



# Cattlemen's Corner

Jim Morse, Cattlemen's President for the county, also sits on the state board of directors. Jim wanted to make sure that local stockmen are aware of COOL:

“Starting on September 30<sup>th</sup>, when you deliver cattle to the stockyard you'll see something different about the ticket you get at the receiving chute. There will be a box you check that identifies the country of origin. When you sign that ticket you'll be signing an affidavit verifying that the animals were born and raised in the U.S. This is part of complying with the Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) law, which is part of the 2008 Farm Bill. The affidavit will follow those animals all the way to harvest. Be aware that by signing this you become liable for proof. If you aren't already keeping records of births it would be a good idea to start. You may be called upon someday to prove where those animals came from.”

## FORAGE SEEDING RATE CALCULATOR

Dr. Dan Undersander and colleagues at the University of Wisconsin have developed a Seeding Rate Calculator that is applicable to our conditions here in Kentucky. We have it listed on our Forage Website [www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage](http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage) under the Forage Decision Aids link. That link will take you to the Wisconsin Forage Research and Extension Website. Once there, click on Pasture and Hay Seeding Rate Calculator listed under Current Issues for Wisconsin Farmers. (UK Forage News, July 2008)

“If the honeybee disappeared off the surface of the globe, then man would only have four years of life left. No more bees, no more pollination, no more plants, no more animals, no more man.”  
Albert Einstein

## Fall Seeding Time

Species	Rate lb/acre (pure stand)	Rate lb/acre (mixtures)	Optimum date
Tall fescue	15-25	10-15	8/15-9/15
Orchardgrass	15-20	5-10	8/15-9/15
Alfalfa	15-20	15	4/1-5/1, 8/15-9/1
Red Clover	10-12	6-8	3/15-4/15, Feb. for frost seeding
White Clover	---	1-2	Same as red clover

For a copy of all species ask for AGR-18.

## *Horse Pastures in the Fall: A Perfect Time to Renovate*

**Kentucky Equine Humane Center  
1713 Catnip Hill  
Nicholasville, KY 40356**

August 26, 2008  
5:00 – 8:30PM

Meal Provided - Call 859-885-4811 to Register

### Agenda

- 5:00PM Registration & Exhibits
- 5:45 PM Welcome & Overview of KyEHC  
Dr. Jim Smith
- 6:00PM Fescue Toxicosis: Was 2008 a Bad Year?  
Dr. Ray Smith
- 6:20PM Economics: Pasture vs Hay  
Mr. Kenny Burdine
- 6:45PM Rotational Grazing: Getting More from Your Pasture  
Dr. Bob Coleman
- 7:15PM Fall Weed Control: Cleaner Spring Pastures  
Dr. Bill Witt
- 7:45PM Fall Fertilization: Yearlong Benefits  
Dr. A.J. Powell, Jr.

**Sponsored by:**  
**University of Kentucky Equine Initiative  
Jessamine County Cooperative Extension  
Thompson and Shearer of Jessamine County**

# CERTIFIED NOXIOUS WEED SEED FREE

## HAY AND STRAW PROGRAM

As many of you are aware, there is a growing demand in North America for the use of certified noxious weed seed free hay and straw as a preventative program to limit the spread of noxious weeds. This voluntary certification program is designed to assure that hay and straw sold with proper certification identification meets minimum standards designed to limit the spread of noxious weeds. Buyers are provided assurance that hay and straw certified through this program meets these minimum standards.

Kentucky Seed Improvement Association (KSIA) has been designated as the official seed certification agency in Kentucky by the University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture. KSIA has also been designated as the agency to administer a Noxious Weed Seed Free Hay and Straw Program in the state by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture.

The preliminary steps to establish this program have been completed. However, due to personnel changes within KSIA and a need for inspector training, the implementation of the program will not take place until the spring of 2009. Until this time, if there are any questions or comments, please contact the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, 3250 Iron Works Pike, Lexington KY 40511; phone (859) 281-1029; fax (859) 253-3119; email [kyseed1@gmail.com](mailto:kyseed1@gmail.com) or [khunter.ksia@gmail.com](mailto:khunter.ksia@gmail.com).

*(SOURCE: Kenny Hunter, Kentucky Seed Improvement Association Manager)*

"A hundred years after we are gone and forgotten, those who never heard of us will be living with the results of our actions." Oliver Wendell Holmes

# Office Changes

Many of you already knew that our "second" 4-H agent, John Hearn, had left to pursue other interests. We were all saddened to see him leave, but wish him the best.

Jennifer Hudnall, 4-H agent for the past four years, has accepted a position with the Governor's Office on Agricultural Policy. We hate to lose Jennifer but realize that we may still get a chance to work with her through the GOAP.

UK, unfortunately, is under a hiring freeze for 12-18 months depending on how the budget goes. The "second" 4-H position is county funded so we are able to move forward and find a replacement. We hope to have a new agent next month!

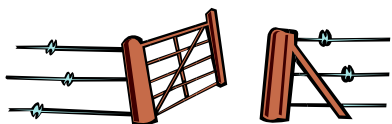
Ann Gill, our smiling face up front, has resigned. Her husband is retiring and they have plans of travel and leisure. We'll be advertising soon for a Staff Assistant position. Watch the paper or visit <http://www.ca.uky.edu/extensionjobs/> to check for listings and apply on-line.

Meanwhile, Kara Phipps, a local UK student, is filling in until class starts later this month. She's been a great asset so far. Stop in and say hi!



Snyder family, Georgetown, with their Supreme Champion Bull & Show Judge Doug Parks

# UK Welcomes Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler



*Dr. Les Anderson,  
University of Kentucky Beef Specialist*

The University of Kentucky would like to welcome Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler to the UK Beef Extension team. Dr. Lehmkuhler was hired to fill the John Johns position as a Beef Extension nutritionist. Dr. Lehmkuhler is a native of Southern Indiana and received his BS in Agriculture at Purdue University and his MS and PhD in Ruminant Nutrition at the University of Missouri. Dr. Lehmkuhler served as the Beef Extension Specialist at the University of Wisconsin for 5 years before joining our staff. Dr. Lehmkuhler brings a wealth of knowledge and experience and I'm sure everyone will enjoy working with him.

## NITROGEN FOR STOCKPILING FESCUE

Nitrogen prices continue to increase in Kentucky and throughout the U.S., but prices for stored feed also continue to increase. Start planning now for stockpiling tall fescue for late fall and winter grazing. Stockpiled tall fescue will provide high quality, palatable forage and reduce the cost of winter feeding. The most efficient application time to insure strong fall growth is early to mid-August on grazed (3 to 4") or hayed fescue stands. Recommended N application rates are 50 to 80 lb N per acre, but rates as low as 30 to 40 lb N per acre will enhance growth and improve forage quality.

Ammonium nitrate is the preferred N fertilizer because it does not volatilize in hot weather. Price and availability are certainly big issues

with ammonium nitrate. If urea is used it should be applied immediately before rain or used with the additive Agrotain which reduces volatilization losses. (UK Forage News, July 2008)



Senior Franklin County Showman  
Peggy Roberts & daughter Tiffany

## Manage Your Alfalfa

Plan your last alfalfa cutting or grazing so it best benefits the plant, normally this is around September 15<sup>th</sup> or so. This will allow for a healthier more resilient stand that will persist for many years. Plan your last cutting so the stand has about one month of growth prior to a killing frost (24 \*F or Nov 1 whichever comes first) to recover and replenish its root reserves for the winter. By grazing or otherwise removing the plant residue after freeze down you can help eliminate over-wintering sites for disease and insects.



Junior Franklin County Showman and Champion  
Showman, Zachary Hart with his Angus cross Supreme  
Champion steer

# CICADA KILLER ALERT

**By Mike  
Potter**



Cicada killers have been flying about and burrowing into

lawns, gardens and play areas, prompting many calls from homeowners. Despite their menacing appearance (up to 2 inches long with rusty red head/thorax, amber-yellow wings, and black and yellow striped abdomen), the wasps seldom sting unless provoked.

**Biology** - Cicada killers do not live in communal nests like hornets or yellowjackets. They overwinter as larvae within cocoons deep in the soil, emerging as adults during July. The females feed, mate, and excavate burrows in the ground about ½ inch in diameter, ending in a series of brood chambers. Bare ground or sand is especially prone to infestation. Excess soil is pushed out of the burrow, leaving a mound of dirt at the entrance. Each female excavates numerous burrows and provisions them with adult cicadas which she ambushes, paralyzes with her venom, and stuffs into individual brood chambers. She then lays an egg on top, backs out, and seals the cell behind her. The egg hatches within a few days and the hungry larva devours the offering, eventually transforming into an adult the following summer.

**Management** - Cicada killers seldom sting and the females normally do not defend their burrows. The males, while incapable of stinging, sometimes dive-bomb passers-by, or hover menacingly nearby. Insecticide treatment may be warranted where the soil burrows become unsightly, or the wasps are

digging in a high-traffic area such as along a sidewalk, playground, or sand trap on a golf course. Individual burrows can be effectively sprayed or dusted with most lawn & garden insecticides (Sevin, Bayer Advanced Lawn & Garden Multi-Insect Killer, Spectracide Triazicide Soil & Turf Insect Killer, etc.), or a wasp & hornet aerosol. Multiple nests may need to be treated with a broadcast application to the ground surface, using a pump up or hose-end sprayer.

As a deterrent to future nesting, clients should be advised to eliminate bare-ground areas. Cicada killers generally do not prefer burrowing into well-managed turf, gravel, pebbles or mulch. In situations such as playgrounds, camping areas, or commercial landscapes, these materials may be substituted for sand or bare soil. Another option is to wait and do nothing — in a matter of weeks the adults will die off and there's a chance the problem will not reoccur next year.



Jordan Feck relaxes on his steer at the 2008 Franklin County Beef Show as Logan Spaulding walks by.

*Keenan Bishop*

Keenan Bishop  
County Extension Agent for Agriculture and  
Natural Resources

