

Ag and Natural Resources Newsletter

September 2023



Clark County Extension Service • 1400 Fortune Drive • Winchester, KY 40391 • 859-744-4682 • clark.ext@uky.edu • <http://clark.ca.uky.edu/>



A Word from the Agent . . .

I feel like August was a complete blur and can't believe September is almost here. I have always liked September primarily because that means fall is almost here. To me, fall means crop harvest and hunting season, and the cool weather is always welcomed after a hot summer.

In this newsletter, you find information about Mineral Information, Hunting Safety, Timely Tips for Forages and Beef, Forage Management During Frost, and multiple upcoming events.

As always, I am here to answer your agricultural questions, and always remember to give tractors and harvesters plenty of space while on the roads.

Levi Berg

Clark County Extension Agent
for Agriculture and Natural Resources
levi.berg@uky.edu

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FOYI Forage Management Tips for September

- If not already done, soil sample and apply fertilizer as needed.
- Plant perennial grasses and legumes.
- Consider using a novel endophyte tall fescue.
- Harvest hay as needed. Do NOT harvest alfalfa after mid-September.
- Scout pastures, identify perennial weeds and woody brush. Consult an agricultural professional to determine the control strategy.
- Closely monitor livestock and do NOT overgraze. Pasture plants accumulate energy reserves in the fall that help them overwinter and regrow in the spring.
- Feed hay to allow pastures to stockpile for winter grazing.
- Rest native warm-season grass fields until after frost for better winter survival.



Monday, September 11

9:00 am

Clark County Extension



**Cooperative
Extension Service**

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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Be Safe While Hunting!



This summer seemed to fly by, and I am completely fine with summer's end. Summer's end means my favorite season, Fall, is here. Fall brings bountiful harvests, but also brings my favorite hunting seasons. Since a child, Fall is when I started becoming restless with never ending thoughts of being in the woods. The woods have always been where I go to relax and reflect, and I know many other individuals like me that crave to be in a treestand or sitting below a big oak tree. However, while thoughts of that big buck or first squirrel keeps our anticipation high, we as hunters sometimes forget the basics of hunting etiquette and safety.

Below is a list of quick reminders to think about before you enter the woods:

- Always follow the hunting regulations set by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Do not trespass on private land unless you have hunting permission from the landowner, and confirm hunting permissions on private land.
- Be courteous to other hunters in the area.
- Always wear blaze orange during rifle and muzzleloader season.
- Always keep your firearm or bow pointed in a safe direction.
- Make sure not to shoot towards houses, buildings, livestock, and other potential hunters.
- Make sure your firearm or bow is in proper working order before heading to the field.
- Always identify your target before you make a shot.
- **Finally, never wear white while deer hunting!**

I think this may be the quickest checklist for hunting that has ever been made, but the information is warranted. Just remember to put safety first because everyone deserves to have a safe hunt and enjoy the amazing outdoors. Finally, best of luck to everyone enjoying this beautiful time of the year!



CLARK COUNTY EXTENSION FALL FESTIVAL

JOIN US AT THE CLARK COUNTY
EXTENSION OFFICE

FOOD
GAMES
GIVE AWAYS
AND MORE!

FOR OUR **SECOND ANNUAL**
FALL FESTIVAL!

1400 FORTUNE DR.
WINCHESTER, KY

OCTOBER 7, 2023
5:00-7:00 PM

 Cooperative
Extension Service



CLARK COUNTY FARM BUREAU ADVENTURES on DEPOT



SATURDAY
SEPT. 2ND
1-4PM

An equal opportunity organization

CLARK COUNTY

How can we serve you?

Take a ten-minute survey to help us develop programs addressing needs in our community.



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KENTUCKY  
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

What Makes a “Good Complete” Mineral?



By: *Dr. Katie VanValin, Extension Specialist
UK Department of Animal and Food Science*

You've probably heard it a dozen times, “Make sure you put out a good complete mineral,” but what does this mean? Like many aspects of beef production, one perfect recipe for a mineral that will meet the needs of all cattle throughout the year does **not** exist. A good mineral is a product that can provide supplemental minerals in a form and source that allow cattle to consume enough minerals to prevent deficiencies. Unfortunately, not every mineral product on the shelves at the local farm store will meet this definition. Here are a few considerations when looking for a “good” mineral.

The first thing to consider is the form of mineral you are looking for. The form typically refers to how the mineral is delivered to the cattle and includes blocks, loose free-choice minerals, loose minerals for mixing in feed, or injectables. While blocks continue to be a popular choice, these products are typically 95-99% salt. These products are often missing minerals such as calcium and phosphorus, and even when trace minerals such as copper, zinc, or selenium are included, the concentrations are so low that cattle cannot consume enough of the product for this form of supplementation to be effective. Injectable mineral products are an effective method of delivering a dose of minerals quickly. However, this form of mineral supplementation does not contain all recommended supplemental minerals and shouldn't be used as a complete mineral program. When cattle are on feed, selecting a loose mineral that has been formulated to be mixed directly into the feed can be a convenient and effective method of mineral supplementation. For cattle on pasture, a loose free-choice mineral will typically be the best form of mineral supplementation to meet requirements for all supplemental minerals.

While mix-in or free-choice minerals are effective forms of mineral supplementation, a closer look at the mineral tag can allow you to select the product that is both cost-effective and meets the needs of your herd. The guaranteed analysis section of the mineral tag provides the concentration of selected minerals included in the supplement. One must look at the ingredient section for a complete list of included minerals. However, if it is not listed under the guaranteed analysis, the concentration of a specific

mineral is unknown. When comparing two mineral products of the same form, be sure to look at the target intake that the mineral was formulated for. The target intake is listed in the directions section of the tag. If one mineral was formulated for a daily intake of 3 ounces and another product formulated for 4 ounces, the 3 oz. product may look like it contains more minerals, but this is not a fair comparison. Be careful not to compare apples to oranges.

It is also important to consider the source of the minerals in the supplement. The source refers to the kind of each individual mineral included in the mix and can be determined by looking at the ingredients list. Some mineral sources are more “bioavailable” than others. When a mineral source is more bioavailable, more of the mineral consumed can be used by the animal. Typically, inorganic sources of minerals are used in all mineral supplements. However, organic, chelated, or hydroxy sources of some minerals may also be included as these sources are often more bioavailable. When cattle are at risk of developing a deficiency for a specific mineral, looking for a mineral that includes more bioavailable sources may be advantageous. In the Southeast, cattle tend to be at risk for developing copper and selenium deficiencies, whereas manganese deficiencies, for example, would be rare. Thus, looking for a mineral that includes more bioavailable sources of copper (copper amino acid complex, basic copper chloride, copper lysine, etc.) and selenium (selenium yeast) is an important consideration when selecting a “good” mineral. Often mineral supplements will include multiple sources of a single mineral, and it is impossible to tell from a mineral tag alone how much of the mineral is being supplied from each source. This information can be gained by asking your feed dealer or nutritionist.

Consider what else can be provided in the mineral supplement. The mineral can effectively deliver feed additives such as ionophores, ingredients to manage flies or antibiotics. The efficacy of these added ingredients and the mineral supplementation program relies heavily on mineral intake. All mineral supplements are formulated to be consumed at a target rate. For free-choice supplements, this is typically 2-4 ounces. For a good mineral to work well, target intakes should be met. A 50 lb. bag of mineral with a target intake of 3 oz should last 30 cows for about 8 days.

Remember that what might make a good mineral for a producer in the western United States may not be the best option for a producer in the Southeast. Also, specific mineral needs or additive needs may change with the time of year and stage of production. For example, it is recommended that lactating cows at risk of developing grass tetany consume a high-magnesium mineral. For help understanding the mineral requirements of cattle in your local area and to discuss what a “good” mineral looks like for your herd, reach out to the Clark County Extension Office at 859-744-4682.

About The Class



Learn About Trucking Laws
from SGT. Jason Morris,
Kentucky State Police



How to Work With Wildlife On
The Farm with Dr. Matt
Springer, UK Extension
Wildlife Specialist

EXTENSION AND CATTLMEN'S FALL MEETING

September 19th, 2023

Meal at 6:30pm, Talks at 7pm
at the Clark County Extension Office
(1400 Fortune Dr. Winchester, KY)



**Will Count
Towards CAIP
Education!**

**Please RSVP by calling the
Clark County Extension Office at
859-744-4682!**

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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.
Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.



Crazy enough, fall is around the corner, and that means we need to watch for is potential frosts. The National Weather Service for Louisville, KY states that the average first fall frost is around the end of October, but a frost can come at any time.

After a light frost, certain forages and plants can bring the threat of prussic acid (cyanide) poisoning to livestock. Plants such as sorghum, sudangrass, sorghum-sudan hybrids, johnsongrass, wild cherry, and others can contain cyanide-producing compounds. Prussic acid poisoning causes rapid death in livestock, and livestock can show signs of prussic acid poisoning just 15


minutes after starting to graze the plants after a light frost. Other signs of toxicity include fast breathing, anxiety, trembling, downed animals, convulsions, bright red blood, and frothing at the mouth. Prussic acid poisoning is very similar to nitrate poisoning, but animals with prussic acid poisoning have bright red blood, whereas animals poisoned with nitrates have dark, chocolate-colored blood. If you see these signs, call a veterinarian immediately because prussic acid poisoning can kill livestock extremely quickly.

After a light freeze or you suspect prussic acid, do not graze wilted plants, twisted plants or plants with young tillers for around two weeks. However, plants susceptible to producing prussic acid can be chopped, ensiled or baled, but wait at least 6-8 weeks to feed it to your livestock. For reassurance analyze your suspect forages before feeding by using a cyanide field test kit or have samples tested by a certified lab. The University of Kentucky Veterinarian Diagnostic Lab can test forages for prussic acids, and cyantesmo test strips are available to do a quick field test for prussic acid.

If you have these plants in your pastures, just keep a watchful eye and anticipate if a frost is coming. Forages such as sorghum-sudan hybrids and sudangrasses provide excellent forages, but just make sure to keep your livestock away from them after a light frost. Finally, remember to contact your veterinarian immediately if you suspect prussic acid poisoning in your animals.

For further questions, please contact the Clark County Extension Office at 859-744-4682. *Information for this article was obtained from the University of Kentucky Master Grazer Educational Program October 2011 Article.*





Zippy Corn Chowder


<p>1 medium onion, chopped 1 green pepper, chopped 1 tablespoon butter 1 (14.5 ounce) can low-sodium chicken broth 2 large red potatoes, cubed 1 jalapeno pepper, seeded</p>	<p>and chopped 2 teaspoons Dijon mustard 1 teaspoon basil ½ teaspoon paprika ½ teaspoon crushed red pepper flakes</p>	<p>3 cups fresh or frozen whole kernel corn 4 green onions, chopped 2 cups skim milk, divided 2 tablespoons all-purpose flour 1 teaspoon salt (optional)</p>
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In a large saucepan, **sauté** onion and green pepper in butter until tender. **Add** broth and cubed potatoes. Bring to a **boil**. **Reduce** heat; **cover** and **simmer** for 15 minutes or until potatoes are almost tender. **Stir in** jalapeno, mustard, basil, paprika and red pepper flakes. **Add** corn, green onions and 1½ cups of milk. Bring to a **boil**. In a separate bowl, **combine** all-purpose flour and remaining ½ cup

milk, **stirring** until smooth. Gradually **add** mixture to soup. Bring to a **boil**. **Cook** and **stir** for 2 minutes or until thickened and bubbly.

Yield: 8, 1 cup servings

Nutritional Analysis: 190 calories, 2.5 g fat, 1 g saturated fat, 5 mg cholesterol, 350 mg sodium, 34 g carbohydrate, 4 g fiber, 10 g sugar, 7 g protein



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