“Proper planning prevents poor performance.” I still remember those words from one of my old college professors when talking to a group of us students. He was really trying to just prepare us for classes and living on our own for the first time, but he definitely made an impact with that one phrase on more than just a few of us. This is something that can be applied to many parts of life…including farming.

September has always been our ideal month for seeding forage grasses, however, I usually get the question about reseeding my pasture in October…just a little behind schedule. Now is the time to be identifying what seed you should use, securing where you are going to get it, and how you are going to get it in the ground. If we do some proper planning we can have all of that ready to go when it is time to ensure success.

**UPCOMING EVENTS**

- September 4 – Labor Day, Extension Office Closed
- September 7 – Woodford County Youth Livestock Sale, Woodford County Fair Grounds, Versailles, KY
- September 13 – Weaning 101 Workshop, Eden Shale Farm, Owenton, KY
- September 16 – East Kentucky Replacement Bred Heifer Sale, Lee City Stockyards, Campton, KY
- September 27-28 – Kentucky Grazing School, Woodford County Extension Office, Versailles, KY
- October 9 – Pesticide Rinse & Return Program, Woodford Feed Fertilizer Facility, Versailles, KY
- October 14 – Woodford Feed Livestock Show Clinic, HB Farms, Midway, KY
- October 16 – Madison County Elite Heifer Sale, Bluegrass Stockyards of Richmond, Richmond, KY
- October 17 – Kentucky Grazing Conference, Fayette County Extension Office, Lexington, KY
- October 26 – Kentucky Beef Conference, Fayette County Extension Office, Lexington, KY
- November 6 – Bourbon County Elite Bred Heifer Sale; Paris Stockyards, Paris, KY

**ACROSS THE AGENT’S DESK**

True & Fall Armyworms and Black Cutworms May Be Causing Damage in KY Corn and Pastures  
*Source: Dr. Raul Villaneuva, UK Extension Entomologist*

Male adult moths of the true armyworm, fall armyworm, and black cutworm have been captured in increased numbers during the last couple of weeks in pheromone-based traps in Princeton. As individual species, their numbers are not that great, but if added all together, their numbers were above 80 from August 5 to August 11 of this year. Observations of damage in pastures and hayfields have been reported by Clint Hardy and Nikki Bell, Agriculture and Natural Resources Agents from Daviess and Marshall Counties, respectively.

Although true armyworm and black cutworm damage is more intense in spring compared to late summer, all these species can affect plants during late summer days. Usually these caterpillars are active at night, and in many cases, their feeding can go unnoticed initially. However, when farmers spot damage, it can be too late or the caterpillars might be too large to be effectively controlled by insecticides.

It is important to notice that the numbers reported in these traps are of the adult stages that do not cause any damage. However, these numbers can be used to conduct a more intense monitoring of these pests. A more intense monitoring of caterpillars will lead to an early detection of populations in fields and a chance to effectively control earlier larval instars.
You always find time to do it over.
My father used to tell me, “You never have time to do it right, but you always find time to do it over”. You can imagine the context. In defense, it is human nature (at least my nature) to be in a hurry, to skip steps in a process that seems to be less than absolutely necessary. Few processes on the farm provide as much temptation for this ‘skip a step’ thinking as forage establishment.

The following is a typical exchange (modeled after an actual conversation).

Farmer: “How soon can you plant alfalfa behind alfalfa? I had a thin stand this spring that I sprayed out to plant soybeans.”

Me: “A year is what we usually recommend; it depends on how thin the old stand of alfalfa was. The autotoxicity factor is water soluble and with all the rain we have been having, planting this fall is an acceptable risk.”

Farmer: “OK. Now how late can I plant alfalfa this fall?”

Me: “Boy that is a little tough. We usually say by September 15. Why?”

Farmer: “Well I want to get the soybeans harvested first.”
Me: “When will that be?”
Farmer: “October.”

Me (thinking): Time out, game over, risk has just gone off the charts. Time to get a new plan.

What I said: “Let’s just wait until spring for the alfalfa.”

Sometimes, we just try to do too much. In this case, the risk of poor establishment due to autotoxicity of alfalfa was compounded by the high probability of failure for an overly late fall seeding. I can almost hear my father saying, “This is sure fire way to get to do it over”.

Right now, we find ourselves in the slump period of Kentucky cool season pasture fields. Cool season pastures especially are crunchy with drought, or seemingly overtaken with crabgrass (actually a good pasture plant) or johnsongrass or other more troublesome weeds. The more you look at these fields, perhaps the more you want to clean them up, renovate them or completely re-establish them.

It is a good time to remind ourselves of the basics of establishment. Even though we can and sometimes do bend these principles, following them remains the best way to ensure success.

1. Pay attention to the soil resource. Make sure the soil is fertile enough with the right depth and drainage to produce. Having a current soil test is essential and apply needed fertilizer. You may have to wait for another rain to get a soil probe in the ground, but get the sample taken and put out the fertilizer.

2. Address the weeds. The older I get, the less risk I like. Get aggressive with weeds. If you need to use two applications of a broad spectrum herbicide like glyphosate (Roundup® is one trade name), do it. If you are trying to deal with problematic broadleaf weeds in grass pasture, use one of the new chemistries that are available now. If there is a planting restriction for replanting of clover, don’t fight it, work with it. Plan to use this period to thicken up the stand with nitrogen management. Add clover when the replant interval has been satisfied.

3. Understand the seeding implement. No-till drills are commonly available, but they need proper calibration, especially for seeding rate and depth. Even if you are renting the drill by the acre, strongly consider cross-drilling the field. You may pay a little more in drill rental but will get quicker ground cover from the cross-seeding.

4. Use good seed and use enough of it. Perhaps this is the easiest principle to follow because of the extensive amount of information about forage varieties on the UK Forages web site (http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage/ForageVarietyTrials2.htm). Seed placement is very imprecise with forage crops because they are so small, so do not skimp on pounds of seed per acre.

5. Plant on time. The late planting window for the example above is what made this scenario unlikely to succeed. Plan ahead, start now for a late summer seeding.

6. Plan for some stand maintenance in the first year, such as weed control. We commonly experience a flush of weeds in many new seedings, so plan for it. Keep an eye on the field, as weeds are much easier to control when they are small. Even if the only tool is timely mowing, be ready.

7. Being a little more focused and (for me) a little less in-a-hurry can pay big dividends in forage establishment.

Happy foraging.
Some Thoughts on Mineral Supplementation
Source: Dr. Roy Burris; UK Beef Extension Specialist

Mineral nutrition of beef cattle is poorly understood. Or, at least, there are a lot of differing opinions. And, there are major minerals and trace minerals, different form and availability of minerals, antagonists, interrelationships and ratios, additives, expensive and cheap minerals, different mineral needs for various classes of cattle and stages of production which all can be considered. We also have FDA regulations that govern what we can legally do. Don’t despair. We can still take what we know about mineral nutrition and meet the animals’ needs as economically as possible.

First, individual mineral consumption can be quite variable. The biggest thing that effects consumption is the supply. Minerals should be available at all times. It isn’t the end of the world if cattle go a few days without minerals but a pattern of empty feeders will not allow the cows to “level off” their mineral intake. Feeders should be located near shade and/or water so that cattle will come in contact with minerals frequently. Most mineral supplements are formulated for 2 to 4 ounces of intake and are, of course, best if consumed at that level. Salt is the primary driver of intake so DON’T add salt to the feeders.

Speaking of feeders – they need to be covered. I heard a presentation recently about looking for the most “weather-fast” mineral supplements. Supplements were being tested for their stability in open feeders. I have a thought on that, too. Loose minerals are too expensive to feed in open tubs. They should be protected from the weather. “Bull proof” feeders, with a flap on top like the one in the picture, work well for this purpose.

Calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) are the individual minerals that we think of first. We prefer about a 2 to 1 ratio of Ca to P. Forages are usually high in Ca and need some extra P added. Phosphorus is expensive and Calcium (think limestone rock) is cheap. So this can add to the cost. However, when feeding grain or grain by-products the opposite is true. Phosphorus is high and we need to add ground limestone to raise the calcium level for prevention of “water belly”. This is getting more common in this area, with the feeding of grain by-products and some finishing of cattle and sheep.

Trace minerals are important, too – especially Copper (Cu), Selenium (Se), Zinc (Zn) and Manganese (Mn). They should be included at the required levels and in the required form to be most available and beneficial. Interestingly, we got really interested in mineral supplementation in Kentucky many years ago when we found that copper oxide was the primary form used for copper and that it was not available to the cattle, so we started a more active research and education program in beef minerals.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates how we use mineral supplements and the claims that can be made. For example, there is a huge difference between free-choice and feed mixing mineral supplements. If directions are given for mixing into a feed, it isn’t cleared for free-choice feeding – meaning the work hasn’t been done to prove efficacy or intake. We shouldn’t go off label. We are also governed by the veterinary feed directive (VFD) for antibiotics which are also used for humans.

Here’s something to watch for – the FDA regulates (approves or disapproves) label claims that are proposed for products. However, a company can avoid this by naming their mineral supplement as they please. That is a big deal here in the “fescue belt”. Since I could name my mineral supplement “Best Fescue Mineral” which implies that I have a label claim for improved performance when I might not. Look for approved label claims and pay less attention to testimonials and names of products. Naming products suggestive names and/or calling them “feed mixing” minerals circumvents the process of getting products approved and labeled properly.

Proper supplementation is important for optimum growth, reproduction and immunity of beef cattle. Here is a feed tag of mineral supplement that we use at UK-Princeton. You can use it as a guide for free-choice mineral.

**UK BEEF IRM COW-CALF MINERAL**
**50% SELPLEX 50% SELENITE**
**FREE CHOICE MINERAL FOR BEEF CATTLE**

**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Minimum INT Units/lb</th>
<th>Maximum INT Units/lb</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
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<td>Magnesium</td>
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<td>Sodium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Manganese</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**INGREDIENTS**
Dicalcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, salt, distillers dried grain with solubles, magnesium oxide, copper proteinate, zinc sulfate, manganese sulfate, ethylenediamine dihydroiodide, cobalt carbonate, cane molasses, mineral oil, vitamin A supplement, vitamin E supplement, sodium selenite, selenium yeast, brewer’s dried yeast.

**FEEDING DIRECTIONS**
For free choice feeding to beef cattle on pasture. Place in covered mineral feeders to protect from weather. Place feeders near the animals’ water supply and/or loafing area. Maximum trough height should be 20 inches. Consumption should be 3 ounces per head per day which will provide the maximum daily intake of 3 mg of selenium per head per day. Feed only according to label directions. This mineral is designed for a specific use in beef cattle on pasture.

**CAUTION:** Contains added copper, do not feed to sheep.
*Source: Ben Crites, UK Beef IRM Coordinator*

UK and KBN are excited to announce that the Weaning 101 Workshop will be offered again this year at the Eden Shale Farm. It is getting close to that time of the year when producers are preparing to wean their spring-born calves. This program is a great opportunity to hear from University of Kentucky Extension Specialists and Industry Experts on a variety of areas pertaining to the weaning period. Topics to be covered during the day event include: Vaccination Protocols, Implanting Strategies, Developing a Feeding Program for Weaned Calves, Management of Lots for Weaning, Feeder Cattle Grading, and the Economics of Weaning Calves. Participants will have the opportunity to gain hands-on, chute-side experience of processing calves; including proper vaccine handling and injection sites, implanting techniques, and ear tagging. This year’s program will take place on September 13th, 2017 with registration beginning at 8:30 a.m. The Weaning 101 Workshop is free to producers but space is limited to the first 30 people. Lunch will be sponsored by Elanco.

To reserve your spot, please call the Kentucky Cattlemen’s Association at (859)-278-0899. If you have any questions about the program, please contact Jeff Lehmkuhler ([jeff.lehmkuhler@uky.edu](mailto:jeff.lehmkuhler@uky.edu)), Becky Thompson ([bthompson@kycattle.org](mailto:bthompson@kycattle.org)), or Ben Crites ([benjamin.crites@uky.edu](mailto:benjamin.crites@uky.edu)).

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**Small Ruminants**

*Source: Dr. Ken Andries; KSU Small Ruminant Extension Specialist (originally published in HoofPrint Summer 2017)*

The ultimate goal of any enterprise is to generate a profit. One critical step to achieving a profit is to set specific production goals for the enterprise. When setting goals, remember two key factors. 1. Research has shown that reproduction is the most economically important trait except in stocker or feedlot enterprises, and 2. Growth is the second most important set of traits for all livestock enterprises. To utilize these key factors in your goal setting, you must rely on your records to give you a basis of comparison and direction.

**Choosing the Right System**

To set specific goals for an enterprise, you must first be able to analyze the data that is important to moving you towards the goal. The collection of data can look very different depending on the program used or paperwork kept, but you must think about your management system and how a record keeping system will fit into your program. While there are a lot of programs out there, you need to make sure the program you choose will keep the data you need and provide the reports you want. Also make sure it can expand with expected changes to your herd over time.

For a good basic record keeping system, some people still utilize paper and a simple computer program. Many producers will keep records in the barn and then transfer the data into an Excel spreadsheet. This system works very well as long as the correct data is collected. Start with a kidding/lambing sheet that records the kid/lamb ID, Dam ID, date of birth, sex, type of birth, birth weight, and any comments. Then record weights, body condition score, and eye color score on your goats/sheep on a regular basis.

Keeping this data will provide you the information to participate in different on-farm performance programs, like the KY Goat Herd Improvement Programs, as well as in national evaluations like the National Sheep Improvement Program (NSIP). The NSIP program is available to both sheep and goat producers and it will calculate Expected Breeding Values for your herd/flock. Keep the record keeping system you use simple but flexible. There are a number of pocket data books you can get for sheep and goats which help keep data together in one location. Just remember that transferring the data into a computer program helps improve the ease of use and review of the data.

**Getting the Right Equipment**

The next step is to get the necessary equipment to collect the data-ear tags and a scale. For many producers the starting point is a set of ear tags to provide ID on your animals. Without identification of every animal, that can be repeated each time you collect data, it is not possible to have good data. While I know some people can remember each animal, an ear tag insures that others know who you are referring to as well, it also makes records easier to manage. A scale is critical in developing data that shows growth. Weights can be recorded as specific times during production to develop a trend for not only the pounds gained by each market animal, but also provide the production level of each breeding female as well. Scales can range from fish scales and bathroom scales, all the way up to portable livestock scales. You may be able to build a scale for lower cost than the ones advertised or explore purchasing a scales for “group use” with a local association.

**Getting the Right Data**

After you have your animal ID, data collection should start at birth. You should record the number of kids/lambs born to each doe/ewe as well as the ID’s of both the mother and the offspring. For the offspring, record the sex and make note of any issues or observations you
As mentioned above, recording weights is extremely important. You should record weights at birth and at least once prior to weaning. Take weights at 60 days for goats and 30 days for sheep, to measure progress and record any losses as they happen. Then take a weight at an average of 90 days in goats and 60 days in sheep for weaning. If you choose a different average age for weaning that is fine as long as it is within a normal range for the species. These weights help you to know how the kids/lambs are growing. You should also record the weight of your does/ewes at least once a year. Remember that all treatments, other than vaccines, are based on animal weight, so you need to know what they weigh to properly treat for parasites or other issues.

Analyzing the Data
The data recorded between birth and weaning needs to be used for two purposes: 1. To identify animals you want to save for replacements in your herd, and 2. To help identify dams that are not as productive as you need them to be.

Identifying Replacements
You should select replacements from multiple births to help improve twinning and reproduction. Also look for females that grow faster in order to improve weaning weights (market weight).

Identifying Culls
Knowing which females to cull is very important as undesirable traits will be passed onto the offspring with each lambing/kidding. Cull females that only raised singles, or that had kids/lambs and didn’t take care of them. Eliminate females that had chronic illness, mastitis, or had to be treated for parasites more than the rest of the herd. Rely on your records when culling! A lot of producers think they can remember the problem animals, but keep breeding the same animals every year because they don’t keep a record or decide to pull her off the trailer because she looks good when they load the culls.

Conclusion
Record keeping needs to start with a sound ID system and a scale. Begin recording data at birth using simple paper or pocket record books, and spreadsheets. There are a number of commercial programs that are getting better at data keeping for goats and sheep. Sheep programs can be used for goats because they allow for twin births. Production records are very critical in reaching goals based on measurable outcomes. You need to know where you are and how you progress, and records are how you get that information.

Planning for retirement is imperative for all farmers and it should start at least 3-4 years before expected retirement. One major issue a farmer must prepare for when looking toward retirement is the dreaded tax liability that comes with it. In many cases, a farmer will sell all of his equipment and possibly even some of his land once he retires. Below are some options to consider that may help spread the tax liability over a longer time period.

One option a farmer has is to lease his equipment to a local farmer for a number of years. The equipment could then be sold to that farmer later at a lower value. The rent collected would be ordinary income and the farmer would be allowed to deduct any remaining tax depreciation on the equipment. Once the equipment is eventually sold, the gain would be considered ordinary income. The selling price of the equipment at that point should be significantly lower. The leasing option allows income to be spread over several years and is a great option if there is an interested lessee.

The retiring farmer must make sure that the lease agreement and the equipment sale are considered two completely separate events. If the two events are too closely tied together, the IRS may consider it a financed sale that would be taxable upfront. Additionally, in most cases equipment rental income is subject to self-employment tax.

Another issue farmers may face when retiring is what to do with their owned land, especially if they do not have heirs. A farmer usually has two options in this case: he can rent the land to another farmer, or he can sell the farm. If a farmer chooses to sell a farm, he may incur a very large capital gain depending on the basis he has in the property. One way he may be able to divert some of that income for a longer period is by selling the property through an installment sale.

An installment sale requires at least one payment after the tax year of the sale. Each payment is broken into three parts: interest income, return on basis, and gain on sale. Each year the interest income and gain on sale must be reported as income on the proper tax forms, but the return to basis is not included. Installment sales require very specific guidelines to be followed, so it is very important to work closely with your accountant when considering this option.

Retirement is definitely something that needs advance planning and consideration. It is a major step for any farmer, but steps can be taken to lessen the tax burden with proper planning. As with any decision regarding retirement or any other major decisions, it is very important to involve your accountant and other advisors in the planning process.
**Late Season Soybean Insects**  
*Source: Drs. Kelly Tilmon & Andrew Michel; OSU Entomologist*

As the season winds down, soybean growers need to continue scouting their fields, especially later-planted fields that will remain green well into September. As other fields in the area begin maturing and yellowing, some insects will migrate to soybeans that are still green and continue their feeding there. Two of those insects are second generation bean leaf beetles and the stink bug complex consisting of several species. These insects feed on the pods and seeds of the plant, causing direct damage to the harvestable part of the soybean.

Treatment to prevent pod damage from bean leaf beetle is based on the level of insect injury observed on the pods. Select 10 plants at random, spread around the field, and examine all the pods on each plant. Count the number of total pods and the number of pods exhibiting pod scar injury, and then determine the percent pod injury based on the 10 plants inspected. It is important to estimate percent pod injury on inspection of the entire plant. Treatment is justified if the percent pod injury is approaching 10-15%, and bean leaf adults are still present and still active. Beetles will start to leave the field as beans mature, so it is important to verify they are still there. A sweep net is an efficient way to sample for the presence of adults. Take 10-sweep sets in several locations in the field to determine presence or absence.

Stink bug damage to soybean pods is not apparent from the outside since they don’t feed on the pod surface. Instead, they pierce directly into the seed with a straw-like mouthpart. Scouting for stink bugs is based on numbers of adults and nymphs (immatures). Scout by by walking into the field at least 100 ft from the field’s edge (numbers tend to be higher on the edges and are not representative of the whole field). Use a sweep net to take sets of 10 sweeps at 3 to 5 locations in a field. Both adults and nymphs should be counted together. Experience suggests that the brown marmorated stink bug is difficult to sample using sweep nets, so you might need to walk slowly through the soybeans and attempt to count the bugs directly on the plants. Insecticide treatments should be considered when an average of 4 or more adults or nymphs of all species are collected per 10 sweeps in regular soybeans. When grown for seed or are food grade soybeans, we suggest lowering the threshold to only 2 adult or nymphs per sample. For brown marmorated stink bug, control is suggested if you see 1-2 per row ft through at least the R4 stage.

When the decision to make a rescue treatment is made to prevent pod and seed injury to later maturing soybeans, there are numerous foliar insecticides to use for bean leaf beetle and stink bug control. Growers should be aware of pre-harvest intervals for the insecticides, which range from 14 days to 60 days. The time period left before anticipated harvesting of a field might dictate the insecticide chosen.

**Crop Condition and Progress**

USDA-NASS - : Kentucky experienced below normal temperatures and rainfall over the past week (August 28). Precipitation for the week totaled 0.52 inches, 0.28 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 72 degrees for the week, 3 degrees below normal. Topsoil moisture was rated 6 percent very short, 31 percent short, 62 percent adequate and 1 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture was rated 6 percent very short, 26 percent short, 67 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 6.0 out of a possible seven.

Primary activities this week included topping and cutting tobacco, and harvesting hay. Producers cut silage, and the harvest of corn for grain started in a few areas. Western and central portions of the state continued to experience dry conditions, with some improvements reported in eastern counties this past week from scattered storms.
“Invest In Youth”

WOODFORD COUNTY 4-H/FFA
YOUTH LIVESTOCK SALE
Woodford County Fairgrounds
Thursday, September 7th, 2017
DINNER - 6:00 PM
SALE - 7:00 PM

Please plan now to attend the Woodford County 4-H/FFA Youth Livestock Sale in the Red Barn at the fairgrounds on Thursday evening, September 7th.

This is your opportunity to support Woodford County youth through the purchase of an animal or country ham and reward them for a year of hard work and dedication to their ham project or market animal. All items will be sold through a live and/or silent auction on a price per pound basis.

We hope you, your business, or community organization will join us at the sale.

BUYER’S OPTIONS

- Buy the animal, deliver to a processing facility and keep the meat, divide meat among buyer partnership, or serve meat at a company function.

- Buy the animal, deliver to local stockyards, re-sell the animal and divide the proceeds among the partnership and claim difference in sale price and stockyard price as charitable contribution.

- In the case of a country ham, buy the ham and keep for a special occasion!

The Woodford County 4-H/FFA Youth Livestock Club will schedule a day for the sold animals to be taken and processed. However, if you choose to have the meat processed, the buyer will be responsible for the processing fee and pick-up/delivery of the meat.
**WC Conservation District**

**Free Soil Testing**
Free soil test vouchers are available at the Woodford County Conservation Office to be redeemed when soil samples are submitted through the Woodford County Extension Service. Up to 20 free soil tests are available per farm or homeowner. This program runs through June 30, 2018, or until the funds are depleted.

_The Woodford County Conservation District has the following equipment for rent. Please contact the location of equipment for availability._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>(4) No-till drills</td>
<td>Southern States</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) No-till drills</td>
<td>Woodford Feed</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Tubeline bale wrappers</td>
<td>Woodford Feed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain Harrow</td>
<td>Woodford Feed</td>
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**Cover Crop Program**
The cover crop program is a cost share practice that will pay $10 per acre for up to 100 acres (not to exceed $1,000 per FSA form 578) for the planting of a cover crop after harvest of corn for grain or silage, or soybeans in the fall of 2017. This program will also pay for $10 per acre for up to 50 acres ($500 maximum per FSA form 578) for the planting of a cover crop after the harvest of tobacco. The cost share will not exceed $1,000 for both practices. For more information about what can be done with the cover crop and deadlines, please contact the Woodford Co. Conservation District at 873-4941 ext. 3.

**Recipe**

**Beef & Bean Chile Verde**

**Ingredients**

- 2/3 pound ground beef (90% lean)
- 1 bell pepper, large (chopped)
- 1 onion, large (chopped)
- 6 garlic cloves (chopped)
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- 2 teaspoons ground cumin
- 1 can diced tomatoes, low-sodium (14.5 ounces)
- 1 3/4 cups green salsa (or enchilada sauce, 1-16 ounce jar)
- 1 can (15 ounce) pinto or kidney beans (rinsed and drained)

**Directions**

1. Place meat, bell pepper, tomatoes, and onion in large sauce pan. Heat on medium 8-10 minutes, stirring frequently until the meat is browned; drain fat.
2. Add garlic, chili powder and cumin, cook until fragrant (15 seconds).
3. Stir in salsa and bring to a boil.
4. Reduce heat and simmer; cover and cook 10-15 minutes, stirring occasionally.
5. Add beans and cook until heated.

**Adam’s Tool Shed**

- Grain Moisture Meter
- Hay Probes
- Liquid pH Meter
- Sprayer Calibrator
- Grain Test Weight Meter
- Soil Probes
- Electrical Conductivity (EC) Meter
- Hay Moisture Tester

**Contact the Extension Office at 859-873-4601**

**Disclaimer:** When trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied by the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Food and Environment. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely, and accurate, the pesticide user bears the complete responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

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[Signature]

Adam Probst, County Extension Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources
Email: adam.probst@uky.edu