



From the Ground Up

Bath County Agricultural Newsletter

September

Robert Amburgey

2023

*Bath County Extension Agent for Agriculture
and Natural Resources*

Cooperative Extension Service
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[BATH COUNTY AGRICULTURE](#)



PROGRAMS AVAILABLE:

**FOR MORE INFORMATION, YOU CAN CONTACT THE BATH COUNTY
EXTENSION OFFICE AT 674-6121**

BQCA programs available:

Monday—September 11th 10:00 a.m.—Bath County Extension Office

Monday—September 11th, 6:00 p.m.—Bath County Extension Office

Beef Cattle Association meeting:

Tuesday, September 12th, 6:30 p.m.

Bath County Field day:

Thursday, September 14th - Jeff & Jodi Rice Farm

Registration begins at 4:00, program at 5:00

9937 Rich Lan Road

Sharpsburg, Ky 40374

RSVP TO THE BATH COUNTY EXT OFFICE AT

674-6121



BATH CO FIELD DAY

HICKORY HILLS
FARM

•
JEFF & JODI
RICE

September 14, 2023

Presented by:

Bath Co Conservation District
Bath Co Extension
Bath Co. Farm Bureau
NRCS

Meal Sponsors:

Bath Co Conservation District
Owingsville Banking Co.
Paris Stockyard
Bluegrass Stockyard- Mt. Sterling
Gates Insurance
Montgomery Tractor Sales
Citizens Bank
Peoples Bank
Southern States- Owingsville
Hinton Mills- Mt. Sterling/ Flemingsburg

Located at

9937 Rich Lan Road
Sharpsburg, Ky 40374

Registration begins at
4:00 pm

Classes at 5:00 pm

Meal prepared by:
Bath Co Cattlemen's

Servers:
Farm Bureau Ladies

Booths and displays
on site!

Bring a chair and
enjoy!!!





Martin-Gatton

College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
University of Kentucky.



SPONSORED BY

**VICTORY
hemp**

HEMP EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS & FIELD DAY

SEPTEMBER 12, 2023

 **PIRRI EQUINE PAVILLION**

**2011 Star Pilot Ln
Lexington, KY 40511**



PRESENTATIONS INCLUDE:

- *Grain Dehulling & Crushing Demo*
- *Regulatory Overview*
- *Agronomy Presentations & Discussions*
- *Disease & Insect Hands-on Presentations*

JOIN US FOR ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SESSIONS:

- *Victory Hemp Grain Series: 8:30 am – 1:00 pm Lunch included (Sponsored by Victory Hemp Foods)*
- *Educational Session: 1:00 pm – 4:15 pm*
- *Field Tours: 4:30 pm – 7:30 pm Dinner included*

PRE-REGISTER HERE BY SEPTEMBER 5 TO SECURE MEAL TICKETS :

https://uky.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_etlaroYSn3RHnDw

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University of Kentucky
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KENTUCKY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



- Kentucky resident?
- At least 18 years old?
- Care about your community?



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go.uky.edu/serveKY

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Contact your local Extension Office for a paper copy of the survey.



Heat Safety

By Tony Edwards - National Weather Service Charleston, WV

While it's been a relatively cool start to summer across the Bluegrass State, heat and humidity more typical of summer are bound to arrive sooner rather than later. Heat is one of the leading weather-related killers in the U.S., resulting in hundreds of fatalities each year. During extremely hot and humid weather, your body's ability to cool itself is challenged. A body heating too rapidly, or losing too much fluid or salt through dehydration or sweating, can result in death or permanent injury. While everyone can be vulnerable to heat, some are more vulnerable than others. Infants, children, the elderly, chronically ill, and pregnant women are especially vulnerable.

During excessive heat, avoid heavy activity and direct sunlight. Stay hydrated, find a cool indoor place, and check on children, the elderly, and pets. Protect yourself outside by wearing light, loose-fitting clothes, stay hydrated, and spend time in the shade. Also, never leave anyone (or pets) alone in a locked car, even in the winter, as death can occur in as little as 10 minutes.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides a list of warning signs and symptoms of heat illness, and recommended first aid steps.

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps may be the first sign of heat-related illness, and may lead to heat exhaustion or stroke. Symptoms include painful muscle cramps and spasms, usually in legs and abdomen, and heavy sweating. First aid for someone experiencing heat cramps includes applying firm pressure on cramping muscles or gently massage to relieve the spasms. Give sips of water unless the person complains of nausea. Seek immediate medical attention if cramps last longer than 1 hour.

Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms include heavy sweating; weakness or tiredness; cool, pale, clammy skin; fast, weak pulse; muscle cramps; dizziness; nausea or vomiting; headache; and fainting. If you suspect someone is suffering from heat exhaustion, move the person to a cooler location, preferably an air conditioned room. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths or have the person sit in a cool bath. Offer sips of water. Seek immediate medical attention if the person vomits, symptoms worsen, or last longer than 1 hour.

Heat Stroke

Symptoms include a throbbing headache; confusion; nausea; dizziness; body temperature above 103°F; hot, red, dry or damp skin; rapid and strong pulse; fainting; and loss of consciousness. **Call 911 or get the victim to a hospital immediately** as heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Move the victim to a cooler, preferably air-conditioned, environment. Reduce body temperature with cool cloths or a cool bath. Use a fan if heat index temperatures are below the high 90s. A fan can make you hotter at higher temperatures. Do NOT give fluids.

Timely Tips

Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

Spring-Calving Cows

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. If you don't have a bull pen and want to tighten up the calving season, remove the bull and sell him. Plan on purchasing a new bull next spring.

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

Limited creep feeding can prepare calves for the weaning process since they can become accustomed to eating dry feed. This will especially benefit those calves which you are going to keep for a short postweaning period – like the CPH-45 program. It's time to start planning the marketing of this year's calf crop.

Begin evaluating heifer calves for herd replacements – or culling. Each time you put them through the chute you can evaluate them for several traits, especially disposition. Consider keeping the older, heavier heifers. They will reach puberty before the onset of the breeding season and have higher conception rates.

This has generally been a reasonably good year for pastures, but many parts of the state are starting to get a bit dry. Evaluate moisture condition and consider stockpiling some fescue pastures. It's not too late to apply nitrogen for stockpiling fescue if moisture conditions have improved.

Stresses associated with weaning can be minimized by spreading-out other activities commonly associated with weaning – like vaccinations, deworming and, perhaps, castration and dehorning (which should have already been done!). Therefore, this month is a good time to do a "preweaning" working of cows and calves.

When planning the preweaning working, consult with your veterinarian for advice on animal health products and procedures. One procedure that can be done now is pregnancy checking cows. Early pregnancy diagnosis will allow time to make culling decisions prior to weaning time. Feeding non-productive cows through the winter is a costly venture so pregnancy diagnosis is one of the more sound business decisions a producer can make.

Fall-Calving Cows

Fall-calving should start this month. Get your eartags ready. Cows should be moved to a clean, accessible pasture and be watched closely. Tag calves soon after they are born and record dam ID and calf birthdate, etc. Castration is less stressful when performed on young animals and calves which are intended for feeders can be implanted now, too.

If you haven't started calving quite yet, then it's time to get ready. Be sure you have the following:

- record book or sign up for X10D (@ X10D.org or app store). X10D is a mobile app designed to make record keeping simple and convenient.
- eartags for identification
- iodine solution for newborn calf's navel
- calf puller
- castration equipment

Watch for those calves which may come early and be prepared to care for them.

Be on guard for predators – especially black vultures.

Move cows to best quality fall pasture after calving. Stockpiled fescue should be available to these cows in November-December to meet their nutritional needs for milking and rebreeding.

Start planning now for the breeding season. If using AI, order supplies, plan matings and order semen now.

Stockers

Calves to be backgrounded through the winter can be purchased soon. A good source is Kentucky preconditioned (CPH-45) calves which are immunized and have been preweaned and “boosted”.

Plan your receiving program. Weanling calves undergo a great deal of stress associated with weaning, hauling, marketing, and wide fluctuations in environmental temperature at this time of year. Plan a program which avoids stale cattle, get calves consuming water and high quality feed rapidly. Guard against respiratory diseases and other health problems.

General

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

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.

FREE BQCA CERTIFICATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER

Producers needing Beef Quality and Care Certification have options for September:

The Bath County Extension Office will have BQCA certification classes on:

Monday, September 11th. Classes are at 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

At the Bath County Extension Office

You can also go online and take the class from your own home.

<https://www.kybeefnetwork.com/beef-quality--care-assurance-bqca.html>

Heat Exhaustion

ACT FAST

- Move to a cooler area
- Loosen clothing
- Sip cool water
- Seek medical help if symptoms don't improve

Dizziness

Thirst

Heavy Sweating

Nausea

Weakness



Heat Stroke

ACT FAST

CALL 911

- Move person to a cooler area
- Loosen clothing and remove extra layers
- Cool with water or ice

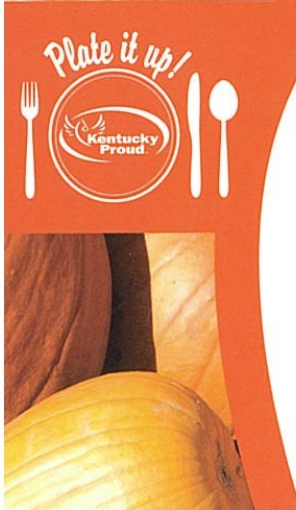
Confusion

Dizziness

Becomes Unconscious

Heat exhaustion can lead to heat stroke.

Heat stroke can cause death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not given.



Pumpkin Apple Muffins

1 1/4 cups all-purpose flour	1/2 teaspoon salt	2 large eggs
1 1/4 cups whole-wheat flour	1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon	1 1/2 cups fresh pureed pumpkin
1 1/4 teaspoons baking soda	1/2 teaspoon ground ginger	1/2 cup canola oil
	1/2 teaspoon ground nutmeg	2 cups Granny Smith apples, finely chopped
	1 1/4 cups honey	

Preheat oven to 325 degrees F. In a large bowl, **combine** flours, baking soda, salt and spices. In a small bowl, **combine** honey, eggs, pumpkin and oil; **stir** into dry ingredients just until moistened. **Fold** in apples. **Fill** greased or paper lined muffin cups, two-thirds full. **Bake** for 25 to 30 minutes or until muffins test done. **Cool** for 10 minutes before removing from pan.

Note: Can substitute two cups granulated sugar for honey, decrease baking soda by 1/4 teaspoon and increase oven temperature to 350 degrees F.

Yield: 18 muffins

Nutritional Analysis: 200 calories, 7 g fat, 0.5 g saturated fat, 35 mg cholesterol, 160 mg sodium, 35 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 20 g sugar, 3 g protein

Kentucky Winter Squash

SEASON: August through October.

NUTRITION FACTS: Winter squash, which includes acorn squash, butternut squash, pumpkin and other varieties, is low in fat and sodium and an excellent source of vitamin A and fiber.

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

STORAGE: Store winter squash in a cool, dry place and use within one month.

PREPARATION:

To Steam: Wash and remove seeds. Cut squash into 2-inch cubes or quarter, leaving rind on. The rind 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 30-40 minutes or until tender.

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

- Acorn squash: 1/2 squash, 5-8 minutes; 1 squash, 8 1/2-11 1/2 minutes.
- Butternut squash: 2 pieces, 3-4 1/2 minutes.
- Pumpkin: 1 pound piece, 7-8 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. Seeds can be toasted at 350 degrees F for 20 minutes.

KENTUCKY WINTER SQUASH

Kentucky Proud Project

County Extension Agents for Family and Consumer Sciences

University of Kentucky, Dietetics and Human Nutrition students

September 2013

Source: www.fruitsandveggiesmatter.gov

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Fall Is A Great Time To Sample Soil

Source: Frank Sikora, UK soil test coordinator

If you think spring is the best time to take soil samples, you might want to rethink that. Fall is actually the optimum time to take soil samples for fertility analyses.

Fall sampling gives you plenty of time to follow fertility recommendations before planting season. As soon as you receive the soil test results, look at the recommendations for lime and pH, a measure of soil acidity that affects plants' uptake of all nutrients. If the soil pH is too low, it decreases the uptake of essential nutrients, and elements like aluminum and manganese can become toxic to growing plant roots.

Applying limestone neutralizes soil acidity. Because agricultural lime takes about six months to break down and react with the soil, it should be applied in the fall to be fully effective in the spring. Unlike fertilizer, lime is needed every three to five years, depending on your crop rotation and nitrogen fertilizer history. The only way to determine if your fields will need lime next year is by soil testing this fall.

The turn-around time for test results is much faster in the fall, usually within a week of submission, because fewer people are submitting samples.

You can also apply all the recommended fertilizers, except nitrogen, in the fall. Often a fall application will save you considerable money, because fertilizer prices generally are cheaper in the fall as a result of lower demand. In addition to lower fertilizer prices, it's easier to get the spreader truck in the field during the fall, because the soil usually is drier.

If you don't soil test, you can only guess at the fertility needs of your fields, and far too often those assumptions are wrong. Guessing at the amount of fertilizer to apply often results in applying more than the recommended rate. Some producers want to be sure there's plenty of fertilizer available in case they have a bumper crop next season. However, studies have shown that crops need the same amount of fertilizer in a good year as in a poor year.

If you're interested in collecting fall soil samples, stop by the Bath county Extension office. We can give you details on how to take accurate soil samples and where to send the collected cores. We also have soil probes that you can check out and use to pull samples. Remember, spending some effort on soil sampling this fall can keep you from wasting time and money. Fall soil samples also can provide big returns for next year's crop.



For more information, contact your Bath County Cooperative Extension Service.

FREE SOIL TESTING! THE BATH COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE IS PROVIDING FREE SOIL TESTING TO BATH COUNTY FARMERS AND HOME OWNERS. Contact us at 674-6121 for more information.

Grazing Conference

Low Stress Livestock Handling for Serious Graziers

October 31, 2023

Elizabethtown

Hardin County Extension Office

7:30 AM - 3:30 PM CDT

November 1, 2023

Lexington

Fayette County Extension Office

7:30 AM - 3:30 PM EDT



Reducing Livestock Stress in Grazing Systems

Curt Pate, Curt Pate Stockmanship



Fencing for Multi-Species Grazing

Lewis Sapp, Stay-Tuff Fence



Designing Flexible Watering Systems

Jeff Lehmkuhler, University of Kentucky



Designing Livestock Handling Facilities for Existing Structures

Chris McBurney, McBurney Livestock Equipment



Local Producers and Spokesperson Contest



Optimizing Resources with Multi-Species Grazing

Greg Brann, Greg Brann Consulting

For more information please visit [KFGC.ORG](https://www.kfgc.org)