

Mercer County Extension Office 1007 Lexington Road Harrodsburg, KY 40330

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Agriculture Natural Resources **Newsletter** December, 2024



Linda McClanahan Mercer County Extension Agent for ANR







See how Extension can be a benefit for you and your family! Meet your county agents and learn more about the programs we have to offer. We will have appetizers, refreshments, holiday crafts, and Cooperative door prizes. Family-friendly **Extension Service** event, all ages welcome. Freebies include: calendars, jar openers, pizza cutters, and more.

Take your picture with Santa!

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	December 4-6 December 5 December 10 December 16 December 17	KY Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting, Louisville Fort Harrod Backcountry Horsemen Meeting, 7 PM UK Beef Management Webinar Zoom, 8pm Central KY Hay Production Meeting, Fayette County Extension Office, 6 PM Mercer County Extension Council Holiday Open House
i	December 25-Jan1	Extension Office Closed for the Holidays
	January 1 January 16-17	New Years Day, Extension Office Closed Kentucky Cattlemen's Convention, Owensboro
	January 16	Kentucky Commodity Conference, Bowling Green
i	January 20	MLK Jr. Day, Extension Office Closed
i	January 21	Central KY Ag Lenders Conference, Fayette County Extension Office
1	January 23	Area Grain Meeting, Boyle County Extension Office, 6 PM

January 23 Area Grain Meeting, Boyle County Extension Office, 6 PM

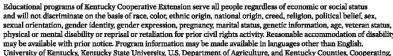
Lexington, KY 40506

- Equine & Endophytes Meeting, Fayette County Extension Office, 10 AM January 29
- January 20 Cattle Management Meeting, Mercer County Extension Office, 6:30 PM

Cooperative **Extension Service**

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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



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Cooperative Extension Service Mercer County 1007 Lexington Road Harrodsburg, KY 40330 (859) 734-4378 Fax: (859) 734-4379 mercer.ca.uky.edu

Martin-Gatton

College of Agriculture,

Food and Environment

Did you know? The word "Decem" is Latin for tenth. The month of December was originally 10th in the Roman Calendar until January and February were added. Did you know? Alabama was the first state to officially recognize Christmas in 1836. Oklahoma was the last, in 1907.

Mercer County Extension Council invites you to our

BIG BLUE OPEN HOUSE

December 17 4:00-6:30pm



Sweet Potato Crisp

with chopped apples.

combine flour, oats,

Cut in butter until

mixture resembles

6. Sprinkle mixture over

7. Bake uncovered for

35-40 minutes or until

and $\frac{1}{3}$ cup brown sugar.

coarse crumbles. Stir in

5. In a small bowl,

cinnamon

chopped

3 large fresh sweet potatoes, cooked until tender.

8 ounces reduced fat cream cheese, softened 1 cup brown sugar, divided

- 1. Preheat oven to 350° F. Lightly spray a 13 x 9 x 2 inch pan with non-stick spray.
- 2. Mash sweet potatoes. Add cream cheese, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup brown sugar, vanilla and cinnamon. Mix until smooth.
- 3. Spread sweet potato mixture evenly into pan.
- 4. Top sweet potatoes
 - Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.

pecans.

apples.

1 teaspoon vanilla 1/2 cup all-purpose flour 1 tablespoon ground ²/₃ cup quick cooking oats 3 tablespoons butter 2 medium apples,

¹/₄ cup chopped pecans

topping is golden brown and fruit is tender.

Yield: 16, 3/4 cup servings.

Nutritional Analysis:

240 calories, 6 g fat, 3 g sat fat, 5 mg cholesterol, 200 mg sodium, 44 g carbohydrate, 4g fiber, 20g sugar, 4 a protein

Nate it u

Join us for

Good Idea Shop Talks

A free meet-up series for row crop and livestock producers to exchange ideas for improving onfarm soil and water resources, while protecting profitability

We meet on the following Thursdays at 11:30am CT / 12:30pm ET via Zoom:

- December 12th, 2024
- January 23rd, 2025
- January 30th, 2025
- February 6th, 2025

LEARN MORE AND REGISTER: HTTPS://GOODIDEAFARM.ORG/SHOP-TALKS

90 Days before calving – time to sort off your thin cows for extra feed

Photo courtesy of Troy Walz, Nebraska Extension. By Jay Jenkins, Nebraska Extension Educator

Now is the time to body condition score your spring-calving herd and sort off the thin cows so you can give them a little extra feed. March calving cows have about 90 days left to put on body condition before calving. The last 90 days before calving is your last opportunity to cost effectively put condition back on thin cows.

Body condition at calving is an important factor affecting rebreeding performance of spring-calving cows. The longer you wait to put condition back on cows, the more difficult and expensive it becomes.

Cows calving in a body condition score of 5 or higher rebreed more quickly after calving than cows that Not only do cows in a body condition score of 4 and thinner have reduced chances of rebreeding, but So, thin cows have a lessened chance of rebreeding and give birth to weaker calves. These are two

are in a lower condition. Pregnancy rate increases as body condition at calving increases to a score of 5. they also produce less colostrum, and their calves have lower immunoglobulin levels. This means they may be less able to fight off disease. On top of that, calves from thin cows are less vigorous and slower to stand. good reasons to sort off thin cows and give them extra feed. Managing spring calving cows in two groups for the 90 days before calving allows you to better manage your feed resources. You can save feed by not overfeeding

the cows that don't need it.

December recipe

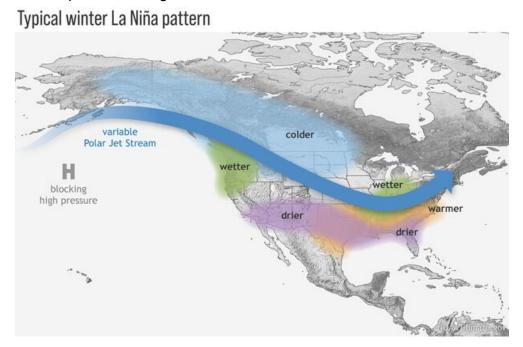


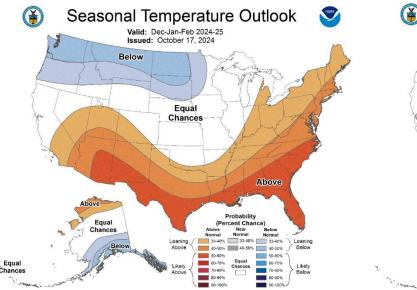


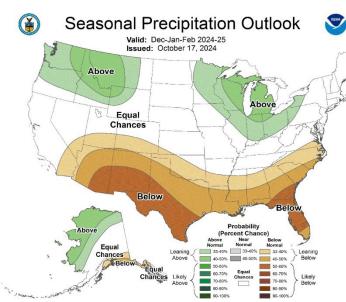
The 2024-2025 Winter Outlook Derrick Snyder – National Weather Service, Paducah, KY

La Niña conditions are favored to emerge and persist during the winter months, with a 75% chance of La Niña by November to January. La Niña, which is defined by much cooler ocean temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, will likely affect temperature and precipitation through the winter season. A typical La Nina pattern will bring disturbances through the Ohio Valley more frequently than usual, but whether this means Kentucky will see more snow than usual remains unclear. During the last few winters, the most impactful winter storms have occurred when a sudden, sharp transition from above normal to below normal temperatures is forecast, so that will be one item to pay close attention to during the day-to-day forecast.

The long-range winter outlook slightly favors increased chances for warmer than normal conditions across the Commonwealth. The outlook favors equal chances for above, below, or near normal seasonal precipitation (including all rain, snow, and ice) across much of Kentucky, with the exception of far northern Kentucky, where above normal precipitation is slightly favored. Much of the fall months have been marked by persist drier and warmer than normal conditions across the state, with persistent areas of widespread drought. The winter precipitation outlook suggests some drought improvement is possible through the winter.







Top 10 Reasons to Test Hay

Dr. Jimmy Henning, UK Forage Extension Specialist

Most of you recognize the value of testing hay and make sure your livestock are fed the right hay at the right time. If you don't regularly test hay then the following is a list the top ten reasons you should make the effort to test the hay you produce or the hay you are buying.

1. It saves feed costs. Overwintering costs are the single biggest cost in a cow-calf operation. UK budgets place the hay cost of overwintering a cow at \$150 (2.5 tons at \$60 per ton). Since much of the profit in a cow-calf operation comes from saving money, it makes good sense to know what is in your hav and to not purchase nutrients you don't need.

2. It keeps livestock healthy. By preventing underfeeding, you keep cows in better condition and they can better handle the disease stresses of winter.

3. It tells you about your lequme content. The calcium to phosphorous ratio will indicate how much

lowers the risk of cows losing significant body condition over winter. issues before you find out about them in the form of fewer calves or thin cows. says to potential customers that you are a serious forage producer. may need supplement.

8. It helps you use your hay efficiently. You will be able to feed the best hay to the livestock that need the most nutrition.

9. It helps diagnose storage problems. Getting around to all your hay barns and storage locations will give you a chance to make note of any barn leaks, water encroachment from poor drainage, and other problems.

10. It will impress (and maybe shock) your county agent, your ag dealer, and even your neighbors.



- - ▶ Begin hay feeding as stockpiled forage is used up.
 - ► Supplement hay with commodity feeds as needed.
 - Minimizing waste by utilizing ring feeders.

- legume is in the hay. If calcium and phosphorous are present in similar amounts (in other words the ratio is 1 to 1), your hay is mostly grass. If it is 2 to 1 or greater, you have a significant amount of legume.
- 4. You get more calves. In other words, skinny cows don't rebreed. Testing hay and feeding accordingly
- 5. It is a scorecard for your hay program. Hay quality is something you can do something about but only if you get it tested. Comparing current values to historic values for your hay quality will "red flag" production
- 6. It can make you money. A hay test can help leverage higher prices for cash sales. Having a hay test
- 7. It can tell you if your hay got hot. A hay test can tell you if your hay got hot in storage, if you specify the correct assay when you submit the sample. Commonly used acronyms for heat damaged protein are ADICP, ADF-CP, ADIN, HDP and ICP. All of these represent the same thing - the amount of insoluble nitrogen associated with the acid detergent fiber in forage. All forage will have some insoluble nitrogen in the acid detergent fiber, but if it is more than 10% of the total, then you have heat damaged protein and you

Forage Timely Tips: December

▶ Begin utilizing stockpiled pastures. Graze pastures with orchardgrass and clovers first. Save tall fescue pastures for late winter grazing.

► Using polywire, strip graze stockpiled pastures to improve utilization. Start at the water source and allocate enough forage to for 2-3 days. Back fencing is not necessary since pastures are not regrowing this time of the year.

▶ Make plans to frost seed red and white clover onto closely grazed tall fescue pastures in February. Seed supplies of improved varieties may be tight.