LEWIS COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

APRIL NEWSLETTER

IMPORTANT DATES

- April 9th Cattle Grading
- April 10th Pesticide Training
- April 16th Liming & Fertilizer via zoom
- April 24th Customer Service & Kentucky Proud via zoom
- May 9th Lewis County Cattlemen's Meeting at the Tollesboro Fairgrounds @ 7p.m.

Kennedy Perkins

Ag & Natural Resource Agent

Kennedy.perkins@uky.edu

Lewis County Cooperative Extension
284 2nd Street
Vanceburg, KY 41179
606-796-2732

Hello All,

My name is Kennedy Perkins and I am the new Agriculture and Natural Resource Agent. I graduated from Western Kentucky University in May 2023 with a bachelors in General Agriculture. I grew up on a family farm where we run a commercial cow-calf operation. I am beyond excited for this new endeavor and if you all need anything, please don't hesitate to call.

Cooperative Extension Service

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

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Don't Make a Mistake-CALIBRATE!!!

College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Grain and Forage Center of Excellence

www2.ca.uky.edu/grazer

KADF KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

KBN KENTUCKY BEEF NETWORK, LLC

1) Read your drill's operators manual to learn where the adjustments for leveling, seed depth, and seeding rate are located.
2) Ensure that seed tubes are not blocked by spraying them out with an air hose and running a wire through them. DO NOT SKIP THIS STEP!!!
3) Use the "Seeding Rate Chart" on the drill to determine the initial drill setting and set the drill accordingly.
4) Select the proper gear box setting or drive gear for the desired target seeding rate based on the manual.
5) Place a small amount of seed above each opening in the drill box.
6) Lower the drill to engage the seeding mechanism.
7) Turn the seeding mechanism until seed comes out. Make sure that seed is coming out of each disk opener.
8) Disconnect three to five seed tubes from the disk openers.
9) Place and secure a collection container on each seed tube. A sandwich bag secured with a rubber band works well.
10) Pull the drill 150 feet OR turn the drive wheel the number of revolutions it would take to travel 150 feet.
    a. Revolutions can be determined by using the following formula: Number of Revolutions = 150 / (3.14 x Diameter of the Drive Wheel in feet).
11) Carefully remove collection containers.
12) Tare the scale for an empty collection container and then weigh and record in grams each collection container with the seed in it.
13) Add the seed weight for each collection container together and divide by the number of seed drop tubes collected to get the AVERAGE weight per disk opener.
14) Compare the AVERAGE weight per disk opener to the grams of seed/disk opener found in Table 1 for the desired seeding rate and row spacing.
    a. If the collected weight is within 10% of the target weight found in Table 1, then you are finished.
    b. If the collected weight is more than 10% different than the target weight found in Table 1, repeat steps 7 to 12 after adjusting seeding rate setting on drill.

Items Needed to Calibrate Drill:

1. Tape measure (150 feet)
2. Flags to mark stopping and starting points
3. Gram scale with 0.1 gram accuracy
4. Plastic sandwich bags
5. Rubber bands

Table 1. Grams of seed to catch per disk opener in 150 feet for given combinations of disk opener width (inches) and seeding rate (pounds/acre).

	Seeding Rate in pounds/acre																					
Distance between Disk Openers	**2**	**4**	**6**	**8**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**50**	**60**	**80**	**90**	**100**	**120**	**140**	**160**	**180**
inches	grams of seed/disk opener to catch in 150 feet																						
6	1.6	3.1	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.4	10.9	12.5	14.1	15.6	19.5	23.5	27.4	31.3	39.1	46.9	62.5	70.4	78.2	93.8	109.4	125.1	140.7
7	1.8	3.6	5.5	7.3	9.1	10.9	12.8	14.6	16.4	18.2	22.8	27.3	31.9	36.5	45.6	54.7	72.9	82.0	91.1	109.4	127.6	145.8	164.1
7.5	2.0	3.9	5.9	7.8	9.8	11.7	13.7	15.6	17.6	19.5	24.4	29.3	34.2	39.1	48.9	58.6	78.2	87.9	97.7	117.3	136.8	156.3	175.9
8	2.1	4.2	6.3	8.3	10.4	12.5	14.6	16.7	18.8	20.9	26.1	31.3	36.5	41.7	52.1	62.6	83.4	93.8	104.3	125.1	146.0	166.8	187.7

A YouTube video on grain drill calibration can be viewed on the KYForages YouTube Channel at https://www.youtube.com/c/KYForages

Understand the Implications of a Price Slide When Buying and Selling Cattle

Dr. Kenny Burdine, University of Kentucky

Everyone who buys or sells feeder cattle regularly understands that in most markets price per lb decreases as cattle get heavier. This can create a challenge for pricing cattle in situations where weight is not known with certainty. This applies to forward contracts, internet sales and cattle that are sold off the farm but hauled to another location to determine pay weight. In these situations, cattle are often sold with a base weight and price is adjusted downward as the weight of the cattle exceeds that base weight. As an illustration, let's consider a backgrounder that sold cattle via an internet auction with an advertised base weight of 800 lbs and a price slide of $8 per cwt. Let's further assume that the cattle sell for $240 per cwt in the auction and will be hauled to a weigh station the following week to determine the pay weight.

If those steers were to weigh exactly 800 lbs, no price adjustment is needed. The pay weight is 800 lbs and the price is $240 per cwt for a total of $1,920 per head. However, if the cattle weighed 850 lbs, the price is adjusted downward because they are 50 lbs above the base weight. With an $8 per cwt slide, the price would be adjusted downward by $4 per cwt (50 lbs is half of a cwt). With a pay weight of 850 lbs and an adjusted price of $236 per cwt, the per head total is $2,006. Price slides can get much more complicated than this, but this simple illustration captures the process well enough for this discussion. As long as the price slide is not so large as to actually result in a lower value per head, the seller is typically happy to have more lbs to sell. In the previous example, the cattle sold for $86 more than they would have had they weighed right at the base weight.

Base weight Sale Price Pay Weight Price Slide Final Price per cwt Final Value per head

800 $240 850 $8 per cwt $236 $2,006.00

800 $240 850 $10 per cwt $235 $1,997.50

800 $240 850 $12 per cwt $234 $1,989.00

Now, I want to focus this discussion on the difference between the artificial price slide used to adjust the price for cattle weighing above the base weight and the actual market price discount as cattle get heavier. The table below illustrates this point in relatively simple terms. Suppose the market price for an 800 lb steer is $240 per cwt and the market price for an 850 lb steer of the same type and quality was $235 per cwt. This would imply that the actual price discount in the feeder cattle market was $10 per cwt and the market value of those 850 steers would be $1,997.50 per head (850 lbs x $235 per cwt). If a seller advertised that group of steers with a base weight of 800 lbs and a $10 per cwt price slide, the price slide and the market discount for weight would match perfectly. The final price would be the same despite the fact that the pay weight exceeded the base weight. This scenario is shown in the middle row of the table below, but this will not be the case when differences exist between the market discount for weight and the price slide.

If the artificial price slide is less severe than the market discount as cattle get heavier, then the seller is actually better off if the pay weight exceeds base weight because the lower artificial price slide would result in a smaller price discount due to the additional lbs. This is illustrated below with the $8 per cwt price slide and note that the final price is higher for these steers. Previous research has found evidence that sellers tend to underestimate weights in these situations (Brorsen et al., 2001). Conversely, if the market discount is greater than the price slide, the seller would actually receive a lower final price than had they advertised the cattle with the higher base weight to begin with. Note that the $12 per cwt price slide below, which exceeds the market discount, results in a lower final price. In situations such as this, sellers have no incentive to overestimate weight (Burdine et al., 2014).

In theory, price slides used for selling cattle with weight uncertainties should evolve with the market. But my experience has been that they are often slow to adjust, whereas market conditions change very quickly. The key point from this discussion is that a price slide is most efficient when it is roughly equal to the market discount as cattle get heavier. In those situations, there is no incentive for sellers to underestimate weight when selling cattle on a slide and there is little true penalty if they do. Buyers and sellers both need to understand the implications when prices slides and market weight discounts diverge, as this can have an impact on both parties.

References:

Brorsen, B. W., N. Coulibaly, F. G. C. Richter, and D. Bailey. 2001. “Feeder Cattle Price Slides”. Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics. 26: 291-308.

Burdine, K.H., L. J. Maynard, G.S. Halich, and J. Lehmkuler. 2014. “Changing Market Dynamics and Value-added Premiums in Southeastern Feeder Cattle Markets”. The Professional Animal Scientist. 30:354–361.

Cooperative Extension Service

Kentucky Proud

2024 FARMERS MARKET EDUCATION PROGRAM

HOSTED BY THE BUFFALO TRACE COUNTY AREA UK COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES

NEW! DATE

6:00PM

AT FLEMING COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE OR VIA ZOOM OR **WATCH PARTY**

*****Check local office to verify watch party option*****

- **FEBRUARY 13** PRODUCE BEST PRACTICES TRAINING
- **MARCH 19** BASICS OF CANVA TO MARKET YOUR FARM
- **MARCH 26** SENIOR/WIC FARMERS MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM TRAINING
- ~~**APRIL 2**~~ **APRIL 24TH** CUSTOMER SERVICE & KENTUCKY PROUD INFO
- **APRIL 16** LIMING & FERTILIZING MY GARDEN

REGISTER BY: FEBRUARY 9TH

USE THE QR CODE OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL OFFICE TO REGISTER:

BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 735-2141
FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732
MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
ROBERTSON COUNTY: (606) 724-5796

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Lexington, KY 40506

Cooperative Extension Service

CATTLE GRADING

APRIL 9, 2024

FARMERS STOCKYARDS

255 HELENA RD, FLEMINGSBURG

Speaker: Mr. Jim Akers

- Live feeder grading demonstration
- Price determination
- What causes discounts
- Cow condition scoring
- Market outlook

USE THE QR CODE OR CALL TO REGISTER

- BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 735-2141
- FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
- LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732
- MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
- ROBERTSON CO.: (606) 724-5796

COUNTS FOR 2 HOURS FOR 4-H LIVESTOCK EDUCATIONAL HOURS

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

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT
Lexington, KY 40506

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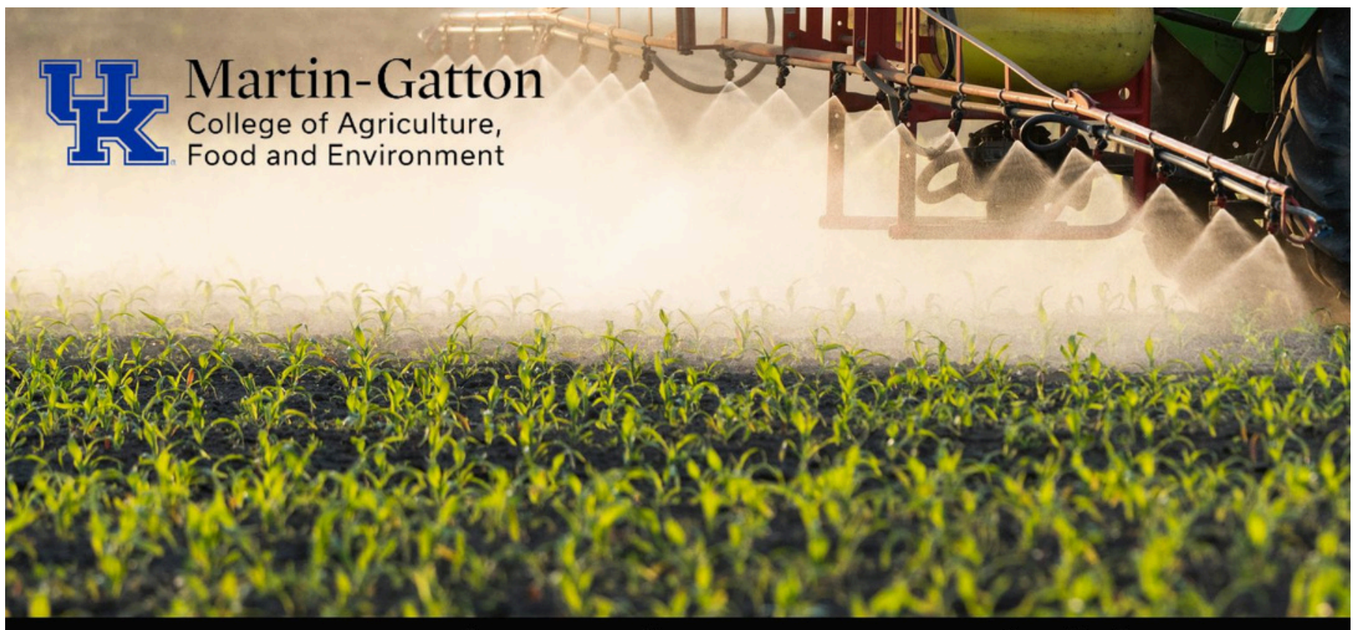
Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.



Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Kentucky Private Pesticide Applicator Training

April 10th 5:30p.m.

Held at the Lewis County Extension Office 284 2nd Street Vanceburg, KY 41179

Please call the office to RSVP 606-796-2732

Private Applicator means a person is certified for restricted use pesticides for personal use
It does NOT cover commercial use of pesticides.

Follow our new facebook page at Lewis County Cooperative Extension-Agriculture & Natural Resources

QUICK TIPS

Forage Timely Tips for April

Graze cover crops using temporary fencing.

As pasture growth begins, rotate through pastures quickly to keep up with the fast growth of spring.

Creep-graze calves and lambs, allowing them access to highest-quality pasture.

Finish re-seeding winter feeding sites where soil disturbance and sod damage occurred.

As pasture growth exceeds the needs of the livestock, remove some fields from the rotation and allow growth to accumulate for hay or haylage.

Flash graze pastures newly seeded with clovers to manage competition.

Organized and Sponsored by the Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council, UK Cooperative Extension Service, and the Master Grazer Program

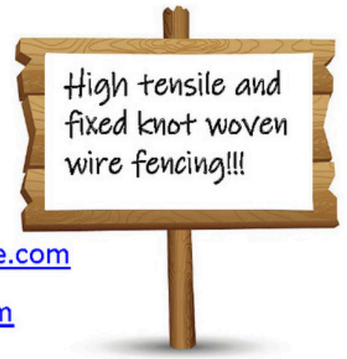
This program is designed for producers and agricultural professionals to learn the newest fencing methods and sound fencing construction through a combination of classroom and hands-on learning

WHEN: April 23-Morehead, KY
April 25-Mayfield, KY

WHERE: Derrickson Agricultural Complex
Richardson Arena
25 MSU Farm Drive
Morehead, KY 40351

Graves County Extension Office
4200 State Route 45 N
Mayfield, KY 42066

COST: $35/participant -- includes notebook, refreshments, safety glasses, hearing protection, and catered lunch



Registration DEADLINE: 2 weeks prior to workshop

ONLINE Registration with Credit Card:

_____ Morehead, KY https://Spring24FencingMorehead.eventbrite.com

_____ Mayfield, KY https://Spring24FencingGraves.eventbrite.com

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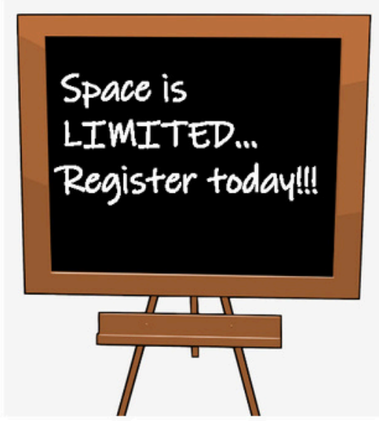
Registration by U.S. Mail: Caroline Roper
UK Research and Education Center
P.O. Box 469
Princeton, KY 42445



Name:_____

Street:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip code: _____

Email:_____ Cell Phone: _____

Number of participants_____ x $35 per participant =_____**Total Cost**

Make CHECKS payable to: KFGC

2024 Kentucky Fencing Schools

For more information contact Caroline Roper at 270-704-2254 or Caroline.Roper@uky.edu

2024 Kentucky Fencing School Agenda

7:30 **Registration and Refreshments**

8:15 **Welcome and Overview of the Day** – *Chris Teutsch, UK*

8:30 **Fencing Types and Costs** - *Morgan Hayes, UK*

9:00 **Fence Construction Basics** – *Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff*

- Perimeter fences vs. cross fences
- Fencing options on rented farms
- Proper brace construction
- Line posts and fence construction

9:45 **Break** – visit with sponsors and presenters

10:15 **Electric Fencing Basics** - *Jeremy McGill, Gallagher*

- Proper energizer selection and grounding
- Proper high tensile fence construction and wire insulation
- Electric offset wires for non-electric fences
- Underground wires and jumper wires

11:00 **Innovations in Fencing Technologies** - *Josh Jackson, UK*

- Wireless fences, fence monitoring, fence mapping

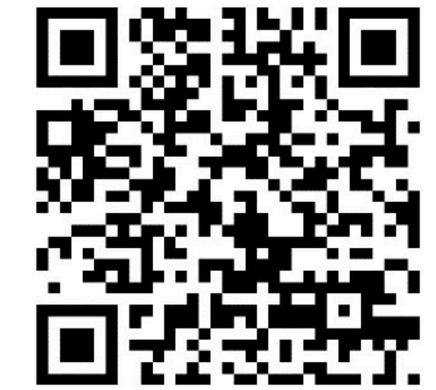
11:30 **Overview of Kentucky Fence Law** - *Clint Quarles, KDA*

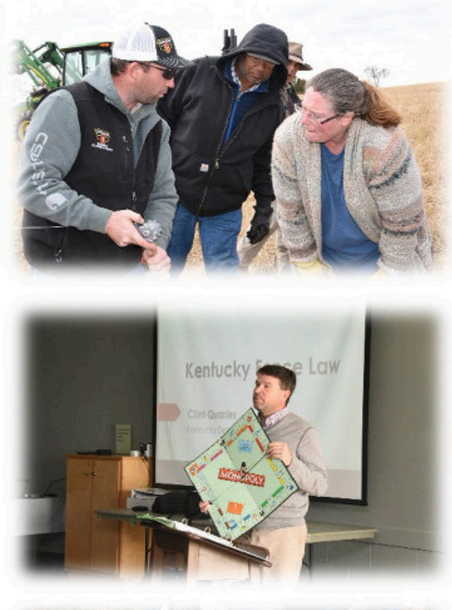
12:15 **Catered Lunch** - visit with sponsors and presenters

1:00 **Hands-on Fence Building**

- Safety, fence layout, and post driving demo - *Jody Watson and Tucker LaForce, ACI*
- H-brace construction - *Jeremy McGill, Gallagher & Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff*
- Knot tying, splices, and insulator installation - *Jeremy McGill, Gallagher & Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff*
- Installation of Stay-Tuff Fixed Knot Fence - *Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff*
- Installation of High Tensile Fencing - *Jeremy McGill, Gallagher*

4:30 **Questions, Survey and Wrap-up**





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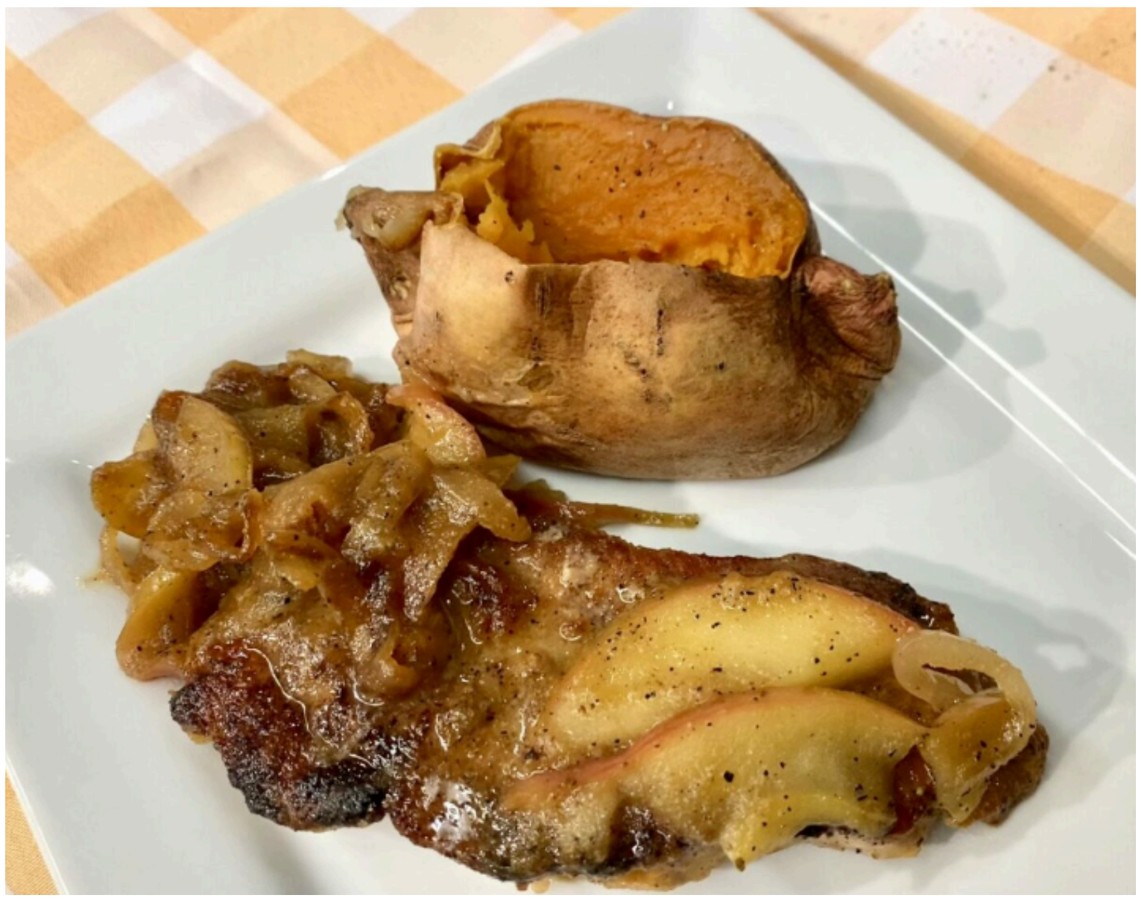
Apple Sage Pork Chops

- **1 tablespoon** flour
- **1 teaspoon** dried sage
- **2 tablespoons** garlic powder
- **1/2 teaspoon** ground thyme
- **1 teaspoon** salt
- **4** boneless center cut pork chops
- **2 tablespoons** oil
- **1/2** large onion, thinly sliced
- **2** thinly sliced red apples
- **1 cup** unsweetened apple juice
- **2 tablespoons** brown sugar (optional)

Wash hands with soap and warm water, **scrubbing** for at least 20 seconds. **Gently clean** all produce under cool running water. **Mix** flour, sage, garlic, thyme, and salt together in a small bowl. **Sprinkle** 1 1/2 tablespoons of the mixture over both sides of the pork chops. Remember to **wash** hands after handling raw meat. **Heat** oil in a large skillet over medium high heat. **Sear** pork chops for 2 to 3 minutes on each side. Pan will smoke a little. **Remove** pork chops from the pan and set aside. **Reduce** heat to medium. To the same skillet, **add** onion and **cook** for 2 minutes, or until soft. **Add** apples, and **continue cooking** until tender, about 2 minutes. **Add** apple juice, brown sugar, and remaining spice mixture and stir to dissolve. **Return** pork chops to the skillet by nestling them in the pan. **Bring** the liquid to a boil, **reduce** heat to low, and **simmer** for 5 minutes or until the pork is cooked through and reaches 145 degrees F on a food thermometer. **Refrigerate** leftovers within 2 hours.

Yield: 4 servings. **Nutrition Analysis:** 310 calories, 10g total fat, 1.5g saturated fat, 50mg cholesterol, 660mg sodium, 35g total carbohydrate, 3g fiber, 25g total sugars, 7g added sugars, 22g protein, 6% DV vitamin D, 2% DV calcium, 6% DV iron, 15% DV potassium.



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