



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

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

September 2021



UPCOMING WEBINARS

To register call 606.256.2403

October 12 – Timely Topics – Each beef specialist will give a brief overview of a current topic in their area of expertise and answer any questions.

November 9 – USDA Update – The USDA Forage-Animal Production Research Unit located at UK will give an update on their research and activities.

December 14 – Shooting the Bull – The beef specialist, and other invited guests, will be available to discuss and answer questions about any beef related topic that producers or agents would like to discuss. We will provide producers and agents to pre-submit questions or topics for discussion.

January 11 – Bullock and Lehmkuhler will discuss their Milk research project that focuses on determining milk production based in sires Milk EPD.

February 8 – UK Beef Research Update – The beef researchers will give a brief update of their research projects and the impact they can have on Kentucky's beef producers.

March 8 – Shooting the Bull – same as above.

Farm Field Day

September 16, 2021

5:30 p.m. Registration

6:00 p.m. Program

Roy Reynolds Farm

2329 Bee Lick Rd


Crab Orchard, KY 40419

Signs will be posted

To RSVP/Information

Call 606.256.2403

**See attached flyer for
more information.**



Tips for Stockpiling Tall Fescue for Winter Grazing

Dr. Chris Teutsch, Forage Specialist, UK Research and Education Center at Princeton

Feeding hay during the winter months is the single highest expense for cow-calf producers in transition zone states like Kentucky. In many cases it can make up more than 60% of the total cow-calf budget. While dry hay is the cornerstone of most winter-feeding programs, grazing stockpiled cool-season grasses in late fall and winter can reduce feed costs by more than 50% per day per cow. The following tips will help to optimize your stockpiling program.



Choose a strong tall fescue sod in a field that is well drained. To get the maximum yield response to nitrogen applications you will need a healthy stand of tall fescue. Choosing a field that is well-drained will help to ensure that the stockpile can be grazed with minimal pugging damage during the wet winter months.

Clip or graze pastures that will be stockpiled to 3-4 inches prior to applying nitrogen. Clipping pastures removes old growth and increases the forage quality of the stockpiled grass.

Apply 60-80 lb of nitrogen per acre in mid to late August. Applying nitrogen too early can stimulate summer annual weed growth, while applying nitrogen too late decreases dry matter yield.

Allow growth to accumulate until mid-December before grazing. If limited grazing is available, feed hay during this accumulation period rather than the winter months.

Graze stockpiled pastures that contain legumes first. Legumes deteriorate at faster rate than grass and should be grazed first to minimize losses.

Strip graze tall fescue to maximize grazing days. Allocating only enough stockpiled grass for 2-3 days will increase grazing days per acre by more than 30%.

Frost seed legumes on grazed areas. Closely grazed stockpile provides an excellent opportunity to establish legumes in grass dominated pastures. Broadcasting the seed as the pasture is being grazed can enhance soil-seed contact and increase overseeding success.

For more information on stockpiling for winter graze, please visit your local Cooperative Extension, Natural Resources Conservation Service, or Soil and Water Conservation District office.

Three Late Summer Stinging Insects

By Jonathan L. Larson, Entomology Extension Specialist

Yellowjackets

Yellowjackets are some of the most encountered stinging pests. These bright yellow and black-colored wasps are usually around a half inch long. The workers of a colony are the ones we encounter most often. In the earlier part of summer there are fewer workers, and they are on the hunt for meat, which they can obtain as prey items such as caterpillars or as scavenged material from garbage and roadkill.



Figure 1: Yellowjackets are some of the most common stinging insects we can encounter. In the late summer and fall they are interested in feeding on sugary materials and can be found at picnics, fairs, and other outdoor events. (Photo: Jim Kalisch, University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Yellowjackets build papery, football shaped nests in the soil or in shrubs and occasionally trees. These nests expand over the course of the summer and by the end of the growing season can commonly contain thousands of workers. The workers switch from looking for protein to looking for more sugary materials. This means fruit, pop, fruit juices, and frozen treats. These workers and the original queen will all die when winter sets in though. Only new queens produced by the original will go into the next season to produce the next round of nests. The switch in diet and need to protect the new queens can mean more encounters with humans and an increased defensive nature when nests are discovered.

Paper Wasps

There are several paper wasp species that can be encountered. They tend to be 1/2 to 3/4 inch long and have smoky-colored wings that you can't quite see through. Some species are brownish, others red, with some being black and yellow. One of the more common species, the European paper wasp, has coloration that looks very similar to a yellowjacket except their antennae are orange at the tips.



Figure 2: Paper wasps come in many different color patterns, this one being a mixture of yellow, brown, and black. These wasps are extremely common outside and their umbrella-shaped paper nests can be found on buildings easily. Usually they are not an issue but when directly threatened, they will defend themselves. (Photo by Jim Kalisch, University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Paper wasps get their name for building umbrella-shaped nests that are constructed out of paper they make by chewing wood scrapings into a pulp. These nests are often found on trees, shrubs, eaves of homes, rafters, railings, and other semi-protected areas. Paper wasp nests don't get as large as other stinging pests and as a group they tend to be less defensive of the nest than things like yellowjackets. They will sting though, and it can be quite painful. The nest is annual and the insects will die out by fall, with new queens produced overwintering to found their own nest the next season.

European Hornets

This species is the one that has been most confused for the Asian giant hornet. They are also a non-native species, but are slightly less famous than their larger cousins from Asia. Workers of this species are around an inch long, with queens reaching 1 1/2 inches in length. They have a pattern on their abdomen that resembles a yellowjacket's and is also black and yellow. Their thorax and head are a mix of yellow with patches of dark red, which helps to differentiate them from the Asian giant hornet as well.



Figure 3: *European hornets are commonly confused with their more famous cousin, the Asian giant hornet (aka the murder hornet). This species is large, but they have red patches on their head and thorax that help to separate them from the Asian giant hornet. (Photo: Jon Yuschock, Bugwood.org)*

They build large paper nests that they will defend by stinging. These large insects are predators; they will consume almost anything they can catch and will eat honey bees (though not quite as aggressively as the Asian giant hornet). They are also known to steal prey from spider webs to eat for themselves. One other interesting feeding habit they demonstrate, in the fall, the workers will girdle tree branches and small trunks and then drink up the sugary material that leaks out.

Management of Stinging Insects

If folks are dealing with a nest of stinging insects, they should consider contacting a professional to help them eliminate the problem. Of course, that might not be feasible for some, so it is important to note the ways that these pests can be controlled by homeowners on their own.

First and foremost, they will need to discover the entrance to the nest. Treating individual workers will not eliminate the problem.

Once the nest or entrance has been discovered, an aerosol wasp and hornet product (examples include Raid and Spectracide Wasp and Hornet) can be applied into and onto the nest. These are quick acting products, often needing just seconds to eliminate the nest. The application should be done at dusk or after dark to maximize control and minimize the chances of being stung. The person making the application should also have an escape route planned in advance and a place of safety to retreat to, just in case.

Stay Informed

Social Media

To learn more about Rockcastle County Cooperative Extension programs and stay up to date on relevant information, follow us on Facebook and/or subscribe to our YouTube channel.

www.facebook.com/RockcastleCES

www.facebook.com/rockagagent

YouTube: Rockcastle County Cooperative Extension

Podcasts

To learn more about agriculture in Rockcastle County tune in to the Rock Ag Podcast. Topics range from horses, cattle, yard, garden, orchard and many other agriculture topics for farm, home and gardens.

Podcast available at: [Apple Podcast](#), [PodBean](#), and [Spotify](#)

Cook Wild Recipe of the Month



Kentucky Baked Dove Breasts

- 12 dove breasts, cleaned
- 2 cups buttermilk
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 ½ teaspoons smoked paprika
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 2 medium apples, diced
- 1 large onion, diced
- 2 celery stalks, sliced
- 1 cup orange juice

In a covered container, soak the dove breasts in buttermilk overnight in the refrigerator. Remove breasts and discard buttermilk. Pat breasts dry with a paper towel. Preheat

the oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Combine salt, pepper, and smoked paprika and stir. Rub mixture into breasts. Place breasts in a shallow greased baking dish and brush with oil. Add diced apples, onions, and celery. Add a half cup of water to the pan and cover tightly. Bake for one hour and 15 minutes. After 45 minutes, pour the orange juice over breasts and baste.

Note: Removing skin before cooking can lower fat content. This might also reduce "wild" flavor.

Yield: 6 servings

Nutrition Facts

6 servings per container
Serving size 2 dove breasts (262g)

Amount per serving
Calories 320

	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 17g	22%
Saturated Fat 4.5g	23%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 130mg	43%
Sodium 370mg	16%
Total Carbohydrate 15g	5%
Dietary Fiber 2g	7%
Total Sugars 15g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%
Protein 28g	
Vitamin D 0mg	0%
Calcium 46mg	4%
Iron 7mg	40%
Potassium 508mg	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.



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



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

Garrard Coffey

Rockcastle County Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Farm Field Day 9/16/21

Roy Reynolds Farm

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Topics :

John Burnett

Welcome and Brushy Creek
Watershed Project Update

J.D. Green

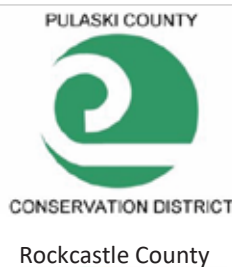
Pasture Weed Management

Garrard Coffey

Cattle Handling Facilities

T.J. Adkins

Hay Testing



Rockcastle County



Conservation District



This work was funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under §319(h) of the Clean Water Act through the Kentucky Division of Water to the Pulaski County Soil and Water Conservation District through Grant#19-10.

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