

NEWSLETTER

Agriculture and Natural Resources

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 . . .



Summer is definitely here, so that means to start enjoying everything outside. Just remember to have plenty of sunscreen and bug spray. The mosquitos and ticks have already shown to be a pain, and sunburns are never fun.

Here at the office, we are still busy, but we are still here to help with your agricultural questions. Also, we are still sending hay samples and taking soil samples. Just give us a call if you need assistance or need to borrow a hay or soil probe.

Be safe out there!

Levi Berg
Clark County Extension Agent
for Agriculture and Natural Resources
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KEEPING YOU Informed

Forage Management Tips for July

- Continue grazing available summer annuals (millets, sorghum/Sudangrass, crabgrass, etc.).
- Apply 40-60 lb N/A to stimulate summer annual regrowth.
- Clip pastures late June/early July as needed to maintain vegetative growth and to reduce weed seeds, but don't clip lower than 4".
- Identify fescue pastures for stockpiling. Choose pastures that are well drained, have a strong sod, and have not been overgrazed.
- Soil test pastures to determine fertility needs.
- Using UK variety trial results, select varieties to plant in the fall and order seed.
- Use a designated sacrifice lot to feed livestock hay and supplements as needed if drought sets in and no forage is available for grazing.



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Informed

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Pond Turnover Could Be Why the Fish in Your Pond Are Dying



Source: Forrest Wynne, Extension Specialist for Aquaculture, Kentucky State University

Each summer through the early fall, we get questions from landowners searching for reasons why fish are dying in their ponds. Pond turnover is often the answer.

During the summer months, water can become stagnant and stratify, which means it separates into distinct layers of cool and warm water. This occurs because the sun only penetrates the water closest to the surface. Since the sun is unable to penetrate to the water at deeper depths, that water stays cooler. These waters will start to mix when cooler air temperatures begin to arrive and cool the surface water. Heavy rains or strong winds can mix pond water too. This mixing process is called pond turnover.

When the water from the lower depths of the pond reaches the surface, it may not be as oxygenated as the previous surface water. This is because water in the bottom of the pond may have a higher organic matter content and fewer oxygen producing plants. Fish need dissolved oxygen to live. This water may also contain gases, such as hydrogen sulfide, which are toxic to fish. When turnover

occurs, it can cause an algal bloom die-off, a fish kill due to low dissolved oxygen or both.

Turnover usually only occurs during the warmer months of the year. Late fall, winter and early spring typically have lower surface water temperatures, and wind and rain help pond waters stay well mixed and maintain a more uniform temperature.

People will build commercial fish production ponds at shallower depths to prevent pond turnover. For existing ponds, the only way to prevent turnover is to install a system that mechanically aerates or mixes the pond and circulates the water from spring through fall. However, these systems are often expensive.

If you have dead fish in your pond, you can allow the fish to decompose in the water. You can also remove and discard the fish, but they may smell far more pungent on land than in the water.

For more information on pond management, you may call the Clark County Extension Office at 859-744-4682.

PREPARING FARMERS & RANCHERS FOR THE FUTURE OF CARBON MARKETS

online webinar

DATE : July 10, 2025
TIME : 11:30 -12:30 CST

Speakers

Dr. Jordan Shockley
Tiffany Dowell Lashmet

Carbon markets are rapidly evolving – and it's important for producers to stay informed. This webinar is designed to help farmers and ranchers understand where things stand and what's coming next.

We'll cover:

- The current status of carbon markets in agriculture
- The difference between carbon offsets and carbon insets
- What these terms mean for producers
- Production, marketing, and legal risks tied to carbon programs
- How to prepare for the future of carbon in ag

Whether you're already considering a carbon program or just want to learn more, this session is for you.

This webinar is free, but you must register:
<https://forms.office.com/r/Lw6RDLD6Np>

 Department of
Agricultural Economics



SOUTHERN
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2025 CENTRAL KENTUCKY HAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Testing provides nutritional value of hay to assist in balancing rations, and can result in reduced feed cost, increased animal performance, and information to improve forage stands.

Free analysis to determine hay quality and livestock needs.

**Call Clark County
Extension Office at
859-744-4682 to sign up.**



**DEADLINE TO REGISTER:
September 29**

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CAST & LEARN

 Cooperative Extension Service



**July 12th, 2025 from
9am to 1pm
Legacy Grove Park
1107 W Lexington Ave
Winchester, KY**

Educational Booths:

- Knot Tying
- Stream Ecology
- Fishing Gear
- Fish Recipe Tasting
- Water Quality
- Nature and Mindfulness
- Regulations

**Kids Attending All Booths
Receive A FREE FISHING POLE!**

Lunch Provided!

Questions can be directed to the Clark County Extension Office at 859-744-4682 or Legacy Greenscapes at info@legacygreenscapes.org

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546

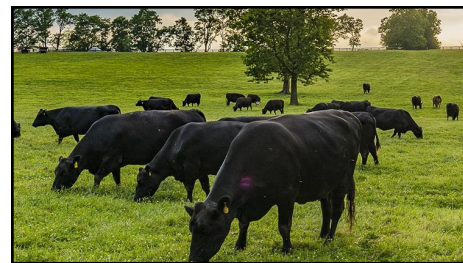


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General Beef Management Tips . . .

- Finish harvesting excess pasture as hay soon! It should be cut before it becomes too mature. Be sure and replenish your reserves. Try to put up more than you think you will need in case of a late summer drought.
- Pasture should supply adequate energy, protein and vitamins at this time. However, be prepared for drought situations. Don't overgraze pastures so that recovery time will be faster. Overgrazed pastures will recover very slowly during July/August.
- Keep pastures small for rotational grazing so that nutritive quality can be maintained. They should be small enough so cattle do not graze longer than a week. As the season progresses, you need several paddocks to give each properly stocked pasture about 4 weeks' rest.
- Maintain a clean water supply and check it routinely. Water is extremely important in hot weather.
- Control flies. Consider changing insecticides and/or methods of control this year, because insecticide resistant flies may have developed if you have used the same chemical year after year. Consider pour-on and sprays that allow you to put cattle in the corral or through the chute with little stress on them. It will make subsequent trips through the "chute" less stressful.
- Prevent/Control pinkeye: 1) consider vaccinating; 2) control flies; 3) clip tall, mature grass; 4) treat problems quickly.
- Clip grazed-over pastures for weed control and so that seed heads do not irritate eyes. Pastures should be kept in a vegetative state for best quality.



Seeding Forage Crops



I could bet around March, I can always count of at least 20 to 30 calls asking about seeding forages for livestock. However, the best time to seed cool season grasses and many legumes is actually in the fall. Each grass or legume species has different specifications on planting dates, planting rates, and seeding depth, but the first step to a great stand is a soil test. Remember the Clark County Extension Office offers free samples to residents of Clark County, and test results usually take between one to two weeks to return.

After you have your soil test done and you know how much fertilizer or lime you need to add, it is time to start thinking about plantings. There are a few different ways to plant, either by preparing a seed bed by tilling or my favorite, a no-till drill. The no-till drill is extremely effective if it is calibrated to the proper seeding depth, and seed is planted with minimal disturbance to the soil. Tilling the ground then cultipacking then broadcast seeding works well, but you may experience high amounts of erosion to your freshly tilled soil if rain occurs.

After having the soil tested, applying fertilizer, and knowing how you are going to plant, it is now time to start planting. Below is a list of common legumes and cool season grasses with planting dates, planting rates, and seeding depth.

- **Alfalfa** – Aug 1st-Sep 15th, 15-20 lbs seed per acre, and plant ¼ - ½ inches deep
- **Red Clover** - Aug 1st-Sep 15th, 8-12 lbs seed per acre, and plant ¼ - ½ inches deep
- **White Clover** - Aug 1st-Sep 15th, 1-3 lbs seed per acre, and plant ¼ inch deep
- **Fescue** - Aug 20th-Oct 1st, 15-25 lbs seed per acre, and plant ¼ - ½ inches deep
- **Kentucky Bluegrass** - Aug 15th-Sep 15th, 10-15 lbs seed per acre, and plant ¼ inch deep
- **Orchardgrass** - Aug 20th-Sep 20th, 15-20 lbs seed per acre, and plant ¼ - ½ inches deep

Above is a quick guide for seeding dates, seeding rates, and seeding depths, but also speak with your seed consultant because some varieties of the same forages could have different specifications for planting.

If you have further questions please contact the Clark County Extension Office at 859-744-4682, and have a happy planting. Information was obtained from UK Cooperative Extension Service publication [AGR-18](#).

RECIPE

Summer Squash Pizza

Topping	2 teaspoons chopped	Crust
2 yellow summer squash, thinly sliced	fresh rosemary	½ tablespoon rapid rise yeast
1 cup thinly sliced onion	Salt and pepper to taste	1 tablespoon sugar
1 green pepper, thinly sliced	3 tablespoons olive oil	½ cup warm water
	2 tablespoons grated Parmesan cheese	½-1 cup whole wheat flour
		½ teaspoon salt
		2 tablespoons olive oil

Preheat oven to 400 degrees F. **Place** sliced squash, onion and pepper in roasting pan. **Sprinkle** with rosemary, salt, pepper and 2 tablespoons of olive oil. **Toss** to coat. **Bake** in preheated oven for 20 minutes, or until onions are lightly brown and squash and peppers are tender. **Set aside.** **Increase** oven temperature to 450 degrees F. In a medium mixing bowl, **dissolve** yeast and sugar in warm water. Let yeast proof, about 10 minutes. **Stir** in ½ cup flour, salt and oil. **Mix** until smooth then **rest** for 5 minutes. **Add** additional flour as needed to be able turn dough out onto a lightly floured surface. **Roll** into a

flat ¼ inch thick crust. **Place** crust onto a baking sheet. **Bake** 5 minutes to set crust. **Remove** from oven and distribute vegetable mixture on crust. **Bake** an additional 10 minutes or until crust is firm, being careful not to burn. **Remove** from oven, **sprinkle** with cheese and remaining tablespoon olive oil. **Cut** into quarters and **serve**.

Yield: 4 servings

Nutritional Analysis: 310 calories, 19 g fat, 3 g saturated fat, 0 mg cholesterol, 340 mg sodium, 33 g carbohydrate, 6 g fiber, 7 g sugars, 9 g protein.

Summer Squash

Season: June through October.

Nutrition Facts: Squash is low in calories. One cup raw squash contains only 20 calories. It contains vitamins A and C, and is naturally free of fat, cholesterol, and sodium.

Selection: Popular summer squashes include yellow crookneck, yellow straightneck, zucchini, cocozelle, and patty pan. Summer squash should be picked or purchased when small and tender; both skin and seeds are eaten. The peel holds many of the nutrients so do not peel. It should be harvested when 6 to 8 inches in length. Patty pan squashes are ready when they are 3 to 4 inches in diameter or less.

Storage: Store unwashed squash in plastic bags in the crisper drawer of the refrigerator. Wash the squash just before preparing. The storage life of summer squash is brief. Plan to use within two to three days.

Preparation: Summer squash is a mild flavored vegetable that combines well with herbs and seasonings. Try it with basil, allspice, rosemary and marjoram. Cook summer squash as a vegetable or use in stews, casseroles and main dishes. Summer squash can be grilled, steamed, boiled, sauteed, fried or used in stir-fry recipes.

Preserving: Select small squash with small seeds and a tender rind. Wash and cut into ½ inch slices and heat in boiling water for 3 minutes. Cool promptly in cold water and drain. Pack in containers leaving ½ inch headspace. Seal and freeze.