

HENRY COUNTY AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

Fall 2025



Photo from Bradley Gray, Jericho KY

Timely Tips for Fall

I think that fall (on a year with adequate rainfall) is the prettiest season. Grasses are green and weeds are far and few between. That will be a welcome sight for many this year. Hemlock was thick in early summer, mid-summer brought tons of johnsongrass and we are rounding out the season with a healthy stand of ragweed. A couple other contenders this summer have been hemp dogbane, nutsedge, and foxtail.

It's too late to treat most of what is ailing us now, but while it's fresh on the mind, be sure to make note of what fields were bad this year. Timing is everything and we tend to only think of the weeds once they become a noticeable issue. Take a moment to list what weeds were a serious problem this year, then take a look on page 7 to see when the best time to treat is.

This summer was good for weeds and bad for making hay. I know a lot of folks first cutting was much later than normal. With that in mind please **test your hay!**

It's **FREE** up to \$100 through the office. You can also test silage and baleage. Cattle are too high to have them get thin over the winter and not breed back. Most decent hay is adequate for dry cows, but this year may be an exception. The only way to know if your hay will be enough is to test! Once you get the hay test back, we can go over it together. Even better, I'm hosting the UK Cattle Nutritionist on September 30th. He is going to go over a test line-by-line. Get your hay tested now and be ready for this winter! More details on testing on page 8.

I want to promote a program that I have been working on for months. **Financial Foundations** is a seven part series focused on teaching the fundamentals of farm business management. This series is designed to build on itself - starting out with definitions and leading into using accounting programs. I am really looking forward to it. Series are my favorite way to deliver programs, allowing us to do a deep dive on a topic. More information on page 10.

Megan Wotchkamp

In this newsletter you can expect:

Timely Tips for
Fall

FREE Hay
Testing

Weed Guide

Soil Workshop

Financial
Foundations
Series

Fall Calendar

Cattle



Spring-Calving Cows

- Bulls should have been removed from the cow herd by now! They should be pastured away from the cow herd with a good fence and allowed to regain lost weight and condition. It is a good time to evaluate physical condition, especially feet and legs. Bulls can be given medical attention and still have plenty of time to recover, e.g., corns, abscesses, split hooves, etc. Don't keep trying to get open spring cows bred – move them to fall calving or sell them when they wean this year's calf. If you don't have a bull pen and want to tighten up the calving season, remove the bull and sell him. Plan on purchasing a new bull next spring. If that is not feasible, then schedule your veterinarian to pregnancy diagnose the herd and cull cows that will calve late.
- Repair and improve corrals for fall working and weaning. Consider having an area to wean calves and retain ownership for postweaning feeding rather than selling "green", lightweight calves. Plan to participate in CPH-45 feeder calf sales in your area.

- Limited creep feeding can prepare calves for the weaning process since they can become accustomed to eating dry feed. This will especially benefit those calves which you are going to keep for a short postweaning period – like the CPH-45 program. It's time to start planning the marketing of this year's calf crop.

- Begin evaluating heifer calves for herd replacements – or culling. Each time you put them through the chute you can evaluate them for several traits, especially disposition. Consider keeping the older, heavier heifers. They will reach puberty before the onset of the breeding season and have higher conception rates.

- This has generally been a reasonably good year for pastures, but many parts of the state have experienced some drought. Evaluate moisture condition and consider stockpiling some fescue pastures. It's not too late to apply nitrogen for stockpiling fescue if moisture conditions are suitable.

- Stresses associated with weaning can be minimized by spreading-out other activities commonly associated with weaning – like vaccinations, deworming and, perhaps, castration and dehorning (which should have already been done!). Therefore, this month is a good time to do a "preweaning" working of cows and calves.

- When planning the preweaning working, consult with your veterinarian for advice on animal health products and procedures. One procedure that can be done now is pregnancy checking cows. Early pregnancy diagnosis will allow time to make culling decisions prior to weaning time. Feeding non-productive cows through the winter is a costly venture so pregnancy diagnosis is a business decision for most producers.

Fall-Calving Cows

- Fall-calving should start this month. Get your eartags ready. Cows should be moved to a clean, accessible pasture and be watched closely. Tag calves soon after they are born and record dam ID and calf birthdate, etc. Castration is less stressful when performed on young animals and calves which are intended for feeders can be implanted now, too.

If you haven't started calving quite yet, then it's time to get ready. Be sure you have the following:

- record book
- eartags for identification
- iodine solution for newborn calf's navel
- calf puller
- castration equipment

- Watch for those calves which may come early and be prepared to care for them.

- Be on guard for predators – especially black vultures.

- Move cows to best quality fall pasture after calving. Stockpiled fescue should be available to these cows in November-December to meet their nutritional needs for milking and rebreeding.

- Start planning now for the breeding season. If using AI, order supplies, plan matings and order semen now.

Stockers

- Calves to be backgrounded through the winter can be purchased soon. A good source is Kentucky preconditioned (CPH-45) calves which are immunized and have been preweaned and "boosted".

- Plan your receiving program. Weanling calves undergo a great deal of stress associated with weaning, hauling, marketing, and wide fluctuations in environmental temperature at this time of year. Plan a program which avoids stale cattle, get calves consuming water and high-quality feed rapidly. Guard against respiratory diseases and other health problems.

General

- Keep a good mineral mix available at all times. The UK Beef IRM Basic Cow-Calf mineral is a good choice.

- Do not give up on fly control in late summer, especially if fly numbers are greater than about 50 flies per animal. You can use a different "type" of spray or pour-on to kill any resistant flies at the end of fly season.

- Avoid working cattle when temperatures are extremely high – especially those grazing high-endophyte fescue. If cattle must be handled, do so in the early morning.

- Provide shade and water! Cattle will need shade during the hot part of the day. Check water supply frequently – as much as 20 gallons may be required by high producing cows in very hot weather.

- Plan the winter-feeding program. Take forage samples of hay you will feed this winter. Request protein and TDN analysis so that supplemental feed needs may be estimated. Don't wait until you run out of feed in February to purchase extra feed. Plan to minimize hay storage and feeding losses because feed is too expensive to waste.

- If you have adequate moisture, stockpiling fescue might be a viable option. Nitrogen application to fescue pastures can be made now and allow them to grow and accumulate until November, or when other sources of grazing have been used up. To make best use of this pasture, put fall-calvers, thin spring-calvers, or stockers on this pasture and strip graze.

- Don't graze sorghum or sudan pastures between the first frost and a definite killing frost because of the danger of prussic acid poisoning. Johnsongrass in stalk fields can also be a problem after a light frost. Grazing can resume after the sorghum-type grasses have undergone a killing frost and dried up.

Forages

- 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.

*Taken from Forage News, September 2024 Timely Tips,
University of Kentucky*

Martin-Gatton
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment

**Foxhollow Farm: 8905 KY 329,
Crestwood, KY**

Sponsors: Oldham, Shelby, Henry, Trimble
County Extension and Cattlemen's Assns



Topics Include:

- Cattle Health
- Grass Finished Cattle
- Rotational Grazing & Watering
- Cattle Handling & Facilities

With Special Guests:

- Dr. Jennifer Way
- Derek Lawson
- Dr. Chris Teutsch
- Chris McBurney

October 7th, 2025
Registration 4:00 pm
Tours 4:30 pm
Meal 7:00 pm*

*Register by Scanning the QR Code or Calling the
Oldham County Extension Office at 502-222-9453



HENRY COUNTY
CATTLEMEN'S
ASSOCIATION
Annual Meeting
Monday, November 10th
6:30pm

Jericho Celebration Barn
166 Old Jericho Road
Smithfield, KY

Cooperative
Extension Service

BQCA
CERTIFICATION

Ky-BQCA
KENTUCKY
BEEF QUALITY & CARE
ASSURANCE

In-Person Trainings:

September 17th
4:00pm - 5:30pm

Or

September 23rd
2:00pm - 3:30pm

Henry County
Extension Office

2151 Campbellsburg Rd.
New Castle 40050
(502) 845-2811



Cooperative
Extension Service

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT
BEEF QUALITY & CARE ASSURANCE (BQCA) is a voluntary program that provides a system of certification for beef producers. BQCA is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to improving the quality of beef production and ensuring that consumers are getting the best quality beef possible. BQCA is a program that is designed to help producers improve their beef production practices and ensure that their beef meets the highest quality standards. BQCA is a program that is designed to help producers improve their beef production practices and ensure that their beef meets the highest quality standards.

Corn & Soybean

Nutrient rate recommendations have changed to help producers achieve yields that maximize economic return

University of Kentucky extension publication AGR-1, Lime and Nutrient Recommendations, has been updated for the 2025-2026 crops seasons. These new recommendations are a result of a review of soil fertility research and soil test data collected across the state.

Notable changes from previous years will be found in nitrogen rate recommendations for corn and small grains (wheat, rye, barley) and phosphate and potash rate recommendations for corn, small grains and soybean. Nitrogen rate recommendations for corn are largely influenced by the previous crop, tillage, soil drainage class, presence of a cover crop and N loss inhibitor use. Tables in AGR-1 provide N-rate guidance for previous crop, presence of crop residue, tillage practice and soil drainage class. N-loss inhibitors are also being considered.

Table 12. Recommended nitrogen application rate (lb N/A) for dryland corn.¹

Previous Crop	Tillage ³	Soil Drainage Class ²	
		Well and Moderately Well Drained ⁴	Somewhat Poorly and Poorly Drained ⁴
Corn, Sorghum	No-Till	160-190	175-205
	Tilled	150-180	165-195
Soybean, Small Grain, Fallow	No-Till	140-170	155-185
	Tilled	130-160	145-175
Grass, Grass-Legume (≤ 4 years), Winter Annual Legume Cover Crop	No-Till	110-140	125-155
	Tilled	85-115	100-130
Grass, Grass-Legume (≥ 5 years)	No-Till	85-115	100-130
	Tilled	60-90	75-105

¹ Assumes no cereal rye cover crop ahead of corn planting. Assumes no N loss inhibitor used.

² Soil drainage class examples are given on Page 2.

³ No till: no primary or secondary tillage, fall or spring, prior to planting the crop. Tilled: any primary or secondary tillage, fall or spring, prior to planting the crop.

⁴ Somewhat poorly or poorly drained soils that have been tile drained should be considered moderately well-drained soils.

Table 13. Cereal cover crop and/or urease inhibitor use:¹

Recommended total nitrogen application rate (lb N/acre) for no-till dryland corn where two-thirds or more of the total N rate is top/side-dressed².

Previous Crop	Cereal Cover Crops ³	Recommended Total N Rate (lb N/A)	
		No Inhibitor ²	With Inhibitor ²
Corn, Sorghum	No	160-190	150-180
	Yes	185-215	165-195
Soybean, Small Grain, Fallow	No	140-170	135-165
	Yes	165-195	150-180

¹ Considers only well/moderately well drained soils and only corn, sorghum, soybean, small grain or fallow previous crops.

² N loss inhibitor is a urease/ammonia volatilization inhibitor to be used with delayed, surface applied, urea containing N materials.

³ Cereal (rye, triticale, wheat, barley) cover crops with heavy biomass (greater than 1,000 lb dry matter/A) due to early planting date and/or higher seeding rate and/or later termination date.

The P₂O₅ and K₂O rate recommendations for corn are intended to build and maintain available soil P and K at levels sufficient to ensure P and K nutrition for optimal crop yield with good management and weather while minimizing applications that have a low probability of benefit. Recommended fall nitrogen application rates for small grains should only provide for good ground cover and stimulate tillering, without excessive fall growth that can encourage spring freeze damage. Seedlings following tobacco, soybean, or well-fertilized corn will likely have enough carryover N for fall growth. For optimal fertilizer N efficiency, the total fall application should not exceed 40 lb N/A for seedlings in fields with insufficient N carryover. Fall-applied N will be of little benefit where little fall growth is expected.

The lime rate recommendation for small grains and soybean should be used to achieve a target water pH of 6.4. For those double-cropping small grains and soybean, the recommended amounts of P and K fertilizers should be applied in the fall before seeding the small grain.

Table 14. Phosphate and potash rate recommendations (lb/A), corn for grain.¹

Category	Test Result: P	P ₂ O ₅ Needed	Test Result: K	K ₂ O Needed
High	> 60	0	≥ 300	0
	37 - 60	50	209 - 300	50
Medium	33 - 36	60	191 - 208	60
	28 - 32	70		
Low	23 - 27	80	173 - 190	70
	19 - 22	90	155 - 172	80
	14 - 18	100	136 - 154	90
	9 - 13	110	118 - 135	100
	6 - 8	120	100 - 117	110
Very low	1 - 5	200	<100	120

¹ For phosphate and potash rate recommendations for silage corn, see Table 21.

Table 16. Phosphate and potash rate recommendations (lb/A), soybean.

Category	Test Result: P	P ₂ O ₅ Needed	Test Result: K	K ₂ O Needed
High	>60	0	>300	0
	34 - 60	40	191 - 300	60
Medium	28 - 33	50		
	22 - 27	60	173 - 190	70
	16 - 21	70	155 - 172	80
	11 - 15	80	136 - 154	90
	9 - 10	90	118 - 135	100
Low	7 - 8	100	100 - 117	110
	6	110		
			82 - 99	120
Very low	1 - 5	120	64 - 81	130
			46 - 63	140
			<46	150

Please remember that soil testing is the first important step to a sound nutrient management program. To get reliable recommendations, it is important that the submitted soil sample accurately represents the field or area from which it was taken. Analytical results provided on the soil test report form are for the sample submitted, and the listed recommendations are based on those results.

If nutrient recommendations must be made without soil test results, assume low levels of residual nutrients. This approach can result in greater-than-needed fertilizer application and expense, and should only be used when necessary.

Recommended nutrient additions, based on a soil test (except for nitrogen), are only made when a yield response has been measured for that crop under Kentucky soil and weather conditions. The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has conducted many field studies under Kentucky farm conditions to determine primary, secondary or micronutrient needs. Yield and soil test data from these studies serve as guidelines for establishing the recommendations contained in AGR-1. Recommendations in this publication strive to enable each soil/field to supply a sufficient level of available plant nutrients, regardless of seasonal weather and assuming good management practices.

Contact your county Cooperative Extension office for additional information, or view AGR-1 at <https://publications.ca.uky.edu/agr-1>

Written by Jennifer Elwell. Source: John Grove, Research and Extension Soils Specialist, and Edwin Ritchey, Extension Soils Specialist, UK Research and Education Center at Princeton

Garden & Ornamental

- Many post-bloom perennial flowers can be found at discounted prices late in the season, and most are suitable for planting now. Avoid late planting for common fall flowering favorites that need a long establishment time. Fall flowers that are best with spring planting include, mums, asters, and Japanese anemone. Most others work great for September planting but try to plant with six weeks' time to establish before freezing weather in late November and December.
- Continue to seed and renovate lawns this month. Good seed to soil contact is critical. Consider renting a power seeder if you are working with a large area.
- Order spring flowering bulbs now or shop garden centers for the best selection. Bulbs may be planted right away or stored in a cool place for later planting.
- Begin early garden cleanup with the removal of diseased plant materials. This will help prevent problems next year. Healthy plants can be left for late fall or early spring clean up.
- Plant fall vegetables. You still have time to direct sow radishes, turnips, spinach and lettuces. You can still succeed with transplants of broccoli, and fast maturing cabbage varieties if planted right away.
- Plant trees and shrubs. Fall is a wonderful time to plant woody ornamentals. Try to allow plants time to establish before the onset of severe weather.
- Divide peonies, iris, and daylilies through the middle of this month.
- Visit a local orchard or farmer's market for apples, pears, fall raspberries and other seasonal treats.

Taken from By the Yard Newsletter, September 2024. Reena Martin, Fayette County Horticulture Assistant and Jamie Dockery, Fayette County Extension Agent for Horticulture

 Cooperative
Extension Service

Soil Health & Fertility Workshop

A hands on workshop for understanding soil at the farm level



- Understanding soil type and how that impacts yield
- Fragipans - what are they? Do I have it on my farm?
- Reading soil tests
- Hay and pasture fertility

**Meal provided
Must RSVP**

When: September 15th 5:00pm

Where: Mockingbirdhill Farm and McCoun Farm

1223 McCoun Rd. Smithfield KY 40068





2025 is NOT a Year to Skip Hay Testing

Chris Teutsch UK Research and Education Center, Princeton

What a spring! We just couldn't seem to get a four-day period with no rain. The net result is a very late first hay harvest. It was the first week of June before we got a rain free period long enough to get our hay up at the research station in Princeton, and our guys moved making more than 650-4' x 5' rolls in a couple of days! Yields and moisture at baling were good but quality, well that is another story. As the grass, reaches maturity (gets mature seed) yield goes up, but quality decreases (Figure 1). This year, we were on the right side of this figure, good yield but lower quality. We have already got our hay testing results back from the lab for our first cutting and that is exactly what they show (Table 1).

I wish we could have been timelier in our hay harvest this spring, but weather conditions were just not conducive to dry hay harvest. In fact, weather records indicate that we are seeing a trend toward fewer baling days in May (baling day = 3 curing days + 1 harvest day). It is just getting tougher to be timely with our first cutting. So, what do we do? The list of practical solutions is short; in fact, there is really one viable alternative and that is baleage. High quality baleage can be made with a curing window as short as two days (one day

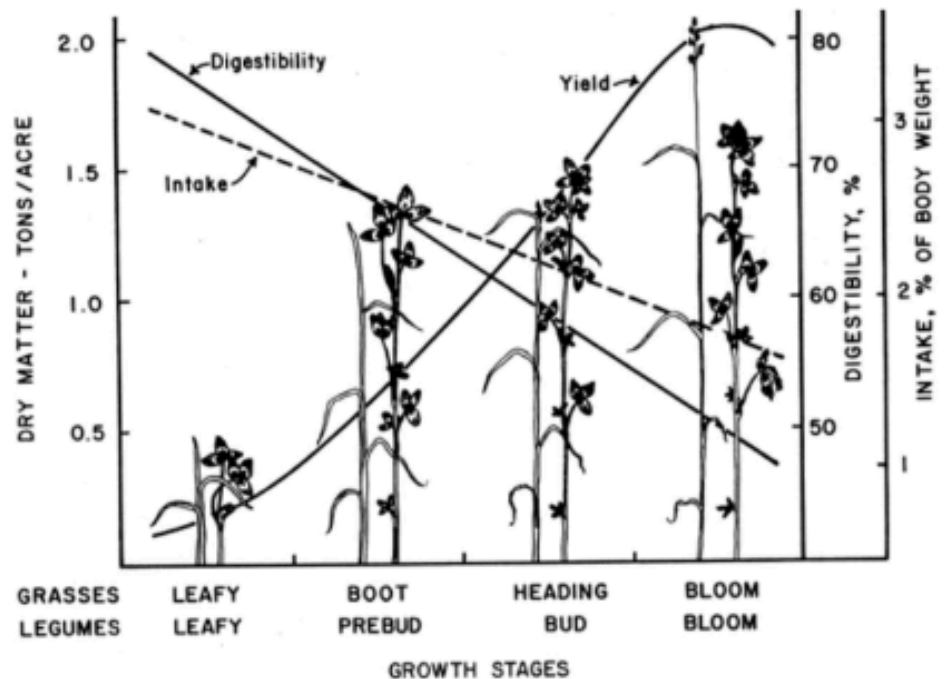


Figure 1: As plant maturity increases, yield increases and forage quality (digestibility and crude protein) decreases. The single most important factor impacting forage quality is stage of maturity at harvest.

to mow and wilt and a second day to bale and wrap). This provides more opportunities to harvest at the correct stage of maturity (late boot to early head).

Hay Testing Even More Important in Wet Years

In years like this one, hay testing becomes even more important. Since most of Kentucky's first cutting hay was put up at an advanced stage

of maturity, testing is going to be a critical part of making sure that we meet the nutrient requirements of our cows this winter. The single most important factor impacting rebreeding is body condition at calving. To design an effective supplementation program for our lower quality hay, we must know the quality. If you have never tested your hay, this is the year to start! 🐄

Field	CP ¹	ADF	NDF	TDN	Meet CP Requirements		Meet TDN Requirements	
	%	%	%	%	Dry	Lactating	Dry	Lactating
1	8.9	40.1	59.1	55.5	yes	no	yes	no
2	9.9	39.4	60.0	56.2	yes	no	yes	no
3	8.2	41.6	67.2	53.8	yes	no	yes	no
4	10.6	41.0	64.5	54.5	yes	yes	yes	no
5	8.3	40.7	65.6	54.8	yes	no	yes	no
Avg	9.2	40.6	63.3	55.0	yes	no	yes	no

¹CP, crude protein, ADF, acid detergent fiber, NDF, neutral detergent fiber, TDN, total digestible nutrients.

Table 1: Forage quality of 2025 first harvest hay at UK Research and Education Center in Princeton.

Response of Pasture Weeds to Herbicides and Mowing

Weed Species	Life Cycle ¹	Preferred Time for Herbicide Treatment ²	2,4-D (various products)	dicamba (Clarify, etc.)	dicamba+ 2,4-D (Weedmaster etc.)	Crossbow	PastureGard	DuraCor	GrazonNext	Chaparral ³	metasulfuron ³ (MSM60, Patriot, etc.)	Sharpen	MOWING ⁴
Amaranth, Spiny (Pigweed)	A	May-July	F/G	F/G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	G	-	X
Aster spp. (White Heath Aster)	A	July-Sept	F/G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	F	P	R
Burdock, Common	B	Feb-Mar	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	P	R
Buttercup spp.	A	Feb-Mar	G	F/G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	P/F	X
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	B	May-June	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	F	G	G	G	G	P	R
Chickweed, Common	A	Nov or Feb-Mar	P	F/G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	P/F	X
Chicory	P	Feb-Mar or Aug-Nov	F/G	F/G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Clover, White	P	May-Aug	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	X
Cocklebur, Common	A	May-July	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	R
Dandelion	P	Oct-Nov or Mar-Apr	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	G	P	X
Deadnettle, Purple	A	Feb-Mar	P	F/G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	-	X
Dock, Curly or Broadleaf	P	Feb-Apr	P/F	F	F/G	G	F/G	G	G	G	G	P	X
Dogbane, Hemp	P	May-Aug	P/F	F	F	G	G	P/F	P/F	P/F	P	P	S
Garlic, Wild	P	Nov or Mar-Apr	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F/G	G	P	X
Goldenrod spp.	P	June-Aug	F	F/G	F/G	G	F	F	F/G	F/G	P	P	S
Hemlock, Poison	B	Nov or Mar-Apr	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	P	F/G	F/G	-	F	P	R
Henbit	A	Feb-Mar	P	F/G	G	F	F/G	G	G	G	G	-	X
Horsenettle	P	July-Aug	P	P/F	F	F	P/F	G	G	F/G	F	P	X
Ironweed, Tall	P	June-Aug	P	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	P	S
Jimsonweed	A	May-July	F	G	G	G	-	G	G	G	-	-	R
Lespedeza, Sericea	P	June-July	P	P/F	P/F	G	G	P/F	P/F	F/G	F/G	P	X
Marshelder (Sumpweed)	A	May-July	F/G	F/G	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	-	R
Milkweed, Common	P	July-Sept	P	F	P/F	F	P/F	P/F	P/F	P/F	P	P	S
Mint, Perilla	A	May-July	F	F	F/G	G	F/G	G	G	G	-	-	S
Multiflora Rose	P	Apr-June or Sept	P	P	F	G	G	F	F	F/G	G	P	X
Passionflower, Maypop	P	May-July	P	P	P	P/F	F	P	P	P	-	P	X
Plantain, Broadleaf or Buckhorn	P	Oct-Nov or Mar-Apr	F/G	F	F/G	G	F	G	F/G	F/G	F/G	P	X
Pokeweed, Common	P	May-July	F	F/G	F/G	F/G	P	F/G	F/G	F	P	P	S
Ragweed, Common	A	May-July	F/G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	G	R
Ragweed, Lanceleaf	A	May-July	F/G	G	G	G	-	G	G	-	P	-	R
Sida, Arrowleaf	A	May-July	P	P	P	-	-	F	F	F	-	-	R
Sneezeweed, Bitter	A	May-July	F/G	F/G	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	-	R
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	P	Sept-Nov or Mar	P	F	F/G	F/G	F	-	-	F/G	F/G	P	X
Spurge, Nodding	A	June-July	P	P	P	P/F	-	P/F	P/F	G	G	-	R
Thistle, Bull	B	Oct-Nov or Feb-Mar	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Thistle, Canada	P	Prebud or Oct-Nov	P	P/F	F	F	P/F	G	G	G	F	P	S
Thistle, Musk	B	Oct-Nov or Feb-Mar	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Thistle, Plumeless	B	Oct-Nov or Feb-Mar	G	G	G	G	F/G	G	G	G	F/G	P	R
Tickclover (Desmodium spp.)	P	June-Aug	P	-	F	F/G	F/G	F/G	F/G	-	-	P	R
Trumpet creeper	P	Aug-Sept	P	P	P/F	F	F	P	P	-	P	P	X

Control: **G** = Good or Excellent; **F** = Fair (suppression or partial control); **P** = Poor; - = No Information

¹ Life Cycle: **A** = Annuals; **P** = Perennials; **B** = Biennials

² The preferred time for herbicide treatment will depend on environmental conditions and other factors.

³ May cause temporary yellowing, stunting and seedhead suppression of tall fescue (consult label). Metasulfuron is an active ingredient in several products (e.g. Chaparral, MSM60, Patriot, Purestand).

⁴ Mowing: **R** = Timely mowing reduces top growth and seed production; **S** = Suppression of top growth; **X** = Not very effective

Note: This table should be used only as a guide for comparing the relative effectiveness of herbicides to a particular weed. The herbicide may perform better or worse than indicated in the table depending on the species, weed size, time of application, and/or extreme weather conditions. Consult herbicide label for weed height or growth stage and product amount. Read and follow all label directions and precautions before herbicide application.

Adapted from *Weed Management in Grass Pastures, Hayfields, and Other Farmstead Sites* (AGR-172; revised 3-2021). Available at <http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr172/agr172.pdf>.

Listing of pesticide products implies no endorsement by the University of Kentucky or its representatives. Criticism of products not listed is neither implied nor intended.

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Revised 3-2021

Take note of the weeds you had this summer while the information is still fresh.

They will be back next year.

Understanding Hay Tests



Topics covered:

- Defining NDF, ADF, CP, and other terms!
- Making simple rations based on the results
- How to supplement cows
- Reading a feed tag

**Tuesday, September 30th
6:30 pm**

Henry County Extension Office

Sample Description	Farm Code	Sample
WHEAT SILAGE	1395	30864840
WHEAT HAYLAGE EARLY FLOWER STAGE		
Analysis Results		
Components	As Fed	DH
% Moisture	66.3	
% Dry Matter	31.7	
% Crude Protein	4.0	12.5
% Available Protein	3.8	11.9
% ADICP	.2	.7
% Adjusted Crude Protein	4.0	12.5
Soluble Protein % CP		69
Ammonia % Sol. Prot.		38
Degradable Protein%CP		79
% NDICP	.5	1.6
% ADF	13.1	41.2
% NDF	21.4	67.4
% Lignin	1.5	4.9
% NFC	2.4	7.7
% Starch	.2	.8
% WSC (Water Sol. Carbs.)	1.5	4.7
% ESC (Simple Sugars)	1.0	3.0
% Crude Fat	1.1	3.5
% Ash	2.82	8.90
% TDN	18	57

Free Hay Testing!!

Simple and easy process:

1. Borrow the hay probe
2. Take sample
3. Bring sample back
4. We handle the rest!

A basic hay analysis is \$20, so we can cover about 4 hay samples (plus shipping) for you for free! This applies to all feed testing: Corn silage, haylage, & TMR

\$100 worth of testing through Dairy One

Available tests:





Milwaukee Fence Stapler

- **FREE rental**
- **\$300.00 refundable deposit**
- **Rent for one week**
- **Must purchase staples separately.**
- **2 batteries and charger included with rental.**

County ANR Loan Items

Call (502) 845-2811
to reserve use of these
items.

- Bale moisture tester
- Windrow moisture tester
- Grain moisture tester
- Soil probes
- Hay sampler with drill
- **Milwaukee battery-powered Fence Stapler**

Check out our website for listings!

Henry County Farm Service Providers

A list of farm service providers including bee swarm removal, custom hay baling, mowing, fence building, cattle waterer installation, farm road repair, barn repair, drone spraying services, and more.



RENTALS FROM LOCAL BUSINESSES

CALL FOR FEE STRUCTURE RENTAL INFO

Parker Farm Supply - Lime Buggy

(502) 947-5160

8201 Port Royal Rd. Port Royal, KY 40058

L.A. Yount Haying Equipment - Haybuster 10ft No-Till Drill & Anderson In-Line Bale Wrapper

(502) 845-2243

5225 Property Rd. Pleasureville, KY 40057

Southern States - Fertilizer Buggy

(must purchase fertilizer to use)

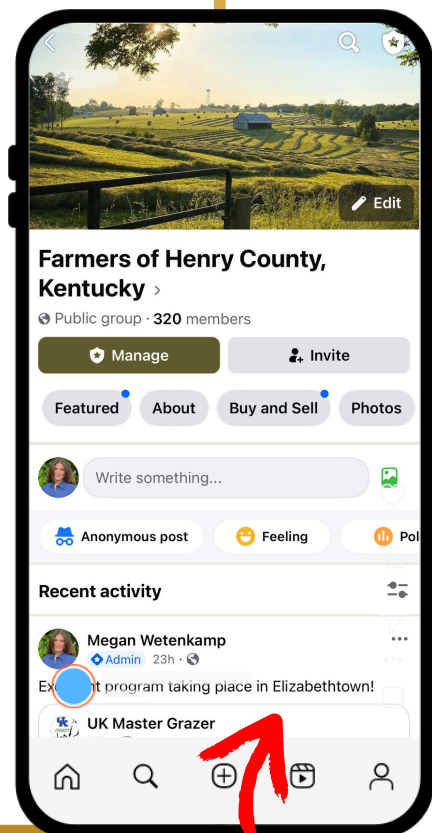
(502) 845-5661

760 Elm St. Eminence, KY 40019

Henry County Supply - John Deere 1590 10ft Drill

(502) 845-5620

1497 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle, KY 40050



Pesticide Disposal Options

Rinse and return
for empty and triple
rinsed containers only
October 6th 10-12
HC Extension

If you have partially full/full
pesticide containers, call
(502) 573-0282 to schedule
a pickup.



*Join the Facebook
Group!*



FINANCIAL FOUNDATIONS

Practical financial management
courses for farm businesses



Henry County Extension

2151 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle

6:00pm - 8:00pm

**Meal and child supervision at
each session**

**MUST RSVP to
(502) 845-2811 or online**

October 16th

Building a Business
Plan

November 13th

What are Financial
Records & Why They
Matter

November 20th

Record Keeping &
Intro to Accounting
Software

December 11th

Budgets, Break-Even &
Cash Flows

December 18th

Deep Dive Into
Accounting Software

January 22nd

Farm Taxes 101

February 5th

Farm Succession
Planning

Registration fee \$40.00 per person

Includes seven dinners and supplemental course materials

Cost- share corner ...and other programs for farmers

NRCS

FSA

Conservation
District

CAIP

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

1125 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle
Monday-Thursday 8:00-4:30, Friday by appointment
502-845-3052 or 502-845-2890 ext. 2

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP): flagship conservation program that helps farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners integrate conservation into working lands. **Applications DUE September 26. Call for more information.**
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): provides a yearly rental payment to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality.

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

1125 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle
Monday & Tuesday 8:00-4:30
(502) 845-2820

Email: KYNEWCASTL-FSA@USDA.GOV

- Variety of farm loans with competitive interest rates (ownership, operating, microloans, youth loans, etc.)
- August 2025 Rates:
 - Farm Operating Loans (Direct): 5.000%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Direct): 6.000%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Direct, Joint Financing): 4.000%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Down Payment): 2.000%
 - Emergency Loan (Amount of Actual Loss): 3.750%
 - Farm Storage Facility Loans:
 - Three-year loan terms: 3.750%
 - Five-year loan terms: 3.875%
 - Seven-year loan terms: 4.000%
 - Ten-year loan terms: 4.375%
 - Twelve-year loan terms: 4.500%

Wool Triggers Loan Deficiency Payment in Henry County

If you shear Wool in Henry County, you may be eligible for loan deficiency payments (LDPs) from the USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA).

LDPs and marketing assistance loans (MALs) are marketing tools that are available during shearing.

MALs help producers meet cash flow needs without selling commodities when market prices are at harvest-time lows. Producers who are eligible for marketing loans, but choose to forgo the loan, are eligible for LDPs if the posted county price falls below the county loan rate.

Producers can purchase a commodity certificate that may be exchanged for the outstanding loan collateral. Daily LDP rates are available online at fsa.usda.gov.

Rules related to payment limitations, actively engaged in farming and cash-rent tenant no longer apply to LDPs.

For more information, contact your Henry County USDA Service Center at 502-845-2820 or visit fsa.usda.gov/pricesupport.

Update Your Records

FSA is cleaning up our producer record database and needs your help. Please report any changes of address, zip code, phone number, email address or an incorrect name or business name on file to our office. You should also report changes in your farm operation, like the addition of a farm by lease or purchase. You should also report any changes to your operation in which you reorganize to form a Trust, LLC or other legal entity.

FSA and NRCS program participants are required to promptly report changes in their farming operation to the County Committee in writing and to update their Farm Operating Plan on form CCC-902.

To update your records, contact your Henry County USDA Service Center at 502-845-2820 Ext. 2.

Henry County Conservation District

1125 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle

Monday-Thursday 8:00-4:30

502-845-3052 or 502-338-6486

- Lime cost-share: 50/50 up to \$500. Must provide soil test results and lime receipts. First come first serve.
- Post driver and drill available for rent - call to reserve.

****NEW** Programs**

- Backyard Conservation (rain barrel, compost bin, raised garden bed) = 50% of cost not to exceed \$250
- Cover Crop = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Lime = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Livestock Water = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Exclusion Fence = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Heavy Use Area = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000

*Producer maximum of \$2,000 per operation per year.

County Agriculture Investment Program (CAIP)

IF you got approved:

- Educational Requirement Form (signed by Ag Agent)
- Producer Report & Certification Form
- Receipts (numbered, dated, seller and buyer information, description of item, amount)
- Proof of payment (cleared check/debit/credit card receipt) **NO CASH PURCHASES**
- For capital projects, a site visit is required

CAIP documents can be found here:

henry.ca.uky.edu/CAIP

CAIP Projects Due Monday, November 3rd

Kathy Wilson, CAIP Administrator
Mondays 8:00am-4:30pm
Henry County Extension Office
502 845-2811
kathymwilson87@gmail.com

CAIP Bull
requirements



Do NOT make a bull purchase before checking EPDs!!

Requirements:

- Calving Ease Direct (CED) EPD must have minimum accuracy of 0.25 OR be genomically tested
- Must meet breed EPD requirements. Use QR code to check.
- Must pass a breeding soundness exam - documentation required

KSU Small-Scale Farm Grant

GENERAL PROJECT GUIDELINES

Grant funds cannot be used for the following:

- Motorized vehicles such as trucks, tractors, walk-behinds.
- Labor costs paid to the applicant or their relatives.
- Consumables or expendables such as jars, seeds, feed, trees, or plant materials.
- Partial funding of equipment greater than \$10,000. Up to \$10,000 on a single piece of equipment requires verified matching funds up to \$5,000.
- Purchases made prior to grant approval are not eligible for reimbursement.

For the Farmer Education Program, education assistance applications must be submitted at least 30-90 days in advance of the conference/workshop, and you must secure your registration and lodging beforehand.

MAXIMUM FUNDING AMOUNTS

The maximum funds available per farm household or business is \$5,000 per application with a lifetime maximum of \$10,000. Applicants may also be eligible for up to \$500 for educational trainings or materials.

Applications and more information here: <https://tinyurl.com/ywe7p28r>

Contact: Joni Nelson at 502-597-6831 joni.nelson@ksu.edu or

Kevin Gurtowski at 606-359-0919 gurtowski@ksu.edu

2025 Henry County Youth Livestock Auction

Henry County, KY Fairgrounds
Moore-Prewitt Ag Arena

presented by the Henry County Youth Livestock Foundation

Saturday, September 20th, 2025

Dinner 6:00pm

Catered by: Our Best Restaurant

Auction 7:00pm

This will be our 8th YEAR for this AMAZING event that supports both our 4-H & FFA Livestock kids!

This Auction serves as a premier event allowing Henry County Youth to showcase their yearlong projects through their involvement with 4-H and/or FFA.



THE BERRY CENTER
FARM & FOREST
INSTITUTE

The Berry Center offers a number of courses for **Woodland Management and Chainsaw Training**. For more information and to sign up go to this link <https://www.berrycenterfarmandforest.org/courses> or scan the QR code



2025 Intermediate Grazing School

This program is designed for producers and agricultural professionals to sharpen their skills as a grazer. Topics covered include grazing math, portable watering systems, forage plant identification and growth, nutrient cycling in healthy pasture ecosystems, and more with an emphasis on ruminants – beef, sheep, dairy, goats.

Wednesday, September 24 & Thursday, September 25, 2025

Woodford County Extension Office
184 Beasley Road
Versailles, KY 40383
7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. EST

COST: \$60/participant -- includes notebook, refreshments, and lunches

ONLINE Registration with Credit Card:

<https://2025IntermediateGrazing.eventbrite.com>





Slow Cooker Venison Enchiladas

- 1 pound ground venison (may substitute elk or beef)
- 1/2 cup chopped green pepper
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 1 can (16 ounces) low-sodium pinto or kidney beans, drained and rinsed
- 1 can (15 ounces) low-sodium black beans, drained and rinsed
- 1 can (10 ounces) no-sodium diced tomatoes with green chilies, undrained
- 1/3 cup water
- 1/2 teaspoon cumin
- 3/4 teaspoon chili powder
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 6 corn tortillas
- 1 cup colby jack cheese, shredded

In a large skillet, cook meat, green pepper, and onion until meat is browned. Add the beans, tomatoes, water, cumin, chili powder, and pepper, and bring to a boil. Reduce heat, cover, and simmer for 15 minutes.

In a slow cooker, layer 1/3 of meat mixture, 2 tortillas and 1/3 cup cheese. Repeat the layers 3 times. Cover and cook on low for 5 to 7 hours.

Yield: 6 servings

Adapted from: "Fish & Game Cookbook," Bonnie Scott. 2013.

Nutrition Facts	
6 servings per recipe	
Serving size 1 enchilada (367g)	
Amount per serving	% Daily Value*
Calories 370	
Total Fat 8g	16%
Saturated Fat 4g	20%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 80mg	27%
Sodium 350mg	15%
Total Carbohydrate 39g	14%
Dietary Fiber 10g	36%
Total Sugars 3g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%
Protein 31g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 202mg	15%
Iron 6mg	35%
Potassium 603mg	15%

*The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

Dead Animal Removal Services

Call for pickup and fee structure

Countryside Industries - (859) 421-1867

Basic dead animal removal and disposal

Shipley and Sons - (513) 309-6658

shipleyandson.com

Dead animal removal, cremation, burial services, transport to necropsy

Conboy Enterprises - (859) 221-6998

conboyenterprises.com

Large dead animal removal and transport for cremation, necropsy, and disposal

*If you know of another service provider please call the office to have them listed in future newsletters

UK Vet Diagnostic Lab -(859) 257-8283

No pickup available for this service. Farmers must transport animals to the UKVDL in Lexington during business hours. UKVDL does not provide euthanasia services. UKVDL does not dispose of animals except in the case of a paid necropsy. Call the lab before bringing an animal.

Food Animal Adult Necropsy: \$182.50

Equine Adult Necropsy: \$427.50

Monday to Friday 8:00AM - 5:00PM

Saturday 9:00AM - 5:00PM

Sunday 1:00PM - 5:00PM

For any questions about the UKVDL please call the number above or the Henry County Extension Office.

SEPTEMBER 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	Office CLOSED Labor Day	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	10	11	Love Local Market 6:00-9:00pm HC Library	12
14	Soil Workshop 5:00pm 1223 McCoun Rd. Smithfield	15	BQCA 4:00-5:30pm HC Extension	16	17	18
21	22	BQCA 2:00-3:30pm HC Extension	23	Grazing School 7:30am-4:00pm Woodford Co Ext Office	24	Grazing School 7:30am-4:00pm Woodford Co Ext Office
28	29	Understanding Hay Tests 6:30pm Henry Co Extension	30			

OCTOBER 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	Pesticide Rinse & Return 10:00-12:00	6	Regional Beef Field Day 4:00pm Foxhollow Farm	7	8	9
12	Office OPEN Columbus Day	13	14	15	Financial Foundations 6:00pm Henry Co Extension	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOVEMBER 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	HC Cattlemen's Annual Meeting 6:30pm Jericho Celebration Barn	10	Office OPEN Veterans Day	11	12	13
16	17	18	19	Financial Foundations 6:00pm Henry Co Extension	20	21
23	24	25	26	Office Closed Thanksgiving Day	27	28
30						29

Henry County Extension
PO Box 246
New Castle, KY 40050
502-845-2811

mjmc285@uky.edu

Megan Watkinson

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Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.