



University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Cooperative Extension Service

Adair County
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May 2018

ADAIR COUNTY FARMER'S MARKET OPENS JUNE 15TH

The Adair County Farmer's Market will open June 15th featuring exclusive Adair County grown fruits and vegetables. The Adair County Farmers Market is located in the parking lot of the County Extension Office at 409 Fairground Street in Columbia.

The Farmer's Market 2018 hours are as follows...

- Tuesdays – 6:00 am to 10:00 am
- Fridays – 6:00 am to 10:00 am



The Adair County Farmers Market proudly accepts senior vouchers. For more information, contact the Extension Office at 270-384-2317.

June 28, 2018

1:00 pm CT

Adair County Extension Office

Author: Shannon Trimboli

Book: Plants, Honey Bees Use in the Ohio and Tennessee Valley

Shannon is a beekeeper, farmer, wildlife biologist, and author. She owns Grassy Roads Farm and Busy Bee Nursery & Consulting. Busy Bee & Nursery Consulting specializes in plants and habitat consulting services for honey bees, native pollinators, and wildlife conservation.

*This event sponsored by
the Adair County Garden Club.
The public is invited to attend!*

Tomato Basil Salad



¼ cup fresh basil leaves

1 pint cherry, grape or other salad tomatoes, halved (2 cups)

1 large cucumber, chopped (2 cups)

3 green onions, chopped (½ cup)

1 small yellow bell pepper, seeded and diced

3 tablespoons crumbled, fat free feta cheese

3 tablespoons olive oil

2 tablespoons white balsamic or white vinegar

Salt and freshly ground pepper

Roll basil leaves lengthwise and **cut** across into ¼ inch strips. **Combine** basil, tomatoes, cucumber, green onions, bell pepper and cheese in large bowl. **Whisk** olive oil with vinegar. **Drizzle** over salad ingredients and lightly **toss** to cover. **Season** with salt and pepper to taste.

Yield: 4, 1 cup servings

Nutritional Analysis:

150 calories, 10 g fat, 1.5 g saturated fat, 0 mg cholesterol, 200 mg sodium, 11 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 5 g sugars, 3 g protein.

For registration or information on any of the educational programs, call the Adair County Extension Office at 270-384-2317.

Nick Roy *Nick Roy*
County Extension Agent
For Agriculture & Natural Resources

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

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.

LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.



HORTICULTURE FIELD DAY



May 24, 2018

1:00 pm CT

David & Donna Jones Farm

862 L. Jones Road
Columbia KY 42728

TOPICS INCLUDE:

- High Tunnel Construction & Management
- Identifying & Controlling Diseases
- Insect Identification & Control

GUEST SPEAKERS:

- Dr. Ric Bessin, UK Entomologist
- Dr. Emily Pfeufer, UK Plant Pathologist
- Dr. Rachel Rudolph, UK Horticulture Specialist

Call the Extension Office at 270-384-2317 if you plan to attend.

The Field Day is sponsored by the Adair County Garden Club.



May is Beef Month!!

Beef Month is a time to celebrate the community of farmers and ranchers who work hard every day to raise safe and nutritious beef that is enjoyed by consumers around the world.



\$5.00 plate Lunch

Join the Adair County Cattlemen's Association in celebrating "Beef Month".

The Cattlemen's Association will be firing up the grill at the Adair County Extension Office offering Ribeye Sandwiches, Chips, Dessert, and a Drink for \$5.00.

No profits are expected to be made.

The event is open to the public.

Lunch is available while supplies last.

Dine-in or Get-it-to-Go! *(Sorry- no phone orders.)*





ADAIR COUNTY FEEDER CALF INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Adair County Cattlemen's Association was recently approved for \$20,000 by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Board and the Adair County Agriculture Development Council to conduct an incentive program. The program will provide farmers up to a \$400 incentive to enroll calves into the Adair County Feeder Calf program. The incentive will only be available for new participants in the program. Funds will be dispersed after calves have been marketed through the Adair County Feeder Calf Program at a rate of \$10 per head, maximum \$400 per farmer. Funds will be awarded on a first-come first-serve basis. Funds dispersed are to help farmers offset the cost of enrolling in the Adair County Feeder Calf Program.

Requirements for enrolling calves into the Adair County Feeder Calf program includes a series of health practices that help increase the likelihood of calf survival. Since the inception of the program in 2013, calves enrolled in the program have averaged \$25 to \$50 per head above market average. Just over 7,500 calves have been enrolled in the program since 2013.

To enroll calves into the program, the requirements are as follows:

- Bull calves must be castrated and dehorned
- All calves must have two rounds of a modified live respiratory vaccine
- All calves must be fully blackleg vaccinated. (one or two rounds depending upon brand of vaccine)
- Dewormed for internal and external parasite.
- Tested negative for BVD-PI
- Weaned for a minimum of 60 days
- Provide adequate nutrition and mineral supplementation
- Identified using Adair County Feeder Calf program tag
- Heifers must not be bred

Once the calves have met the requirements of the program, the calves will be certified and can be marketed at the location of the farmer's choice. Farmers are encouraged to work together and market like calves together to improve premiums.

Farmers who would like to participate in the program should contact the Adair County Cooperative Extension Service at (270) 384-2317 for more information prior to further working of calves to ensure the proper protocol is followed.

Bread, Milk, and Forages!

April 18 2018

– [Allen M. Gahler](#), OSU Extension Educator, AgNR, Sandusky County (originally published in Ohio Farmer [on-line](#))

Well, winter has come and gone, and despite the many scares that mother nature provided, and the warnings well ahead of time that the local weather reports around the state gave with each storm that approached, many of us chose not to rush out to the store to get bread and milk prior to the storm. And miraculously, we survived! Hopefully, all of your livestock survived all the cold snaps and snow storms as well. And if they did, you likely have yourself to thank for proper planning and nutrition that was provided for them.

So now that we are moving into the growing season and will soon be, or maybe already are, grazing in some areas, all of those concerns about what to feed our livestock and when are over until next winter approaches, right?!

Progressive beef, dairy, goat, and sheep producers are constantly searching for the most economical way feed their herds, and sometimes matching nutritional requirements with available forages is a challenge, even during the growing season.

Many weather forecasters have been saying for the last few weeks that we will continue to experience the effects of La Nina this spring and summer, which they are indicating could mean short and intense heavy rainfalls throughout the season, with extended periods of hot and dry in between. With that in mind, it may be one of those years when properly matching available forages with the nutritional needs of different classes of livestock and different contemporary groups within a species could become a significant challenge. While this challenge may not present itself this spring or even into early summer, a mid or late summer dry period could create a need to rest pastures and find alternative feeds. While we may not have the luxury of warnings from the weatherman as we do for winter storms that tell us when to go stock up on that bread and milk, we still have to be prepared ahead of time, and we better know what that bread and milk is for our livestock.

Oats and turnips, photo on August 26

In many cases, those emergency feeds are stored hay, but most producers know the value of that hay, and cringe at the thought of feeding it during the summer months. Several other stored feeds can also fit the bill if necessary, but most producers, at least the ones who want to remain profitable, will have a plan in place to be grazing alternative areas or alternative forages during such times. Many do not have the luxury of just moving to a spare pasture, but there are several annual forages that can be used to meet the challenge and keep livestock grazing nearly year round, allowing us to use those stored feeds during the summer and graze alternative forages in the fall and winter. Below is a quick summary and reference to some of those options that can be utilized if we start that planning process now. Then if we do not have those dry periods and we can make it through the growing season without feeding any stored feeds, we may just be able to graze well past our normal window, and we can leave the “bread and milk” on the store shelves for someone else!





Plan and Prepare: Know how many animal units you have, what their seasonal nutrient requirements are, and calculate how much additional forage you will need beyond current pasture, both for winter needs and in an emergency dry time. Find a lab to test forages and know their procedures and turnaround time. Check fences and water supplies in advance.

Oats and turnips, 7 weeks later in mid-October

Know your options: Oats, cereal rye, annual ryegrass, turnips, rape, kale, crop residues, stockpiled grass, unharvested hay fields. Locate a source for seed and compare seed and fertilizer costs, as well as grazing vs baling costs.

Be Timely: Planting dates, fertilizer application, and grazing/baling dates will have a major impact on tonnage and quality, and weather can impact both significantly, so have equipment and supplies ready. Visit with your local extension office to develop these plans and timing, as well as seeding rates, fertility needs, etc.

Be Flexible: Mother Nature and the markets can change even the best devised plan – your bottom line is the ultimate goal, so know what affects it.

Needed to be Successful:

- A well organized plan
- A source of seed
- Weed control strategy
- A source of Nitrogen and a Nutrient management plan
- Willingness to rotate fence and/or make hay in the fall
- Mother nature on your team
- Record keeping ability to learn what works
- Willingness to ask questions!

Managed correctly, cover crops such as radishes can even be “feed”

Don't be left out in the heat this summer or the cold next winter without a good plan to keep the livestock fed! Make plans now to have happy, profitable livestock no matter what mother nature throws our way!



Corn Sulfur and Boron Trials, 2016 and 2017

Chad Lee, Katie Russell and James Dollarhide, University of Kentucky

Many farmers across Kentucky are applying sulfur and boron to corn. For years, university trials have not observed consistent yield increases from sulfur and boron trials across Kentucky. The reduction in sulfur deposition from the atmosphere and higher expected yields prompted us to investigate these two fertilizers again.

Studies were conducted on irrigated corn at Lexington, KY in 2016 and 2017. One study compared the addition of sulfur and boron to six hybrids. The sulfur rate was 30 pounds per acre in 2016 and 40 pounds per acre in 2017 while boron was applied at 2 pounds per acre both years. Those six hybrids were planted in 30-inch rows as 45,000 seeds per acre. In another study, one hybrid was tested at 30,000, 45,000 and 60,000 seeds per acre in 15-inch rows with and without sulfur and boron. All studies were irrigated.

Study 1: Sulfur and Boron Tested on Six Hybrids

The yields for all hybrids are reported in Figure 1. Yields in 2016 ranged from about 159 to 212 bushels per acre. Yields in 2017 were higher and ranged from 262 to 296 bushels per acre. Statistical analysis allowed the data to be combined across all hybrids and both years. When averaged across all hybrids and both years, sulfur and boron averaged about 4 bushels per acre better than the check; however, we needed 6 bushels per acre to separate the yields, statistically (Figure 2). In 2016, all six hybrids had a higher numerical yield with the sulfur and boron program. In 2017, only one hybrid had a higher numerical yield with the sulfur and boron program. Four hybrids had lower numerical yields for the sulfur and boron program.

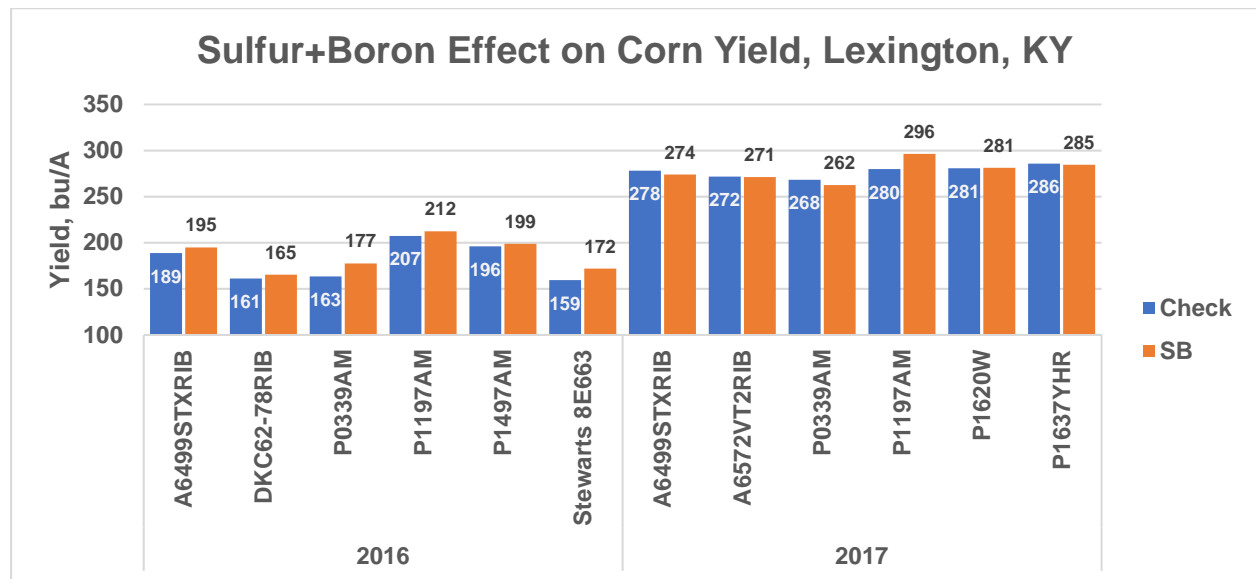


Figure 1. Effect of sulfur and boron (SB) on corn yield in 2016 and 2017 at Lexington, KY. The check had the basic fertilizer program with no sulfur or boron. Sulfur rates were 30 and 40 lb/A for 2016 and 2017, respectively. Boron rates were 2 lb/A both years.

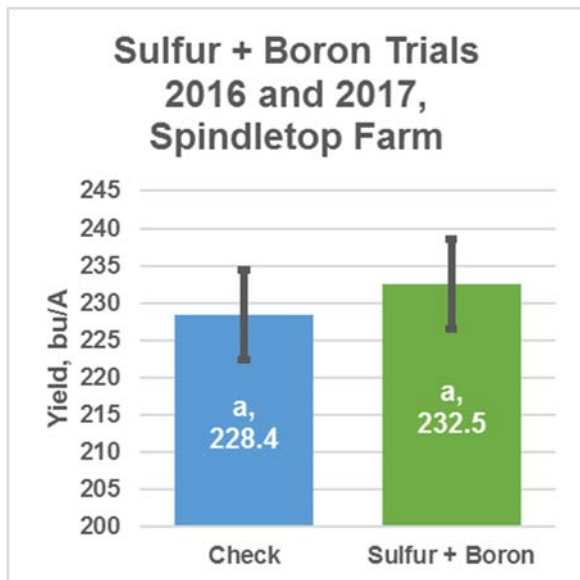


Figure 2. Effect of sulfur and boron (SB) on corn yield in 2016 and 2017 at Lexington, KY averaged across all hybrids and both years. The check had the basic fertilizer program with no sulfur or boron. Sulfur rates were 30 and 40 lb/A for 2016 and 2017, respectively. Boron rates were 2 lb/A both years.

Study 2: Sulfur and Boron with Different Seeding Rates

In the seeding rate study in 2017, yields were phenomenal, with all yields above 300 bushels per acre. Yields were numerically greatest for the Check at 30,000 and 45,000 seeds per acre. At 60,000 seeds per acre, boron alone had the greatest yield.

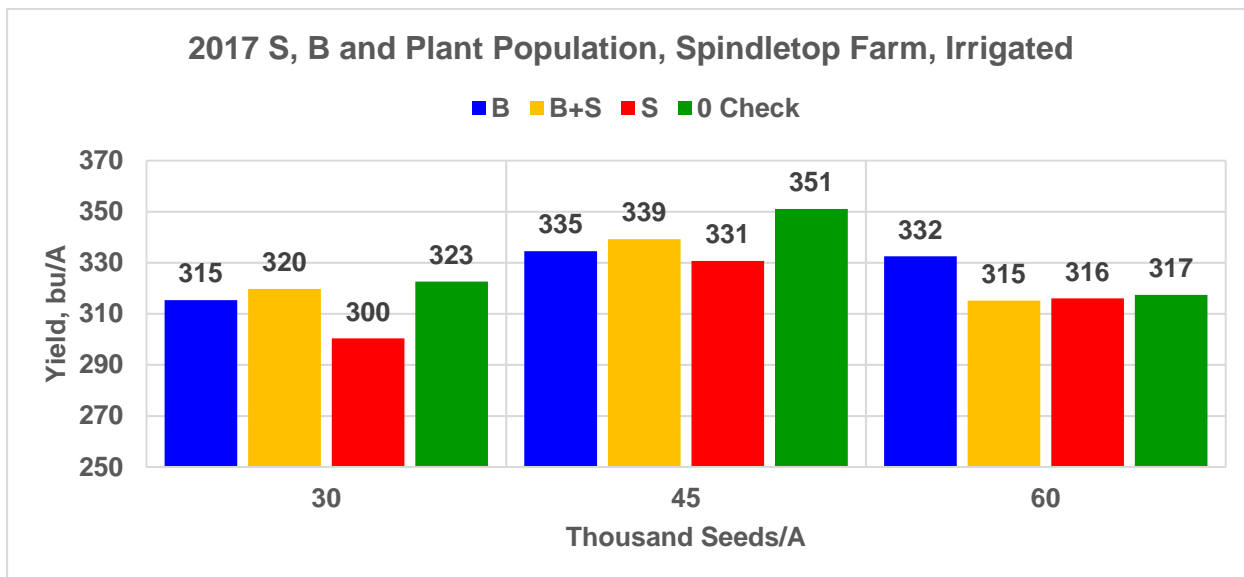


Figure 3. Effect of boron (B, blue bars), Boron plus Sulfur (B+S, yellow), Sulfur (S, red) and the check (0, green) on corn yield in 2017 at Lexington, KY. The check had the basic fertilizer program with no sulfur or boron. Sulfur rate was 40 lb/A and boron rate was 2 lb/A.

While the 2016 data looked promising for sulfur and boron, the data from 2017 did not. Perhaps the soil organic matter is mineralizing enough sulfur to support 300-bushel yields. This is a question that will continue as we push for higher yields.