

# Nicholas County September 2016

## Agriculture & Natural Resources



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

Cooperative Extension Service  
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### Field Day

There will be a wildlife field day at the Clay Farm Wildlife Management Area on Saturday, September 17th 2016. The field day will begin at 9:00am and will focus on programs that have been done on the Clay Farm and how to make your private property more wildlife friendly. Learn from the experts at the Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Department. Lunch will be provided. See the attached flyer for more information or feel free to call the Extension Office.



### Agriculture Development Funds (Phase 1) Update

The last day to have applied for CAIP funds was September 2nd. Approval and denial letters will be sent out soon to all applicants. If you were approved below is a few things to keep in mind.

The deadline for all approved projects to be completed will be April 28, 2017. Projects will be prorated back to June 1, 2016 meaning, if you purchased something that falls under the Phase 1 program from June 1st on, if you are approved, you can turn it in under this program year. The program will run on a 75/25 cost share, with a per-producer limit of up to \$3,000. So if you spend \$4000 or more you will receive \$3000 back.

There are a few things to keep in mind with this program. As always, you must show all required paperwork upon completion of your project; cancelled checks, receipts, and pictures of the project (**along with maps for fence projects**). Furthermore, you must attend an agriculture themed class and have the appropriate paper work filled out for that class to receive funds. Lastly, a few new rules for 2016...

- \* There will be **NO cash sales** allowed to be turned in for cost share. You must show copies of cancelled checks for proof of purchase, **no exceptions**.
- \* Anyone building fence under this project must provide a farm map, showing the area where the fence was built. This can be obtained from google earth or the local FSA or PVA offices.
- \* Residency is determined by a valid drivers license or photo ID and one utility bill. The address on both the ID and utility bill **must match the address provided on the CAIP application**. A copy of both shall be placed in the file with the application.
- \* Tenant farmers are required to obtain written permission from the landowner to use the landowners FSN on a CAIP application.

Frankfort sets the rules, it is only the Extension Office's job to abide by them. For a full list of program guidelines or any other questions, call or stop by the extension office anytime.

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.



## **Hay Testing**

Have you ever been interested in having your forages tested to see what kind of feed quality they actually hold for your livestock? Now is your chance! On **September 22' 2016** there will be a representative from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture in Nicholas County to travel from farm to farm, take samples of your hay, and test them in a lab, giving you a full nutritional report on the quality of your hay. There is a \$10 lab fee per-sample that you would like to have tested. This is a bargain price other labs typically cost 20-25 dollars. These results will be great to have when planning your winter feeding program. If you would like to have your hay tested on this day, contact me at the extension office to set up an appointment.

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## **Timely Tips for Beef Cattle**

Dr. Roy Burris, Beef Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

### **Spring-Calving Cow Herd**

Fescue pastures don't generally produce much this month, however rain in July has given us some forage going into the usually dry months. Keep rotating pastures to permit calves to continue gaining weight. Keep minerals available at all times.

Repair and improve corrals for fall working and weaning. Consider having an area to wean calves and retain ownership for post-weaning feeding rather than selling "green", lightweight calves. Plan to participate in CPH-45 feeder calf sales in your area.

Bulls should have been removed from the cow herd by now! They should be pastured away from the cow herd with a good fence and allowed to regain lost weight and condition. It is a good time to evaluate physical condition, especially feet and legs. Bulls can be given medical attention and still have plenty of time to recover, e.g., corns, abscesses, split hooves, etc. Don't keep trying to get open spring cows bred move them to fall calving or sell them when they wean this year's calf.

### **Fall-Calving Cow Herd**

Prepare for the fall-calving season (usually September). Get ready, be sure you have the following: record book, ear tags for identification, iodine solution for newborn calf's navel, calf puller and castration equipment.

Dry cows should be moved to better pastures as calving time approaches. Cows should start calving next month. Yearling heifers may begin "headstart" calving later this month. Plan to move cows to stockpiled fescue for the breeding season, so it will soon be time to apply nitrogen fertilizer.

### **General**

Avoid working cattle when temperatures are extremely high – especially those grazing high-endophyte fescue. If cattle must be handled, do so in the early morning.

Do not give up on fly control in late summer, especially if fly numbers are greater than about 50 flies per animal. You can use a different "type" of spray or pour-on to kill any resistant flies at the end of fly season.

Provide shade and water! Cattle will need shade during the hot part of the day. Check water supply frequently – as much as 20 gallons may be required by high producing cows in very hot weather.

Keep a good mineral mix available at all times. The UK Beef IRM Basic Cow-Calf mineral is a good choice.

Cattle may also be more prone to eat poisonous plants during periods of extreme temperature stress. They will stay in "wooded" areas and browse on plants that they would not normally consume. Consider putting a roll of hay in these areas and/or spraying plants like purple (perilla) mint which can be toxic.

Take soil samples to determine pasture fertility needs. Fertilize as needed, this fall.

Select pastures for stockpiling. Remove cattle and apply nitrogen when moisture conditions are favorable. Stockpiled fescues can be especially beneficial for fall-calving cows after calving.



## **Clay WMA Field Day**

**September 17, 2016**

**Starts at 9am**

The staff at the Clay Farm WMA and the Nicholas County Cooperative Extension Office would like to invite you to attend a public field day at the Clay Wildlife Management Area. The field day will give you a chance to take an in-depth look at some of the habitat projects going on at the Clay WMA and how to apply those to your land, such as... Field Opening Management, Field Edge Habitat Management, Forest Management (mid-story), Cedar Harvest-Hardwood Regrowth, Invasive Species Control (bush honey suckle) and Hardwood Harvest.

A full lunch and a casual meet and greet with Fish and Wildlife Officials will begin as soon as the field day concludes at approximately 11:30am. Hunter education activities will be available for youth at this time as well!

Directions: Clay Farm entrance on Highway 57, Cassidy Creek Road. If using GPS, type in Clay WMA Upper Unit, once you arrive at that destination, watch for signs at the bottom of the hill to follow toward final location.

For more information, please contact Clay Stamm at the Nicholas County Cooperative Extension 859-289-2312 or [clay.stamm@uky.edu](mailto:clay.stamm@uky.edu) or Kentucky Department of Wildlife Biologist Wesley Mattox at 606-784-6428 or [wesley.mattox@ky.gov](mailto:wesley.mattox@ky.gov).



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