

# Fall 2022

## Henry County Agriculture Extension News

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Your ANR Agent

Megan McCoun, H

I was born and raised on a farm in Smithfield, KY where my family has been for generations. When I was younger, my parents ran a mid-sized dairy operation. Now, my family raises alfalfa and orchard grass hay as well as a 40-head commercial beef cattle herd. I'm a graduate of Henry County High School and Kentucky State University, where I majored in Agriculture, Food, and Environment. After college, I worked as a Research and Extension Assistant at KSU. There, I managed the small cow/calf herd and helped conduct livestock nutrition studies. I love all things cattle and have a special interest in different hay feeding methods, rotational grazing, and electric fencing.

### TIMELY TIPS AND NEWS FOR FALL

Fall is an excellent time for planning. If you haven't already, soil sample your fields, gardens, or lawns. Soil sampling in the fall gives you time to make soil pH adjustments and plan fertilizer applications. Soil sample regardless of your operation. Soil impacts all forms of agriculture, from corn fields to pastures. Henry County Extension Office offers 25 free basic soil samples a year and soil probes on loan for easy sampling. Below you will find some timely tips and news from each of our departments in the College of Agriculture, Food and Environment.

#### Forages

- If not already done, soil sample and apply fertilizer as needed.
- Plant perennial grasses and legumes. Consider using a novel endophyte tall fescue.
- Harvest hay as needed. Do NOT harvest alfalfa after mid-September.
- Scout pastures, identify perennial weeds and woody brush.
- Closely monitor livestock and do NOT overgraze. Pasture plants accumulate energy reserves in the fall that help them overwinter and regrow in the spring.
- Feed hay to allow pastures to stockpile for winter grazing.
- Rest native warm-season grass fields until after frost for better winter survival.

*Taken from UK Forage News*

# Cattle

## Spring-Calving Cows

- Bulls should have been removed from the cow herd by now! They should be pastured away from the cow herd with a good fence and allowed to regain lost weight and condition. It is a good time to evaluate physical condition, especially feet and legs. Bulls can be given medical attention and still have plenty of time to recover, e.g., corns, abscesses, split hooves, etc. Don't keep trying to get open spring cows bred – move them to fall calving or sell them when they wean this year's calf. If you don't have a bull pen and want to tighten up the calving season, remove the bull and sell him. Plan on purchasing a new bull next spring.
- Repair and improve corrals for fall working and weaning. Consider having an area to wean calves and retain ownership for postweaning feeding rather than selling "green", lightweight calves. Plan to participate in CPH-45 feeder calf sales in your area.
- Limited creep feeding can prepare calves for the weaning process since they can become accustomed to eating dry feed. This will especially benefit those calves which you are going to keep for a short postweaning period – like the CPH-45 program. It's time to start planning the marketing of this year's calf crop.
- Begin evaluating heifer calves for herd replacements – or culling. Each time you put them through the chute you can evaluate them for several traits, especially disposition. Consider keeping the older, heavier heifers. They will reach puberty before the onset of the breeding season and have higher conception rates.
- This has generally been a reasonably good year for pastures, but many parts of the state are starting to get a bit dry. Evaluate moisture condition and consider stockpiling some fescue pastures. It's not too late to apply nitrogen for stockpiling fescue if moisture conditions have improved.
- Stresses associated with weaning can be minimized by spreading-out other activities commonly associated with weaning – like vaccinations, deworming and, perhaps, castration and dehorning (which should have already been done!). Therefore, this month is a good time to do a "preweaning" working of cows and calves.
- When planning the preweaning working, consult with your veterinarian for advice on animal health products and procedures. One procedure that can be done now is pregnancy checking cows. Early pregnancy diagnosis will allow time to make culling decisions prior to weaning time. Feeding non-productive cows through the winter is a costly venture so pregnancy diagnosis is one of the more sound business decisions a producer can make.

## Fall-Calving Cows

- Fall calving should start this month. Get your ear tags ready. Cows should be moved to a clean, accessible pasture and be watched closely. Tag calves soon after they are born and record dam ID and calf birthdate, etc. Castration is less stressful when performed on young animals and calves which are intended for feeders can be implanted now, too.
- If you haven't started calving quite yet, then it's time to get ready. Be sure you have the following:
  - record book or sign up for X10D (@ X10D.org or app store). X10D is a mobile app designed to make record keeping simple and convenient.
  - eartags for identification
  - iodine solution for newborn calf's navel
  - calf puller
  - castration equipment

- Watch for those calves which may come early and be prepared to care for them.
- Be on guard for predators – especially black vultures.
- Move cows to best quality fall pasture after calving. Stockpiled fescue should be available to these cows in November-December to meet their nutritional needs for milking and rebreeding.
- Start planning now for the breeding season. If using AI, order supplies, plan matings and order semen now.

### Stockers

- Calves to be backgrounded through the winter can be purchased soon. A good source is Kentucky preconditioned (CPH-45) calves which are immunized and have been preweaned and “boosted”.
- Plan your receiving program. Weanling calves undergo a great deal of stress associated with weaning, hauling, marketing, and wide fluctuations in environmental temperature at this time of year. Plan a program which avoids stale cattle, get calves consuming water and high quality feed rapidly. Guard against respiratory diseases and other health problems.

### General

- Keep a good mineral mix available at all times. The UK Beef IRM Basic Cow-Calf mineral is a good choice.
- Do not give up on fly control in late summer, especially if fly numbers are greater than about 50 flies per animal. You can use a different “type” of spray or pour-on to kill any resistant flies at the end of fly season.
- Avoid working cattle when temperatures are extremely high – especially those grazing high-endophyte fescue. If cattle must be handled, do so in the early morning.
- Provide shade and water! Cattle will need shade during the hot part of the day. Check water supply frequently – as much as 20 gallons may be required by high producing cows in very hot weather.
- Plan the winter feeding program. Take forage samples of hay you will feed this winter. Request protein and TDN analysis so that supplemental feed needs may be estimated. Don’t wait until you run out of feed in February to purchase extra feed. Plan to have hay storage to minimize feeding losses because feed is too expensive to waste.
- If you have adequate moisture, stockpiling fescue might be a viable option. Nitrogen application to fescue pastures can be made now and allow them to grow and accumulate until November, or when other sources of grazing have been used up. To make best use of this pasture, put fall-calvers, thin spring-calvers, or stockers on this pasture and strip graze.
- Don’t graze sorghum or sudan pastures between the first frost and a definite killing frost because of the danger of prussic acid poisoning. Johnsongrass in stalk fields can also be a problem after a light frost. Grazing can resume after the sorghum-type grasses have undergone a killing frost and dried up.

*Taken from Off the Hoof, Kentucky Beef Cattle Newsletter. Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Professor, University of Kentucky*

## Corn and Soybean News

### Decision Tool Predicts Local Field Drying Trends for Corn

Preharvest USDA estimates pegged Kentucky corn crop at 200 million bushels this year (28% below 2021) and it’s off to a slow start. This week’s USDA report showed the progress of corn harvest at 10% complete statewide, which is about the same as this time last year, but about half the 5-year average (~20%). On a positive note, field drying should have good potential across most of the state next week, so many farmers will likely ramp up the harvest, quickly catch up to the 5-year average, and benefit from lower drying costs.

OA web-based tool has been developed at Clemson University to calculate the equilibrium moisture content of grains at predicted temperature and relative humidity conditions with embedded equations. The Clemson EMC Calculator pulls data from the National Weather Service that is available for each zip code and is reported at 3-hour intervals.

Once logged in, the user enters the zip code and selects the type of grain and an equation to calculate corresponding grain moisture values at 3-hour intervals. Graphs are then shown for each variable during the period along with a table. The EMC calculator was used to predict moisture changes of mature corn at four locations across Kentucky's production area for the next five days. Since grain moisture doesn't change instantaneously, but lags in response to ambient conditions, this approach provides an indicator to illustrate whether conditions will favor drying or rewetting during the period. Similarly, it can be used to guide harvest decisions for mature crops.

From September 13 to 18, the Clemson EMC Calculator predicts a grain moisture loss of about 2 to 3 percentage points for Mayfield, Madisonville, Elizabethtown, and Lexington, KY, owing largely to the mild temperatures and below-average relative humidity levels. Bear in mind that this model provides an indication of either drying or rewetting in the vicinity and does not account for cloud cover, wind speed, or rain showers. Still, it can be a useful tool to predict changes in grain moisture for your area and can be accessed at

[https://precisionag.sites.clemson.edu/Calculators/Grain\\_Storage/EMC\\_Calc/](https://precisionag.sites.clemson.edu/Calculators/Grain_Storage/EMC_Calc/)

*Taken from Corn & Soybean News. Dr. Sam McNeil Extension Agriculture Engineer University of Kentucky*

## Garden and Ornamental

- Add fall blooming perennials to your garden. Good candidates include: Japanese anemone, Hardy ageratum, non-invasive Goldenrods, Hardy begonia, Toad lilies, Asters, Montauk daisy, Perennial mums, Joe-Pye weed, and a wide variety of ornamental grasses.
- Make sure to keep plants well-watered and try to have them planted early enough to allow establishment before freezing weather.
- Continue to seed and renovate lawns this month. Good seed to soil contact is critical. Consider renting a power seeder if you are working with a large area.
- Begin preparations to move overwintered tropical and cold sensitive plants inside before the temperature get too cold. Insect pests are much easier to manage outdoors versus indoors.
- Order spring flowering bulbs now or shop garden centers for the best selection. Bulbs may be planted right away or stored in a cool place for later planting.
- Plant cover crops in the vegetable garden after plants have been harvested. These can be tilled in next spring to add valuable organic matter. Or consider killing the plants and rolling flat to serve as an effective mulch you can plant through excellent organic weed control. For more information on varieties go to:  
<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/id/id113/id113.pdf>
- Begin early garden cleanup with the removal of diseased plant materials. This will help prevent problems next year. Healthy plants can be left for late fall or early spring cleanup.
- Plant fall vegetables. You still have time to direct sow radishes, turnips, spinach and lettuces. You can still succeed with transplants of broccoli, and fast-maturing cabbage varieties if planted right away.
- Plant trees and shrubs. Fall is a wonderful time to plant woody ornamentals. Try to allow plants time to establish before the onset of severe weather.
- Divide peonies, iris, and daylilies through the middle of this month. Visit a local orchard or farmer's market for apples, pears, fall raspberries, and other seasonal treats.
- First day of Autumn is Friday, September 22nd

*Taken from "By the Yard Horticulture Newsletter." Jamie Dockery Fayette County Extension Agent for Horticulture*

# County ANR Loan Items

- Bale moisture tester
- Windrow moisture tester
- Grain moisture tester
- Soil probes
- Hay sampler with drill

Call (502) 845-2811 to reserve use of these items.

## 2022 Kentucky Grazing Conference

Profitable Grazing Systems from the Soil Up

Western Kentucky - October 26th

Grayson County Extension Office, Leitchfield

Eastern Kentucky - October 27th

Clark County Extension Office, Winchester

- 7:30 Registration
- 8:30 My soil is alive! **Ray Archuleta**
- 9:30 Right-sizing your cows for profit **Les Anderson**
- 10:30 Don't let grazing myths impact your profitability **Greg Halich**
- 11:15 Hay Feeding Strategies to Build Fertility in Grazing Systems  
**Nick Roy & Fred Thomas**
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:15 Producer Speaker / Forage Spokesperson Contest
- 2:15 The role of extended grazing in profitable ruminant livestock  
operations **Jim Gerrish**
- 3:15 Closing



Tickets: \$35 Advance / \$50 Onsite / \$15 Students

Leitchfield: <https://2022GrazingLeitchfield.eventbrite.com>

Winchester: <https://2022GrazingWinchester.eventbrite.com>



## Hoof Trimming Clinic

Learn Basics of Hoof Trimming, Disease Identification and Prevention,  
& Get Hands on Practice.

When: October 1, 2022 (Registration deadline September 29th)

Where: Martin Meadow Farms, 1177 Martin Meadow Lane,  
Magnolia, KY 42757

Time: 11:00am-3:00pm EST

Cost: \$20/person, includes 1 hoof trimming kit, bag, and  
lunch (can bring 1 additional person at not additional  
charge, but will only receive lunch)

[www.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/hoof-trimming-clinic](http://www.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/hoof-trimming-clinic)

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SHEEP & GOAT  
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Attending programs with this symbol fulfill CAIP  
education requirements.



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

# REGIONAL BEEF FIELD DAY

**SEPTEMBER 27, 2022**  
**TRIMBLE COUNTY PARK**  
**3240 HWY 421N**  
**BEDFORD, KY 40006**



3:30 p.m. Registration  
4:00 p.m. Rotations Begin  
7:00 p.m. Meal

- **BQCA Chuteside Training**
- **Utilizing CAIP funds**
- **Selecting Breeding Bulls & Heifers**

Trimble County Cattlemen's Association is happy to host this year's Regional Beef Field Day. No cost to attend. Attendance at sessions count towards CAIP education.



**RSVP TO YOUR  
COUNTY OFFICE  
BY 9/21/22**

Trimble County (502) 255-7188    Oldham County (502) 222-9453  
Henry County (502) 845-2811    Shelby County (502) 633-4593

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

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties. Cooperating.  
LEXINGTON, KY 40516



Disabilities  
accommodated



# 2022 KY ANNUAL PRODUCER CONFERENCE



10 - 22 - 22

Check-In 8:30am; Program 9:00 am EST

In-Person: \$30 per person;  
\$50 per couple  
Online: \$15  
Kids 12 & under Free

**KSU Research Farm**

1525 Mills Lane  
Frankfort, KY 40601



**Renew Association Membership with Registration**

# Small Ruminant Events

## SMALL RUMINANT PARASITOLOGY CLINIC



### REGISTER NOW:

<https://bit.ly/3IV4Zgk>

- Registration is limited to 20 participants.
- Registration is \$50 per household
- Participants will receive fecal flotation and fecal egg count starter kits. The kits will include all things needed except the microscope to do these tests.

### ONLINE PRESENTATIONS:

- Sept. 19: Parasitology 101
- Oct. 3: Dewormers and Treatment Strategies
- Oct. 17: Rotational Grazing for Parasite Prevention

### IN-PERSON WORKSHOP: OCTOBER 21, 2022

Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm | 1525 Mills Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601

1 - 4:15 p.m. EST

- Q & A
- Body Condition Scoring and FAMACHA Presentation
- Fecal Flotation and Fecal Egg Count Presentation
- Hands-on Workshops for FAMACHA and Fecal Egg Counts



This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities will be provided free of charge upon request. Language access services for limited English proficient individuals will be provided free of charge upon request. Please contact Jerusha Lay at [jerusha.lay@ksu.edu](mailto:jerusha.lay@ksu.edu). All requests should be made by October 10, 2022.

## What is this new tick disease?

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

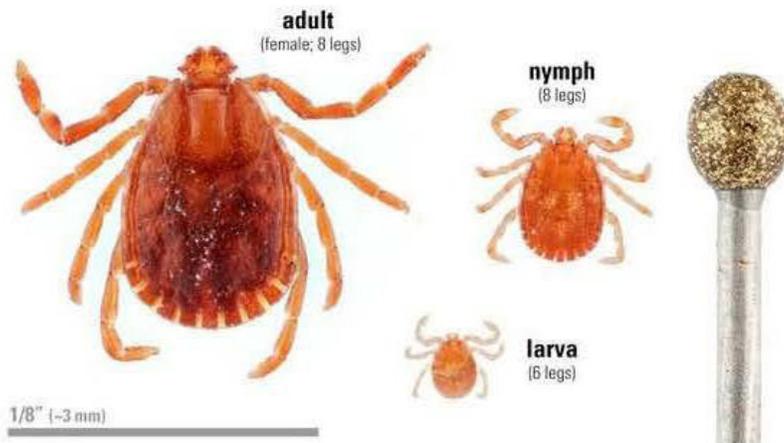


Figure 1: Three life stages of the Asian Longhorned tick sized relative to the head of an insect pin. Nymphs and adults can transmit *Theileria* to cattle. Photo used with permission from Dr. Matt Bartone, NC State

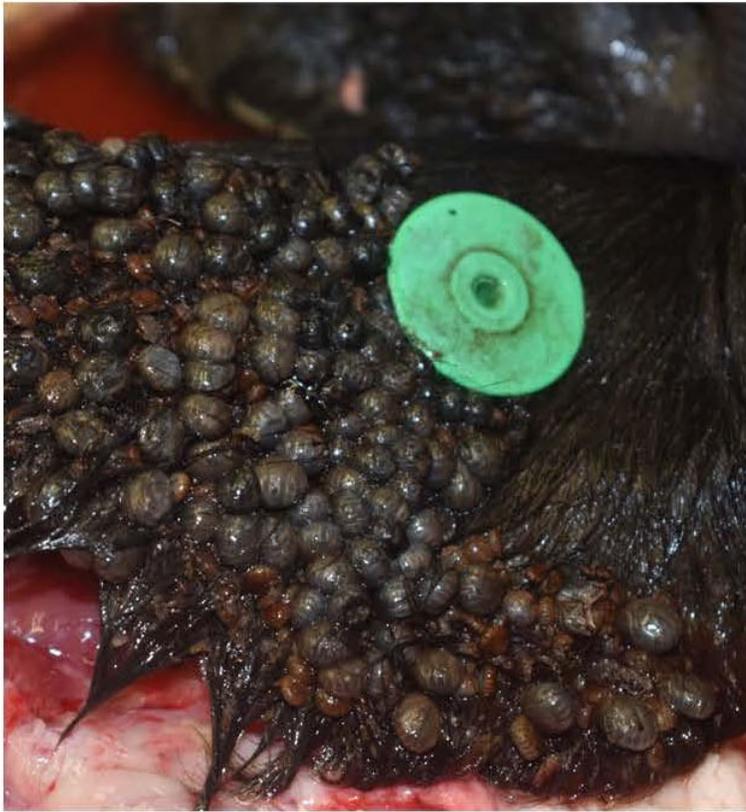
equipment. The tick can feed on many animal species, including humans, but the blood parasite only affects cattle. Once a cow is infected, it may take 1-8 weeks before she shows symptoms of disease. There is a spring peak in disease incidence in March-April and a fall peak in September-October. There is no effective treatment for sick cattle or vaccine to prevent infections. However, once infected, cattle become carriers and are protected from new infections. There are no recognized long-term health or production effects from persistent infection. *Theileria* is not a public health concern and contact with affected cattle doesn't pose a human health risk or food safety risk.

### What to look for

- The majority of infected cattle have limited or mild clinical signs. The symptoms are very similar to anaplasmosis, another tick-borne cattle disease that causes anemia.
- Affected cattle show signs of anemia including lethargy, pale or jaundiced (yellow) mucous membranes, and increased respiratory and heart rates. Labored breathing may be mistaken for pneumonia, especially in young stock.
- Affected cattle may be exercise intolerant and lag behind the rest of the herd or be off by themselves.
- Affected cows may be off feed, have a fever, and sudden weight loss.
- May see sudden death, especially in late pregnant and early lactation cows.
- Late term abortions may occur due to lack of oxygen to the fetus with subsequent death of the calf. Metritis in the cow can follow. Breeding bulls may have decreased libido for 1-1.5 months.
- Calves, especially 6-8 weeks of age but up to 6 months of age, may show symptoms.

Office of the State Veterinarian is warning beef producers to look for signs of *Theileria* infection ("theileriosis") in cattle, with two confirmed cases in beef cattle recently reported in Kentucky. *Theileria orientalis* Ikeda is a microscopic protozoan parasite that infects the red blood cells of cattle, causing anemia. The disease is primarily transmitted by the bite of an infected Asian Longhorned Tick (*Haemaphysalis longicornis*) or by blood transfer through the use of contaminated needles and

## What to do if cows show signs of anemia



*Figure 2: Asian longhorned ticks on the ear of a cow that died due to anemia from the massive tick infestation (Photo courtesy of the UKVDL).*

- Contact your vet. Theileriosis and anaplasmosis look almost identical so treatment with an approved antibiotic (LA-300 or Baytril 100-CA1) for treatment of anaplasmosis is recommended. However, if Theileria is the cause, there will be no response to the antibiotic therapy.
- Stress and movement of affected animals should be minimized, as their reduced number of red blood cells lowers their ability to transport oxygen around the body. This can lead to collapse and death. Affected animals should be rested, given high quality feed and water, and handled only when necessary.
- There is no treatment available for Theileria infection other than supportive care. Blood transfusions may be used for valuable animals. Recovery may take 1-2 months depending on the severity of the anemia.

## Prevention and control of Theileria infection

- *Inspect cattle for presence of ticks.* Routinely inspect livestock, pets, and humans for the Asian Longhorned tick (ALT). Parthenogenetic strains exist in the USA, meaning male ticks are not required to produce eggs and viable larvae. A female can produce 1,000-2,000 offspring without mating. A single cow can quickly become host to thousands of tick offspring that may cause death due to blood loss without a blood-borne parasite infection. The ticks are light brown and often smaller than a sesame seed. The adult female is about the size of a pea when full of blood (see Figure 1). All 3 life stages (larva, nymph and adult) may be present at the same time (see Figure 2). In cattle, check the head, neck, ears, flanks, armpit, groin, udder and under the tail (areas where the skin is thinner). Cattle that seem lethargic or unthrifty should be closely inspected for ticks.
- *Manage the tick population on Cattle:* The eradication or removal of ticks from a farm is virtually impossible. Ticks spend most of the time, nearly 90%, in the environment. Even though only a small proportion of the tick population is on livestock at any one time, treating cattle with a tick repellent will reduce the numbers that feed and develop into the next stage of the tick lifecycle. This will have an impact on the numbers of eggs that eventually get deposited in the pasture and helps manage the disease spread. Currently there are no acaricides labeled for use against the ALT. The use of pesticide

impregnated ear tags, pour-ons, sprays, and back rubs that control the American dog tick and the LoneStar tick should provide beneficial tick control. There are field reports of success with macrocyclic lactone dewormers such as Cydectin® Pour-on and Dectomax® Injectable products.

- *Environmental Control to Reduce Contact with Ticks:* This involves mowing pastures, especially shaded areas, and fencing cattle from wooded areas. Perimeter fencing of a minimum of 20 feet from wooded areas will reduce the number of ticks on the grazing area. All stages of the tick like warm, damp conditions and long grass. Avoiding long rank pasture that has not been grazed such as around the edge of crops and brushy areas will reduce the likelihood of animals picking up ticks. Keep in mind that wildlife can serve as tick hosts and move the ticks to new areas. Virginia Cooperative Extension has produced a fact sheet entitled “Managing the Asian Longhorned Tick: Checklist for Best Management Practices for Cattle Producers” that covers animal inspection, chemical control, and herd management options. It may be downloaded at [https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/ENTO/ento-382/ENTO-382.pdf](https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/ENTO/ento-382/ENTO-382.pdf)
- *Ease any underlying disease or stress:* Cows in late pregnancy, early lactation and young calves (2-3 months old) are more susceptible to severe disease. Pay close attention to cows around calving, avoid trace mineral deficiencies, and vaccinate cattle against the immunosuppressive BVD virus.
- *Treat “new” animals:* Treat cattle for ticks as they arrive to the farm and before moving cattle from one property to another to avoid movement of infected ticks.
- *Young stock:* Calves should be closely inspected for ticks and signs of anemia, too.

**If you suspect a case of Theileria infection, contact your veterinarian for advice. A blood test is available to test for this disease.**



# KENTUCKY HUNTING & TRAPPING SEASONS 2022-23

DEER	Early Season	Late Season
Archery	Sept. 3, 2022 - Jan. 16, 2023	
Youth/Senior Crossbow		
Crossbow	Sept. 17, 2022 - Jan. 16, 2023	
Youth-only Gun	Oct. 8-9, 2022	
Muzzleloader	Oct. 15-16, 2022	Dec. 10-18, 2022
Modern Gun	Nov. 12-27, 2022	
Free Youth Weekend	Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 1, 2023	

Buy your licenses and permits online here!



**KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT of FISH and WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

1-800-858-1549

*fw.ky.gov*

FALL TURKEY	Shotgun	Archery	Crossbow
	Oct. 22-28 and Dec. 3-9, 2022	Sept. 3, 2022 - Jan. 16, 2023	Oct. 1-16 and Nov. 12 - Dec. 31, 2022

QUOTA ELK	Bull (antlered)	Cow (antlerless)
Firearms	Week 1: Sept. 24-28, 2022 Week 2: Oct. 1-5, 2022	Week 1: Nov. 26-30, 2022 Week 2: Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 4, 2023
Archery/Crossbow (either sex)	Sept. 10-23 and Dec. 3-9, 2022	
Youth-only Quota (either sex)	All seasons as noted above	

SMALL GAME	Hunting	Trapping
Squirrel	Aug. 20 - Nov. 11 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	One-half hour before sunrise Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023
Rabbit	Eastern Zone Nov. 1-11 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023
	Western Zone Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 10, 2023	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 10, 2023
Quail	Eastern Zone Nov. 1-11 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023	No trapping
	Western Zone Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 10, 2023	
Grouse	Nov. 1-11 and Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	
Falconry	Sept. 1, 2022 - March 30, 2023	
Free Youth Hunting & Trapping Week	Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 6, 2023	

FURBEARERS	Hunting	Trapping
Raccoon & Opossum	Oct. 1, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023, day or night (exceptions apply)	One-half hour before sunrise on Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023
Coyote	Year-round, day or night (exceptions apply)	
Bobcat	One-half hour before sunrise Nov. 19, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	
River Otter, Muskrat, Mink, Beaver, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Weasel & Striped Skunk	One-half hour before sunrise Nov. 14, 2022 - Feb. 28, 2023	
Free Youth Hunting & Trapping Week	Dec. 31, 2022 - Jan. 6, 2023	

WATERFOWL	Hunting
Early Teal & Wood Duck	Sept. 17-21, 2022
Teal Only	Sept. 17-25, 2022
September Canada Goose (all zones)	Sept. 16-30, 2022
Duck, Coot & Merganser	Nov. 24-27 and Dec. 7, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023
Canada/Cackling Goose, White-Fronted Goose, Brant & Snow Goose (including Ross' Goose)	Nov. 24, 2022 - Feb. 15, 2023
Falconry (ducks, coots & mergansers)	Nov. 28 - Dec. 6, 2022 and Feb. 1-15, 2023
Falconry (geese)	Same as regular season
Snow Goose Conservation Order	Feb. 16 - Mar. 31, 2023
Youth-only Days	Nov. 19, 2022; Feb. 11, 2023
Military/Veteran-only Days	Nov. 20, 2022; Feb. 12, 2023

OTHER MIGRATORY BIRDS	Hunting
Dove	Sept. 1 - Oct. 26, Nov. 24 - Dec. 4, 2022 and Dec. 24, 2022 - Jan. 15, 2023
Wilson's Snipe	Sept. 21 - Oct. 30, 2022 and Nov. 24, 2022 - Jan. 29, 2023
Virginia & Sora Rail	Sept. 1 - Nov. 9, 2022
Purple & Common Gallinule	Sept. 1 - Nov. 9, 2022
American Woodcock	Oct. 22 - Nov. 11 and Nov. 14 - Dec. 7, 2022
Sandhill Crane	Dec. 7, 2022 - Jan. 31, 2023
Crow	Sept. 1 - Nov. 7, 2022 and Jan. 4 - Feb. 28, 2023; one half hour before sunrise until sunset

OTHER SPECIES	Hunting
Bullfrog	Noon May 20 - Midnight Oct. 31, 2022
Groundhog	Year-round
Turtles	Year-round, day or night

BEAR	Zones: Check online at fw.ky.gov for current zone designations
Chase-Only	June 1 - Aug. 31 and Sept. 9-30, 2022
Hunt with Dogs	Late October, check fw.ky.gov for current season dates
Archery/Crossbow	Late October, check fw.ky.gov for current season dates
Firearm	Mid-December, check fw.ky.gov for current season dates

NOTE: Seasons on Wildlife Management Areas and other public hunting lands not managed by Kentucky Fish & Wildlife may be different from those above. Go online to fw.ky.gov for details.



## Kentucky Rabbit Stew



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

# Cook Wild Recipe

### Kentucky Rabbit Stew

- 1 rabbit (3 pounds) cut into pieces
- ¾ cup all-purpose flour, divided
- 3 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 5 stalks celery, chopped
- 2 medium onions, thinly sliced
- 1 ½ teaspoons salt-free zesty herb blend
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon black pepper
- ½ teaspoon rosemary
- ½ teaspoon ground sage
- 1 bay leaf
- 4 cups water
- 4 cups low-sodium chicken broth
- 2 cups diced carrots
- 4 medium potatoes, peeled and diced
- 4 ounces mushrooms, sliced
- ½ cup cold water

Coat rabbit pieces in ½ cup flour. Heat oil in a large covered pan over medium heat. Brown rabbit

pieces on all sides in oil. Add celery, onion, zesty herb blend, salt, pepper, rosemary, sage, bay leaf, water, and broth. Bring to a boil. Reduce heat to simmer. Cover and simmer for 2 hours. Lift rabbit pieces out of broth and remove bones, if desired. Return meat to pan. Add carrots, potatoes, and mushrooms. Cook for an additional 30 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Combine remaining ¼ cup of flour with ⅓ cup cold water. Stir until well-blended with no lumps. Stir flour mixture into broth. Cook and stir until broth has thickened. Remove bay leaf before serving.

**Yield:** 12 servings

Adapted from "Kentucky Rabbit Stew" by Martha Yount, Regional Specialist for Nutrition Education

### Nutrition Facts

12 servings per container  
**Serving size 1 1/2 cups (399g)**

**Amount per serving**  
**Calories 260**

**% Daily Value\***

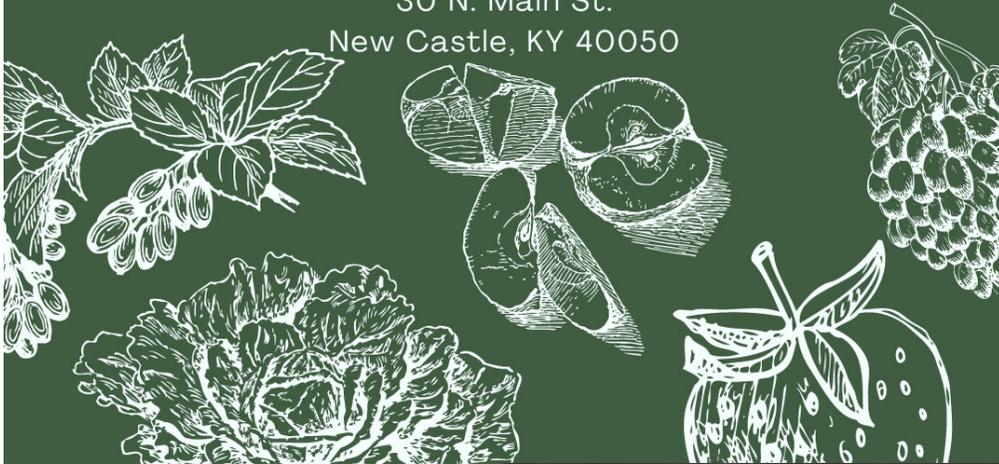
<b>Total Fat</b> 6g	<b>8%</b>
Saturated Fat 1.5g	<b>8%</b>
Trans Fat 0g	
<b>Cholesterol</b> 90mg	<b>30%</b>
<b>Sodium</b> 350mg	<b>16%</b>
<b>Total Carbohydrate</b> 22g	<b>8%</b>
Dietary Fiber 2g	<b>7%</b>
Total Sugars 4g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	<b>0%</b>
<b>Protein</b> 28g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	<b>0%</b>
Calcium 42mg	<b>4%</b>
Iron 5mg	<b>30%</b>
Potassium 869mg	<b>20%</b>

\* 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.

# HENRY COUNTY FARMERS MARKET

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS  
8:00AM TO NOON

Henry County Courthouse Lawn  
30 N. Main St.  
New Castle, KY 40050



## Local Farmers Markets

**F**riday  
**N**ight  
**F**armers'  
**M**arket

Third Friday at  
6:00 p.m.

at the Henry County  
Public Library

Local Vendors, Artisans  
& Live Animals

In case of extreme cold or rain,  
the market will be held inside

Presented By



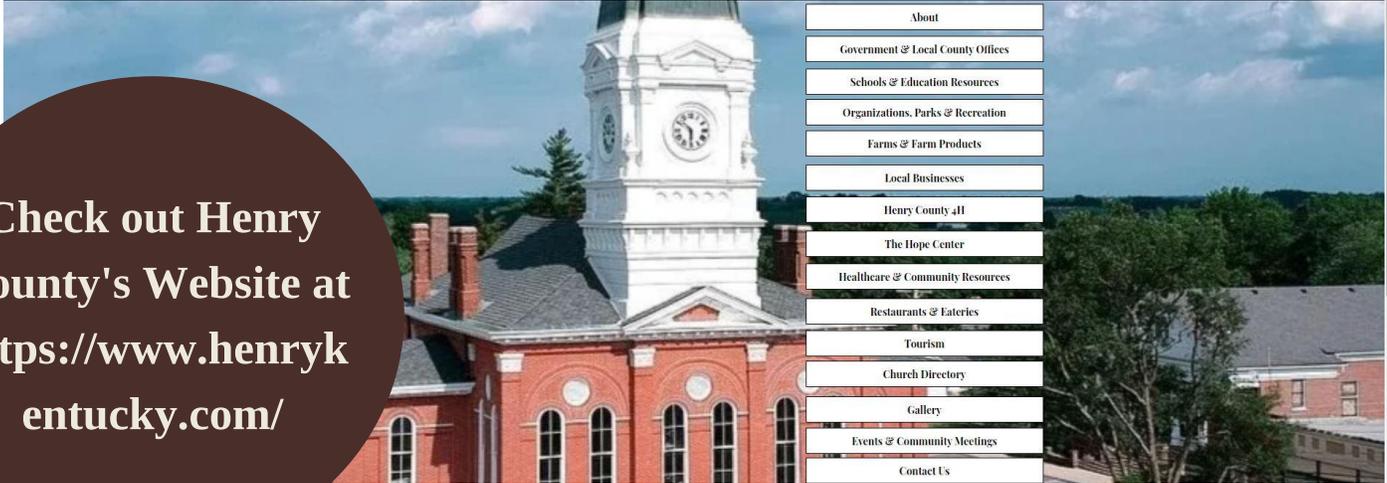
&



# Henry County, Kentucky

Official Site of Henry County, KY  
Follow Us On Facebook

th: Henry County Harvest Showase. Welcome to Henry County, Kentucky Upcoming Community Events [Read More](#) Save The Date, July 30th: Henry County Harvest Showase



- About
- Government & Local County Offices
- Schools & Education Resources
- Organizations, Parks & Recreation
- Farms & Farm Products
- Local Businesses
- Henry County 4H
- The Hope Center
- Healthcare & Community Resources
- Restaurants & Eateries
- Tourism
- Church Directory
- Gallery
- Events & Community Meetings
- Contact Us

Check out Henry County's Website at <https://www.henrykentucky.com/>

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## Farms & Farm Products

The Kentucky Department of Revenue (DOR) is now accepting applications from eligible farmers for new agriculture exemption numbers designed to protect the sales and use tax exclusions available to the agricultural community

**Click Link Below For More Information:**

[Kentucky Farmers Can Now Apply For New Agriculture Exemption Number - Department of Revenue](#)

- Beef Products/Cattle Farms
- Pork Products
- Fruits/Vegetables & More
- Hay & Straw
- Bees & Honey
- Other Livestock (Goats, Sheep, Horses, Etc)
- Plants/Flowers/Greenhouses

Have your farm products listed for customers to see

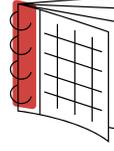
To have your farm listed on the website please contact Holly Wilson, Chamber of Commerce Executive Director at (859) 983-7312 or email at [henrykychamber@gmail.com](mailto:henrykychamber@gmail.com)

# CAIP Education Opportunities

Event Name	Date	Time	Where	Address	Additional Info
Small Ruminant Parasitology Clinic	Multiple Dates		KSU Research Farm and Zoom	1525 Mills Ln. Frankfort, KY, 40601	Online sessions 9/19, 10/3, and 10/17. In-person workshop 10/21
Soil Testing and Fertilizers	Thursday, September 22, 2022	6:00 PM	Oldham County Extension Office	207 Parker Drive LaGrange, KY, 40031	
Regional Beef Field Day	Tuesday, September 27, 2022	3:30 PM	Trimble County Park	3240 Hwy. 421 North Bedford, KY	
Soils Management Class	Thursday, September 29, 2022	6:30 PM	Shelby County Extension Office	1117 Frankfort Rd, Shelbyville, KY, 40065	
Sheep and Goat Hoof Trimming Clinic	Saturday, October 1, 2022	11:00AM-3:00PM	Martin Meadow Farms	1177 Martin Meadow Lane, Magnolia, KY 42757	
Artificial Insemination School	10/14 and 10/15		United Producers, Inc. Stockyards	86 Bramblet Ln. Owenton KY, 40359	
Fall Tour at Eden Shale Farm	Saturday, October 15, 2022	10:00 AM	Eden Shale Farm	245 Eden Shale Rd. Owenton, KY, 40359	RSVP for lunch 859 278-0899
Farming on a Few Acres **series	Wednesdays 10/19, 10/26, 11/29	6:00 PM	Shelby County Extension Office	1117 Frankfort Rd, Shelbyville, KY, 40065	
Beef Bash 2022	Thursday, October 20, 2022	8:30 AM	UK Princeton Research Farm	348 University Dr. Princeton, KY, 42445	
2022 Sheep and Goat Conference	Saturday, October 22, 2022	8:30 AM	KSU Research Farm	1525 Mills Ln. Frankfort, KY, 40601	
Kentucky Grazing Conference	Thursday, October 27, 2022	7:30 AM-3:15 PM	Clark County Extension Office	1400 Fortune Dr. Winchester KY, 40391	Advance tickets \$35.00
Farm Records Management	Tuesday, November 29, 2022	6:00 PM	Shelby County Extension Office	1117 Frankfort Rd, Shelbyville, KY, 40065	
EPD Class with Dr. Jones	Thursday, December 15, 2022		Shelby County Extension Office	1117 Frankfort Rd, Shelbyville, KY, 40065	



Tear this page out!



**Megan McCoun**

**ANR Agent  
University of Kentucky**

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502-845-2811**

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Extension**

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.