

HENRY COUNTY AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

Winter 2024-2025



Bale grazing at the KSU Farm December 2020

Timely Tips for Winter

This year has flown by. It feels like I just got used to writing 2024 on all my paperwork!

With the new year comes annual conferences. Kentucky Farm Bureau is the odd one out with theirs in December. I attended that meeting last week and thoroughly enjoyed all the sessions. One that held everyone's attention was the Farm Succession Planning Q & A. It's both alarming and consoling that the disappearance of farmland touches so many in the state. I think it's knowing that your particular area of the world isn't the only place to experience it that makes it hurt a little less. As Aleta Botts, director of the KFB Farmland Transition Initiative would say, the best way to protect farmland is to keep it in the hands of farmers and in production. She would agree with me in saying, "easier said than done." However, you and your family don't have to do it alone. There are resources available through Extension

and Kentucky Farm Bureau, as well as a number of excellent local attorneys who are experts in this area. Even though my series "Securing the Future of your Farm" is well under way, I still invite anyone interested to join us. We still have four classes left. Topics covered will include taxes, long-term care decisions, funeral expenses, life insurance, farm leasing, LLCs and trusts.

If you haven't already, be sure to call or visit the FSA office to sign up for the Disaster Assistance for 2024 Livestock Forage Losses (LFP) program. From what I have heard, it has been a great program for farmers. More details about it are on page 8.

Lastly, if your farm is structured as a c-corporation, s-corporation or limited liability company (LLC), you must register as a "beneficial owner" with the federal government by **Jan. 1, 2025**, to avoid some hefty fines.

In this newsletter you can expect:

Calf School with Dr. Pryor

Rental Equipment from Local Businesses

Making Hay for Horses

Understanding Forage Carbohydrates

Cost-Share Corner

Winter Calendar

Meghan Wotchkamp

Cattle

Spring Calving Herd

- Be sure that weaned heifer calves are on a feeding program that will enable them to reach about 65% of their mature weight before the start of the breeding season. Rations should be balanced to achieve gains sufficient to get heifers from their current weight to that “target” weight. Heifers should reach their target weight approximately 30 days before the start of the breeding season.
- Body condition is important, plan an adequate winter program for cows to be at least body condition score 5 (carrying enough flesh to cover the ribs) before the calving and breeding season. This will help them to breed early in the spring. Thin cows should be fed to regain body condition prior to winter. Don’t let cows lose weight/condition. Supplementation will most likely be needed. Find low-cost supplemental feeds to meet the nutrient needs of cattle.
- Divide the herd into groups for winter feeding:
 - weaned heifer calves
 - first-calf heifers, second-calvers and thin mature cows
 - the remainder of the dry cows which are in good body condition
 - herd sires
- Begin feeding the lowest quality forage to dry cows which are in good condition during early winter and save the best hay for calving time or for weaned calves.
- Order and number ear tags for next year’s calf crop this winter. It is also a good time to catch up on freeze branding and replacing lost ear tags.

Fall Calving Herd

- The fall breeding season has started. Breeding can best be accomplished on stockpiled fescue pasture; otherwise, cows with calves should be fed 25-30 pounds of good quality hay or its equivalent. Supplement with grain, if needed, and minimize hay waste. **DON’T ALLOW THESE COWS TO LOSE BODY CONDITION PRIOR TO OR DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.** It is easy to wait too long to start winter feeding.
- If you haven’t turned bulls out yet, have a Breeding Soundness Evaluation (BSE) performed on them (even if you used them this spring). A BSE is a risk management tool as BSE’s accurately identify infertile bulls.
- Observe performance of bulls during breeding season. Watch cows for return to estrus, if you see several in heat, try to determine the cause and consider changing bulls.

General

- Complete soil testing pastures to check for fertility and pH.
- Consider putting down geotextile fabric and covering with gravel in feeding areas before you begin hay feeding to minimize waste of expensive hay. Or, perhaps, construct concrete feeding pads for winter feeding areas.

- Another option to consider for winter feeding is bale grazing. Bale grazing helps spread nutrients across the pasture and can have regenerative effects on your pastures.
- Monitor body condition and increase feed, if needed, for all classes of cattle. It often gets cold in December and the nutrients needs of cattle increase as temperatures fall below their comfort level. Be especially mindful of cold, wet conditions and increase energy availability. Consult your nutritionist to ensure that your rations are meeting the nutrient requirements during stressful weather.

Taken from Off the Hoof Kentucky Beef Cattle Newsletter December 2, 2024. Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Specialist, Department of Animal & Food Science, University of Kentucky

Forages

- Begin utilizing stockpiled pastures. Graze pastures with orchardgrass and clovers first. Save tall fescue pastures for late winter grazing.
- Using polywire, strip graze stockpiled pasture to improve utilization. Start at the water source and allocate enough forage for 2-3 days. Back fencing is not necessary.
- Make plans to frost seed red and white clover onto closely grazed tall fescue pastures in February. Secure seed now since supplies of good varieties will be tight.
- Some hay can be fed as stockpiled grass or grazed to stretch grass.
- Minimize hay waste by utilizing ring feeders.
-

Taken from Forage News, University of Kentucky

Corn and Soybean

Some farmers across Kentucky will see their best crop ever in 2024 and other farmers are going to see one of the worst ever. The rest will fall somewhere in between. The varied rainfall timing and accumulations of rainfall caused tremendous variability across the state. This is not the best year to judge your farming skills in corn and soybeans across Kentucky. Every farmer wants to control as much as possible, but 2024 is a strong reminder of how dependent all of us are on the weather.

The rainfall totals in 2024 are in stark contrast to many counties in 2023. In general, farmers experienced significantly lower rainfall in July and September 2024 compared to the same months in 2023 (Figure 1). For instance, in July 2023, most counties received approximately 6 inches of rainfall, whereas in 2024, only some counties in far western Kentucky and a few counties in far eastern Kentucky (where few corn and soybean acres are grown) experienced substantial precipitation. Similarly, farmers received 5 to 6 inches of rainfall in August 2023, but no measurable rainfall occurred in August 2024, making it one of the driest months.

In contrast, while September 2023 saw little to no rainfall, September 2024 experienced over 6 inches of rain, with some counties reporting totals as high as 12 inches. For many fields, that September rain was too late to help.

Rainfall totals for 2024 from western Kentucky to eastern Kentucky help explain the expected differences in yields. In general, farmers in western Kentucky received more rainfall than farmers in central and eastern Kentucky. From April to September, the Ballard County Kentucky Mesonet site reported 36 inches of rain while Hardin and Boyle counties received about 9 inches less (Figure 2). Boone County Kentucky Mesonet only received 23 inches. The total rainfall only tells part of the story.

The timing of rainfall is as important as the rainfall totals. Rainfall in July and August is extremely important to yield of corn and soybean in Kentucky. Ballard County in 2024 received almost 10 inches of rainfall while Hardin County received 7.4 inches of rain (Figure 3). All other counties listed here received less than 7 inches of rain. Seven inches usually is not enough water to sustain corn during peak demand. If soils have adequate water heading into July, they can buffer against lower rainfall. The western Kentucky sites also reported more rainfall in May and June. Fields in those counties were better prepared for peak water demands.

The differences in rainfall between 2023 and 2024 help explain the differences in yields. Pollination, seed-set and seed fill usually occur over these two months. Drought stress during these months can significantly impact fertilization and pollination. While rainfall totals for July and August were less than 7 inches for most locations listed in Figure 3, the Irrigation Manager on the UK Ag Weather Center website estimates that water demands were greater than 11 inches this year. Rainfall in July should have been adequate for seed-set in early-maturing or early-planted corn and soybeans. However, the dry conditions in August likely disrupted the source-to-sink balance, contributing to the development of smaller and/or shriveled seeds. In contrast, the lower productivity observed in double-crop soybeans may be attributed to poor pollination, seed-set, and seed fill as these stages coincided with the onset of drought.

Limited water availability has detrimental effects on crop reproductive development. Unlike animals, plants cannot move to avoid drought stress. Instead, they reduce water-consuming processes. For example, when drought occurs, plants reduce stomatal aperture to conserve water, which decreases carbon dioxide (CO₂) intake and consequently limits the photosynthetic supply to flowers, pods, and seeds. In some cases, lower CO₂ levels cause the enzyme Rubisco to bind Ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate to oxygen gas (O₂), a process known as photorespiration, leading to a net loss of sugar substrates.

Additionally, drought stress can trigger the formation of reactive oxygen species, which can permanently damage the photosynthetic system. As a result, the sugar supply to seeds diminishes, leading to smaller or shriveled seeds. Furthermore, in soybean, reduction in photosynthesis means lower supply of sugar to symbiotic rhizobium bacteria which down-regulates biological N fixation. Drought stress significantly affects the transport of water and nutrients in plants. Water transport is driven by the negative water potential of the atmosphere, which is much stronger than the water potential in the root zone. This considerable force can sometimes lead to cavitation in the xylem vessels, resulting in reduced metabolic functions, impaired nutrient uptake, and overall stunted growth.

This article has shown that a lack of water during pollination, seed-set and/or seed-fill has numerous deleterious effects on corn and soybean yield. The yield this year is not a reflection of farming skill. We simply cannot grow a good crop when water is so limited.

Lee, C., Shamim, M. 2024. 2024 Has Been a Wild Ride for Crop Farmers in Kentucky. Corn & Soybean News, Vol 6, Issue 11. University of Kentucky, November 15, 2024.

Garden and Ornamental

- Outdoor pond inhabitants may encounter problems if the pond freezes over and gases cannot escape. A basketball floated on the surface will often keep a small spot from freezing.
- If you haven't already, empty and store flower pots for the season. Many pots, particularly clay and ceramic, will be damaged by moisture and freezing temperatures.
- Plan gardens and place seed orders. Many popular items and new offerings will sell out first.
- Use fallen leaves to mulch your vegetable garden. These can be tilled in next spring to add valuable organic matter. They will also protect the soil by preventing erosion, compaction, and to a degree, inhibit cool season weeds from germinating.
- Water is often as limited a resource for birds as food. If you enjoy feeding and watching birds, try a bird bath deicer or electric pet bowl. See if you don't attract more feathered friends than before.
- Be careful where you throw de-icing salt, as well as the contaminated slush, snow and ice which you scoop off the walks. Most plants are easily damaged by these salts. Try using sand, sawdust, urea fertilizer or kitty litter for traction rather than the de-icing salts or buy a brand which is labeled "safe for plants".
- Avoid walking on frozen turf as much as possible. Whenever you hear the crunch of icy grass, you are actually damaging the crown (growing point) of the frozen grass plant.
- Your landscape can be a great source of materials for holiday decorating. Light pruning will generally not harm your plants in the winter, and you may be surprised at the variety in your own yard. Don't just consider evergreens, use ornamental grasses, pine cones, fruits, berries, even mosses in your decorating.

Spring Calving School

Practical solutions to calving issues:

- When to call the vet
- Calf rejections
- Hypothermic calves
- Tagging, banding, vaccinations
- Tubing a calf
- When/how to pull a calf
- What items to have on hand
- and much more!

With Guest Speaker, Dr. Muncey Pryor



Monday,
January 27th 6:30pm

HENRY COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE
2151 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle

Light refreshments will be provided.
Please RSVP to (502) 845-2811



Private Pesticide Applicator

Private Applicator means a person certified to use Restricted Use pesticides for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by him(her) or an employer, or to the lands of a farmer-neighbor, if applied without compensation other than trading or personal services between producers of agricultural commodities.

Valid for 3 years and expires on December 31 of the final year.

Testing done at the Extension Office.

Requirements for certification:

3 hour training

OR

95 question test

VS

Commercial Pesticide Applicator

A commercial pesticide applicator in Kentucky is a person who is employed to apply or supervise the use of pesticides for a commercial business.

Continuing education required to keep license current.

Testing done regionally or online.

Training dates for Private Applicators:

Wednesday, February 5th 2:00pm
Henry County Extension Office

Friday, January 24, 9:00am
Shelby County Extension Office

Understanding Forage Carbohydrates for Horses

Dr. Jimmy Henning for Farmers Pride



Horses are different. That's all I have got to say. Horses are not just taller (and faster) cows. The differences are especially important when trying to understand how to find the right forage to feed them.

For cattle, basically no forage is too good nutritionally, and forage certainly does not cause metabolic problems just because it is high quality. With cattle, we generalize and say that the higher the quality the better.

Not so with horses. The purpose of this short article is not to do a deep dive into the complexity of carbohydrate metabolism in horses, but to understand why some horse owners want to purchase 'low carb' hay.

To understand this, we can start with the difference in the digestive tract of cattle and horses. Cattle are foregut fermenters. By that we mean that forage is fermented (digested) in the front portion of the gut – rumen to be specific – followed by enzymatic action in the true stomach and small intestine.

In horses, the digestion begins in the stomach followed by the small intestine. Starches and simple sugars are enzymatically digested in the small intestine, releasing glucose into the bloodstream. Microbial fermentation and digestion of fiber occurs in the hindgut (colon and cecum). So horses are hindgut fermenters.

Some horses need to have a diet low in sugar and starch because they have a condition known as equine metabolic syndrome (EMS) or related metabolic disorders. These horses are characterized by obesity, insulin dysregulation and laminitis. They are genetically pre-disposed to gain weight and are commonly called 'easy keepers.'

This metabolic disruption is more complicated than a tendency to gain weight. With EMS, cells become insensitive to insulin, leading to an overproduction of insulin by the pancreas especially after a meal. These elevated insulin levels may last all day. This condition is similar to Type 2 diabetes in humans. Elevated circulatory insulin resulting from EMS is associated with laminitis.

Laminitis is inflammation of the lamina in the hoof. Laminitis occurs in both cattle and horses, but horses with EMS can actually develop laminitis on high quality pasture. Euthanasia may be necessary with severe cases of laminitis in horses.

Obesity and EMS in horses are partly due to genetics. Once a horse has EMS or is obese, forage composition becomes much more important. Owners of overweight horses, horses with EMS or horses at risk for EMS often want hay low in non-structural carbohydrates. To determine NSC, add the water soluble carbohydrates and starch from the forage analysis. It has been suggested that when the sum of WSC and starch is less than 10 to 12%, the hay can be considered to be appropriate for horses with EMS or at risk for EMS.

We need to take a closer look at the carbohydrate profile of hay and what parameters need to be considered to judge if a hay is suitable for horses prone to obesity or with EMS. First, forages contain a mix of structural and non-structural carbohydrates. The structural carbohydrates in a forage are contained in the cell wall material which is only partially digested in the hindgut. The release of energy from fiber fermentation does not cause the elevation of blood glucose which stimulates the release of insulin into the bloodstream.

Non-structural carbohydrates are estimated by adding the water-soluble carbohydrates and starch reported on forage quality reports. Non-structural carbohydrates contain the simple (glucose, sucrose, fructose) as well as some more complex (sucrose, starch, fructans) carbohydrates. Simple sugars and the glucose produced from starch digestion are absorbed from the small intestine and their absorption significantly affects the release of insulin.

Some hays are generally low in NSC. Forages such as the warm season grasses bermudagrass and teff are generally lower in NSC than cool season grasses like timothy, orchardgrass and perennial ryegrass. However, mature, first cutting orchardgrass might be low in NSC. The only way to know is get a hay test.

Consider the two hays below. Both are first cutting orchardgrass but differ greatly in NSC. Hay number 1 would have an NSC of 20.3% (WSC plus starch). This forage was cut in early May and had few seedheads. Hay number 2 was still a leafy orchardgrass but cut at a later stage of maturity. The NSC for the second orchardgrass sample was 6.9%, well within the allowable range for metabolically problematic horses. Ryegrass hay on the other hand typically has high levels of NSC and would therefore be a poor choice for horses with metabolic problems.

The only way to know the NSC level in hay is to get it tested.

 % NFC	 	10.4	 	21.0	
 % Starch	 	.9	 	1.9	
 % WSC (Water Sol. Carbs.)		9.1	 	18.4	
 % ESC (Simple Sugars)	 	7.9	 	16.1	

 % NFC	 	13.7	 	14.9	
 % Starch	 	.2	 	.2	
 % WSC (Water Sol. Carbs.)		6.2	 	6.7	
 % ESC (Simple Sugars)	 	5.9	 	6.5	

Confounding all of this to me is that lush green pasture can be extremely high in NSC. Most of the focus on carbohydrate management for metabolic horses centers on hay, but clearly limiting access to lush pasture would also be part of a sound management scheme to limit intake of readily digestible carbohydrates.

If this seems confusing to you, you are not alone. I call Dr. Laurie Lawrence, our pre-eminent horse nutritionist at UK at least once a year for my 'carbohydrate lesson.' She reminds me that it is easy to become too focused on low carbohydrate hay. Only a small percentage of horses actually have metabolic conditions like insulin resistance. Providing a well-balanced diet in the form of pasture and hay is the first step. Feeding a mature grass hay may be a good thing for older, less active horses because it is lower in energy and it keeps the horse busy chewing. As Dr. Lawrence is prone to say, a bored horse is up to no good. Always get a forage test for your hay, and insist on one from your hay suppliers. You cannot manage your feeding without it.

County ANR Loan Items

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

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



Milwaukee Fence Stapler

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

FREE HAY TESTING

\$100 worth of testing to Dairy One.
Simple process:

1. borrow hay probe
2. take sample
3. bring sample back
4. we handle the rest!



A basic hay analysis is \$20, so we can cover 5 hay samples for you for free! Basic analysis includes protein, TDN, starch, fat, sugar content, and much more. Check out the packages by scanning the QR Code.

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

Making Hay for Horses



Stand Establishment and Maintenance

FEBRUARY 20th, 6:00pm-8:00pm
HENRY COUNTY EXTENSION
2151 CAMPBELLSBURG RD. NEW CASTLE

Topics for the night:

- Species & variety selection: teff, timothy, alfalfa, orchard grass
- Establishment tips
- Weed control
- Making the most out of fertilizer



Matching the Hay to the Horse

APRIL 3rd 6:00pm-8:00pm
SHELBY COUNTY EXTENSION
1117 FRANKFORT RD. SHELBYVILLE

Topics for the night:

- Marketing your hay
- Interpreting hay tests
- Horse Hay Tips
- Feeding horses with metabolic issues

A program for hay producers and horse owners!
RSVP to (502) 845-2811 or (502) 633-4593

BEGINNER BEEKEEPING SCHOOL 2025

**JANUARY 15 & 16
6-8 P.M.**

**CLASSES ARE FREE AND
REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED.
PLEASE CALL (502) 633-4593
TO RESERVE YOUR SPOT.
LOCATION: 1117 FRANKFORT ROAD
SHELBYVILLE, KY 40065**



**Register
Now!**

2025

48th Annual Kentucky Turf & Landscape Management Short Course

February 18-20, 2025

Hardin County Extension Center
111 Opportunity Way
Elizabethtown, KY



FREE Beekeeping classes for beginners.
Call **Shelby County Extension** to sign up.
(502) 633-4593



*Henry, Shelby, Trimble
Counties present:*

2025

Small Ruminant School

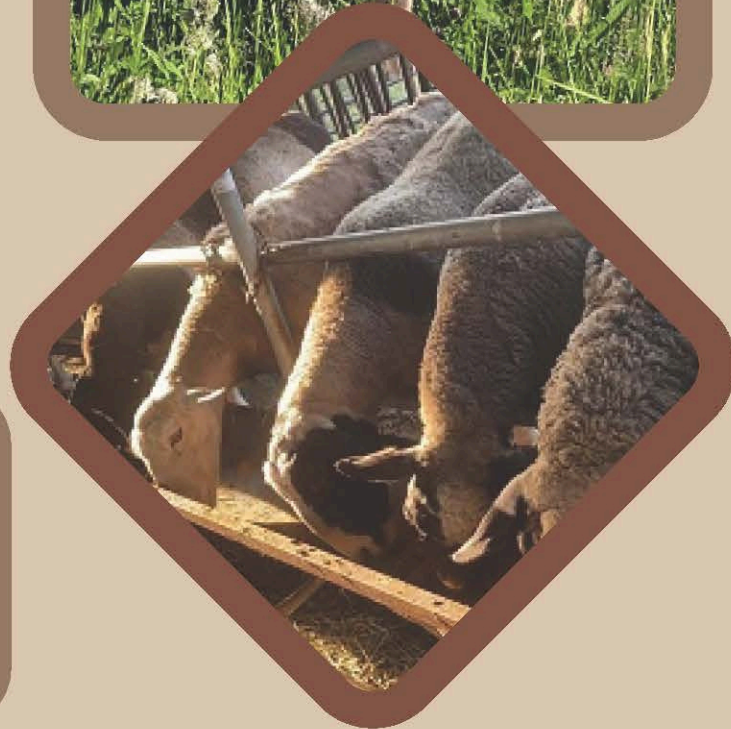
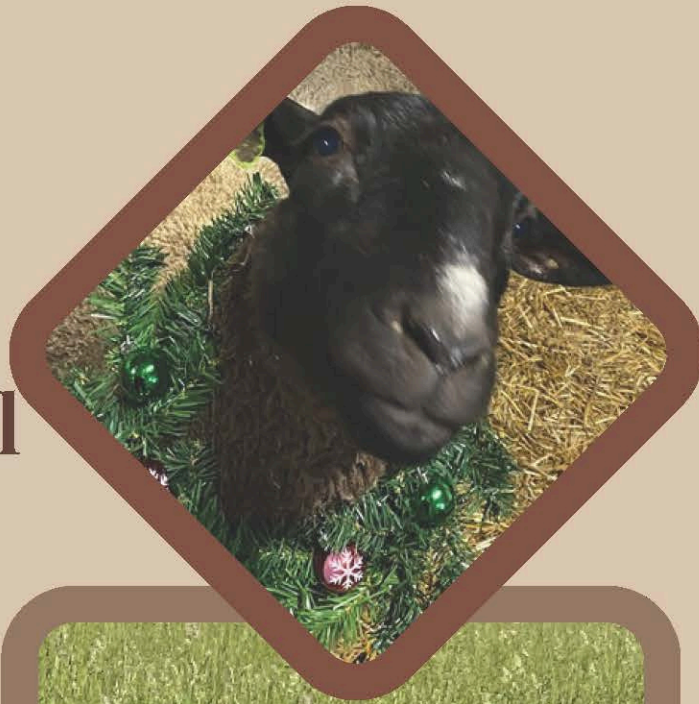
- ◆ January 23 ~ 6:00 pm w/meal
Shelby County Extension
Nutrition
- ◆ January 30 ~ 6:00 pm w/meal
Henry County Extension
Health & Parasite Control
- ◆ February 6 ~ 6:00 pm w/meal
Trimble County Extension
Facilities
- ◆ February 8 ~ 9:00 am \$5.00
Trickle Creek Farm
1442 Buzzard Roost Road
Shelbyville KY 40065
**Hands-on Small Ruminant
Quality Assurance Training**

RSVP to your county office by
January 17, 2025:

Henry (502) 845-2811

Shelby (502) 633-4593

Trimble (502) 255-7188



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 are year-round. 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. **Applications are year-round. Call for more information.**

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

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

- Variety of farm loans with competitive interest rates (ownership, operating, microloans, youth loans, etc.)
- November 2024 Rates:
 - Farm Operating Loans (Direct): 4.500%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Direct): 5.125%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Direct, Joint Financing): 3.125%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Down Payment): 1.500%
 - Emergency Loan (Amount of Actual Loss): 3.750%
 - Farm Storage Facility Loans:
 - Three-year loan terms: 4.375%
 - Five-year loan terms: 4.250%
 - Seven-year loan terms: 4.250%
 - Ten-year loan terms: 4.250%
 - Twelve-year loan terms: 4.375%
- **Disaster Assistance for 2024 Livestock Forage Losses (LFP)**
 - Producers that have covered grazing livestock physically located in one or more of the following counties: Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, Boyle, Franklin, Martin, Mercer, Washington, and Woodford Counties are eligible to apply for 2024 Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) benefits on eligible pasture types for that county.
 - LFP provides compensation if you suffer grazing losses for covered livestock due to drought on privately owned or cash leased land.
 - You must complete a CCC-853 and the required supporting documentation no later than **January 30, 2025.**
- **Maps for Acreage Reporting Are Available**

Maps are now available at the Henry County FSA Office for acreage reporting purposes. If you wish to receive your maps by e-mail, please call our office or email KYNEWCASTL-FSA@USDA.GOV
- **Acreage reporting deadlines:**
 - December 15: Fall seeded small grains.
 - January 2: Honey, Maple Sap
 - January 15: Peaches, Canola
 - May 31: Nursery
 - July 15: Perennial Forage (unless covered by NAP) CRP, all other crops
- **All other NAP Crops are to be reported the earlier of**
 - The acreage reporting dates above or
 - 15 calendar days before the onset of Harvest
- In order to maintain program eligibility and benefits, you must file timely acreage reports. Failure to file an acreage report by the crop acreage reporting deadline may cause ineligibility for future program benefits. FSA will not accept acreage reports provided more than a year after the acreage reporting deadline.
- **Noninsured Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)**
 - The Noninsured Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) offers financial support to producers of non-insurable crops to protect against disastrous weather that results in lower yields, destroyed crops, or the inability to plant. NAP provides coverage equivalent to catastrophic (CAT) and additional (buy-up) levels of risk protection, helping producers manage risk and maintain their operations during and after adverse conditions.

Henry County Conservation District

1125 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle

Monday-Thursday 8:00-4:30

502-845-3052 or 502-845-2890 ext. 2

- 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.

County Agriculture Investment Program (CAIP)

The CAIP program has closed for the year. We expect to have applications for 2025 by June.

Want to know what items can be cost shared for 2025? Go to this link: <https://www.kyagr.com/agpolicy/2025-Program-Guidelines-and-Applications.html>. scroll down to "County Agricultural Incentives Program (CAIP)" to find the investment area guidelines. You can also find a summary of changes to CAIP under "2025 Summary of revisions," and a SAMPLE application for next year under "Sample CAIP Producer Application (2025)"

Tips for a better score in 2025:

- start keeping production records
- start using a record keeping software
- get a premises ID from the State Vet (you don't have to own livestock for this)
- develop a written marketing plan for your operation
- take a soil test
- update your ag water quality plan
- join an ag organization like the Cattlemen's Association or Kentucky Corn Growers
- Attend a marketing, financial, or leadership education session
- Become a KY Proud Member (you do not have to direct market products to do this)
- Check out the SAMPLE application online to prepare for next year!



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@kysu.edu or
Kevin Gurtowski at 606-359-0919 gurtowski@kysu.edu

Kentucky Proud Promotional Grant

Deadline: Monthly deadlines; applications are due the last day of the month to be considered at the next month's meeting.

Eligible Entities: Kentucky Proud members

Funding Amount: up to 10% of the applicant's reported direct Kentucky farm impact, with a maximum award of \$8,000 and a lifetime maximum of \$36,000

Overview: This program reimburses up to 50% of your future eligible expenses for advertising, marketing, and reaching consumers at the point of purchase to promote agricultural products with direct Kentucky farm impact.

Eligible expenses: include radio/TV ads, web expenses, hats/t-shirts/etc., labels/packaging, retail displays, graphic design, vehicle wraps, etc.


Learn more and apply here: <https://www.kyagr.com/marketing/pop-grant.html>

Organic Association of Kentucky

ANNUAL FARMING CONFERENCE




Grounded in Organics: From Soil to Market
JANUARY 23-25, 2025 | Frankfort, KY
 Save the Date | oak-ky.org/annual-conference



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

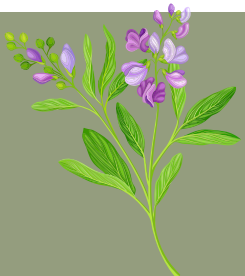






2025 KENTUCKY FRUIT & VEGETABLE CONFERENCE

Jan. 6th-7th, 2025
 Pre-conference events Jan. 5th

Marriott Lexington Griffin Gate
 Lexington, Kentucky



ALFALFA & STORED FORAGES CONFERENCE



February 25, 2025
 8:00am-3:30pm

Fayette County Extension Office
 1140 Harry Sykes Way
 Lexington, KY

Registration: General \$45; Students \$15
 Register online at <https://KYAlfalfa2025.eventbrite.com> or mail a check payable to KFGC to Krista Lea, N222 Agriculture North, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0091



State Convention
 January 16 & 17, 2025
 Owensboro Convention Center



Ramen Skillet Dinner



- 2 teaspoons vegetable oil
 - 1 medium onion, chopped
 - 1 medium carrot, thinly sliced
 - 1 bag (16 ounces) frozen broccoli
 - 2 cups cooked chicken, chopped
 - 1 package (3 ounces) chicken-flavored instant ramen noodles
 - 1 cup water
 - 1/2 teaspoon garlic powder
 - 1/2 teaspoon ground ginger
 - 1/2 teaspoon red pepper flakes
1. Wash hands with warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds.
 2. Wash fresh produce under cool running water, using a vegetable brush to scrub veggies with a firm surface. Dry and cut to prepare for this recipe.
 3. Heat oil in a large skillet over medium heat. Add onion, carrot, and broccoli. Cook until vegetables are crisp tender (about 5 minutes).
 4. Add the cooked chicken to the skillet. Stir and heat, about 1 to 2 minutes.
 5. In a small bowl, combine the contents of the ramen seasoning packet, water, garlic powder, ginger, and red pepper flakes.
 6. Pour the water and seasonings into the skillet. Stir and bring to a boil.
 7. Break ramen noodles apart and add to skillet. Stir to moisten noodles.
 8. Cover the skillet and cook until noodles soften (about 2 minutes). Serve immediately.
 9. Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours.

Makes 4 servings
Serving size: 1 1/2 cups
Cost per recipe: \$7.66
Cost per serving: \$1.92

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HENRY COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION



2025 Meeting Schedule

January 23rd, 7:00 pm. Henry County Extension Office
Special Board Meeting

Discuss adding more directors. Open to all members to attend.

February 3rd, 6:30 pm. Henry County Extension Office
Regular Meeting

March 10th, 6:30 pm. Henry County Extension Office
Regular Meeting
Pasture and Forage Weeds Educational Session

April 7th, 6:30 pm. Henry County Extension Office
Regular Meeting
Scholarship recipient recognized

November 10th, 6:30 pm. Henry County Extension Office
Annual Meeting

DECEMBER 2024

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4 State Farm Bureau Meeting	5 State Farm Bureau Meeting	6 State Farm Bureau Meeting	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 Office Closed Christmas	26 Office Closed	27 Office Closed	28
29	30 Office Closed	31 Office Closed				

JANUARY 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 Office Closed New Year's Day	2 Bee Expo	3 Bee Expo	4 Bee Expo
5 KY Fruit & Veggie Conference	6 KY Fruit & Veggie Conference	7 KY Fruit & Veggie Conference	8	9	10	11
12	13	14 Securing the Future of Your Farm - Taxes 6:00-8:00 Trimble Extension	15 Beginner Beekeeping School 6:00-8:00pm Shelby Co Extension	16 Beginner Beekeeping School 6:00-8:00pm Shelby Co Extension KENTUCKY Cattlemens Assoc. Annual Conference	17 KENTUCKY Cattlemens Assoc. Annual Conference	18
19	20 Office Closed M L King Day	21 Securing the Future of Your Farm - Long term care, Funerals, Life Insurance. 6:00-8:00 Henry Co Extension	22	23 Small Ruminant School 6:00pm Shelby Co Extension	24 Organic Association of KY Annual Conference Pesticide Training 9:00am KYSU Farm	25 Organic Association of KY Annual Conference KYSU Farm
26 Spring Calving School 6:30 Henry Co Extension	27 Spring Calving School 6:30 Henry Co Extension	28 Securing the Future of Your Farm - Farm Leasing 6:00-8:00 Henry Co Extension	29	30 LFP Program DUE to FSA Small Ruminant School 6:00pm Henry Co Extension	31	

FEBRUARY 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3 Henry Co Cattlemens Regular Meeting 6:30pm Henry Co Extension	4 Securing the Future of Your Farm - LLCs & Trusts 6:00-8:00 Henry Co Extension	5 Pesticide Training 2:00pm Henry Co Extension	6 Small Ruminant School 6:00pm Trimble Co Extension	7	8 Small Ruminant School 9:00am Trickle Creek Farm
9	10	11	12 Farm Machinery Show	13 Farm Machinery Show	14 Farm Machinery Show	15 Farm Machinery Show
16	17 Presidents' Day	18 KY Turf & Landscape Conference	19	20 Making Hay for Horses- Forage Establishment 6:00pm Henry Co Extension	21	22
23	24	25 Alfalfa & Stored Forages Conference 8:00am Fayette Co Extension Office	26	27	28	

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Meghan Wotankamp

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accommodated
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