

NIKKI'S NEWSLETTER

Marshall County's Agriculture and Natural Resources Update

 University of
Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment

Cooperative Extension
University of Kentucky
Marshall County
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Benton, KY 42025
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extension.ca.uky.edu

Hey all, there are a lot of exciting opportunities coming down the pipe. So many that I had to extend the newsletter this month, doubled up on some pages and summarized some additional opportunities below. Enjoy!

PVAP or Post Weaning Value Added Program enrollment is open. This could earn you an extra \$50/head incentive payment, up to \$1,000 maximum. The market is paying a premium for weaned calves and therefore, this may be something to consider. To qualify for the PVAP program, a producer must not have sold to a preconditioned sale in the past as well as meet other criteria. More details on page 3.

With archery season already underway and as we prepare for the release of the "orange army," aka firearm deer seasons, make sure you'RE aware that **CWD or Whitetail Chronic Wasting Disease** has put us in what the KYFW are calling a "surveillance zone." If you plan to hunt this season and don't know about this then you need to familiarize yourself with these changes as soon as possible. See pages 5-6 for more info from the UK Wildlife Specialist.

Don't forget that the **Hay Rationing Program** for Beef producers is on 10/26 at the Ext. Office at 5:30. We are not taking any more free hay samples but you can still attend just to expand your knowledge.

Recently, **red crown rot** was observed in **soybeans** for the first time in Kentucky. This occurred right next-door in Graves County. RCR had been found in Illinois in 2018, so we have been expecting it to show up in Kentucky at some point. This is something you all will need to start watching for and this gives us all the more reason to practice proper crop rotation. I just wanted to give you all the heads up now even though this will probably be one of topics of my Grain Grower Night Out Meeting later this winter. So, stay tuned.

For the **backyard poultry** folks in the group, I wanted to mention that the small flocks team is doing more webinars this winter. Last year's were really good and I think you will enjoy them. There is no flyer at this time but you can access the webinars including the next one on "**Composting backyard Poultry Manure**" on Nov. 2nd at 2pm by visiting their Facebook page: facebook.com/poultryextension

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RECIPE OF THE MONTH

- P.10 FALL HARVEST SALAD

Organized and Sponsored by the Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council, UK Cooperative Extension Service, and the Master Grazer Program

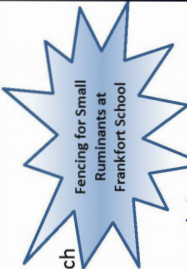
This program is designed for producers and agricultural professionals to learn the newest fencing methods and sound fencing construction through a combination of classroom and hands-on learning

WHEN: November 9-Grand Rivers, KY
November 11-Frankfort, KY

WHERE: Grand Rivers Community Center
155 West Cumberland Avenue
Grand Rivers, KY 42045



Harold R. Benson Research
and Demonstration Farm
Kentucky State University
1525 Mills Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601



COST: \$30/participant --- includes notebook, refreshments, and lunch

Registration DEADLINE: 2 weeks prior to workshop

ONLINE Registration with Credit Card:

Grand Rivers, KY <https://2021fallfencingschoolgrandrivers.eventbrite.com>
Frankfort, KY <https://2021fallfencingschoolfrankfort.eventbrite.com>

Registration by U.S. Mail:

Carrie Thrailkill
UK Research and Education Center
348 University Drive
Princeton, KY 42445

Name: _____
Street: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____
Email: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Number of participants _____ x \$30 per participant = _____ Total Cost

Make CHECKS payable to: KFGC



For more information contact Carrie Thrailkill at 270-625-5253 or Carrie.Thrailkill@uky.edu

Master Finisher

This new program covers a variety of topics related to finishing cattle and marketing beef directly to the consumer. The program will include monthly webinars AND two in-person meetings.

Save the Date for the first webinar session

October 19th, 2021

Dr. Chris Teutsch: Forages for pasture based finishing- Zoom, 7 CST

Additional topics will include

- Pricing and marketing November 16th
- Food Safety February 15th
- Waste management April 19th
- Working with processors January 18th
- Confinement buildings March 15th
- Nutrition and Management (In-person sessions)

Contact your local county extension agent for information about in-person sessions near you and to register for the program.

*Registration is required to join the webinars



LUNCH BREAK GARDENING SERIES

Join us during your lunch break for a gardening workshop! The lessons are short enough to get you back to work on time but packed with information you can use in your own gardens! The cost is \$10. This includes a boxed lunch from Parcell's Deli.

November's Topic:
Thanksgiving Cactus
Propagation and Care!

The 1st Wednesday of every month
from 12:15-12:45pm
at the Marshall County Extension Office
1933 Mayfield Hwy, Benton, KY 42025

RSVP at (270) 527-3285 by Nov. 2nd

Add Value to your 2021 Calf Crop Enroll in PVAP

Wean - Weigh - Feed - Market
Receive up to \$1000 incentive payment

Post Weaning Value Added Program (PVAP)
for producers who have never weaned
and sold calves in a preconditioned sale.

Past PVAP participants have averaged \$77.58/head over expenses
in addition to the \$50/head incentive payment.

 College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment



Contact your UK County Extension agent, KBN facilitator,
or Kevin Laurent at 270-625-0994 for more details.

SMALL DIVERSIFIED FARM SERIES

HOMESTEADING FOR PROFIT



College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

MEAT PROCESSING

GRAND RIVERS COMMUNITY CENTER
155 W CUMBERLAND AVE
GRAND RIVERS, KY

OCTOBER 28, 2021
6 PM

Speaker- Dr. Greg Rentfrow, UK Extension Meats Specialist, will discuss meat processing. Discussion will center around meat cutting, working with a processor and steps growers need to take to be able to sell their own meat.

CALL YOUR COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE TO REGISTER:

CALDWELL: 270-365-2787

CALLOWAY: 270-753-1452

CRITTENDEN: 270-965-5236

LIVINGSTON: 270-928-2168

MARSHALL: 270-527-3285

MCCRACKEN: 270-554-9520

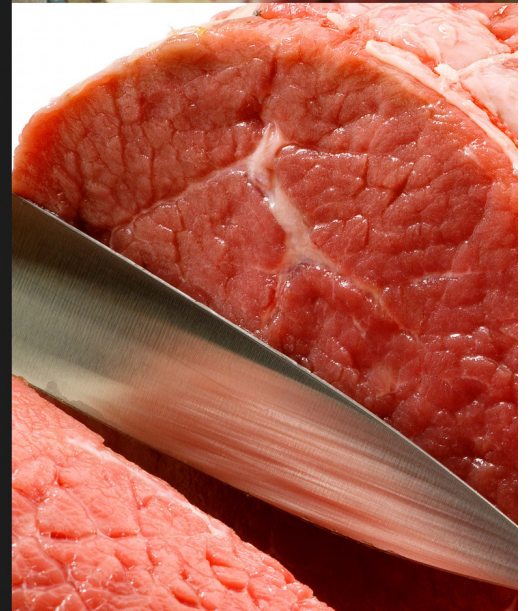
TRIGG: 270-522-3269

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification



Should my Harvested Deer be Tested for CWD?

Matthew T. Springer, University of Kentucky Department of Forestry and Natural Resources

With Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) being detected within eight miles of Kentucky’s border in the fall of 2021, there is a need to understand why you should have your harvested deer tested for the disease. This publication will cover the reasons it may be recommended or required by law to have your deer tested if harvested within the CWD Surveillance Zone (CWD SZ) in western Kentucky. The following is information that should help clarify why and where you can have your harvested deer tested within and outside of the CWD SZ in Kentucky.

When to test

- If you harvested the deer within the CWD surveillance zone (CWD SZ), Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, and Marshall counties, it is advised you get your deer tested
 - Mandatory during early and late muzzle loader and firearm seasons
- Testing in counties surrounding the CWD SZ is also a good idea and will aid in disease detection by KDFWR

How to get it tested?

- Arrive at a mandatory check station during the muzzleloader and firearm seasons and a biologist will collect the sample
 - Outside of that time or outside of the CWD SZ, drop off the head at a KDFWR testing location found throughout the state
 - Check station locations in CWD SZ shown in Figure 1
 - Testing locations inside or outside of CWD SZ can be found at in Figure 2 or at <https://fw.ky.gov/Wildlife/Pages/Chronic-Wasting-Disease.aspx>
- It is free to get your deer tested and the results are obtained within about 10 weeks
- Follow all procedures to successfully have your deer tested found here:

What should I do while I wait for results?

- The CDC advises that you not consume any deer that is positive for CWD
- Since there is potential the deer could be positive if it was harvested within the CWD monitoring zone you should wait until your deer’s status is known before consuming any meat from it
- Please refer to the safe deer processing sheet for guidelines on ways to safely process your harvest
- Results will be found at: <https://app.fw.ky.gov/cwdlookup/>

What to do if I receive a positive test result?



- The CDC does not recommend any meat from CWD positive animals to be consumed by humans at this time
- Do not donate the meat to the food bank
- Do not bury it or discard it in the environment
- Place in trash bags and dispose of the bags so that it can be buried at the landfill



CWD CHECK STATION LOCATIONS			
C1	Calloway	Hart Farms Meat Processing, 835 Charlie Miller Rd.	Almo
C2	Calloway	Duncan Deer Processing, 1939 Buffalo Rd.	New Concord
C3	Calloway	Outback Taxidermy, 3237 U.S. 641 S	Murray
C4	Calloway	Lynn Grove Checkstation, Jct. 893/94	Lynn Grove
C5	Calloway	First Choice Firearms, 1205 Stadium View Dr.	Murray
F1	Fulton	Fulton County Extension Office, 2114 7th Street	Hickman
F2	Fulton	Fulton City Fire/Rec Area, Browder Ct.	Fulton
G1	Graves	Burnetts Deer Processing, 1580 Penny Corner Rd.	Melber
G2	Graves	Goodman Lumber, 8574 KY 131	Hickory
G3	Graves	Patriot Ag, 400 Crittendon Ln.	Mayfield
G4	Graves	Sedalia Fire Dept., 5414 KY 97	Sedalia
G5	Graves	Southern Reds BBQ, 5085 KY 94 West	Water Valley
G6	Graves	Dowdy's Taxidermy, 1461 Baltimore Church Rd.	Mayfield
H1	Hickman	Hickman Co. Extension Office, 329 James H Phillips Dr.	Clinton
M1	Marshall	Ky. Dam Village State Park Beach Access, U.S. 641	
M2	Marshall	Clarks River NWR, 91 U.S. 641 N	Benton
M3	Marshall	Kenlake Tennis Center, 100 Tennis Court Rd.	Hardin

Figure 1. Locations for getting your deer tested within the CWD Surveillance Zone in Kentucky

Whitetail CWD Continued:

-  Deer Sample Collection Stations
-  CWD Surveillance Zone

Be sure to pickup copies of our new publications: "What is CWD?" and the "CWD Deer Processing Guide!"



Region	Location Name	County	Address	City	ZIP
Southeast	Leslie County Fish and Game Club	Leslie	410 Wendover Rd	Hyden	41749
Southeast	Parkway Monument	Knox	4528 North US 25E	Gray	40734
Southeast	Rose Taxidermy	Bell	7 Ennismore Drive	Middlesboro	40965
Bluegrass	Curtis Gates Lloyd WMA Office	Grant	230 Gardenersville Rd	Crittenden	41030
Bluegrass	USDA Service office	Woodford	184 Beasley Rd	Versailles	40383
Bluegrass	KY Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources	Franklin	1 Sportsman's Ln.	Frankfort	40601
Green River	Critter Creations	Metcalfe	954 Harvey White Cemetery Rd	Summer Shade	42166
Green River	NRCS (USDA) office	Simpson	1300 BLUEGRASS RD STE B	Franklin	42134
Green River	Yellowbank WMA office	Breckinridge	Grady-Frymire Spur Rd.	Stephensport	40170
Green River	Green River Regional Office	Warren	970 Bennett Ln.	Bowling Green	42104
Northeast	Blue Licks State Park	Nicholas	10299 Maysville Rd	Carlisle	40311
Northeast	Minor Clark Fish Hatchery	Rowan	120 Fish Hatchery Rd	Morehead	40351
Purchase	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	Marshall	91 US Hwy 641	Benton	42025
Purchase	Clinton Fire Department	Hickman	114 N Washington St	Clinton	42031
Purchase	Cayce Fire Department	Fulton	7 State Route 239	Fulton	42041
Purchase	Paducah Shooters Supply	McCracken	3919 Cairo Rd	Paducah	42001
Purchase	Murray KY Dept of Fish and Wildlife Office	Calloway	30 Scenic Acres Dr	Murray	42071
Purchase	Graves County Extension Office	Graves	251 W Housman St	Mayfield	42066

Figure 2. Locations for getting your deer tested within Kentucky.

CDW Related Publications

What is Chronic Wasting Disease? FORFS 21-08

<https://forestry.ca.uky.edu/publication/cwd>

Should my Harvested Deer be Tested? FORFS 21-09

<https://forestry.ca.uky.edu/publication/deer-tested-cwd>

Deer Processing Guide FORFS 21-10

<https://forestry.ca.uky.edu/publication/cwd-deer-processing-guide>

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Issued 10-2021

Kentucky Beef Conference Live Viewing

No internet? Poor connectivity? Rather attend a program in person? No problem. Take the worry out of attending an online meeting by joining us for a live viewing of the 2021 KY Beef Conference at the Marshall County Extension Office. This year's program features Patrick Linnell from Cattle-Fax. Check out the full program below. Call 270-527-3285 to secure your seat. Snacks and drinks provided. Doors open at 5:30.



"Today's Challenges, Tomorrow's Opportunities"

Kentucky Beef Conference



October 18, 2021

Sponsors

Bluegrass Stockyards
Burkmann Nutrition
Central KY Ag Credit
Elanco
Farm Credit Mid America
KY Cattlemen's Association
KY Farm Bureau Federation
Paris Stockyards
Stockyards Bank & Trust
United Producers
Washington Co Stockyards

Zoom Webinar

6:00 pm CT

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/MqDQSR8DoKFLXBpa9>

Once registration is complete, you will be emailed the zoom link.

6:00 –Welcome & Sponsor Recognition

Adam Probst, Woodford County Agent, Ag & Natural Resources

Beef Outlook & Marketing Strategies

Patrick Linnell, Cattle-FAX Analyst

6:45 –Extension Remarks

Dr. Laura Stephenson, UK Extension Director

6:50 –Price Discovery & Placement Weight Considerations

Kenny Burdine, UK Beef Economic Extension Specialist

7:20 –Shooting the Bull with Kentucky Cattle Farmers

8:00 –Adjourn

Contact your local County Extension Office for more information.

Fall 2021 Wheat Planting Decision

8

Greg Halich, Extension Economist

Corn harvest is now underway and Kentucky grain farmers will soon decide if and how much wheat they will plant this fall. Compared to last year there is a significant increase in wheat and soybean prices, as well as major increases in all fertilizer prices. The following analysis quantifies these relative changes to estimate the profitability for crops harvested in 2022. The analysis includes estimated returns comparing double-cropped wheat/soybeans with full-season soybeans for the 2022 crop, and the likely implications for Kentucky grain farmers.

Additional costs associated with double-cropping are accounted for, including fuel, fertilizer, herbicides, machinery repairs and depreciation, labor, hauling, etc. The analysis assumes a blended mix of selling directly from the field and selling from storage for both wheat and soybeans, as well as expected basis for each crop with those scenarios. This results in 2022 crop prices of \$6.75/bu for wheat and \$12.30/bu for soybeans.

Two regions with different agronomic characteristics are evaluated. The first region is along the southwest tier of counties roughly between I-24 and I-65, which traditionally does a lot of double-cropping. The second region is along the northwest tier of counties (Ohio Valley region) that has some of the best yields for corn and soybeans, but traditionally plants less wheat. Cash rent is assumed to be \$175/acre for both these regions for the average ground and \$225/acre on the best ground (note: this will vary substantially, but is done here for illustrative purposes only). Other major assumptions are: \$2.60/gallon fuel, 25 mile one-way grain hauling, \$.63/unit N, \$.53/unit P, and \$.52/unit K.

Southwest Tier Assumptions (Average Ground):

72 bu wheat
42 bu double-cropped soybeans
50 bu full-season soybeans

Resulting net profits:

+\$183 double-crop
+\$123 full-season soybeans

This results in a \$51 difference in favor of the wheat-soybean double-crop. The double-crop soybean yield would need to decrease to 37 bushels before full-season soybeans were as profitable. This would equate to a 26% yield loss of double-cropped soybeans compared to full-season soybeans.

Southwest Tier Assumptions (Best Ground):

90 bu wheat
51 bu double-cropped soybeans
60 bu full-season soybeans

Resulting net profits:

+\$358 double-crop
+\$193 full-season soybeans

This results in a \$165 difference in favor of the wheat-soybean double-crop. The double-cropped soybean yield could drop down to 37 bu before full-season soybeans were as

profitable. This would equate to a 38% yield loss of double-cropped soybeans compared to full-season soys.

Northwest Tier Assumptions (Average Ground):

65 bu wheat
42 bu double-cropped soybeans
50 bu full-season soybeans

Resulting net profits:

+\$137 double-crop
+\$123 full-season soybeans

This results in a \$14 difference in favor of the wheat-soybean double-crop. The double-cropped soybean yield would have to decrease to 40 bu in this case before full-season soybeans were as profitable. This would equate to a 20% yield loss of double-cropped soybeans compared to full-season soybeans.

Northwest Tier Assumptions (Best Ground):

75 bu wheat
51 bu double-cropped soybeans
60 bu full-season soybeans

Resulting net profits:

+\$260 double-crop
+\$193 full-season soybeans

This results in a \$67 difference in favor of the wheat-soybean double-crop. The double-cropped soybean yield would have to decrease to 45 bu in this case before full-season soybeans were as profitable. This would equate to a 25% yield loss of double-cropped soybeans compared to full-season soybeans.

Given the current expected market conditions, planting wheat looks extremely attractive this fall with three of the four scenarios. The fourth scenario, average ground in the Ohio Valley, the double-crop was more profitable, but only by a marginal amount. On the best ground in the south-west tier of counties, the wheat-soybean double-crop is projected to net \$165/acre more than full-season soybeans.

This analysis doesn't account for potential payments from Farm Bill programs. However, these programs would pay on base acre crop allocation and not planted acres, so there would be no effect on the planting decision. This analysis does not also account for potentially harvesting straw, which is typically more common in Central Kentucky. To change the assumptions above to your specific conditions and evaluate your expected profitability, go to the grain budget site at: <http://agecon.ca.uky.edu/budgets>
The Corn-Soybean Budgets and Wheat Budgets can be downloaded or opened directly from this page.

They're Here: Stink Bug Invasions Have Begun!

By Jonathan L. Larson, Entomology Extension Specialist

Brown marmorated stink bugs have begun their annual trek to get inside of your home. This yearly annoyance is something that parts of the state have been experiencing for a while, but other counties may have just started to deal with this. Here is a primer on what's happening and what you can do to try and curtail these stinky houseguests.

What is a brown marmorated stink bug?

Brown marmorated stink bugs (also known as BMSB) are an invasive species as well as "true bugs"—meaning they have needle-like mouthparts. Overall, these pests are shield-like in shape and a little over ½ inch in length. They get their name from their mottled brown and grey coloration. BMSB may damage garden plants, such as tomatoes and peppers, as well as tree fruits, such as apples and peaches, amongst others.

Why are they coming into my house?

Insects don't like the cold. Some insects are able to survive being frozen and others prevent being frozen by producing antifreeze compounds internally. Others try to escape the cold. In this group we have some species that migrate away from cold weather in order to survive. The most famous example of this is the monarch butterfly, which spends the winter in Mexico before they migrate north the following year. Then there are others that hide from the cold by finding somewhere that stays just warm enough to keep them safe. Usually this is done by hiding in leaf litter, getting under rocks, or burying into the soil. Other times, they might discover that humans have big, heated domiciles that they can easily sneak into!

BMSB falls into this last group. They overwinter as an adult and our homes mimic their natural hiding spaces with added amenities. Once they enter a home, they aren't looking to feed or mate. They are simply waiting until spring. They usually enter a sort of arrested phase where they don't move much. Occasionally though, on warm winter days, they will "wake up" and start crawling around the home.

Once winter is over, they leave their overwintering site in April and May to mate. The female lays eggs from May until August. After hatching, BMSB will develop through five nymphal stages before becoming an adult. Nymphs start out 1/8th inch and red and black; they become larger, darker, and browner as they develop. In September and October, adults begin searching for overwintering sites to start the cycle anew next year.

What can I do?

The best thing to do is to start preparing in late summer.

Inspect your home and check for cracks around windows, doors, pipes, and chimneys and seal openings with silicone or silicone-latex caulk. You can consult another KPN article for more information on pest-proofing and using insecticides on the outside of the home.

Turning off exterior lights or switching to non-insect attracting bulbs will reduce stink bug interest in your structure.

If stink bugs are found inside, simply vacuum up living specimens and dispose of them outside.

Using bug bombs or other insecticides in the home will not help to deal with stink bugs and will only serve to expose the people inside to residues.



Figure 1: Brown marmorated stink bugs are speckled with brown, grey, and gold. They also have white bands on their antennae. When outside they can be pests of numerous crops. But, in the fall and winter they take on a new role as a home invading pest. (Photo: Jim Kalisch, University of Nebraska-Lincoln).



Figure 2: Brown marmorated stink bugs use our homes and other building to escape from exterior temperatures. Hundreds of them can invade a single home, a major annoyance for the humans also just trying to get through the winter months. (Photo: Leske, from Texas A&M AgriLife Extension)



Fall Harvest Salad

5 cups torn leaf lettuce	4 teaspoons lemon juice	2 tablespoons balsamic vinegar
2 ½ cups spinach leaves	¼ cup dried cranberries	1 ½ teaspoons Dijon mustard
1 medium red apple, chopped	¼ cup feta cheese crumbles	2 teaspoons Kentucky honey
1 medium pear, chopped	½ cup chopped walnuts	½ teaspoon salt
Dressing:		
2 ½ tablespoons olive oil		

Combine leaf lettuce and spinach leaves in a large salad bowl. **Mix** apples and pears with lemon juice in a small bowl and add to lettuce mixture.

Prepare dressing by whisking together the olive oil, balsamic vinegar, Dijon mustard, honey and salt; **pour** over lettuce mixture and **toss** to coat.

Sprinkle salad with cranberries, feta cheese and walnuts. **Serve** immediately.

Yield: 8, 1 cup servings

Nutritional Analysis: 130 calories, 9 g fat, 1.5 g sat fat, 240 mg sodium, 12 g carbohydrates, 3 g fiber, 7 g sugar, 3 g protein.

Kentucky Lettuce

SEASON: Early to late spring and August to November.

NUTRITION FACTS: Lettuces have 5 to 15 calories per cup depending on variety. Lettuce provides vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium and iron.

SELECTION: Choose crisp, brightly colored lettuce with no blemishes, slime, browning or wilted leaves.

STORAGE: Store washed and dried lettuce in a plastic bag in the refrigerator for 3 to 5 days, depending on the variety.

PREPARATION: Wash well and dry before using. Add dressing just before serving to prevent wilting. Lettuce is almost always eaten raw in salads or on sandwiches. Lettuce can also be steamed or added to soups at the end of cooking.

KENTUCKY LETTUCE

Kentucky Proud Project

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

September 2014

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COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION
SERVICE



Source: www.fruitsandveggiesmatter.gov

For more information go to:
<http://marshall.ca.uky.edu/AgNaturalResources>
or follow us on Facebook @marshallcountyanr

Nikki Rhein

Marshall County
Agriculture and Natural
Resources Agent