

JULY 2023



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

Nicholas County Extension

Ag and Natural Resources Newsletter

Congratulations to everyone that entered exhibits into the fair this year and will be taking their exhibits on to the Kentucky State Fair in August! Also Congrats to all the kids that showed their livestock during the livestock shows in June and those that will also be traveling in August to compete and show at the Kentucky State Fair! We are so proud of these young men and women and all their hard work and dedication they have shown and given throughout the summer to be able to show at state. If you see any of these young individuals that show livestock or that might have an entry going to State Fair next month please wish them the best of luck and give them some words of encouragement!!

Upcoming Events

- July 22nd 10AM-1PM
Producer informational Meeting topic cost share program, CAIP, YAIP, Equip and other program areas
- August 1st Deadline to register for Master Gardener Training Program
- August 15th Master Gardener Training Program Begins
- August 31st @6PM
Nicholas County Youth Livestock Show & Sale at the Livestock Barn



I am looking for 5-6 people in the community that would like to be apart of an Ag Advisory Board. This board would meet twice a year spring and fall to discuss different things you would like to possibly see in the community that extension could help with. If you would like to be apart of this please send me an email at shelby.cleaver@uky.edu with your name and information so that I can get ahold of you or if you have questions about being on this board you can email me and I would be happy to answer those for you as well!



Shelby Cleaver

ANK-4-H Agent

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, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.



Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.





Nicholas County Conservation
District

Producer Meeting

July 22nd

Time- 10:00am- 1:00pm.

Location- 4-H barn.

Speakers for different programs-

CAIP/YAIP, State Cost Share,
EQIP, CSP, etc.

Booth's setup

Food prepared by FFA

Please come out and join us!



There will be a
guest speaker
as well which
will go towards
your CAIP
education that
will be needed
for your
application

CERTIFIED



**Kentucky Extension
Master Gardener**

TRAINING PROGRAM



BEGINS: AUGUST 15, 2023

FEE: \$75.00

CONCLUDES: NOVEMBER 14, 2023

12:30PM-3:30PM

LOCATION: FLEMING COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

****2 FIELD TRIPS WILL BE ALL DAY****

****TUESDAYS****

Requirements:

- Attend classes (can only miss 2)
- First year- volunteer 40 hours
- Complete volunteer application
- Go through a background check

TO REGISTER PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL OFFICE AT:

- FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
- MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
- NICHOLAS COUNTY: (859) 289-2323
- ROWAN COUNTY: (606) 784-5457

REGISTRATION & FEE DEADLINE: AUGUST 1

Minimum of 10 registered folks for program to continue

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.

Antibiotic Stewardship-What to do Now to Prepare for Changes Ahead

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

On June 11th, 2021, The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) finalized a Guidance for Industry (GFI) #263, which outlines the process for animal drug manufacturers to change all remaining antibiotic formulations used in animal health care from over-the-counter (OTC) to prescription status. Products commonly used by beef producers such as injectable penicillin and oxytetracycline (for example, LA300) will no longer be available without a prescription from a veterinarian as of June 2023. Specifically, all dosage forms of medically important antimicrobials approved for use in animals will only be available from, or under the supervision of, a licensed veterinarian, and only when necessary for the treatment, control, or prevention of specific diseases. Producers will need to consult a veterinarian to obtain all antibiotics in any form (injectable, bolus, topical, intramammary) or to request a prescription to purchase them from a distributor.

FDA's goal through GFI #263 is to curb the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and, in turn, reduce the risk of human infections that are difficult to treat due to ineffective antibiotics. To accomplish the goal, FDA is promoting the implementation of "responsible antibiotic stewardship practices in veterinary medicine" which are defined as "actions that preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics while maintaining animal health". Examples of responsible practices include 1) only using antibiotics when necessary to treat a sick animal; 2) establishing vaccination protocols and other disease prevention plans to reduce the need for antibiotics; and 3) livestock owners and veterinarians working together to make decisions to improve the overall animal health and welfare of the herd over the long term.

Given that this change is less than 6 months away, what can a livestock producer do now to prepare for it? For a veterinarian to legally sell or prescribe prescription products, FDA states, "A licensed veterinarian may legally use or dispense a prescription animal drug only within the course of her/his professional practice where a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists. Veterinarians employed by drug manufacturers or distributors may not legally dispense prescription drugs to laypersons unless they meet the above criteria. Similarly, practicing veterinarians or their employees may not legally sell prescription animal drugs to walk-in customers unless the same criteria are met." Therefore, the first step to do now is establish a valid veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR). Kentucky has its own definition of a VCPR (see Box 1). Although the rules are straightforward, how to build a VCPR first requires communication with a veterinarian and asking the question "What do I need to do to establish and maintain a VCPR with you?" The law requires the veterinarian to be familiar with the client, the livestock, and the management of the animals on the farm through "medically appropriate and timely visits" to the place the animals are kept. Scheduling routine veterinary visits to the farm at intervals established by the veterinarian is a perfect way to meet this requirement. At a minimum, the veterinarian needs to know the livestock business you are in (commercial cow/calf; stocker/backgrounder; seedstock operation), what vaccines are routinely given and when, what diseases are recurring problems at the farm and how you typically treat them (for example, pinkeye, foot rot, bronchopneumonia, calf scours, etc.) and any health concerns that may be on the horizon. Some veterinarians will execute a written VCPR agreement although it is not required.

Once the VCPR is established and recognized by both the client and the veterinarian, then the discussions can begin regarding how to obtain prescription antibiotics after June 2023. Working with the veterinarian to establish when antibiotics are necessary before illness occurs is crucial to having the drugs on hand when needed. Setting up treatment protocols in advance with the veterinarian for common problems on your farm, including a written plan of when to treat an animal (also known as a "case definition"), what drug to use (dose, route of administration, how often to give it), what treatment records should be kept, and how withdrawal times will be recorded and observed will reduce the need for emergency veterinary visits and expedite treatment. An important piece of the protocol is to establish when an antibiotic treatment should be considered a failure and what the next step should be when failure is recognized. The treatment protocol needs to be discussed with every person on the farm who may be involved in identifying, pulling and treating an animal in the herd.

Box 1

- KRS Sec 321.185 Veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR)
- (1) In order for a veterinarian to practice veterinary medicine, a relationship among the veterinarian, the client, and the patient shall be established and maintained.
"Veterinarian-client-patient relationship" means that:
 - (a) The veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making judgments regarding the health of the animal and the need for veterinary treatment, and the client, whether owner or other caretaker, has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian;
 - (b) There is sufficient knowledge of the animal by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal. This means that the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal by virtue of an examination of the animal or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal is kept; and
 - (c) The practicing veterinarian is readily available or shall provide medical service for follow-up in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy. A new regimen of therapy shall be contingent only upon cooperation of the client and availability of the subject animal.
- (2) The veterinarian shall maintain records which document patient visits, diagnosis, treatment, and other relevant information.



Figure 1: Excerpted from FDA "Antibiotic Stewardship in Veterinary Medicine" brochure; accessed 1/10/2023

Although producers express frustration if a veterinarian does not honor a request for a prescription medication or veterinary feed directive (VFD), it is important to understand that any violative antibiotic residue detected at slaughter will result in an investigation of the veterinarian who prescribed the drug, even if the drug was administered improperly by the producer and/or instructions were not followed. In addition, if a drug is used in any manner differently from what is written on the label (known as Extra label drug use or ELDU), the meat withdrawal time usually must be extended. For example, if a higher than label dose is used, it changes when the residue concentrations will fall below the drug testing tolerance. Bear in mind that any drug delivered with a dart is considered extra label use and may require an extended withdrawal period, even when all other label directions are met. The only way a drug can legally be used extra label is when it is prescribed by a veterinarian, who must also issue an extended withdrawal interval. Veterinarians can contact the Food Animal Residue Avoidance Databank (FARAD) for guidance in establishing the required withdrawal time.

Bottom Line: *Talk to your veterinarian, sooner rather than later!*

How to Help A Drought-Stressed Lawn

Kentucky's been pretty dry the past few weeks. Even if we get a heavy rainfall in the near future, it won't completely alleviate drought symptoms.

When a lawn becomes excessively dry, the soil surface develops some water repellency that prevents water from soaking in during a quick, hard rain event.

Here are some things you can do to help your thirsty grass and hopefully avoid having to completely reseed your lawn:

- Water every other day or every third day until good, soaking rains begin.
- Apply about two-thirds of an inch of water each time. You can check this by probing the soil with a knife or screwdriver to determine if the soil is wet 2 to 3 inches deep.
- Water in the early morning to help reduce diseases, remove dew and reduce evaporative water loss.
- Water areas that have the earliest browning first. These are often on southern or western-facing slopes or areas with heavy clay soils, very compacted soil or rocks near the surface.
- If possible, don't mow a drought-stricken yard until you can water it or you know a soaking rain is on the way. Weeds are still growing and flowering during summer droughts. Wait for the rain, then mow off the weeds.
- Don't apply herbicides during a summer drought. They won't work when weeds are suffering and can damage drought-stressed grass more than weeds.
- Wait for a soaking rain before applying nitrogen to the lawn in the fall. Nitrogen can greatly improve a lawn's drought recovery.



Identifying and Taming Poison Ivy

Poison ivy is a common perennial plant notorious for causing itchy rashes and allergic reactions in humans. It can be challenging to control due to its ability to spread rapidly and its resilience in various environments. With proper knowledge and effective strategies, you can manage and control poison ivy.

Learn how to identify poison ivy. It is a deciduous vine, shrub, and ground cover that typically grows in clusters of three leaflets, although leaf count may vary. Its leaves are glossy, oval-shaped, and may have serrated or smooth edges. The plant's color ranges from light green to reddish orange, depending on age and time of year.. Birds love the white, waxy poison ivy berries.

The pesky plant poses health risks through its oily resin called urushiol, which causes allergic reactions. Direct contact with any part of the plant—leaves, stems, roots or even the smoke from burning it—can trigger a rash, accompanied by itching, redness, swelling and blisters. The oil can remain on clothing, pets, or tools that touch it.. Avoid unprotected contact with poison ivy and take necessary precautions when attempting to control it.

Reponses may range from mild to severe depending on the person, the amount of oil contacted, the method of contact (touching, inhalation from burning, etc.) and the time of year.

**CAUTION
POISON
IVY**

Here are some effective strategies for controlling poison ivy growth:

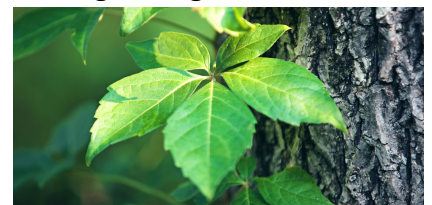
**CAUTION
POISON
IVY**

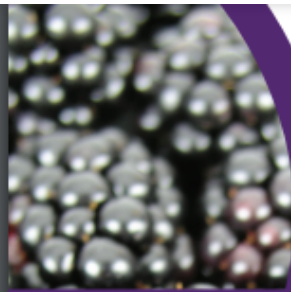
- Wear protective clothing. When dealing with poison ivy, wear long sleeves, long pants, gloves and closed-toe shoes to minimize skin exposure. Eye protection and a hat may be necessary. Use disposable gloves and turn them inside out when removing them. You may need to use disposable garment such as those used by pesticide applicators, or make sure to wash clothing separately from other items to prevent urushiol transfer.
- You can manually remove small infestations of poison ivy by digging up the roots with a garden trowel or gloved hands. Ensure you remove the entire plant, including the roots, to prevent regrowth.
- For larger infestations or difficult-to-reach areas, you may find herbicides effective. These herbicides can be selective to broadleaf plants, or a non-selective herbicide such as those containing glyphosate. The use of glyphosate-based herbicide is recommended in late summer through fall when the plant is preparing for winter and sending reserves to the roots and the chemical is transported with it to kill the root. Carefully read and follow the instructions on the product label and consider using a targeted application method like a paintbrush to minimize damage to desirable plants in the same area.
- Smothering it with a barrier. Try using layers of newspaper or cardboard covered with mulch or soil to block sunlight and prevent the plant from growing. Regularly monitor the covered area for any new sprouts. Unfortunately, poison ivy can travel as a vine for a considerable distance so this method will not usually be very effective.
- Don't be afraid to call in a professional. In severe cases, or if you are unsure about dealing with poison ivy yourself, consider seeking professional help from landscapers or pest control services experienced in poison ivy removal.

Now that you've removed the pest, you want to prevent it from regrowing. Remain vigilant with a few preventative measures:

- Regularly inspect your property for new poison ivy growth, especially in areas where it is known to thrive, such as fence lines, wooded areas, neglected corners, and areas where birds roost.
- When you spot new poison ivy plants, promptly remove them using the methods mentioned earlier to prevent their spread.
- Educate yourself and others about poison ivy identification and precautions to avoid contact. Knowledge will empower you to take proactive measures and prevent accidental exposure.

Controlling poison ivy requires a combination of identification, protective measures, and effective removal strategies. By understanding the plant's characteristics and using appropriate methods, you can minimize the risks associated with poison ivy and regain control over your environment. Remember to prioritize safety and, when in doubt, seek professional assistance to ensure effective and long-lasting control.





Blackberry and Cucumber Salad

2 tablespoons extra-virgin olive oil	Kosher salt, to taste Black pepper, to taste	2 cucumbers , peeled and seeds scraped out, cut into 1-inch pieces on a diagonal
2 tablespoons apple cider vinegar	4 cups spring mix	1 cup mint, chopped
1 teaspoon honey	3 heaping cups blackberries	¼ cup chopped pecans

In a small bowl, **whisk** together oil, vinegar, honey and salt and pepper.

Combine spring mix, blackberries, cucumbers, mint, and pecans in a large serving bowl. **Toss** with dressing.

Serves: 4-6, 4 ounce servings

Nutritional Analysis:

180 calories, 12 g fat, 1.5 g saturated fat, 0 mg cholesterol, 160 mg sodium, 18 g carbohydrate, 8 g fiber, 8 g sugar, 4 g protein