

HENRY COUNTY AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

Summer 2025



Getting hay up at my parent's farm in Smithfield. 2019

Timely Tips for Summer

I think we all have this small part of us that love making hay. Some ag economists say it doesn't pencil in a lot of situations, but as with anything farm related, *it depends*. It is very important to make sure your hay operation is making financial sense. We have budgets and decision tools for hay and pasture situations. There are some factors they can't put into a budget that you should consider: Do I have the skills to work on hay equipment myself? Will I need to hire this out? Do I have time to make hay, or work on down equipment? Do I have enough help to get it up in a tight window? Do I enjoy making hay? That last one might not seem important, but if you absolutely hate making hay, you are probably not going to do a good job at it. The other questions are equally important because you are inevitably going to have an equipment failure. The only way to avoid that is to buy new

every year. You will definitely need to sharpen your pencil before doing that. For most of us, money is saved by purchasing old equipment, thus you need to be mechanically inclined, or know someone that is. Your other option is to get someone to custom cut your hay, or purchase hay. I keep a running list of folks that do custom work, and there are many who sell hay.

I for one, love raking hay. As you can see from the above photo I was quite proud of these windrows.

Even though hay keeps us busy during the summer, please take some time to check out some of our offerings in the coming months. I promise it will be worth your time!

📌 **June 24th** Summer Annual Forages Field Day - Henry County Cattlemen's Association

📌 **July 26th** Henry County Harvest Showcase - Celebrating 25 years!

📌 **July TBD** - Young Farmer Picnic and Farm Tour

In this newsletter you can expect:

Timely Tips for Summer

Henry County Cattlemen's Chute Raffle

Addressing Cattle Lameness

CAIP Update

Henry County Fair Activities

Summer Calendar

Megan Wotankamp

Cattle

Spring Calving Herd

- Cows should be on good pasture with clover and preferably low endophyte levels in fescue for the spring breeding season. Keep pastures vegetative by clipping or making hay. They should have abundant shade and water. Our goal is to have cows become pregnant before July when temperatures and heat stress can ruin the “spring” breeding season.
- Observe the cows and bulls as the breeding season continues. Watch bulls for injury or lameness and change bulls if a high percentage of cows are returning to heat. Record cow breeding dates to determine next year’s calving dates and keep records of cows and bulls in each breeding group.
- Keep a good pasture mineral mix, which contains adequate levels of phosphorus, vitamin A, selenium, and copper, available.
- Consider a devoted area for creep grazing calves, or practice “forward grazing” this summer, allowing calves to graze fresh pasture ahead of the cows. This can be accomplished by raising an electric wire or building a creep gate.

Fall Calving Herd

- Pregnancy test cows if not done previously.
- Cull cows at weaning time -
 - Smooth-mouthed cows
 - Cows weaning light weight and/or poor-quality calves
 - Open cows
 - “Problem cows” with bad feet, teats, udders, etc.
- Select replacement heifers based on:
 - temperament
 - conformation
 - weaning weight

General

- Finish harvesting excess pasture as hay soon! It should be cut before it becomes too mature. Be sure and replenish your reserves. Try to put up more than you think you will need in case of a late summer drought.
- Pasture should supply adequate energy, protein, and vitamins now. However, be prepared for drought situations. Don’t overgraze pastures so that recovery time will be faster. Overgrazed pastures will recover very slowly during July/August.
- Keep pastures small for rotational grazing so that nutritive quality can be maintained. They should be small enough, so cattle do not graze longer than a week. As the season progresses, you need several paddocks to give each properly stocked pasture about 4 weeks’ rest.
- Maintain a clean water supply and check it routinely. Water is extremely important in hot weather.
- Control flies. Consider changing insecticides and/or methods of control this year, because insecticide resistant flies may have developed if you have used the same chemical year after year. Consider pour-on and sprays that allow you to put cattle in the corral or through the chute with little stress on them. It will make subsequent trips through the “chute” less stressful.

- Prevent/Control pinkeye
 - consider vaccinating,
 - control flies,
 - clip tall, mature grass,
 - treat problems quickly.
- Clip grazed-over pastures for weed control and so that seed heads do not irritate eyes. Pastures should be kept in a vegetative state for the best quality.

Taken from Off the Hoof Kentucky Beef Cattle Newsletter. June 2024 Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Specialist, Department of Animal & Food Science, University of Kentucky

Forages

- Continue hay harvests. Minimize storage losses by storing hay under cover.
- Clip pastures for weeds and seedheads as needed.
- Slow rotation allowing for a longer recovery period.
- Use portable fencing to decrease paddock size and increase paddock number.
- Do NOT grazing below the minimum desired residual height.
- When present, johnsongrass can provide high quality summer forage when managed.
- Crabgrass, a warm-season annual grass, can provide high quality summer grazing. It is an annual grass highly preferred by livestock. If desired, remember crabgrass needs some annual soil disturbance to keep coming back.
- Begin grazing native warm-season grasses. Start at 18-20” and stop at 8-10 inches.
- Begin grazing introduced warm-season grasses.

Taken from Forage News, June 2024 Timely Tips, University of Kentucky

Corn & Soybean

Managing Crop Markets When Trade Disrupts Prices

Grant Gardner, UK Extension Economist

International markets support U.S. agriculture, especially in the Southern states. Exports make up a significant portion of cash receipts for many major commodities produced in the Southern states (Figure 1). From 2010 to 2023, an average of 84% of cotton receipts came from exports, underscoring the crop's reliance on global trade. Wheat and soybeans also depend heavily on international markets, with exports accounting for 64% and 55% of their respective receipts. In contrast, corn is less export-oriented, with just 19% of receipts linked to foreign buyers [1]. This level of exposure makes Southern agriculture especially sensitive to tariff changes and trade policy shifts. During periods of uncertainty, a well-informed marketing and risk management strategy is often the best defense producers have against market volatility.

A well-developed marketing and risk management plan is essential for producers facing today's volatile markets. While trade uncertainty is a significant source of price swings, volatility is a constant in agriculture—driven by weather, input costs, and global events. Trade is one of the dominant factors right now. Regardless of the cause, producers should expect uncertainty and be ready to manage price risk each crop year. A strong marketing and risk management plan is the best tool for navigating uncertainty. Crucially, the plan should be written down and shared with everyone involved in the operation to ensure clear communication and timely decisions. Growing a crop and marketing a crop involve two completely different skill sets, so communication between those in charge of production and those in charge of marketing and risk management is essential.

The most significant value of a marketing plan is determining sales timing, which should coincide with when production risk is reduced, and what action should be taken at different price points. Trying to time price peaks in markets shaped by unpredictable trade shifts is often ineffective and can be risky. Instead, a solid marketing plan sets decision dates, creating structure around when and how much to sell if markets achieve price targets. Dates should be tied to when production risk is reduced and be informed by realistic price targets, helping producers stay disciplined and focused on financial goals while taking some of the emotion out of pricing decisions. The key is to make sales when prices meet or exceed profit objectives at strategic points in the production/marketing year—even if prices might rise later. Especially in tight-margin years, locking in profits when available can be critical to the operation's financial success.

Producers may benefit from a more proactive sales strategy in today's challenging market environment when profit opportunities arise. For instance, a summer weather rally that pushes prices higher could present a good time to forward the contract or price additional bushels before harvest. While aggressiveness in pre-harvest marketing will vary depending on each producer's risk tolerance, defining that comfort level in advance is essential. The best marketing decisions are those made with forethought—not in the heat of the moment. In years with tight margins, relying on chance is a risk most operations can't afford.

[1] Estimates do not include by products for crops such as ethanol, dried distiller grains (DDGs), soybean oil, and soybean meal.

Citation: Gardner, G., Maples, W., 2025. Managing Crop Markets When Trade Disrupts Prices. Kentucky Field Crops News, Vol 1, Issue 5. University of Kentucky, May 16, 2025.

Garden & Ornamental

- Prune evergreens now through late August.
- Mound soil around potato plants to improve quality.
- Thin fruits on fruit trees when they reach the size of a dime. Leave one fruit for every 6-8" of branch.
- Mow grass at three inches for a healthier lawn. Leave clippings on lawn for a natural source of fertilizer.
- Use chemical controls as a last resort. Patrol plants regularly for insects and hand pick before populations explode. If you must resort to chemicals avoid spraying during the heat of the day and ALWAYS read and follow label directions.
- Remove flower buds from culinary herbs to keep them growing and productive.
- Mulch plants for the summer. It will conserve moisture in hot weather and prevent weeds from growing.
- Keep gardens and beds well weeded. Weeds compete for light and nutrients, reducing yields. By preventing weeds from setting seed you will lessen weed problems in future years.
- Pinch chrysanthemums back every few weeks until mid-July. This will promote fuller bushier plants that are less likely to fall over when in bloom.
- Start planning your fall vegetable plantings now. Many cool season crops like lettuce, peas, and cole crops will be finished from the spring planting and can be planted again in late July and August for a fall crop

Taken from By the Yard Newsletter, June 2024. Reena Martin, Fayette County Horticulture Assistant and Jamie Dockery, Fayette County Extension Agent for Horticulture

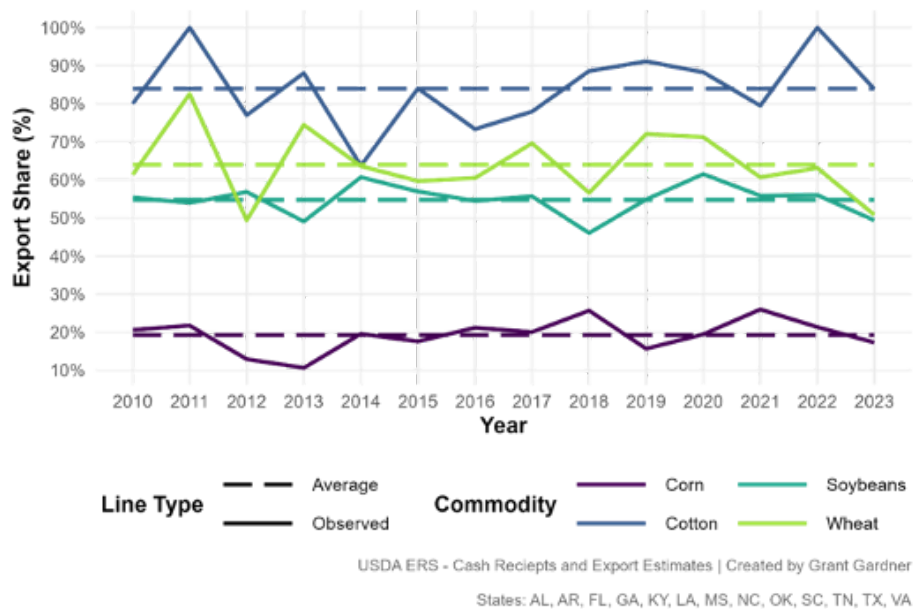


Figure 1. Export Contribution to Southern Ag Receipts, Observed and Average Share by Commodity, 2010-2023

RAFFLE

Purchase a chance at winning this Priefert Chute from HC Cattlemen!

- ◆ Tickets are \$25 each
- ◆ This is for HC Cattlemen's members **ONLY!** One ticket per member.
- ◆ Drawn at Harvest Showcase on Saturday, July 26th @ 2:00pm.

Tickets can be purchased at any of the cooking dates/meetings below, or at the Extension Office.



2025 Cooking & Meeting Schedule

- June 13 | 6:00-9:00 PM – Cooking at Love Local Market (Library)
- June 24 | 4:30 PM – Mini Field Day (Ext Office Pavilion)
- July 11 | 6:00-9:00 PM – Cooking at Love Local Market (Library)
- July 26 | 9:00 AM-3:00 PM – Henry County Harvest Showcase (Fairgrounds)
- Aug 8 | 6:00-9:00 PM – Cooking at Love Local Market (Library)
- Sept 12 | 6:00-9:00 PM – Cooking at Love Local Market (Library)
- Oct 17 or 24 | 4:30pm– Cooking for Trail or Treat (John Logan Brent Park)
- Nov 10 | 6:30 PM – Annual Meeting (Jericho Rentals)

✚ Join us for a cooking event! All are welcome to volunteer.

☎ Call Henry County Extension Office to RSVP for meetings (502) 845-2811



Summer Annual Forages Field Day

Learn how these species can fit in your operation:

- Sorghum Sudangrass
- German Millet
- Crabgrass
- Teff
- Pearl Millet
- Sun Hemp
- Forage Soybean
- Sudangrass
- Grazing Corn

When: Tuesday, June 24th, 4:30 pm

Where: Henry County Extension Pavilion & Foree Farm



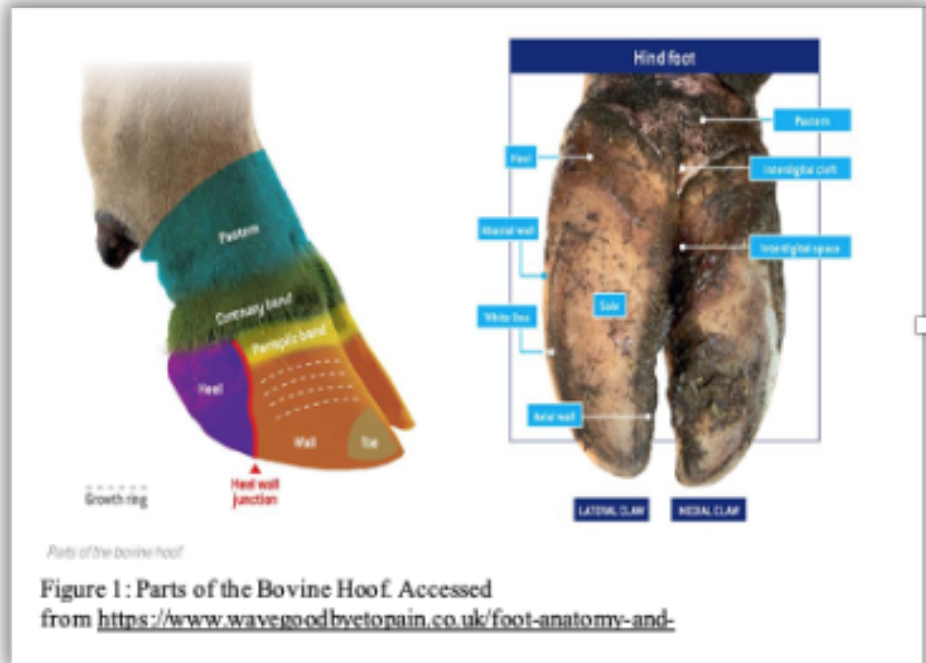
Address Lameness Cases Sooner Rather Than Later

Dr. Michelle Arnold, Ruminant Extension Veterinarian, University of Kentucky

There are many causes of lameness in beef cattle but nearly 90% of all lameness cases are due to something wrong in the foot. Since beef cattle producers generally make the initial diagnosis and treatment of lameness cases in their own cattle, it is important to establish assessment and treatment guidelines with your veterinarian so you will know when cases are failing to respond and in need of further examination. Although interdigital necrobacillosis (foot rot) is by far the most common hoof disorder in pastured beef cattle, it is not a condition to ignore and see if it gets better on its own. In fact, most disorders of the hoof, if not addressed quickly, can progress to a much more serious infection involving the bone, synovial structures, tendons and ligaments of the foot, collectively termed “deep digital sepsis”. Treatment at that advanced stage is expensive, radical and rarely successful.

One of the challenging aspects of discussing beef cattle lameness is the vocabulary utilized in bovine hoof anatomy (see Figure 1). A bovine “foot” is composed of two toes or “digits” that are typically referred to as “claws”. The claw is the constant interface between the animal and the environment. Each claw is covered by a rigid “hoof capsule”.

When viewing the hoof from the bottom, the “lateral claw” is the outside claw while the “medial claw” refers to the inside claw. The area in between the claws is the “interdigital space” and where the claws come together is termed the “interdigital cleft”. The “hoof wall” is by far the strongest and most important structure for weight bearing and is equivalent to the human fingernail.



The “axial” wall is located in the interdigital space while the “abaxial” wall is located on the outer side of the claw. The “coronary band”, located at the hairline at the top of the hoof wall, is where the new horn grows from, and it takes about a year to reach the toe end. The “pastern” is the joint between the long cannon bone and the hoof. The “fetlock” is the joint above the pastern joint and is considered above the foot.

To begin the assessment of a newly discovered case of lameness, the first question to answer is whether the affected foot is swollen. Since the hoof capsule is rigid and unable to expand, swelling will be seen in the tissues immediately above the coronary band. Prior to assessment, moving the animal from deep grass or mud on to a solid surface and cleaning off any excessive dirt and debris will allow better visualization of the hoof. Start behind the animal, viewing the foot from the rear, and compare the distance between the dewclaws of the affected foot to that of the unaffected feet. The dewclaws will be spread further apart in a swollen foot than in a normal foot. The next question to answer is whether the swelling is symmetrical (as in cases of foot rot) or is one side more swollen than the other (as in cases of deep digital sepsis)? To do this, envision an imaginary line (see Figure 2) that begins in the interdigital space and bisects the foot up the middle of the leg (on the “axial midline”). The swelling from foot rot is typically symmetrical because the infection begins in the interdigital space. In contrast, deep sepsis causes most of the swelling on the side of the infected digit (claw). A second method to assess symmetry is to compare the widths of the heel bulbs on the affected foot. In cases of deep sepsis, the heel bulb will be much wider on the affected side while in foot rot cases, the heel bulbs will be similarly sized. To reiterate, the important take-home message is that deep digital sepsis must be addressed much more aggressively than foot rot and veterinary intervention is required as soon as possible to determine the best course of action. Antibiotics alone will not be enough to treat sepsis; amputation of the claw or surgical intervention to drain the infected area will be necessary to try to resolve the lameness.

Common causes of lameness in beef cattle that typically do not result in visible swelling of the foot include uncomplicated digital dermatitis (hairy heel warts), sole or toe ulcers, laminitis (founder), subsolar abscesses, or injuries higher up in the leg. The absence of swelling does not mean the animal does not need prompt attention. For example, untreated sole or toe ulcers can lead to abscess formation which requires more aggressive hoof trimming, antibiotics and longer healing time. Working with a veterinarian early in complicated lameness cases will facilitate arriving at the right diagnosis and the correct treatment for that disorder. As mentioned previously, foot rot is the most common condition observed in pastured beef cattle. This is an infectious disease caused by bacteria invading the interdigital skin and subcutaneous tissues, often due to trauma to the soft skin between the claws. Warm, moist environmental conditions, especially when cattle congregate and defecate in shady wet areas, softens the interdigital skin.



Figure 2: The blue line represents the imaginary line from the interdigital space and up the axial midline. Note the swelling is equally distributed on each side of the line in this case of foot rot. (Accessed from Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice; Volume 33, Issue 2, July 2017)

The initiating injury may be caused by walking on rough surfaces, sharp gravel, twigs, stubble, frozen or hardened mud that tear the softened skin. Mineral deficiencies of zinc, selenium and copper contribute as well. The disease begins with a sudden onset of lameness where the animal tip toes on the affected foot. The interdigital skin and soft tissues become red and swollen, causing the claws to spread apart. The swelling is symmetrical and extends from the top of the hoof to the dewclaws and sometimes higher. Later, the swollen skin cracks open and dead/decaying tissue with a foul odor is present. Early treatment with appropriate injectable antibiotic therapy such as with Ceftiofur (Excede®, Excenel®), Florfenicol (Nuflor®, Resflor®), Oxytetracycline, Tulathromycin (Draxxin®, other generic), or Tylosin (Tylan®) will usually resolve this problem but delays in treatment or not following up on recovery after treatment may result in deep digital sepsis and a poor outcome. Do not forget the possibility of a foreign body that may be stuck deep within the interdigital space; improvement will only come after the foreign object is removed.

In summary, following some basic rules (see Box 1 next page) when approaching a lameness case on the farm should help determine if it can be appropriately managed with antibiotics alone or if veterinary examination is required. In addition to these basic rules, the Zinpro Corporation and Kansas State University have developed a systematic approach to diagnosing beef cattle lameness called “The Step-Up™ Program” (see Figure 3). The total program includes the identification and treatment of lameness as well as information on good nutrition, proper facility design, and appropriate animal handling and husbandry practices to reduce the lameness incidence within the beef industry. Ultimately, improvement in animal welfare, appropriate use of antibiotics, and reduction in the costs associated with lameness will result from a little extra time spent assessing the problem before reaching for the bottle on the shelf.

Box 1: Thumb Rules (Dr. David Van Metre et al; AABP Proceedings, September 2005, Vol. 38)

1. Causes of lameness can often be categorized according to the presence or absence of visible swelling of the soft tissues of the foot.
2. Because interdigital necrobacillosis (foot rot) is centered in the interdigital skin, early cases are characterized by swelling that is symmetrical relative to the longitudinal (axial) midline of the foot.
3. Deep sepsis of the digit is characterized by swelling that is asymmetrical relative to the longitudinal (axial) midline of the foot. Deep sepsis should be addressed immediately by a veterinarian
4. On-farm lameness treatment protocols should include an expected deadline for resolution - once the deadline is reached, if the animal has not recovered, the veterinarian should be consulted.
5. Cattle that become lame from digital wounds (punctures, lacerations) should be scheduled for prompt veterinary examination because deep sepsis almost always results from this type of injury.

► SIMPLE DECISION TREE

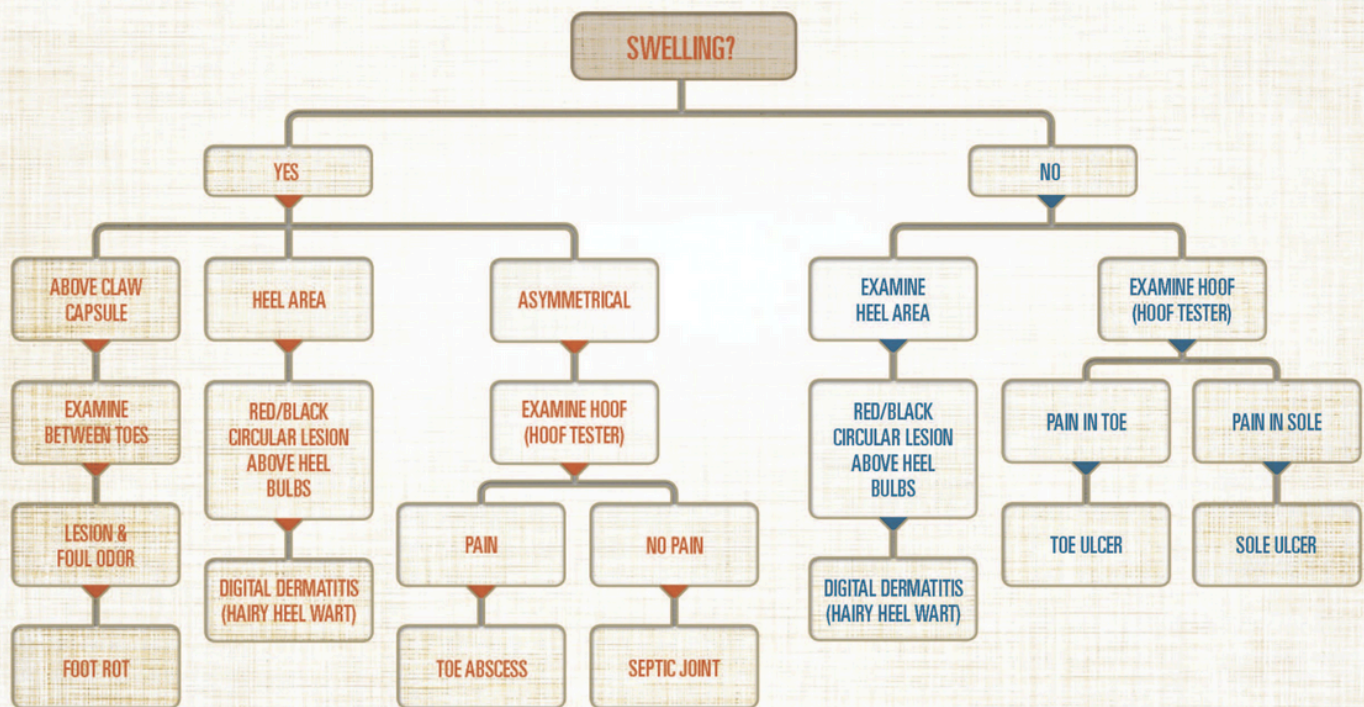


Figure 3: From "Identifying and Managing the Common Causes of Beef Cattle Lameness" guide developed by Zinpro Corporation and Kansas State University.



SHOWCASE YOUR PROJECTS

4-H Members & Open
2025



Entry Dates:

Wed. July 23rd 5:00PM-7:00PM

Thurs. July 24 9:00AM-12:00PM



Showcase Date: Saturday, July 26
during Harvest Showcase



Pick up entries: Mon. July 28
9:00-11:00AM



2025 HENRY COUNTY EXHIBIT SHOWCASE

2025 HENRY COUNTY LIVESTOCK SHOWS



Henry County Fairgrounds,
1106 Castle Hwy. Eminence, KY

Tuesday, June 24th
Rabbit and Poultry - 6:00pm
Sheep Show - 7:00 pm
Goat Show - following sheep

Wednesday, June 25th
Hog show - 7:00pm

Thursday, June 26th
Dairy Show - 10:00am
Beef - 7:00pm

For Livestock Show rules and
information, scan the QR code.



County ANR Loan Items

- Bale moisture tester
- Windrow moisture tester
- Grain moisture tester
- Soil probes
- Hay sampler with drill
- ***NEW* Milwaukee battery-powered Fence Stapler**

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



Milwaukee Fence Stapler

- \$300.00 refundable deposit
- Rent for one week
- Must purchase staples separately.
- 2 batteries and charger included with rental.

FREE HAY TESTING

\$100 worth of testing to Dairy One.
Simple process:

1. borrow hay probe
2. take sample
3. bring sample back
4. we handle the rest!



A basic hay analysis is \$22, so we can cover about 4 hay samples for you for free! Basic analysis includes protein, TDN, starch, fat, sugar content, and much more. Check out the packages by scanning the QR Code.

RENTALS FROM LOCAL BUSINESSES

CALL FOR FEE STRUCTURE RENTAL INFO

Parker Farm Supply - Lime Buggy

(502) 947-5160

8201 Port Royal Rd. Port Royal, KY 40058

L.A. Yount Haying Equipment - Haybuster 10ft No-Till Drill & Anderson In-Line Bale Wrapper

(502) 845-2243

5225 Property Rd. Pleasureville, KY 40057

Southern States - Fertilizer Buggy (must purchase fertilizer to use)

(502) 845-5661

760 Elm St. Eminence, KY 40019

Henry County Supply - John Deere 1590 10ft Drill

(502) 845-5620

1497 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle, KY 40050



HENRY COUNTY YOUNG FARMERS

The Henry County Young Farmers first meeting in March was a success! We had a total of 23 adults and 15 kids in attendance. Everyone participated in the interactive survey, asked questions, and got to know each other. The kids had a great time in the kitchen with games and movies. The group voted to meet monthly and focus on more advanced topics in financial management, record-keeping, niche markets, and much more.

A smaller group of the Young Farmers got together last week to discuss plans for future meetings. It was decided to use the summer months as a chance to get on a farm. In June the Young Farmers are invited to the Henry County Cattlemen's Association Field Day. I am planning a farm tour and picnic for July. I'm excited about where this group is going. If you have any ideas, or would like to join, please don't hesitate to reach out. - Megan (502) 845-2811



Cost-share corner ...and other programs for farmers

NRCS

FSA

Conservation
District

CAIP

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

1125 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle
Monday-Thursday 8:00-4:30, Friday by appointment
502-845-3052 or 502-845-2890 ext. 2

- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP): flagship conservation program that helps farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners integrate conservation into working lands. **Applications are year-round. Call for more information.**
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): provides a yearly rental payment to farmers who remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality. General and Continuous CRP enrollment for 2025 opened Monday May 12, and runs through June 6" (5/12-6/6)

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

1125 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle
Monday & Tuesday 8:00-4:30
(502) 845-2820

Email: KYNEWCASTL-FSA@USDA.GOV

- Variety of farm loans with competitive interest rates (ownership, operating, microloans, youth loans, etc.)
- April 2025 Rates:
 - Farm Operating Loans (Direct): 5.125%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Direct): 5.625%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Direct, Joint Financing): 3.625%
 - Farm Ownership Loans (Down Payment): 1.625%
 - Emergency Loan (Amount of Actual Loss): 3.750%
- Farm Storage Facility Loans:
 - Three-year loan terms: 3.875%
 - Five-year loan terms: 4.000%
 - Seven-year loan terms: 4.125%
 - Ten-year loan terms: 4.250%
 - Twelve-year loan terms: 4.375%

- **Maps for Acreage Reporting Are Available**

Maps are now available at the Henry County FSA Office for acreage reporting purposes. If you wish to receive your maps by e-mail, please call our office or email KYNEWCASTL-FSA@USDA.GOV

July 15th 2025: Crop reports DUE for corn, soybean, tobacco, hay and pasture.

- **Emergency Commodity Assistance Program (ECAP)**

Economic relief payments are based on planted and prevented planted crop acres for eligible commodities for the 2024 crop year. Producers must submit ECAP applications to their local FSA county office by **Aug. 15, 2025**. ECAP payments will be issued as applications are approved. Initial ECAP payments will be factored by 85% to ensure that total program payments do not exceed available funding. If additional funds remain, FSA may issue a second payment.

Per acre payments rates: Wheat - \$30.69, Corn - \$42.52, Soybean - \$29.76

USDA Offers Disaster Assistance for Producers Facing Inclement Weather

Severe weather events create significant challenges and often result in catastrophic loss for agricultural producers. Despite every attempt to mitigate risk, your operation may suffer losses. USDA offers several programs to help with recovery. The Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) and Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybee and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP) reimburses producers for a portion of the value of livestock, poultry and other animals that died as a result of a qualifying natural disaster. For LIP and ELAP, you will need to file a Notice of Loss for livestock and grazing or feed losses by the application deadline for each program.

It's critical to keep accurate records to document all losses following this devastating cold weather event. Livestock producers are advised to document beginning livestock numbers by taking time and date-stamped video or pictures prior to after the loss.

Other common documentation options include: Purchase records, production records, vaccination records, bank or other loan documents, third-party verification.

Henry County Conservation District

1125 Campbellsburg Rd. New Castle

Monday-Thursday 8:00-4:30

502-845-3052 or 502-845-2890 ext. 2

- Lime cost-share: 50/50 up to \$500. Must provide soil test results and lime receipts. First come first serve.
- Post driver and drill available for rent - call to reserve.

****NEW** Programs**

- Backyard Conservation (rain barrel, compost bin, raised garden bed) = 50% of cost not to exceed \$250
- Cover Crop = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Lime = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Livestock Water = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Exclusion Fence = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000
- Heavy Use Area = 50% of cost not to exceed \$2,000

*Producer maximum of \$2,000 per operation per year.

County Agriculture Investment Program (CAIP)

These dates are set as of 5/23. Subject to change. Call Ext. Office

Application Period:
June 2nd - June 30th

When you turn in the application –
DUE June 30th

- Filled-out application with FSA number
- Ag water quality plan
- If tenant farmer: Tenant/Owner Acknowledgment Form
- A copy of photo ID and utility bill to verify residency with the application.
- NOT REQUIRED BUT HELPFUL: FSA third-party release form.

**Application and other
CAIP documents can
be found here:**

henry.ca.uky.edu/CAIP

Kathy Wilson, CAIP

Administrator

Mondays 8:00am-4:30pm

Henry County Extension Office

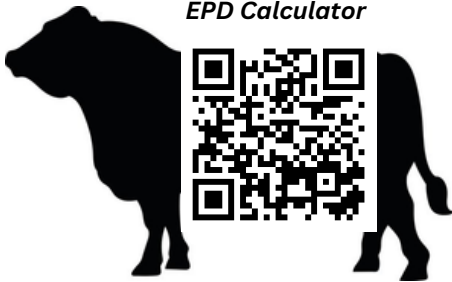
502 845-2811

kathymwilson87@gmail.com

After you get approved

- Educational Requirement Form (signed by Ag Agent)
- Producer Report & Certification Form
- Receipts (Numbered, Dated, Seller and buyer Information, Description of Item, Amount)
- Proof of payment (cleared check/debit/credit card receipt) **NO CASH PURCHASES**
- CAIP Investment Area Guideline Area highlighted
- If tenant farmer: form FSA -578
- For capital projects, a site visit is required

Updated CAIP Bull
EPD Calculator



Some changes for 2025

- \$2,500 max
- Minimum Score increased to 68 points
- Bull EPDs - removed the heifer acceptable category - scan Bull QR code and select your breed to check numbers.
- Added a new question to application - highlighted in sample app.
- Vaccines removed from large and small animal investment areas
- Maternity monitoring systems added to animal investment areas

KSU Small-Scale Farm Grant

GENERAL PROJECT GUIDELINES

Grant funds cannot be used for the following:

- Motorized vehicles such as trucks, tractors, walk-behinds.
- Labor costs paid to the applicant or their relatives.
- Consumables or expendables such as jars, seeds, feed, trees, or plant materials.
- Partial funding of equipment greater than \$10,000. Up to \$10,000 on a single piece of equipment requires verified matching funds up to \$5,000.
- Purchases made prior to grant approval are not eligible for reimbursement.

For the Farmer Education Program, education assistance applications must be submitted at least 30-90 days in advance of the conference/workshop, and you must secure your registration and lodging beforehand.

MAXIMUM FUNDING AMOUNTS

The maximum funds available per farm household or business is \$5,000 per application with a lifetime maximum of \$10,000. Applicants may also be eligible for up to \$500 for educational trainings or materials.

Applications and more information here: <https://tinyurl.com/ywe7p28r>

Contact: Joni Nelson at 502-597-6831 joni.nelson@ksu.edu or

Kevin Gurtowski at 606-359-0919 gurtowski@ksu.edu



Love Local MARKET

SECOND FRIDAY
MAY - OCTOBER

6PM - 9PM
HENRY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

2025 Love Local Market Dates

May 9th, 2025	August 8th, 2025
June 13th, 2025	September 12th, 2025
July 11th, 2025	October 10th, 2025 (Fall Festival)



Presented by The Henry County Public Library
& The Henry County Chamber of Commerce



The Berry Center offers a number of courses for **Woodland Management and Chainsaw Training**. For more information and to sign up go to this link
<https://www.berrycenterfarmandforest.org/courses>
 or scan the QR code



Peanut Butter Oatmeal Bites



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

Nutrition facts per serving:
 110 calories; 6g total fat; 1g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 0mg cholesterol; 40mg sodium; 13g total carbohydrate; 2g dietary fiber; 7g total sugars; 2g added sugars; 3g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 0% Daily Value of calcium; 6% Daily Value of iron; 2% Daily Value of potassium

Source:
 Brooke Jenkins,
 Extension Specialist,
 University of
 Kentucky Cooperative
 Extension Service

- 1 cup creamy peanut butter
- 2/3 cup unsweetened applesauce or 2 large very ripe bananas (or half of each)
- 1/3 cup brown sugar
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 2 cups quick oats
- 3/4 cup dried fruit (cranberries, raisins, apples, dates, etc., or a mixture)
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts, pepitas (pumpkin seeds), or sunflower seeds (or a mixture)

5. Drop the dough into equal sizes onto the baking sheets, about 2 tablespoons per cookie. Flatten the top with the back of a spoon.
6. Bake 12 to 16 minutes or until the edges are slightly brown and the dough is set, but soft.
7. Remove from oven and cool on the baking sheet for 10 minutes. Transfer to a cooling rack to finish cooling.
8. Store in an airtight container. Use within four days or freeze.

1. Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing at least 20 seconds.
2. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F.
3. Line two large baking sheets with parchment paper and set aside.
4. In a large bowl, mix the peanut butter, applesauce or bananas, brown sugar, vanilla, and cinnamon until smooth. Add the oats, dried fruit, and nuts, stirring until combined.

Makes 30 bites
Serving size: 1 bite
Cost per recipe: \$4.44
Cost per serving: \$0.15



Dead Animal Removal Services

Call for pickup and fee structure

Countryside Industries - (859) 421-1867

Basic dead animal removal and disposal

Shipley and Sons - (513) 309-6658

shipleyandson.com

Dead animal removal, cremation, burial services, transport to necropsy

Conboy Enterprises - (859) 221-6998

conboyenterprises.com

Large dead animal removal and transport for cremation, necropsy, and disposal

*If you know of another service provider please call the office to have them listed in future newsletters

UK Vet Diagnostic Lab - (859) 257-8283

No pickup available for this service. Farmers must transport animals to the UKVDL in Lexington during business hours. UKVDL does not provide euthanasia services. UKVDL does not dispose of animals except in the case of a paid necropsy. Call the lab before bringing an animal.

Food Animal Adult Necropsy: \$182.50

Equine Adult Necropsy: \$427.50

Monday to Friday 8:00AM - 5:00PM

Saturday 9:00AM - 5:00PM

Sunday 1:00PM - 5:00PM

For any questions about the UKVDL please call the number above or the Henry Co Extension Office.

JUNE 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CAIP APPLICAITONS OPEN					
8	9	10	11	12	Love Local Market 6:00-9:00pm HC Library	Farmers Market Open 8:00-Noon Courthouse Lawn
15	16	17	18	Office Closed Juneteenth	19	20
22	23	Henry County Fair Sheep & Goat Show 7:00pm Fairgrounds	24	Henry County Fair Hog Show 7:00pm Fairgrounds	25	Henry County Fair Beef 7:00pm Fairgrounds
29	30			Dairy 7:00pm Fairgrounds		
	CAIP APPLICAITONS DUE					

JULY 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	Office Closed Independence	4
6	7	8	9	10	Love Local Market 6:00-9:00pm HC Library	11
13	14	CROP REPORTS DUE TO FSA	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	Exhibit Entering 5:00-7:00pm Fairgrounds	23	Exhibit Entering 9:00am-Noon Fairgrounds	24
27	Exhibit Pickup 5:00-7:00pm Fairgrounds	28	29	30	31	

AUGUST 2025

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	Love Local Market 6:00-9:00pm HC Library	8
10	11	12	13	KY State Fair Open	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
KY State Fair Closes	24	25	26	27	28	29
31						

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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.

Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.