October issue of the Owen County Agriculture & Natural Resource Newsletter



Thank you Owen County Farmers- October 12th will be National Farmers Day. In my opinion, that should be a national holiday. Unfortunately, I don't think the livestock will give you the day off. Farming requires special skills and a lot of knowledge and determination. Thank you for what you do each day.

The past few days have felt like we went straight from summer to winter. Fall is defiantly here. Try to get away with the family and enjoy Kentucky's beautiful fall canopy!

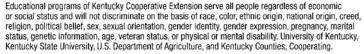
FEED PRICE IMPLICATIONS FOR FALL

By: Kenny Burdine

As we move into fall, we have a pretty good feel for the size of the 2022 corn crop. Acreage is down significantly from last year and yield projections were reduced by almost 3 bushels this month to 172.5 per acre. After spending some time below \$6 per bushel this summer, CME© December corn futures are in the upper \$6 per bushel range. Barring a major shock on the demand side, feed prices are going to be a challenge for cattle operations this winter. So, I wanted to briefly talk through some implications of high feed prices on feeder cattle marketing and management.

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Perhaps the most important thing to remember is that cost of gain and value of gain are correlated. Feedlots prefer to place heavier feeder cattle when feed prices are

high, so the price discount on higher weights gets smaller. This narrowing of price slides increases the value of additional pounds when feeder cattle are sold. I hear a lot more discussion of feed prices than value of gain when producers discuss cattle feeding programs. In truth, opportunities can still exist in high feed price markets depending on cattle price dynamics. So, producers need to push the pencil on post-weaning feeding programs to determine if opportunities exist this fall and winter. Generally speaking, there is more feed flexibility for growing programs than finishing programs. Producers may find that opportunities to grow feeders still exist, especially if they can efficiently make use of alternative feeds.



Along those same lines, producers need to make sure they distinguish between cost of feed and cost of gain. Cost per ton of feed really does not tell me much unless I know something about that feed's (or ration's) ability to put weight on cattle. There are lots of ways to lower feed cost per ton, but I must make certain that I am not losing more value of gain than I am saving in cost per ton. This is why I tend to lean towards cost of gain when comparing programs and prefer to run multiple programs through a full backgrounding budget to compare expected profit.

Finally, there are also implications for fall grazing. A quick glance at the drought monitor reveals how much variation exists across the country. But, if you are in an area that has had good moisture conditions and is getting solid pasture growth, make certain to utilize that to the extent possible. While grazing costs have increased recently as well, they have certainly not increased as much as purchased feed. So, fall pasture is likely the most attractive feed that can utilize to add pounds. The current market also increases incentives to incorporate rotational grazing or strip grazing to increase the utilization of those forages.





ARE FAMILY BUSINESS MEETINGS NECESSARY?

NOT EVERYONE APPRECIATES HAVING TO MEET WITH PEOPLE THEY SEE EVERY DAY.

THE PROBLEM:

I hate family business meetings. One person takes over while others sit in silence because they know what they say doesn't matter. Others agree to an action but never follow through. Basically it's a waste of time. So, I'm wondering, why do we have to meet? We see each other every day. - Submitted by email from A.R.



THE SOLUTION:

You've just described a common complaint about family business meetings. Yet, when goodwill, productivity, profitability, and peace of mind are needed, nothing beats communication through intentional meetings. Meetings are held for distinct purposes.

Here are three types of necessary meetings to address labor, management/leadership, and ownership concerns:

1. Morning Huddle

This happens in a very short time frame. All members of the active team check in, either in person or electronically (set a recurring Zoom link with access via phone). The busier you are, the more this meeting is needed.

It's often held first thing in the morning with the intent to review daily tasks, expectations, and priorities. A manager of the day's work is the quarterback, making sure all contribute.

Typical agenda: what are we doing today; who's doing what; where will you be; do you need others to work with you; do you have the resources (equipment, supplies, etc.) needed; thank you; let's get to work.

2. Monthly Management Meeting

The purpose is to add productivity and profitability, explore options, solve problems, and foster goodwill among the team. Key players who affect the management/leadership of the business attend. It may include others by invitation such as employees, specialized advisers, etc.

Dedicate a time each month; for example, 10 a.m. on the first Thursday. Flexibility is needed at peak times. Keep meetings under an hour, and call

a special meeting when a focused discussion or action is needed.

Set an agenda before the meeting. To do this, post a laminated sheet in an easily accessible spot that lists your business areas. Allow space to write the topics/needs to be discussed. Nothing listed? Don't meet. When you do meet, you can discuss only the items listed on the agenda. If other topics come up, put them in the "parking lot" for the next meeting.



Rotate who leads each meeting, and listen to learn. Those closest to the work (task) know what is needed and have ideas for solutions. Assign action and accountability feedback.

3. Owner Meeting

This category includes all required meetings of your structure (corporation, LLC, partnership, etc.). Your structure documents will include the requirements, such as who is invited, how all are to be notified, and items that must be on the agenda.

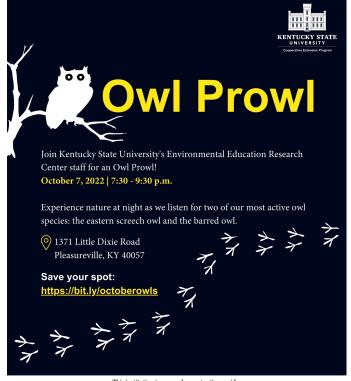
The meeting may be an annual general meeting, a board of directors meeting, or a special topic meeting that requires owner direction and decision. These meetings need to be long enough to stay in compliance; complete the requirements; keep current on the vision; identify key players; and review documents, finances, and the transition plan. This list is just the basics, but I've learned to reframe the mind-set of why we gather from "we have to meet" to "we save time because we meet."

Meetings set the tone for all to be on the same page — working toward the same goals and reaffirming goodwill among team members.

Brown, J. (2022, March 15). *Managing family conflict on the farm*. Successful Farming. Retrieved from https://www.agriculture.com/farm-management/business-planning/managing-family-conflict-on-the-farm







This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities will be provided free of charge upon request. Language access services for limited English proficient individuals will be provided free of charge upon request. Please contact
Kaitlynn Gootee at kaitlynn.gootee@kysu.edu by October 5, 2022.

Follow us on social media @kysuag



Integrated Pest Management Field Day

October 13, 2022

11 am - 2 pm (Eastern Time)

In-Person at the University of Kentucky Horticulture Research Farm

&

Live Stream Via Zoom

Join University of Kentucky Extension Vegetable Specialists at the UKY Horticulture Research Farm (South Farm) for a field day. Learn about ongoing research and how the information gained from these projects can be applied to your operation. Can't attend in-person? Sessions also will be broadcast live from the research farm via Zoom.

Register at: https://uky.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bgbzgTdqjoLGEho

Directions for in-person participation or Zoom link for virtual option will be provided once registration is complete

Beef Bash 2022

Recovering and Rebuilding from a natural disaster

Date: Thursday October 20th,

2022

Time: Registration 8:30 AM CT Program starts at 9 AM CT

Location: The beef unit at the University of Kentucky Research and Education Center.

348 University Dr Princeton, KY 42445 *Signs will be posted to the beef unit



Commercial exhibitors

Educational exhibits and demonstrations

University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture Food & Environment personnel and administrators

> No cost to attend Lunch available to purchase



MANAGING NUTRITION AND STRESS IN NEWLY WEAVED

Fall is a busy time in the cattle business. For the rancher and cow-calf producer, it is the time to reap the fruits of our labor. In the feed yard, a slower summer of empty pens and feeding big yearlings is interrupted by the sounds of bawling calves. The chaos of this time of the year leads to stress on both people and animals, typically leading to sickness.

During the 1990s, the Texas A&M Ranch to Rail study documented the actual costs of cattle sickness in the beef industry. Calves that were treated for bovine respiratory disease (BRD) after weaning had lower quality grade, significantly greater death loss and medicine cost. The sum of additional costs and loss in performance in calves that were treated resulted in S93.20 lower net revenue per animal (that's equivalent to S165.74 in 2022, after adjusting for inflation). The practices outlined below are methods to help producers capture that value.

Managing stressors

The stressors cattle will encounter from weaning to slaughter are almost always unavoidable: weaning, change in diet, new environment, processing, transport, market, commingling and castration. Too often many or all these stressors happen at the same time. Weaning calves is one stressor. Introducing calves to a total mixed ration (TMR) is a separate stressor. The more these stressors can be introduced at different times, the better the results will be.

A few ways to spread out stressful events:

- 1 Administer both initial and booster vaccinations to calves before weaning rakes place.
- 2. Perform castration as early as possible
- 3. Before weaning, introduce calves to a TMR and eating out of a bunk

It is not always possible to spread out stressful events. However, every year gives us an opportunity to improve and try something new, even if it's not "the way we've always done it."

Starting calves on feed

Rumen function is very important as

calves transition from pasture to consuming a TMR. However, rations for smaller calves (300 to 450 pounds) should provide not only roughage that is familiar, but more importantly, a diet with adequate minerals, protein and energy. A few things to consider:

- 1 Small calves Calves smaller than 400 pounds often require high-quality proteins, such as soybean meal, until proper feed intake and rumen function is established.
- 2 Energy and protein density- For energy consumption, feeds that are high in energy but low in starch allow low-intake calves to get the necessary calories with less effort. Adequate roughage in combination with feeds such as soybean hulls, corn gluten feed, distillers grains and hominy create diets with lower acidosis risks than corn. Adequate protein and energy are also needed for immune system function.
- 3 Limit feeding-Utilization of byproduct feeds results in diets with higher energy densities that can be fed at a lower intakes (2% to 2.5% of the bodyweight on a dry matter basis) as opposed to highroughage rations (3% to 3.5% of bodyweight on a dry matter basis). With proper attention to bunk space and ration formulation, higher energy density improves feed efficiency and decreases cost of gain in backgrounding calves.
- 4 Getting the calves bunk broke Eating out of a bunk can be a foreign concept for a grazing animal. The sight, smell and sound of a feed truck or tractor will condition calves to associate feeding equipment with food. Giving long-stem hay in the bunk the first few days will give them an opportunity to see something familiar. After the first day, the new ration should be spread on top of the hay. This forces calves to eat through the new ration to get the hay they are familiar with. Once calves are acclimated to eating out of a bunk, the feeding protocol should be adjusted to account for history of the calves and production goals of the cattle.
- 5 Avoid "Band-Aid" fixes -Roughage is essential to rumen function, but relying too heavily on bunk hay can create deficiencies in minerals. Pressed or



cooked molasses mineral tubs in combination with free-choice hay in the pen can be used as calves acclimate to eating out of a bunk. This strategy can work, but it should be a temporary option for calves that have difficulty learning the feed bunk. If calves continue to have access to mineral tubs and free-choice hay, however, this strategy can act as a Band-Aid. Getting cattle to eat highquality feed from a TMR is the proper solution to the problem. The most costeffective option is to train calves to eat a TMR as quickly as possible. There is also no way to know which calves are eating from the tub and which are not. Some new mineral and vitamin drenches have come on the market. These supply three to five days of mineral directly into the rumen and are given during initial processing. These are another option to maintain mineral status of the calf during bunk acclimation.

Preparation and planning

Record prices for calves have been seen across the U.S. during 2022. High-calves drive greater return on investment for feed products, time and labor that improve starter calf health and performance. Many products and management practices have been developed to give every calf a chance to perform. Logistical challenges and unforeseen circumstances in day-to-day feedlot work are often what prevent the best management practices from being implemented. Take the time to prepare neccary protocols and train team members to make this the best year yet.

Brown, J. (2022, March 15). Managing family conflict on the farm. Successful Farming. Retrieved from https://www.agriculture.com/farmmanagement/business-planning managingfamily-conflict-on-the-farm

The health of honey bee colonies in Kentucky

It is estimated that the honey bee's annual contribution to the United States economy is <u>at least \$15</u> <u>billion</u>. Beyond the profitable products and byproducts harvested directly from honey bee colonies such as honey, wax, propolis, and royal jelly, more than 90 different crops—about one-third of total crop production in the U.S.—are dependent upon these prolific pollinators for their survival and prosperity.

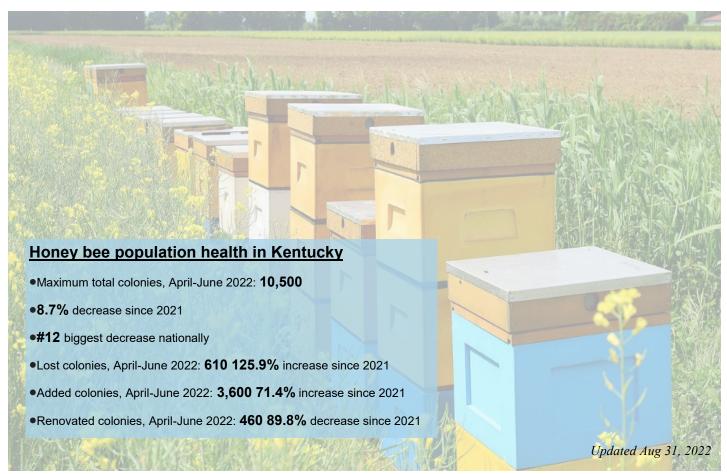
A <u>world without bees</u> would be bleak; there would be less food for human consumption, less variety among the fruits, vegetables, and nuts that remain, and the impacts of their absence would ripple throughout the food web.

Between 2020 and 2021, beekeepers <u>lost about 45%</u> of their managed honey bee colonies. The expected or acceptable rate of colony turnover due to natural environmental factors such as winter weather is 20%.

<u>The Stacker website</u> compiled statistics on honey bee populations in Kentucky using the most recent annual data from the <u>U.S. Department of Agriculture</u>. So far in 2022, colonies are <u>down by</u> <u>22%</u> according to the most recent data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Beekeepers, researchers, and scientists take great care to mitigate managed colony loss by moving honey bees seasonally, feeding them sugar water when flowers are not in bloom to prevent die-off, renovating or re-queening colonies when a queen bee dies, and expanding existing colonies to keep them healthy and productive. Still, there is little improvement year-over-year, according to colony data.

The dystopian world without bees is not imminent, but the battle for their protection and prosperity is an uphill one.



HOW TO PICK THE PERFECT PUMPKIN

Pumpkins and other fall items make autumn one of the most fun seasons for decorating. The centerpiece of autumn décor is the popular pumpkin.

Picking the right pumpkin in many ways is a personal preference as beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Round, squatty, oblong, with or without scratches — they all have their own character.

How to pick a pumpkin: What to look for

When choosing a pumpkin, look closely at the flesh of the orb. Avoid any pumpkins that have cracks or splits. Gently squeeze or press your fingers into the fruit. Pay close attention to the blossom end, or bottom, and around the stem. A fresh pumpkin should be solid to the touch. Avoid ones that have soft spots or sunken areas, as decay has already set in. Selecting good quality produce will ensure that your autumn display will be long lasting. High quality pumpkins have a firm, hard rind and are generally rich orange in color. Color is not always the best indicator of maturity, as pumpkins now come in varying shades from bright orange to light orange to almost white.

Test for the maturity of a pumpkin by gently pressing your fingernail into the rind. A mature pumpkin will resist scratching. If the surface is easily penetrated, the pumpkin was picked too early and will end up rotting. Immature pumpkins do not have a long life once picked. Also check for firm, bright green stems as this indicates freshness. A dry, shriveled stem usually means the pumpkin has been picked and stored for a long period of time thus reducing its ability to remain fresh throughout the entire fall decorating season.

Carry your pumpkin in your arms, not by the stem

Holding or carrying a pumpkin should be done with care. Avoid the temptation to carry the pumpkin by the stem. The stem is not a built-in handle. Once the stem breaks off, pumpkin decay is not far behind. The stem's connection to the pumpkin is not strong enough to support the weight of the fruit. Although more awkward, grasp your hands or arms around the orange globe and carry it from the bottom.

Match the pumpkin to its purpose

Pick the right pumpkin for the job. Of course perfect can mean a lot of things. Sometimes we are drawn to flat, tall, or squatty — just about any shape to get us into the fall festive mood. But if you plan on carving a jack-o-lantern, select a large, uniform shaped pumpkin as this will maximize your creativity. If pumpkin pie or a squash dish is the fruits destiny, then choose small, heavy fruits (sometimes marketed as pie pumpkins or winter squash because they contain more pulp than the larger varieties.

How to make your pumpkin last longer

Pumpkins store best under cooler conditions. Either in the home or outdoors, they will keep for several months. Hard freezes late in the season will damage outdoor pumpkins causing them to turn to mush. Some recommend wiping the fruit off with a solution of bleach water to reduce rot and decay. This is normally not necessary but can be done. Picking pumpkins is a great family activity and a fun way to celebrate the season.

Cover Crops for Kentucky Gardens

If you feel like the time has come to put the garden to bed for the season, why not plant a cover crop? Cover crops can add organic matter to the soil, reduce soil erosion, weed suppression, and help to maintain the integrity of the soil.

There are several types of green manures to choose from. They can be broken down into two categories: legume and grass. Grasses tend to be more easily established than legumes. However, legumes, such as clover and vetch, can actually add nitrogen to the soil. Below are some of the best cover crops for Kentucky gardens.

Planting a cover crop is as easy as getting your garden ready for any other plant. As soon as you get room in your garden, remove the plant debris. This will help cut down on disease in the garden next year. Rake the area smooth. Broadcast the seed according to the rates on the seed bag. Lightly rake again and water the area with your hose or sprinkler with a light mist.

In spring, till or plow the cover crop under. You should do this at least three weeks before planting in order to allow time for the organic matter to decompose. If the cover crop has gotten too tall to turn under easily, mow first. Do not allow your cover to go to seed! This will only lead to weed problems.

Cover Crop	Time of Seeding	Grass or Legume	Pros	Cons	Seeding Rate per 1000 sq ft
Rye	Sept Nov.	Grass	Excellent cover, ear- ly spring growth	If not killed early enough in spring can lead to too much top growth	3-4 lbs
Wheat	Sept Oct.	Grass	Easy to manage	Not as hardy as rye	3 lbs
Annual Ryegrass	Aug Sept.	Grass	Produces good thick growth in fall	May die in cold weather	1 lb
Hairy Vetch	Aug Sept.	Legume	Easy to establish and winter hardy	May volunteer where it is not wanted	1 lb



Kentucky Women in Agriculture Present



2022 Annual Conference

October 10-12 Owensboro Convention Center Owensboro, Kentucky 42301

Visit <u>https://www.kywomeninag.com/annual-conference</u>
for more information







Events are free & open to the public.

Meets on Zoom the 2nd & 4th Tuesday of each month from 9:00-10:15 a.m. EST

SEPT 27 | How to Become a Job Whisperer: Effective Strategies to Engage Employers

Presented by Kimberly Wickert, MRC, CRC, RETAIN KY Director, Organizational Partnerships, Human Development Institute, UK

OCT 11 | Job Search Tips & Strategies from a Panel of Regional Recruiters and HR Professionals

OCT 25 | Strategies for Answering the 10 Most Common Interview Questions

Presented by Sarah Madison, MSHR, Talent Development Consultant, Coastal Cloud

NOV 8 | LinkedIn Networking Tips: Making Meaningful Professional Connections to Grow Your Network

Presented by Ramla Osman, External Partnerships Associate, Lewis Honors College, UK

NOV 22 | Salary Negotiation Strategy

Presented by Amanda Schagane, MSEd, CCC, CCSCC, CCTC, Associate Director, Alumni Career Services, UK

DEC 13 | Be Strategic When Choosing Your Professional References

Presented by Caroline Francis, Ed.S., CCC, BCC, CCSP, CPRC, Director of Alumni Career Services, UK

More details and registration at: http://fayette.ca.uky.edu/content/job-club

JOB CLUB is a collaboration between Fayette County Cooperative Extension Service, the University of Kentucky (UK) Alumni Association and UK Human Resources STEPS Temporary Employment.

Twice-Baked Acorn Squash

- 2 medium acorn squash (1 - 1 1/2 pounds)
- · Nonstick cooking spray
- 2 cups fresh spinach, chopped
- 4 strips turkey bacon, cooked and crumbled
- 1/2 cup grated parmesan cheese
- · 1 thinly sliced green onion
- · 1 tablespoon olive oil
- · 2 teaspoons garlic powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- · 1/4 teaspoon black pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg

Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Cut squash in half; discard seeds. Place squash flesh side down on a baking sheet coated with nonstick cooking spray. Bake for 50 to 55 minutes or until tender. Carefully scoop out squash, leaving a 1/4-inch-thick shell. In a large bowl, combine the squash pulp with the remaining ingredients. Spoon into shells. Bake at 350 degrees F for 25 to 30 minutes or until heated through and top is golden brown. Store leftovers in the refrigerator within two hours.

Yield: 4 servings. Serving size: 1/2 of an acorn squash.

Nutrition Analysis: 210 calories, 9g totalfat, 3g saturated fat, 25mg cholesterol, 710mg sodium, 27g total carbohydrate, 4g fiber, lg total sugars, Og added sugars, 9g protein, 0% DV vitamin D, 15% DVcalcium, 15% DViron, 20% DV potassium.

Kentucky Winter Squash

SEASON: August through October

NUTRITION FACTS: Winter squash, which includes acorn squash, butternut squash, pumpkin, and other varieties, is high in vitamins A and Candis a good source of potassium and vitamins B6, K, and folate.

SELECTION: Winter squash should be heavy for its size with a hard, tough rind that is free of blemishes or soft spots.

STORAGE: Store it in a cool, dry place, and use it within 1 month. Once sliced, wrap dry pieces in plastic wrap and refrigerate for up to 5 days.

PREPARATION:

To steam: Wash, peel, and remove seeds. Cut squash into 2-inch cubes or quarter, leaving rind on (it will remove easily after cooking). Bring 1 inch of water to a boil in a saucepan and place squash on a rack or basket in the

pan. Do not immerse it in water. Cover the pan tightly and steam the squash 30 to 40 minutes or until tender.

To microwave:

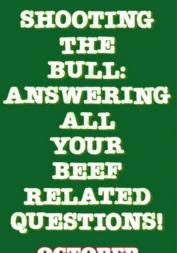
Wash squash and cut it lengthwise. Place it in a baking dish and cover the dish with plastic wrap. Microwave until tender, using these guidelines:

- Acorn squash:
 1/2 squash, 5 to 8 minutes;
 1 squash, 8 1/2 to 11 1/2 minutes.
- Butternut squash:
 2 pieces, 3 to 4 1/2 minutes.
- Hubbard squash: (1/2-pound pieces) 2 pieces, 4 to 6 1/2 minutes.

To bake.

Wash squash and cut lengthwise.
Smaller squash can be cut in half; larger squash should be cut into portions.
Remove seeds and place squash in a baking dish. Bake at 400 degrees F for 1 hour or until tender.





TO REGISTER EMAIL: DBULLOCK@UKY.EDU



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



SAMPLE TO FEED BUNK: WINTER FEEDING CONSIDERATIONS FOR CATTI TO REGISTER EMAIL: dbullock@uky.edu

OCTips



OWEN COUNTY

Oct. 27nd 6:30pm

at Eden Shale Farm (Private Farm Tour For **Cattlemen Members**)

For reminders text @dhcde2d to 81010

HELP FIGHT CRIME & DRUGS.





Send anonymous tips to local law enforcement.







THE VOTER REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS 4 P.M., OCT. 11! VOTE

2022 Kentucky Grazing Conference

Profitable Grazing Systems from the Soil Up

Western Kentucky - October 26th

Grayson County Extension Office, Leitchfield

Eastern Kentucky - October 27th

Clark County Extension Office, Winchester

- 7:30 Registration
- 8:30 My soil is alive! Ray Archuleta
- 9:30 Right-sizing your cows for profit Les Anderson
- 10:30 Don't let grazing myths impact your profitability Greg Halich
- 11:15 Hay Feeding Strategies to Build Fertility in Grazing Systems Nick Roy & Fred Thomas
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:15 Producer Speaker / Forage Spokesperson Contest
- 2:15 The role of extended grazing in profitable ruminant livestock operations Jim Gerrish

3:15 Closing

Forage and Grassland

Tickets: \$35 Advance / \$50 Onsite / \$15 Students Leitchfield: https://2022GrazingLeitchfield.eventbrite.com Winchester: https://2022GrazingWinchester.eventbrite.com



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

HOSTED BY THE DISTRICT I UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICE:

10/25 | 11/1 | 11/8 | 11/15

6:00PM

SCHEDULE

- 10/25: THE BIG 3: N-P-K
- 11/1: ROLE OF MICRONUTRIENTS & CEC
- 11/8: LIME & pH
- 11/15: SPREADING YOUR FERTILIZER \$\$



USE THE QR CODE BELOW



OR CALL YOUR LOCAL EXTENSION OFFICE AT: 502/484/5703

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: 10/24/22



2022 KY ANNUAL RODUCER CONFERENCE

10-22-22

\$30 per person; \$50 per couple Kids 12 & under Free **ONLINE CONFERENCE - \$15**

KSU Research Farm 1525 Mills Lane Frankfort, KY 40601

REGISTRATION SIGN-UPS END OCTOBER 17th, 2022 Renew Association Membership with Registration



Keynote Speaker Greg Brann,

GRAZING SPECIALIST

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- Market Update
- Best Management Practices for Co-Grazing -Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- Forage Options for Rotational Grazing -Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- How to Use a Diagnostic Lab
- Minerals for Small Ruminants
- KGPA and KSWPA Association Annual Meetings

Registration 8:00 a.m. (EST) • Program starts at 9:00a.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION & REGISTRATION VISIT

www.kysheepandgoat.org/annual-producer-conference

FOR SPONSORSHIP INFORMATION

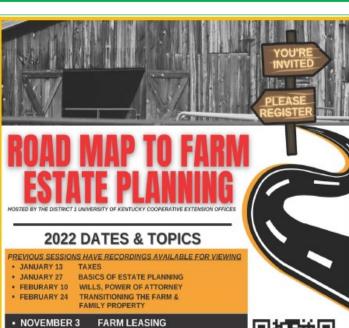
w.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/ky-annual-producer-sponsor







DOOR PRIZES & NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES



- NOVEMBER 3
- NOVEMBER 17 **TRUSTS** DECEMBER 1
- LIFE INSURANCE & FUNERAL **EXPENSES**
- DECEMBER 15 **END OF LIFE CARE**



Each session begins at 6:00PM



University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment Cooperative Extension Service To register scan the OR code above OR call:

502/484/5703



"Today's Challenges, Tomorrow's Opportunities"

Kentucky Beef Conference

October 17, 2022



Fayette County Extension Office 1140 Harry Sykes Way Lexington, Kentucky 40504

5:30-6:30

Registration, visit sponsors, meal \$10 registration fee RSVP by October 10th to Fayette County Extension Office 859.257.5582

Zoom Webinar –FREERegistration Link:

https://forms.gle/ JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9

Once registration is complete, you will be emailed the zoom link.

6:30—Welcome & Sponsor Recognition

Beau Neal, Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Agent

Extension Remarks

Dr. Laura Stephenson, UK Extension Director

Beef Outlook & Marketing Strategies

Patrick Linnell, Cattle-FAX Analyst

7:15—Asian Longhorned Tick Concerns

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Ruminant Extension Veterinarian

7:45-Feeding Drought Stressed Forages

Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, UK Beef Nutrition Extension Specialist

8:05—Breeding Stock Investment in Expanding Beef Market

Dr. Kenny Burdine, UK Beef Economic Extension Specialist

8:30—Adjourn

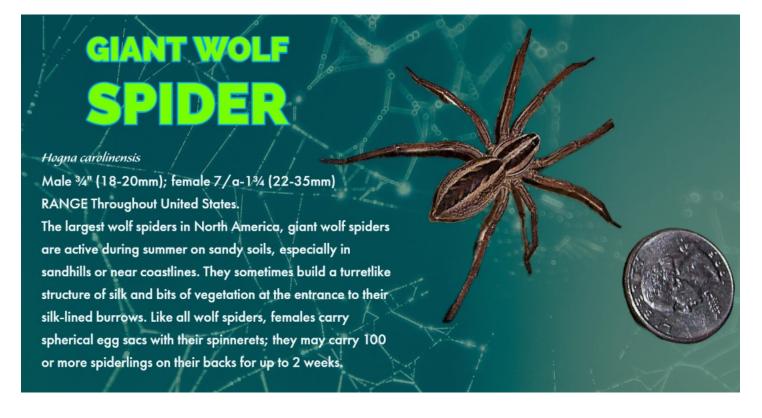
Cooperative Extension Service Agriculture and Natural Resources Family and Consumer Sciences 4-H Youth Development Community and Economic Development Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of race, color, age, sex, religion, disability, or national origin. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.













October 5: Mushrooms, When Disaster Strikes, Water in Kentucky

October 12: Why City Trees are Important, Tree Week, KY Maple School

October 19: Forest Products Week, Carbon Storage, Spotted Lanternfly

October 26: Leeches, Creepy Things From the Forest

For "From the Woods" zoom link email: rdwill5@uky.edu









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.





Arms II Thighs 7 111 egs

 α Neck

Almanac Signs

(8) KSU Research Farm 1525 Mills Lane 2022 KY Annual Saturday Monterey Fair 10 AM-11 PM 10 AM Eden Shale Bowels 🎹 Reins 🗘 Secrets 🎹, Head & Face 🌱 Conference FALL TOUR Producer Frankfort, KY Farm Breast 99 Heart of Knees 1, Feet 💥 29 α * H Owenton Stockyards~ 5:30-6:30 PM Owl Prowl- KSU Farm Pleasureville 7:30pm Fall Cattle Market Update ps. Favorable days for planting Friday Farmer Fundamentals: Friday where climate is suitable. and plowing, but no planting. ds tend to rot in ground. 28 4 2 Extra good for vine cro aboveground crop Poor days for planting, s Wildflower Walk-KSU Farm THIRD THURSDAY THING Small Ruminants 10 AM (1525 Mills Lane Frankfort, KY 40601 Management Field Day In Person at University of Ken-6:30 PM Eden Shale Farm (Private Farm Tour for Cattlemen Members) Research Farm & via zoom Pleasureville 5-7pm Beef Bash 2022 9AM CT UK Research Farm in Prinston Thursday BQCA Certification 4:30 PM (Eden Shale) Integrated Pest tucky Horticulture COUNTY CO 11AM-2PM 20 27 9 Great Native Alternatives to \mathfrak{M}_{\bullet} Invasive Trees From the Woods Today. X Brunch & Learn: Considering A Confinement Barn Owenton Stockynds~ 8:30-9:30 Mushrooms, When Disaster Strikes, Water in KY 8 Why City Trees are Important, Tree Week, KY Maple School (Webinar) From the Woods Today: Leeches, Creepy Things From the Forest (Webinar)) Horticulture Webinar. Horticulture Webinar. Small Trees For Small Lots 12:30 PM 1 9 From the Woods Today. Forest Products Week Carbon Storage, Spotted Lanternily (Webinar) From the Woods Today for planting aboveground crops, and ie, cabbage, kale, and celery where Horticulture Webinar. Tree Risk Assessment 12:30 PM How to Help your Horticulture Webinar. Wednesday Third Moon New Moon Trees Thrive **Full Moon** (Webinar) 26 വ Start seedbeds. Favorable day leafy leafy vegetables such as lettu X 8 Webinar Answering all E hardy root crops where d days for planting beets, abl Shooting the Bull: your Beef Related Tuesday g suggestions (not Extension Education Based) Questions 8 PM 8 25 (past 4 od days for transplanting. Gol not Extension Education B rots, onions, turnips, and oth climate is su 31 Poor planting day, Kill poison ivy, weeds, clear land, but no planting. X Zoom or in person at Fayette County Extension Office 1140 Harry Sykes Lexington, KY 4050409 nd forage crops. Plant flowers. planting root crops. er gardens. Good days for days for fall potatoes, turnips, ther root crops where climate it able. Kentucky Beef Monday Conference 24 က fetart seedbeds and flow transplanting. Best planting onions, carrots, beets, and of Fine for sowing grains, hay, a Favorable days fo Green= Almanac plantii Drange= Almanac signs 3 lue= Community Even (8) d ack= Extension Eve Sunday 23 30 6



Cooperative Extension Service

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Kendal Bowman County Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources



"When everything seems to be going against you, remember that the airplane takes off against the wind, not with it"
- Henry Ford

When the load feels to heavy, there is help available for free

> Please Call 988 or Text "KY" to 988