

- Compensate for low-quality forage or a lack of hay by adding a grain ration.
- Assess your horse's body condition score once a month to evaluate your feeding program.

Winterizing Horse Tack

- Most horse owners are not as actively riding in the winter months, thinking about winterizing your tack can help to prolong your equipment.
- Place all saddles, bridles, general tack, etc. in a dry place for the winter away from the elements.
- Oiling any leather before storing away will help to prolong the longevity of your more valuable pieces of tack.
- One idea would be to store away in some rubber totes and cover with a lid; this will provide you with winter care protection and keep everything all in one place.



A Two-Day Program Focused on Post-Weaning Management of Feeder Cattle

Backgrounding Shortcourse

December 15 & 16, 2022

University of Kentucky C. Oran Little Research Center
4450 Frankfort Rd, Versailles, KY 40383
Program will begin with registration at 7:30 am ET

Program Topics

- Bunk Management
- Health Risk Management
- Vaccination Protocols
- Cattle Processing
- Confinement Considerations
- Feeds and Feeding
- Develop a Feeding Program
- Ruminant Digestion
- Health Diagnostic Tools
- Best Management Practices
- Feed Mixing & Management
- Cattle Handling Equipment
- Haylage Fermentation
- Disposition & Performance
- Technology Tools
- Enterprise Budgets

Registration

Cost to attend: \$25/individual (includes lunches/dinner)
Pre-registration is required and is limited to the first 30 individuals
Registration Deadline: December 10th

Online Registration Link
<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/469124111847>

Or to register, please send email: jeff.lehmkuhler@uky.edu

For more information call
Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler:
859-257-2853

Recommended Hotel Accommodations: Holiday Inn Express & Suites, Versailles, KY 40383





Baked Apples and Sweet Potatoes

5 medium sweet potatoes
4 medium apples

½ cup margarine
½ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon nutmeg
¼ cup hot water
2 tablespoons honey

- 1. Boil** potatoes in 2 inches of water until almost tender.
- 2. Cool** potatoes, peel and slice. **Peel**, core and slice apples.
- 3. Preheat** the oven to 400°F. **Grease** a casserole dish with a small amount of margarine.
- 4. Layer** potatoes on the bottom of the dish.

- 5. Add** a layer of apple slices.
- 6. Sprinkle** some sugar, salt, and tiny pieces of margarine over the apple layer.
- 7. Repeat** layers of potatoes, apples, sugar, salt and margarine.
- 8. Sprinkle** top with nutmeg.
- 9. Mix** the hot water and

honey together.
10. Pour over top of casserole.
11. Bake for 30 minutes.
Yield: 6, 1 cup servings.
Nutrition Analysis: 300 calories, 8 g fat, 59 g carbohydrate, 0 mg cholesterol, 320 mg sodium.
Source: USDA Food Stamp Nutrition Connection, Recipe finder. June, 2008.

Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.



For Plate It Up! recipes, visit:
<http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/content/plate-it-kentucky-proud>

For Cook Wild Kentucky recipes, visit:
<https://www.planetmove.com/recipes>



Forage Timely Tips: November

Source: UK Forage News <https://kyforagenews.com/>

- Apply 30-50 lb nitrogen per acre to strengthen cool-season grass pastures and grass hay fields.
- If not already done, inventory hay supplies and assess hay quality. Hay prices are increasing.
- Using a grazing stick or rising plate meter, estimate stockpile forage available for winter grazing.
- Adjust animal numbers or purchase additional hay to balance forage-feed supply to livestock needs.
- Graze crop residues and cover crops that are 6-8 inches tall and are well anchored. Do NOT graze closer to 4 inches.
- Graze winter annuals that will not overwinter such as brassics and spring oats.
- Alkaloid content in tall fescue can be high in the fall some years, but will begin decline after a hard freeze (low 20's).
- Talk with local NRCS conservationists about a grazing plan and cost-share opportunities.

U.S. Ag Exports Remain Strong Amidst a Lot of Headwinds

Source: Will Snell, Extension Professor
Economic and Policy Update (22):10, Department of Agricultural Economics,
University of Kentucky, October 30th, 2022.

Despite tight supply inventories, shipping and other transportation challenges, a higher valued U.S. dollar, and an overall slowing global economy, U.S. agricultural export sales are set to establish record levels in 2022. The value of U.S. ag exports is up 16% through the first eight months of this year relative to the same period in 2021. Higher prices are creating the increase, with aggregate export volume down 3%. In reality, some of the export volume growth has been constrained this past year due to limited U.S. crop and livestock supplies, not diminished export growth due to higher prices.

China remains the number one foreign customer for U.S. agriculture accounting for 16% of total U.S. exports, followed by Canada (15%), Mexico (15%), Japan (8%), and South Korea (5%). Taiwan, which recently sent a recent trade delegation to Kentucky to purchase grains, is the United States' sixth largest market.

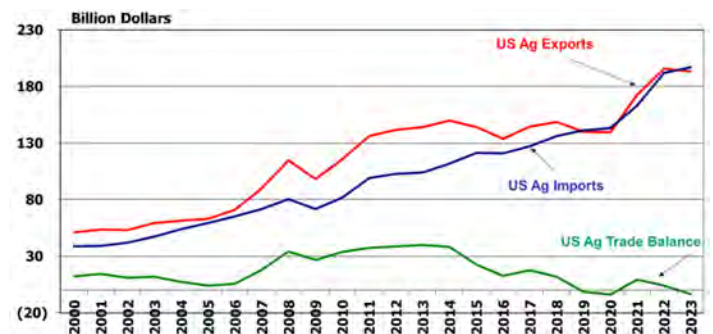
Leading the list of the largest U.S. export gains for ag products important to Kentucky so far in 2022 are soybeans (+53%), dairy (+26%), beef (+25%), poultry (+18%), and corn (+5%). U.S. distilled spirits exports are 22% higher while forestry products are up 13%, both rebounding from dismal 2021 export levels. Pork exports are down 13%, following record-setting years in 2020 and 2021. Tobacco exports continue to plummet.

While overall U.S. ag exports have been increasing in recent years, the value of U.S. ag imports have been growing at a faster pace. The most recent Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade (ERS/USDA) notes that after recording significant trade surpluses over the past five decades, U.S. ag has experienced trade deficits in FY 2019 and FY 2020. In fact, the U.S. has recorded ag trade deficits with four of its top ag export markets, Canada, Mexico, and the EU -- averaging \$31 billion over the past 5 years.

Looking forward, anticipated increases in the value of the U.S. dollar and a slowing global economy will likely constrain future U.S. ag exports if global crop supplies rebound in 2023.

Another major factor complicating the outlook is how the ongoing war in Ukraine will impact Ukrainian and Russian crop exports and availability of important ag inputs such as fertilizer and energy. USDA is projecting that U.S. ag exports will decline in the upcoming fiscal year (October – September) while imports will continue to grow, leading to another ag trade deficit projected in FY 2023.

Figure 1: U.S. Ag Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance Fiscal Year (October - September)



Source: ERS/USDA

Figure 2: U.S. Corn Weekly Exports, as of October 20, 2022

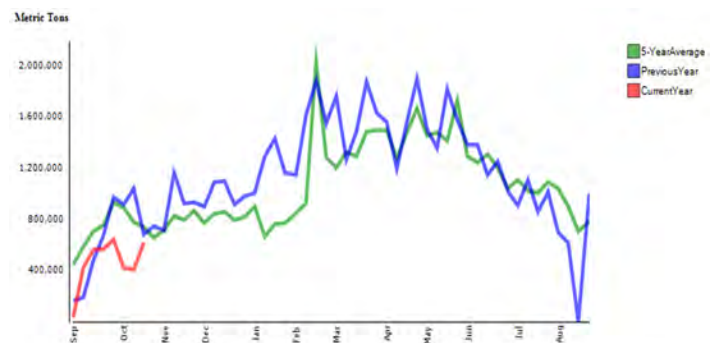
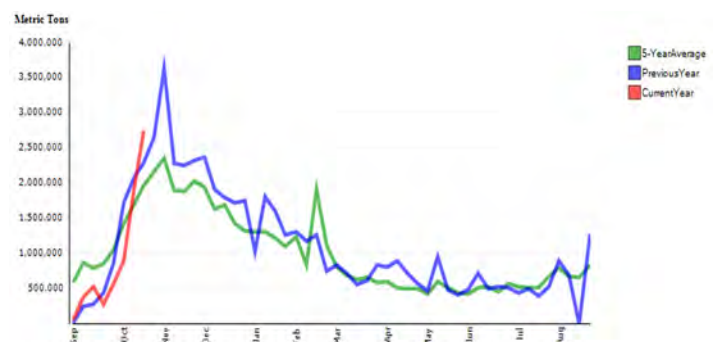


Figure 3: U.S. Soybean Weekly Exports, as of October 20, 2022



Source: USDA/FAS/Export Sales Reporting 10/27/22

Sometimes we just don't know

Source: UK Forage News

There seems to be a lot of questions coming in recently that we just don't have exact answers to. While extension specialists accept that 'I don't know' may be the most appropriate answer we still want to eventually provide a better answer.

I guess one of the benefits that come with age is to know there really is no perfect answer to certain questions. Here are a few I have been getting lately.

"My pasture has a _____ (little, some, a lot) of johnsongrass and we got a light frost. It is tall and kind of dried up, and I really don't think they will eat a lot of it. We are expecting a harder freeze in a day or two. Do you think it is safe to leave the cows out there?"

I have exaggerated this question some, but not much. I am happy that producers recognize that frosted johnsongrass will produce cyanide (prussic acid) and animals that consume a lot of it can be killed. What makes this question so difficult is that we really don't know how much of what stage of johnsongrass leaf will cause a fatality. We do know that young and very tender growth is very toxic, but how much of that do they need to eat to be fatal. Another unknown is how fast prussic acid is released when plants are frosted.

So how do I answer this? First, I say that I don't think anyone can give them a definitive answer. Second, I say it is mainly about the amount of risk they are willing to accept. Usually, I explain that if I was their farm manager, then grazing frosted johnsongrass before it's all the way dried up is just too much risk.

"I planted some _____ (pick your grass) in mid-September and I have not had a rain on it. Do you think I am ok still?" This one is tough, because I really WANT to be able to tell them that everything will be alright. I have to say that no one knows. In 2019, I was advising a farm that was seeding over 200 acres of orchardgrass, a good bit of it on a prepared seedbed. They had a good seedbed and seeded on time (late August). Then we had a month of very hot and dry conditions before rain came. The orchardgrass did come up, but stayed small all winter. Even though I sure wanted it to survive, an extreme winter would have hurt it pretty bad. Thankfully, the winter was mild and the orchardgrass survived.

My point here is that for seedings made in dry conditions, success is mostly determined by the weather. We will just have to wait and see. I hate giving that answer but that's the truth.

~ Jimmy Henning Farmers Pride

Winter Considerations for Cattle

- Review winter feeding plan.
- Ensure that winter feeding area is at least 100 to 150-ft away from streams, wells, sink holes, etc.
- Inspect water systems in preparation for winter months. Protect from freezing.
- Ensure safe dependable water sources throughout the winter period.
- Limit access to streams/ponds during winter feeding period.



Retirement 2022

Source: Tarrah Hardin, Area Extension Specialist
Economic and Policy Update (22):10, Department of Agricultural Economics,
University of Kentucky, October 30th, 2022.

Currently, it is a very stressful time to be farming because of conditions that cannot be controlled. With high input and equipment prices, some producers are thinking of exiting in the next few years. In order to do this, they are starting to plan now so they can manage tax liability and protect any equity they have built within their business. When thinking about retirement or exiting, producers need to consider several factors.

Time – What is the time frame for retirement? How old are the producers? How quickly does the producer want to make this happen? These are just a few questions that need to be addressed in order to start properly planning for retirement/exiting. To help minimize tax liability, the plan likely will be to sell assets over a couple of years. Thinking ahead will benefit not only the producer but all the consultants working with the producer to get this done.

Equipment – Most farming operations have several pieces of equipment to dispose of. To help estimate the tax liability for selling equipment, an updated itemized depreciation schedule is needed. After the depreciation schedule has been updated then go item by item as to what the expected sale price would be. Once expected sale prices are known, the producer can determine how they would like to sell the items and when. There are a couple of ways to go about this – one could be to sell all pieces outright and take on the liability all at once. The other option is to enter into a lease-to-own agreement with someone. The second option would allow the producer to spread out income over many years rather than having to claim the sale all in one year. The producer can even do a mixture of the two options in order to help with the liability. Regardless of how the equipment is disposed of, documentation (a signed contract) is needed for all agreements.

Land – The main question with land is, will the land generate income once the farming operation has stopped? If the land is going to be rented, one way to help defer income in the year of retirement is to defer the rental income until after the first of the year. Similar to equipment, land can be sold on contract to help with any capital gain taxes. Although any gains in land improvements will be realized in year one. There are several options when it comes to managing land once the farming operation has stopped, to best explore those options would be to talk to an accountant and a lawyer that handles succession planning.

When it comes to retiring, having a plan to navigate all the possible issues that might come up should be number one on the producer's to do list. Rushing through things could bring on unexpected tax liabilities as well as issues down the road. Having specialized consultants to help with this process will decrease some of those unexpected issues. If you have any questions about retiring from farming, please reach out to your local Kentucky Farm Business Analysis Specialist.



Weekly Kentucky Cattle and Grain Summary

USDA Livestock, Poultry and Grain Market News

Frankfort, KY

Monday, November 14, 2022

For Week Ending:

Saturday, November 12, 2022

Receipts: 24,387

Last Week: 21,177

Last Year: 27,644

Compared to last week, feeder steers and heifers sold unevenly steady. Prices ranged mostly from 4.00 lower to 4.00 higher with moderate to good demand. There were exceptions to 10.00 higher with very good demand. Yearling cattle sold mostly steady to 4.00 higher with very good demand. Buyers showed best interest in long weaned and preconditioned cattle. Slaughter cows and bulls were unevenly steady with moderate to good demand.

[View Full Summary](#)

STATE AVERAGES

	<u>This Week</u>	<u>Prior Week</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
Steers (M&L 1-2)			
350-400 lbs	190.71	179.11	163.74
400-450 lbs	181.67	184.39	161.28
450-500 lbs	177.48	175.99	156.40
500-550 lbs	172.09	173.76	147.64
550-600 lbs	167.57	167.32	143.49
600-650 lbs	159.17	161.22	139.90
650-700 lbs	156.82	157.33	138.53
700-750 lbs	152.38	152.01	136.28
750-800 lbs	152.26	152.40	134.06
800-850 lbs	164.43	166.11	137.46
850-900 lbs	160.40	164.03	140.47
Heifers (M&L 1-2)			
300-350 lbs	149.85	153.36	133.20
350-400 lbs	152.28	148.91	133.39
400-450 lbs	149.66	151.53	130.43
450-500 lbs	149.82	150.26	131.62
500-550 lbs	146.16	145.44	128.36
550-600 lbs	142.81	142.24	126.84
600-650 lbs	139.18	137.69	124.09
650-700 lbs	138.43	140.59	122.94
700-750 lbs	129.17	135.32	119.11
750-800 lbs	131.38	135.21	114.76

WEEKLY COW SUMMARY

	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Slaughter Cows			
Breakers	57.00-76.00	62.50-90.00	52.00-67.50
Boners	50.00-74.00	62.50-94.00	42.00-64.50
Lean	45.00-69.00	60.00-75.00	32.00-64.00
Slaughter Bulls			
Yield Grade 1&2	88.00-108.00	90.00-119.00	72.00-94.00

October 27, 2022

Bowling Green, KY

SLAUGHTER GOATS: 216

Kids-Selection 1 56 lbs 305.00; 78 lbs 270.00; 83 lbs 280.00.

Selection 1-2 64 lbs 280.00; 79 lbs 280.00; 85 lbs 285.00; 97 lbs 265.00.

SLAUGHTER SHEEP: 427

Woolled-Choice & Prime 1-2: 50-53 lbs 260.00-290.00; 77 lbs 232.50.

Hair Breeds-Choice & Prime 1-2 57 lbs 290.00-295.00; 71-75 lbs 220.00-230.00;

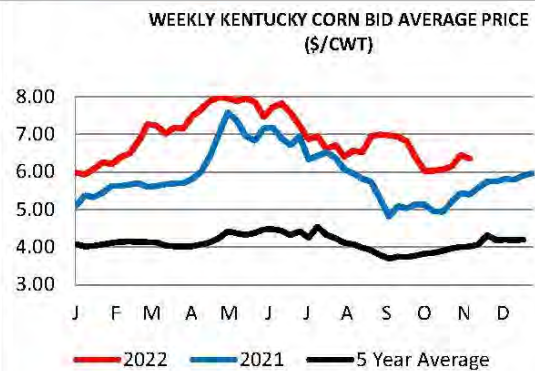
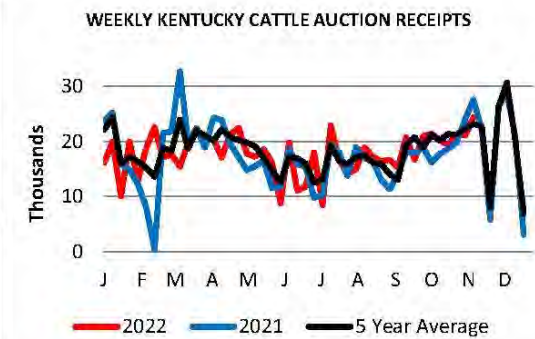
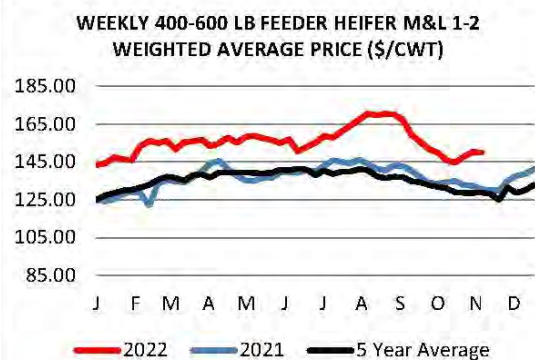
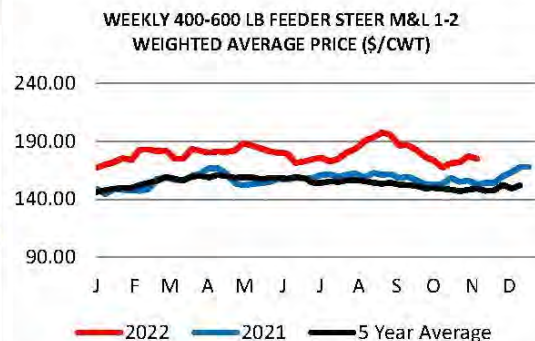
85-89 lbs 175.00-207.50; 115-118 lbs 127.50-140.00. **Choice 2** 50-56 lbs 270.00;

66 lbs 245.00; 87 lbs 175.00.

[View Full Report](#)

[View Latest Grain Report](#)

GRAINS	<u>This Week</u>	<u>Prior Week</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
Corn	5.03-6.96	5.31-7.13	5.20-5.72
Soybeans	12.71-14.85	12.19-14.67	11.14-12.44
Red Winter Wheat	7.51-8.49	7.74-8.90	7.53-8.02



USDA-KY Livestock, Poultry & Grain Market News
 Frankfort, KY
 Levi Geyer, OIC 502-782-4139
 Email: Levi.Geyer@usda.gov
[USDA Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News](#)



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