


February 2025

 Cooperative
Extension Service

Cooperative Extension Service
Boyd County
2420 Center Street
Catlettsburg, KY 41129
(606)739-5184
<https://boyd.ca.uky.edu/>

Agriculture and Natural Resources Newsletter

Boyd County Cooperative Extension Service

Greetings All,

My name is Meredith Hall and I look forward to serving Boyd County as the Agriculture and Natural Resources Agent. Do not hesitate to contact me with any questions, concerns or program ideas. Please enjoy your newsletter!



Meredith Hall

Boyd County Extension Agent for
Agriculture and Natural Resources



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

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

★★★
**BULL VALUE
 ASSESSMENT PROGRAM**

★★ Carter County Extension Office ★★
 606-474-6686 | carter.ca.uky.edu/anr




FEBRUARY 13 & 27 | 6:00 PM

<p>SESSION 1</p> <p>BREEDING SOUNDNESS EXAMS BULL NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT MATCHING GENETICS TO MANAGEMENT TARGETING FOR SELECTED MARKETS TOOLS FOR SELECTION</p>	<p>SESSION 2</p> <p>MOCK AUCTION MEAL WILL BE PROVIDED BOTH NIGHTS. **MUST ATTEND BOTH SESSIONS**</p>
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REGISTRATION IS LIMITED - SCAN
 THE QR CODE ABOVE OR CONTACT
 YOUR LOCAL EXTENSION OFFICE.

Upcoming Events

*Denotes preregistration is required

*Bull Value Assessment Program

*February 13 & 27 @ 6:00 PM
 Carter County Extension Office*

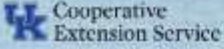
*Horses & Horsemen Program

*March 11, 18, & 25 @ 6:00 PM
 Boyd County, Franks Building*

**Follow us on our
 Facebook pages for more
 upcoming events:**

Boyd County Agriculture
<https://www.facebook.com/BoydCountyAgriculture/>

**Boyd County Cooperative
 Extension Service**
<https://www.facebook.com/BoydCountyCES/>


 Cooperative Extension Service


Boyd County Extension Presents:

HORSES & HORSEMEN

\$10 registration Fee
 Includes
 All 4 Sessions & Dinner

Payment can be brought
 in person or mailed to
Boyd County Extension Office
 2420 Center St
 Catlettsburg, KY 41129

Registration and Payment
 Due by Feb 28
 Scan Here to Register:



- 3/11 -
 EQUINE NUTRITION

- 3/18 -
 PASTURE MANAGEMENT

- 3/25 -
 HOOF CARE

- 4/1 -
 COMMON EQUINE DISEASES
 AND PREVENTION

All Sessions are from 6-8pm
 At the Franks Building
1758 Addington Rd.
Ashland, KY 41102

Questions?
 Call our office at (606)738-5104

Mandi Hall
 Boyd County Extension Agent for Agriculture



Controlling Lice in Cattle

Source: Lee Townsend, UK Extension entomologist

During the cold winter months, lice numbers increase. They can spread from one animal to the rest of the cattle herd as the animals bunch together. In time, the whole herd may become infested but usually only a few animals become extremely lousy. Infested animals rub and scratch excessively in response to the irritation caused by lice.

Biting and sucking lice can cause slow weight gain or even a gradual loss, louse-induced anemia, or lowered resistance to stresses, such as cold, wet weather. A carefully planned and timely louse control program will cut losses greatly.

Both biting and sucking lice can occur in a herd. Typically, only a small number of animals are heavily infested. A few lice survive the hot summer months on "carrier" animals, usually bulls or old cows.

The bull's longer, denser coat and heavier neck and shoulders prevent him from grooming efficiently. Self-grooming helps to reduce louse numbers. Nutrition, general health, and reduced effectiveness of the immune system of older cows can predispose them to louse infestations.

Confirm a suspected louse infestation by a careful examination of the most agitated animals. Part the hair at points along the neck, head and around the eyes, on the withers, brisket, and shoulders to look for nits (eggs) and lice. Sucking lice can occur in patches. They have narrow, pointed heads and tend to remain attached to the animal. Chewing lice are more active and have a wider, triangular head.

There are several control options for lice but the list of options narrows, especially at this time of year. We are beyond the treatment date for cattle grubs, so a systemic insecticide should not be used unless a grub treatment was applied earlier.

A whole animal spray gives the good coverage needed for effective louse control and is also one of the cheapest treatments. This leaves pour-ons and dusts as relatively "dry" alternatives.

Check the label carefully before you buy. For example, you may find different costs for products containing the same concentration of a specific active ingredient. Also, look at the application rate and method. Some products have an applicator or measuring device to help deliver accurate doses. This is very helpful when dose rates are just a few cc's per head.

Note other cautions or restrictions on the label. Especially important are the time to wait between applications (two are needed for louse control because the egg or nit stage is not killed) and protective equipment to be used during application.

For more information contact the Boyd County Cooperative Extension Service.

Six easy steps to maximize your pasture success with clover frost seeding

Published on Jan. 11, 2024

Source: Jimmy Henning, Plant and Soil Science Professor

Kentucky's weather conditions are predictably unpredictable. During the Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council assembly in November, board members discussed a possible shift in optimal timing for frost seeding clover -- broadcasting red clover into winter wheat just before green-up -- due to the increasingly milder winters. With that said, be careful when making statements about Kentucky weather as weather variation complicates predicting the optimum period for frost seeding clovers.

As legumes, clovers are an essential part of a strong and healthy nitrogen cycle in grasslands. Distributing six pounds of red clover and one to two pounds of white clover over a grassy area with some bare soil in the later part of winter, combined with minimal competition control, can develop high-quality pasture.

The advantages of cultivating clover are substantial, encompassing natural nitrogen fixation, and enhanced forage quality and yield. Particularly noteworthy is recent U.S. Department of Agriculture research indicating that red clover can significantly mitigate the vasoconstrictive effects of toxic endophyte tall fescue, making it an exceptionally valuable crop.

Frost seeding is a preferred establishment method due to its minimal equipment requirements. Typically, a small spinner seeder attached to a tractor or four-wheeler is all you would need for seed distribution. Red and/or white clover are well-suited for frost seeding as they exhibit rapid germination, shade tolerance, and vigorous root and shoot development in their seedling stages. Their small, smooth seeds are readily incorporated into the top quarter inch of soil through natural weather patterns or animal movement.

Despite the numerous advantageous clover traits are for establishment, it is crucial to adhere to the fundamental requirements of forage establishment, even in low-input methods like frost seeding. These essentials include:

Continued on next page.....

1. Conduct soil analysis and apply necessary nutrients. Clovers thrive in soil with a pH of 6.5 to 7 and medium to high levels of phosphorus and potassium. Nitrogen should only be added when diammonium phosphate is required for phosphorus provision.
2. Choose a high-quality variety. Opt for an improved variety with established performance and genetics. Selecting a superior red clover variety can yield up to three tons more hay per acre and extend the stand's lifespan compared to common, unclassified seeds. The University of Kentucky provides extensive yield data and persistence of white and red clover varieties for hay and pasture, available at http://forages.ca.uky.edu/variety_trials. It is advisable to check with seed suppliers to see if your favorite variety is available.
3. Apply an adequate quantity of seed. Typical seeding rates range from 8 to 12 pounds of red clover and one to two pounds of white/ladino clover per acre. A reduced rate, such as six pounds of red and one pound of white clover, still results in over 55 seeds per square foot (37 red and 18 white).
4. Ensure seed contact with bare soil. Removing excess grass or thatch, revealing bare ground, is imperative before overseeding. A major cause of frost seeding failures is excessive ground cover. Farmers can achieve bare soil exposure through controlled cattle movement or mechanically using a chain harrow.
5. Achieve optimal seed-soil contact. Frost seedings rely on precipitation and the freeze-thaw cycle to integrate clover seeds into the top quarter inch of soil. Utilizing a corrugated roller post-seeding can further enhance soil contact.
6. Manage competition the following spring. Avoid additional nitrogen application on overseeded fields. Be prepared for timely mowing to control grass or weed over growth above the clover. Although clover seeds are inherently vigorous, controlling competition can expedite and improve establishment.

With careful attention to soil fertility, variety selection, seeding rate, seed placement and competition management, clover can be successfully frost seeded into existing grass pasture. For more information on horticulture frost seeding, contact the Boyd County Extension office.

Changes to CAIP Beef Bull Cost-share Program

Dr. Darrh Bullock, University of Kentucky, Extension Professor

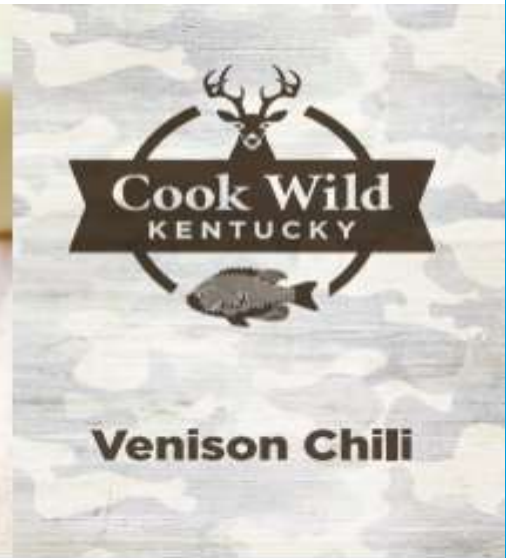
Significant changes to the CAIP Beef Bull Cost-share program have been approved for 2025. Both Kentucky and Tennessee have similar programs but have traditionally had different Expected Progeny Differences (EPD) requirements. The guidelines committees of the two states met and came to consensus on a set of guidelines that are now uniform across the state line. Some of the major changes are highlighted in this article, however, pay close attention to the full requirements before purchasing a bull for cost-share funding.

- **The number of bull categories has been reduced to 3; Balanced Trait/Maternal, Terminal Sire and Carcass Merit. There is no longer a Heifer Acceptable category, however, recommended minimal Calving Ease Direct or Birth Weight EPDs are provided for those that plan to breed the bull to heifers.**
- **There are only EPD requirements for CED/BW and Growth traits OR CED/BW and an appropriate Economic Selection Index value depending on the breed. There is no longer a milk requirement for Balanced Trait/Maternal, however a range is recommended for producers to consider staying within. There are also recommendations for maximum Mature Weight EPDs and minimum Docility EPDs.**
- **The formatting has changed. Instead of all breeds' requirements being listed in a table for each bull category, they are now listed by breed with the requirements and recommendations for each category.**
- **All bulls will still be required to be genomically tested and have Genomically Enhanced EPDs. Contact your breed association for more information on how to accomplish this.**

These new requirements will be implemented starting January 1, 2025. Please bear with us as we make this transition, we will try to work through any issues that arise. In the long run this will simplify bull purchases across the KY/TN state line and will improve the program overall.



Keep warm and cozy with this hearty dish!



This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program — SNAP.



USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program



University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment Cooperative Extension Service

Venison Chili

- 1 pound ground venison
- 1 large onion, chopped
- ½ green pepper, chopped
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 1 (16 ounces) can diced tomatoes
- 2 (16 ounces) cans chili beans, undrained
- 1 (8 ounces) can tomato sauce
- 1 bay leaf
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon cumin
- ½ teaspoon garlic powder
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- Black pepper to taste

In a Dutch oven or large skillet, brown meat, onion, and green pepper in vegetable oil. Add remaining ingredients. Simmer 1 hour on low heat, stirring frequently. Remove bay leaf before serving.

Alternative to stove-top cooking: use slow cooker set on high for 4 hours.

Yield: 10 servings

Adapted from Wild Game: From Field to Table, Sandra Bastin, PhD, RD, Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist. Revised July 2007.

Nutrition Facts

10 servings per container
Serving size 1 cup (230g)

Amount per serving
Calories 190

% Daily Value*

Total Fat 4.5g	6%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 40mg	13%
Sodium 640mg	28%
Total Carbohydrate 20g	7%
Dietary Fiber 2g	7%
Total Sugars 4g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%
Protein 16g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 67mg	6%
Iron 3mg	15%
Potassium 586mg	10%

* 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.