



Out To Pasture October 2022

ACROSS THE AGENT'S DESK

With the cooler night time temperatures this past week, fall has definitely looked to be a little closer. Corn silage harvest is in full swing, as well as tobacco harvest. Hay baling is beginning to wrap up despite the droughty conditions we had earlier in the year. Fall calving cows are beginning to hit the ground and things are busy again on the farm. No matter how busy we get, let's always remember to take our time and stay safe. We often get in a hurry, especially around harvest, and tend to drive a little faster or load a little higher than we know we should. Remember, life is precious, and let's not take it for granted.



UPCOMING EVENTS

Oct 3 – [Eastern Native Grass Symposium](#); The Galt House; Louisville, KY

Oct 15 – [Eden Shale Farm Open House](#); Eden Shale Farm; Owenton, KY

Oct 17 – [KY Beef Conference](#); Fayette County Extension Service; Lexington, KY

Oct 20 – [Beef Bash](#); UK Research & Education Center; Princeton, KY

Oct 27 – [Kentucky Grazing Conference](#); Clark County Extension Service; Winchester, KY

Nov 1 – [Kentucky Fencing School](#); Marion County Extension Service; Lebanon, KY

Nov 3 – [Kentucky Fencing School](#); Clay County Extension Service; Manchester, KY

Nov 16 – [Stocker Profitability Conference](#); Warren Co. Extension Service; Bowling Green, KY

Nov 24-25 – Thanksgiving Holiday; *office closed*

GENERAL

2022 Farmland Values

Source: Dr. Steve Isaacs; UK Farm Management Specialist

Kentucky's farm real estate values increased 8.8% according to the annual Land Values Summary released by USDA in August. Average real estate value in the Commonwealth increased to \$4,350 per acre, up from the \$4,000 per acre reported in 2021. Average cropland values increased from \$4,350/ac to \$4,790/ac (10.1%) while Kentucky's pasture land value was up 6.9% from \$3,620/ac to \$3,870/ac.

Nationally average farm real estate values increased 12.4% to \$3,800/ac from \$3,380 a year earlier. Every state in the continental U.S. (Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the report) recorded increases in land values. Nineteen states realized double-digit percentage increases in land values including most states in the grain-producing states in the Midwest.

The complete Land Values 2022 Summary is available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service of USDA.

[READ MORE....](#)

GRAIN CROPS

The Best Management of Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat Starts with the Selection of Varieties with Resistance

Source: Dr. Carl Bradley; UK Extension Plant Pathologist

Problem and Damage

The most consistent, problematic disease of wheat in Kentucky and the surrounding region is Fusarium head blight (FHB; also known as scab), caused by the fungus *Fusarium graminearum* (Figure 1). This disease can cause reduced grain yield, test weight, and quality. In addition, the fungus can produce toxins that will contaminate grain, such as deoxynivalenol (DON; also known as vomitoxin). Harvested grain with high levels of DON may be discounted or outright rejected at the elevator.

To achieve the best management of FHB, the most important step is to choose varieties that have resistance to this disease. Unfortunately, varieties with complete resistance (immunity) to FHB do not exist, but there are several varieties available with high levels of resistance.



In addition to the ratings available from seed companies, the University of Kentucky Small Grains Variety Testing Program and the UK Small Grains Breeding Program do provide ratings for diseases that occur in their trials. Those disease results are available in the most recent KY Small Grain Variety Performance Test Report and on the Fusarium Head Blight (Head Scab) – Variety Testing Research Page, which both can be accessed here. In addition, the

University of Illinois Wheat Breeding Program also provides similar ratings from their annual tests under FHB pressure, which are available here. Seeking out this information and making good wheat variety decisions will go a long way towards managing this important disease.

BEEF

Woodford County Feeder Calf Marketing Program

The Woodford County Feeder Calf Marketing Program is to allow producers to sell like kindred calves in lots to capture price premiums in the marketplace for producers. In order for us to build a program that will work for you, we invite you to take part in this quick survey.

[{SURVEY LINK}](#)



FEEDER CALF MARKETING PROGRAM

The goal of the Woodford Feeder Calf Marketing Program is to allow cow/calf producers to take advantage of price premiums in the marketplace that exist for weaned calves that have been enrolled in a sound health protocol with proven genetics and sold in larger load lots. The mission is to provide a uniform, healthy set of calves to buyers that can then grow those calves into a premium product.

Program Requirements

- Woodford County home-raised calves from C.A.I.P. eligible bulls
- Weaned for 60 days and eating from a bunk
- Heifers are guaranteed open
- Bulls castrated (knife recommended)
- Producer must be BQCA certified
- Recommended mineral supplementation to meet UK Beef-IRM specifications
- Confirmed PI negative by Program Veterinarian
- Dewormed less than 60 days from sale date with injectable dewormer
- Calves must be vaccinated twice
 - First dose at weaning: Vista Once SQ or Vista 5 SQ AND Once PMH IN or SQ
 - Second dose 3-6 weeks later: Vista 5 SQ
 - Blackleg: Vision 7 or Vision 8
 - Health product information must be recorded on enrollment
- Must be tagged with UHF electronic ID tag



For more information contact
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Cooperative Extension Service
phone: 859-873-4601
email: adam.probst@uky.edu



Click on photo above to enlarge

IN-PERSON

Backgrounding/Stocker Profitability Conference



Kenny Burdine



Greg Halich



Jonathan Shepherd

Department of Agricultural Economics
400 Charles E. Barnhart Building
Lexington, KY 40546-0276
(859) 257-5762 | agecon.ca.uky.edu

UK Agricultural Economics is partnering with the Kentucky Beef Network to offer a Backgrounder/Stocker Profitability Conference. This conference is funded by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund through the Kentucky Beef Network.

TOPICS

- Understanding the current market environment
- Cost of gain vs value of gain
- Stocker and backgrounding budget scenarios
- Key marketing concepts for margin operations
- Tax and financial management of margin operations
- Livestock Risk Protection Insurance

Registration is \$15/person, RSVP deadline is November 9th. Please RSVP to the Warren County Extension Office at 270-842-1681.

WHEN: Wednesday, Nov. 16th
9:30 AM - 2:00 PM, lunch provided

WHERE: Warren County Extension Office
5162 Russellville Road
Bowling Green, KY 42101



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



FORAGES

Watch out for fall frost!

With some patchy frost around I keep looking out in some pastures and still see some johnsongrass dotting the landscape. The following are some points to remember for dealing with grazing johnsongrass in the fall and some best management practices.

Naturally occurring glycosides may form prussic acid, also called hydrocyanic acid or HCN, which can build up to toxic levels in a number of plants including Johnsongrass, sorghum, sudangrass, sorghum-sudan hybrids, and wild cherry. Pearl millet does not produce prussic acid. Prussic acid is most likely to build up to dangerous levels immediately after a killing frost.



Also, tender young growth occurring immediately after a long drought can be potentially toxic. Young, tender fast-growing plants are more likely to be toxic than older, more mature plants.

Prussic acid causes death by interfering with the oxygen-transferring ability of the red blood cells, causing animals to suffocate. Symptoms include excessive salivation, rapid breathing, and muscle spasms, and may occur within 10 to 15 minutes after the animal consumes prussic acid-containing forage. Animals may stagger, collapse, and eventually die.

Prussic acid and nitrate poisoning are not the same. Toxic levels of nitrates result from heavy N fertilization followed by severe drought stress. Unlike nitrates, prussic acid deteriorates with time. Forage with high levels of prussic acid which is ensiled is usually safe to feed after the ensiling process is completed within 3 weeks after silo fill. Hay which has dried enough to be safely baled (18 to 20 percent moisture) will not contain toxic levels of prussic acid. Standing plants killed by frost are normally safe after about one week. However, in some instances only plants in certain portions of a field are initially killed and subsequent frosts create danger spots in other areas.

Prussic Acid Poisoning can be reduced by grazing sorghum or sorghum cross plants only when they are at least 15 inches tall. Do not graze plants during and shortly after drought periods when growth is severely reduced. Do not graze wilted plants or plants with young tillers. Do not graze for two weeks after a non-killing frost. Do not graze after a killing frost until plant material is dry (the toxin is usually dissipated within 48 hours). Do not graze at night when frost is likely. Delay feeding silage 6 to 8 weeks following ensiling. Do not allow access to wild cherry leaves whether they are wilted or not. After storms always check pastures for fallen limbs. When in doubt DON'T.



Losses from prussic acid are mostly preventable when we understand the cause-effect-weather relationship and take necessary steps to prevent.

PUB HUB

[ID-220: Cyanide Poisoning in Ruminants](#)

Cyanide Poisoning in Ruminants

Michelle Arnold and Cynthia Goskall, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, and Ray Smith and Garry Looftield, Plant and Soil Sciences

Prussic acid, cyanide, or hydrocyanic acid are all terms relating to the same toxic substance. Hydrogen cyanide was first isolated from a blue dye (Prussian blue) and because of its acidic nature it became known by the common name "prussic acid." Cyanide is one of the most rapidly acting toxins that affect cattle.

Cause

The primary cause of cyanide poisoning in ruminants is the ingestion of plants containing compounds called "cyanogenic glycosides." These cyanogenic glycosides and the enzymes that convert them to free cyanide reside in different locations within the plant cells. When plant cells are crushed, chewed, wilted, frozed, chopped or otherwise ruptured, the cyanogenic glycosides and the enzymes can physically come together and rapidly form free cyanide. As ruminants consume these plant materials, hydrogen cyanide gas is liberated in the rumen and rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream. Ruminants are very susceptible to cyanide poisoning because the rumen microflora contain enzymes that, in the presence of water, are also capable of converting cyanogenic glycosides in plants to free cyanide gas. Cyanide ultimately prevents hemoglobin in red blood cells from releasing its oxygen to the tissues and the animal subsequently dies from lack of oxygen.

The cyanogenic potential of plants is affected by the species and variety of the plant, weather, soil fertility and stage of plant growth. Cyanide poisoning of livestock is commonly associated with johnsongrass, sorghum, sudangrass, and other forage sorghums. Choke-cherry or wild cherry, elderberry, and arrow grass are less frequent causes. Young plants

new shoots, and regrowth of plants after cutting often contain the highest levels of cyanogenic glycosides. The risk of poisoning decreases as forages mature. Leaf blades are higher risk than leaf sheaths or stems, upper leaves are higher risk than older leaves, and seed heads are considered low risk. Application of herbicides such as 2,4-D have been shown to increase the cyanogenic potential of plants. Drying plants decreases the cyanogenic potential over time so hay is rarely hazardous if adequately cured. Frosting plants will significantly reduce the cyanogenic glycoside content.

Clinical Signs

Cyanide is one of the most potent toxins in nature. If large quantities of cyanide are absorbed rapidly enough, the body's detoxification mechanisms are overwhelmed and the animal soon dies. Affected animals rarely survive more than 1-2 hours after consuming lethal quantities of cyanogenic plants and usually die within 5-15 minutes of developing clinical signs of poisoning. Signs may include rapid labored breathing, irregular pulse, frothing at the mouth, dilated pupils, muscle tremors, and staggering. The mucous membranes are bright red in color due to oxygen saturation of the hemoglobin.

Diagnosis and Treatment

Cyanide is rapidly lost from animal tissues unless collected within a few hours of death and promptly frozen. Liver, muscle (heart (ventricular myocardium) preferred), whole blood, and rumen contents should be collected and frozen in airtight containers before shipment to a laboratory capable of performing cyanide analysis. Perhaps most important

in the diagnosis of cyanide poisoning is to identify plants in the area accessible to the animals and determine if they are likely to contain cyanogenic glycosides. Cyanide concentration determinations in suspect plants can be performed if samples are frozen immediately or sent on ice overnight to a diagnostic laboratory. Treatment can be attempted if affected animals are discovered quickly, but often animals are found dead. Contact a veterinarian immediately if cyanide poisoning is suspected. The intravenous administration of sodium thiosulfate by a veterinarian is an effective treatment for cyanide poisoning. The dose can be repeated after a few minutes if the animal does not respond. Most animals that live after treatment will recover.

Prevention

The risk from potentially dangerous forages may be reduced by following these management practices:

Graze sorghum, sorghum crosses, or johnsongrass plants only when they are at least 18-24 inches tall. Young, rapidly growing plants or regrowth have the highest concentrations of cyanogenic glycosides, especially in the newest leaves and tender tips. Do not graze plants with young tillers.

Do not graze plants during drought periods when growth is severely reduced or the plant is wilted or twisted. Drought increases the chance for cyanide because slowed growth and the inability of the plant to mature favors the formation of cyanogenic compounds in the leaves. Do not graze sorghums after drought until growth has resumed for 4-5 days after rainfall.

Click [here](#) for a directory of all our publications.

CONSERVATION CORNER

Cost Share Programs

Be sure to visit the Woodford County Conservation District [website](#) for more information on other cost share programs, such as the cover crop programs, state cost share, or the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

Woodford County Dead Animal Removal Program

Approved Dead Animal Removal Businesses

Wright of Way Dead Animal Removal
Midway, KY - 859-509-2127

Countryside Industries
Lexington, KY - 859-299-0004

Bluegrass Recycling
Winchester, KY - 888-744-1186

Conboy Horse Hearse
Lexington, KY - 859-221-6998

UK Veterinary Diagnostic Lab; Lexington, KY - Cost Share only
for UK disposal fee and only if farmer transports animal to the lab.

Program Guidelines

- Farmers can use any of the above approved Woodford County pickup businesses and receive up to **\$75** in cost share for your pickup
- Farmers must pay the pickup business **IN FULL** at the time of pickup and then turn their receipt in to the Woodford County Conservation District
- A farmer will be reimbursed 30 – 60 days after turning in a receipt
- Cost share for pickup of farm livestock and horses from Woodford County farms only
- This year's program will start July 1, 2017 and end June 30, 2018 or until funds are depleted (No Wildlife for Cost Share)

Turn Your Receipts Into

Woodford County Conservation District
180 Beasley Road
Versailles, KY 40383

Funding Provided By

Woodford County Fiscal Court
Woodford County Conservation District
Woodford Ag Development Board

Shared-Use Equipment Rental

With the optimum time for seeding cool-season grasses almost upon us in September, the Woodford County Conservation District has several no-till drills for producers to rent across the county. Be sure to check out some new equipment and where you can find them!

Equipment	Location
Haybuster 10 ft no-till drill	Agriculture Resource Building
Haybuster 10 ft no-till drill	Versailles Southern States
Haybuster 7 ft no-till drill	Agriculture Resource Building
Great Plains 7 ft no-till drills (2)	Versailles Southern States
Pull-behind ag lime spreader	Agriculture Resource Building
In-line hay wrappers (2)	Woodford Feed Company
Pull-behind post driver	Agriculture Resource Building

FEATURED RECIPE

[Apple Sage Pork Chops](#)

Apple Sage Pork Chops

- **1 tablespoon** flour
- **1 teaspoon** dried sage
- **2 tablespoons** garlic powder
- **1/2 teaspoon** ground thyme
- **1 teaspoon** salt
- **4** boneless center cut pork chops
- **2 tablespoons** oil
- **1/2** large onion, thinly sliced
- **2** thinly sliced red apples
- **1 cup** unsweetened apple juice
- **2 tablespoons** brown sugar (optional)

Wash hands with soap and warm water, **scrubbing** for at least 20 seconds. **Gently clean** all produce under cool running water. **Mix** flour, sage, garlic, thyme, and salt together in a small bowl. **Sprinkle** 1 1/2 tablespoons of the mixture over both sides of the pork chops. Remember to **wash** hands after handling raw meat. **Heat** oil in a large skillet over medium-high heat. **Sear** pork chops for 2 to 3 minutes on each side. Pan will smoke a little. **Remove** pork chops from the pan and set aside. **Reduce** heat to medium. To the same skillet, **add** onion and **cook** for 2 minutes, or until soft. **Add** apples, and **continue cooking** until tender, about 2 minutes. **Add** apple juice, brown sugar, and remaining spice mixture and stir to dissolve. **Return** pork chops to the skillet by nestling them in the pan. **Bring** the liquid to a boil, **reduce** heat to low, and **simmer** for 15 minutes or until the pork is cooked through and reaches 145 degrees F on a food thermometer. **Refrigerate** leftovers within 2 hours.

Yield: 4 servings. **Nutrition Analysis:** 310 calories, 10g total fat, 1.5g saturated fat, 50mg cholesterol, 660mg sodium, 35g total carbohydrate, 3g fiber, 25g total sugars, 7g added sugars, 22g protein, 6% DV vitamin D, 2% DV calcium, 6% DV iron, 15% DV potassium.



Kentucky Apples

SEASON: Early summer through December

NUTRITION FACTS: Apples are high in fiber and contain a good amount of vitamin C and potassium.

SELECTION: Look for firm, crisp, well-colored fruit. Avoid those with shriveled skin, bruises, worm holes, and decayed spots. Always handle apples gently to avoid causing bruises, blemishes, or other defects.

STORAGE: Use those with bruises or skin breaks as soon as possible. Apples that are slightly underripe should be stored in a cool place to ripen. Once ripe, apples will keep a week or longer stored in the refrigerator vegetable drawer or in a plastic bag.

PREPARATION: Raw apples will darken when the cut surface is exposed to the air. Protect cut or peeled apples from darkening by squeezing a bit of lemon juice on the cut surface.

Kentucky Proud Project

County Extension Agents for Family and Consumer Sciences University of Kentucky, Dietetics and Human Nutrition students

Source: FruitsAndVeggies.org

March 2022

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



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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

