

Bourbon County Cooperative Extension Service

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER



January
2023

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Extension Service**
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Upcoming Events:

- ◆ **January 16 – Extension Office Closed— MLK Jr. Day**
- ◆ **January 25 – Equine and Endophytes Workshop**
- ◆ **January 31 – Beef Quality Care & Assurance Training**
- ◆ **February 6 – Pastures, Please!!**

More details about events inside newsletter



BEEF QUALITY CARE & ASSURANCE (BQCA) TRAINING

CAIP Educational Component Eligible

Tuesday, January 31st
5:30 p.m.

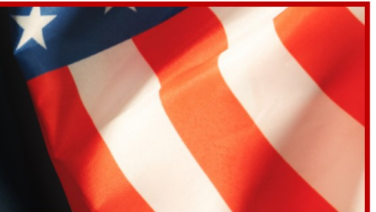
Bourbon County
Extension Office,
603 Millersburg Rd., Paris

Call the Extension Office
at 859-987-1895 to
reserve a spot

\$5 Fee - Checks only,
make out to KBN



**Bourbon County Extension Office
will be closed Monday,
January 16th in observance of
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day**



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

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Changes to CEU Requirements for Commercial Applicators in 2023

New laws and regulations governing the sale, use, and storage of pesticides as well as changes to training and certification standards were approved earlier this year and will be implemented in 2023. This is the most significant change to the program since 1978. While in September I outlined some of the more important changes for the Private and Commercial Applicator Programs with two Kentucky Pest News articles, in this article I explore changes to the CEU requirements for commercial applicators and how these changes can affect recertification and relicensing.

New Category Structure and Recertification

Beginning in 2023, there will be fewer commercial categories, several have been consolidated or split and a few have been eliminated. In terms of those that have been consolidated, the old categories 3 (Lawn and Ornamental), 18 (Golf Course), 19 (Interior Plantscape Pest Control), and 20 (Athletic Turf) will be consolidated into the new Category 3; Turf, Lawn, and Ornamental Care. People certified in any of those 4 categories will be issued a new Category 3 certification without having to retest. The previous fumigation categories of 1b (Ag Fumigation) and 7b (Structural Fumigation) have been separated into the new categories of Category 7b (Structural Fumigation), Category 12 (Soil Fumigation), and Category 13 (Non-Soil Fumigation). This new Category 13 covers fumigation of structures which are not habitable such as grain bins and grain cars, while Category 7b, Structural Fumigation, also addresses fumigation of habitable structures. Persons holding current Category 1b certification will be certified in both Categories 12 and 13 without having to retest. The categories being eliminated are 12 (Pesticide Retail Sales Agent), 13 (Anti-Fouling Marine Paint), 14 (Consultant), 15 (Anti Microbial), and 16 (Sewer Root Control). While retail pesticide sales agents will not be certified, the business must be registered and maintain and submit necessary records to the KDA.

General CEUs Eliminated

In the past, commercial applicators had to accrue 9 general and 3 category-specific CEU credits by

the end of their third year of the certification period to be eligible to recertify. With the new system, they need to earn 12 CEU credits with at least one being in each of the categories they are certified in. So, applicators do not need to keep track of general and category-specific CEU hours. In order to deliver the general information to commercial applicators, presenters applying for CEU credit will need to identify what general pesticide safety and use educational material they will cover in their presentation in order to receive approval.

Annual CEU Requirement

However, what has changed is that each year with relicensing (licenses are valid for one year and certifications last for 3 years), applicators must have 12 CEUs earned in the previous 3 years. In the past, applicators only had to meet this requirement when they recertified every 3 years. This is to ensure that applicators receive more frequent pesticide updates. For people that have just taken the test and passed, they will be awarded 12 CEU hours that first year which will cover that requirement until they recertify in 3 years. My recommendation is to have applicators get into the habit of earning at least 4 CEU each year in order to meet this requirement.

License Renewal Grace Period Shortened

In the past, commercial applicators had 90 days to pay the annual fee and renew their licenses online. That grace period has been shortened to 31 days past the expiration of the license. Persons not renewing their li-cense before the end of the 30-day period will not be able apply pesticides and will have to pay their license fee, a late fee penalty, and may have to retest.

Penalty for not Earning CEUs

Commercial applicators that have not earned the necessary 12 CEUs in the previous 3 years will need to re-test and will be subject to a \$200 recertification fee. This is to encourage commercial applicators to stay up to date in their aeras by earning CEU credits. The best practice for applicators will be to earn at least 4 CEU hours each year and for persons organizing training sessions for pesticide education credit to offer at least 4 CEU hours.

Source: By Ric Bessin, Extension entomologist

Changes to the Private Pesticide Applicator Program in 2023

In December of 2016, the EPA published the final rule to improve pesticide applicator certification and training standards. Implementation of this plan has been plagued by delays, but our new plan for Kentucky has been reviewed and approved and we are set to begin using it at the start of 2023. This is the most significant change to the program since 1978. There are some significant changes in how we operate the program that I will outline in this article.

Age and Identity

Only persons 18 and older are qualified to become private applicators. The EPA requires that applicators pre-send a government issued photo ID in order for county agents to verify their age and identify. County agents must use this to verify age and identity, but do not need to record this information. For those that do not have a government issued photo ID due to some specific reasons, there are some alternative methods of verification that can be used.

Non-certified Applicator (NCA) Under Direct Supervision of a Certified Applicator

A new category of applicator has been created to work under the supervision of certified private applicators on farms. This is the “Non-certified Applicator under the Direct Supervision of a Certified Applicator.” These applicators must be trained annually and be supervised while applying general use pesticides. They cannot apply restricted use pesticides. There are a number of responsibilities for the supervising certified applicator beyond training and supervision. While any certified applicator can conduct the annual training of non-certified applicators, there is specific content that must be covered in each annual training. We are developing a Non-Certified Applicator card that can be issued from the county office for NCAs to carry to verify their training.

Fumigation and Aerial Application Training

The EPA now requires specialized training and

certification for fumigation and aerial applications. As such, applicators using fumigation or applying pesticides aerially, either manned aircraft or drone applications, will need to be certified in the appropriate commercial category. Through KY statutes, farmers applying general use pesticides to their own land or land they rent using ground equipment are exempt from needing to become certified private applicators, but this exemption does not apply to aerial applications. So, drone applications of any type of pesticide must be done by category 11 applicators. Persons using fumigation will need to certify in one of the commercial categories for fumigation depending on what they are treating; soil, non-soil or structures.

Terms of Certification

The KDA has brought the length of the certification for private applicators in line with commercial applicators. Both of these groups will be certified for up to three years which includes the year they were trained. Previously, private applicators were given three years plus the year they were trained in. There is no fee charged to those certified as private applicators.

New Core Competency Standards

Core competencies for private applicators have been expanded to include 11 core competency areas: label comprehension and understanding, understanding of pesticide safety, understanding of how to protect the environment, recognizing common pests and diseases, knowledge of characteristics of pesticides, understanding of pesticide application equipment and calibration, knowledge of pesticide laws and regulations, responsibilities of supervisors of non-certified applicators, pesticide safety and professionalism, and general knowledge of agricultural pest control. Persons becoming private applicators are expected to meet these core competency requirements.

Source: By Ric Bessin, Extension entomologist

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING A COMPLAINT

The Cooperative Extension Service prohibits discrimination in its programs and employment on the basis of race, color, age, sex, religion, disability, or national origin. To file a complaint of discrimination, contact Tim West, UK College of Agriculture, 859-257-3879; Terry Allen or Patty Bender, UK Office of Institutional Equity and Equal Opportunity, 859-257-8927; or the USDA, Director Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W Whitten Bldg., 14th & Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 (202-720-5964).

Frost Seeding Clover: Get Started Planning for Frost Seeding Now!

Legumes are an essential part of a strong and healthy nitrogen cycle in grasslands. Listed below are a few steps that we can take that will help to ensure that our FROST seeding's are successful:

Control Broadleaf Weeds

This is best accomplished by controlling weeds the season prior to renovation.

Soil Test and Adjust Fertility

In order for pasture renovation to be successful proper soil fertility is required. Lime should be applied six months prior to renovation if possible.

Suppress Sod and Decrease Residue

The existing sod must be suppressed and plant residue reduced prior to seeding. The reduction in plant residue facilitates good soil-seed contact. This can be accomplished by hard grazing in late fall and early winter.

Ensure Good Soil-Seed Contact

Regardless of what seeding method is chosen, good soil-seed contact is required for seed germination and emergence.

Seed on Proper Date

Frost seeding legumes back into pastures is best accomplished in late winter to early spring (between February 1 and March 10). Frost seeding is accomplished by simply broadcasting the seed on the soil surface and allowing the freezing and thawing cycles to incorporate the seed into the soil. After March 1, drilling legumes into pastures with a no-till seeder is recommended since there may not be enough freezing and thawing cycles to adequately incorporate seed. Prior planning and preparation are important so that seeding can be done in a timely manner.

Use High-Quality Seed of an Adapted Species

Use either certified or proprietary seed to ensure high germination, seed genetics, and low noxious weed content. In Kentucky, a good mixture for renovating pastures is to incorporate 6-8 lbs red clover, or 1-2 lbs of ladino white clover. In low pH and fertility soils, the addition of 10-15 lbs of annual lespedeza per acre can improve soils.

Use correct seeding rate

Calibrate your seeder prior to planting (see instructions on calibrating forage seeding equipment below). Seeding at too high of a rate needlessly results in higher seed costs. On the other hand, seeding at too low a rate results in weak stands and lower productivity.

Inoculate Legume Seed

This is relatively inexpensive insurance that legume roots will be well nodulated and efficient nitrogen fixation will take place.

Control Seeding Depth

Small seeded forages should never be placed deeper than 1/2 inch. Placing small seeded forages too deep will result in stand failures.

Check seed distribution pattern

When using a spinner type spreader/seeder make sure and check your spreading pattern. Single disk spinners often throw more seed to one side if not correctly adjusted.

Control Post-Seeding Competition

Clip or graze the existing vegetation to a height just above the developing seedlings. This must be done in a timely manner to ensure that the competing vegetation does not get ahead of the seedlings.

By: Dr. Chris Teutsch

Forage Timely Tips: January

- Continue strip-grazing of stockpiled tall fescue for maximum utilization.
- Remove animals from very wet pastures to limit pugging and soil compaction.
- Feed your best hay to animals with highest nutritional needs.
- Supplement poor quality hay as indicated by forage testing.
- Feed hay in areas where mud is less of a problem.
- Feed hay in poor pastures to increase soil fertility and enhance organic matter.
- Consider "bale grazing" – set out hay when the ground is dry or frozen. Use temporary fencing to allocate bales as needed.
- Use variety trial results to select seed for spring renovation.
- Prepare for pasture renovation by purchasing seeds, inoculant, etc. and getting equipment ready

From Kentucky Forage News

Bourbon County Conservation District Spring 2023 Pasture Seeding Cost Share Program



BOURBON COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT **SPRING 2023 PASTURE SEEDING** **COST SHARE PROGRAM**

The Conservation District has budgeted money to be used by Bourbon County landowners to assist with pasture renovation. The reimbursement is 50% of the cost of seed up to a maximum of \$1000 per farm number or tax id number. Payments of \$600 or more are subject to Federal and State Income Taxes and you will need to fill out a IRS W-9 form when you receive payment.

- Funds are limited. You must turn in your application at the Conservation District office to reserve funding.
- Seeding and all paperwork (bills, seed tags, aerial map with fields marked, and Ag Water Quality Plan) must be submitted by May 12, 2023.
- All renovated fields must be marked on an aerial farm map.
- Pastures can be renovated with grasses or legumes.
- You must use the current CAIP seed list
- Farm must have a current Agriculture Water Quality Plan completed after December 2020.

Applications will be approved for funding until all budgeted funds are depleted. Once you submit your application, funds will be reserved for you, and you will know in advance that funds are available. We will accept applications for a waiting list when all funds are obligated in case an approved seeding is not completed. Once seeding is completed you will bring required paperwork to our office to request your payment.

For more information, contact the Bourbon County Conservation District at 605 Millersburg Road, Paris, Kentucky 40361

telephone 859-987-2311 extension 3

email: bourboncountyconservation@gmail.com

Join us for the 16th annual

Pastures, Please!!

Monday, February 6

5:30-8:00 p.m.

Fayette County Extension Office
1140 Harry Sykes Way, Lexington

Hosted by UK Cooperative Extension
and UK Ag Equine Programs

Program

- 5:30 - Refreshments
- 6:00 - Pasture Recovery and Rejuvenation, Dr. Ray Smith
- 6:30 - Meeting Your Equipment Needs, Dr. Morgan Hayes
- 7:00 - Weed Control after a Drought, Dr. Bill Witt



Scan QR Code to RSVP
or call 859-257-5582

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January Tips & Tidbits

Feeding your Horse

- A major cost of owning a horse is the feed.
- Setting up a suitable feeding program that meets the nutrient needs of your horses requires planning.
- All horses require a source of calories, protein, minerals, vitamins, and water. How much of each nutrient will depend on what the horse is doing.
- The horse at maintenance can be fed an all forage diet supplemented with salt and minerals.
- A lightly worked horse may require a concentrate added to its diet of hay and pasture to meet the extra calories needed for work.

Feeding Considerations

- Determine nutrient needs based on the horse. Consider its age, its size, and the stage of production.
- Evaluate available feeds. What kind of forage do you have and how much? Will you need to supplement the forage with a concentrate?
- Decide if horses need to be grouped or fed as individuals. Consider how feeding practices can help you deal with either timid or aggressive horses.
- Provide all horses with adequate access to water. To see the different classes of horses refer to the appendix at the back of the calendar.

Body Condition Score (BCS)

- Get to know your horse by assessing its body condition score, or the amount of fat it is carrying.
- Understand your horse's fat cover and adjust management practices according to your horse's needs.

- Assess fat both visually and by palpation in the six areas where horses accumulate fat: loin, ribs, tail head, withers, neck, and shoulders.
- Know what the BCS means. For example, a horse with a BCS of 4.5 or below may not have the needed fat stores to maintain health if stressed. A horse that is lactating, exposed to extreme cold, or under other severe stress will benefit from a condition score of 6 or 7.
- Remember that horses with high condition scores are predisposed to problems, but the problems are less immediate than those of a horse in poor body condition.
- Assess your horses' BCS in January to determine the effectiveness of diet changes you made in the fall and adjust accordingly to maintain your horses in the appropriate body condition.

See UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publications *Help! My Horse is Too Fat (ASC-187)* and *Help! My Horse is Too Thin (ASC-188)* for more information.

Farrier

- Find a reliable farrier in your area and arrange for them to work on your horses needed.
- Most horses require hoof care every 6 to 8 weeks, either in the form of trimming or shoeing.
- Remember that regular foot care to prevent a problem is easier than trying to fix a problem.



Cattle Markets in 2023 and Cattle on Feed Update

The optimism surrounding cattle markets at the start of this year is the highest since 2014-2015. Cattle supplies tightened in 2022 while beef demand remained relatively steady. We are entering 2023 with the expectation of a smaller calf crop that is more similar in size to 2014 than to recent years. There will be challenges ahead, especially with navigating higher input costs and questions about beef demand in 2023. But the overall projection is for stronger cattle market prices.

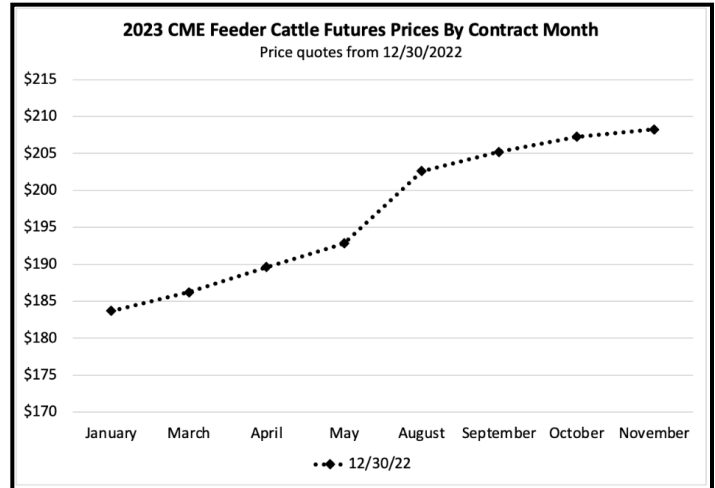
2022 was a unique year for cattle production and markets. James reviewed last year in the last newsletter of 2022 (view at tinyurl.com/r3y8r5by). The rate of beef cows and heifers processed was particularly noteworthy. Around 12 percent more beef cows and about 5 percent more heifers were processed in 2022 than in 2021. The resulting impact for 2023 is these cows and heifers will not be producing calves this year. Although it is only January, the stage is already set for tighter cattle and beef production in 2023. Such is the cyclical nature of the cattle industry – production decisions have long impacts.

Cattle markets improved throughout 2022. Fed cattle prices are up nearly \$20 per CWT above year-ago levels. Feeder cattle prices are also up. If we compare to two years ago, the differences are stark. Fed cattle prices have improved by \$50 per cwt since December 2020 when markets were still wrestling with the worst of the pandemic impacts - approximately a 50 percent increase.

Higher grain prices continue to be a challenge for producers. U.S. Drought conditions worsened near the end of 2022 and how long dry conditions persist into 2023 will be a key driver for cattle markets. Many areas have received rain in recent weeks which helped improve the drought monitor some.

High cattle prices could send signals to expand, but producers will still need adequate pasture or economical feedstuffs to do so.

The December 1 Cattle on Feed estimates were released just before Christmas. The report showed cattle on feed at 11.7 million head which was nearly 3 percent lower than December 1, 2021. This was the third consecutive month with a lower than year-ago total. Placements during November were down 2 percent year over year while marketings were up 1 percent. Feedlot supplies



typically peak seasonally during the winter, but December was a decline from November in 2022. It will be interesting to see whether the one of the coming months tops the November total or if we have already reached the seasonal peak.

Looking ahead, CME futures prices for 2023 contracts are trading at levels not seen since 2015. All of the fall 2023 feeder cattle contracts are above \$200 per CWT and the spring contracts are near \$190. The 2023 live cattle contracts are near \$160. The start of a new year is a good time to consider price risk management opportunities. The current optimism in markets will very likely allow for stronger pricing opportunities than in past years. Whether you consider using futures, options, or USDA's Livestock Risk Protection (LRP), there are tools available for producers of every size to offload some price risk if you wish to do so.

Source: By Josh Maples, Mississippi State University Extension

Futures Prices		12/30/22	12/23/22
Live Cattle	February	\$157.90	\$157.75
	April	\$161.80	\$161.82
	June	\$157.82	\$157.85
Feeder Cattle	January	\$183.70	\$184.00
	March	\$186.23	\$186.75
	April	\$189.63	\$190.25
Corn	March	\$6.78	\$6.66
	May	\$6.78	\$6.65

Source: CME Group

Equines and Endophytes Workshop

January 25, 2023

11:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
 Spy Coast Farm
 Equine Education Center
 3487 Newtown Pike
 Lexington, KY 40511



\$40



Toxic tall fescue poses a significant challenge to horse breeders in the southeastern U.S. This workshop aims to educate breeders on what is known about tall fescue and the broodmare, how to evaluate risk, and explore strategies to reduce or eliminate these risks.



Advanced registration required:

Scan QR code at left or visit equineendo2023.eventbrite.com



Sponsorship opportunities available | CCA CEUs requested

College of Agriculture,
 Food and Environment

For more information, contact
 Krista at Krista.Lea1@uky.edu

Plate It Up Kentucky Proud Recipe



Cabbage Jambalaya

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 pound lean ground beef | 1 (13 ounces) package turkey smoked sausage, sliced | 1 (14.5 ounces) can diced tomatoes |
| 1 ½ cups chopped celery | 1 medium head cabbage, chopped (about 10 cups) | 2 cups water |
| 1 ½ cups chopped onion | 2 cloves garlic, minced | 1 cup brown rice |
| | | 1 teaspoon garlic powder |
| | | 1 tablespoon Cajun seasoning |

Heat a large stockpot over medium high. **Add** ground beef, and **cook** until it starts to brown, about 6 minutes. **Add** the celery, and **cook** for 2 minutes. **Add** onion and garlic, and **cook** 4 minutes while stirring. **Add** smoked sausage, and **cook** an additional 2 to 3 minutes. **Stir in** cabbage, and **cook** until it wilts, about 3 minutes. **Add** tomatoes, water, rice, garlic powder, and Cajun seasoning.

Bring to a **boil**, and **reduce** heat to medium. **Cover**, and **simmer** for 40 minutes. Serve hot.

Yield: 10, 1-cup servings

Nutritional Analysis:
 250 calories, 8 g fat, 3 g saturated fat, 60 mg cholesterol, 400 mg sodium, 26 g carbohydrate, 4 g fiber, 6 g sugars, 0 g added sugars, 18 g protein