

Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

September 2022



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

Cooperative Extension Service

Fayette County Extension
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Lexington, KY 40504-1383
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<http://fayette.ca.uky.edu/>

PUBLICATION SPOTLIGHT

Establishing Forage Crops (AGR-64)

Successful livestock production depends on a forage program that supplies large quantities of quality, homegrown feed. Such forage programs do not develop by chance but are the result of careful planning and detailed attention to establishment, production, and utilization of forage crops. Establishment of a good stand is a first and important step in a successful forage program.

The publication is available on-line at <http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr64/agr64.pdf> or by contacting Beau Neal at beau.neal@uky.edu or (859) 257-5582.

Dead Animal Removal Reimbursement

The Fayette County Conservation District will reimburse up to \$150.00 for the removal of dead livestock by a certified state company, and up to \$50.00 for self delivery to an appropriate facility.

All arrangements for livestock removal must be made by you, the landowner. To qualify, you must submit an application, receipt and/or paid invoice up to two months after invoice date. Reimbursements are issued monthly after each Board meeting, so make sure your proper mailing address is on the submitted application and invoice.

Please contact FCCD at (859) 202-1811 or support@KYfccd.com for more information.

State Certified DAR Companies:

Conboy Enterprises, (859)221-6998

Large Animal Composting of Kentucky, (859) 583-7761

Fayette County Conservation District: <http://kyfccd.com>

Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
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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 40546

Upcoming Events

October 3-6, 2022 ~ 12th Eastern Native Grasslands Symposium; The Galt House, Louisville, KY; For more information, go online to <https://www.engsymposium.org/>

October 17, 2022 ~ Kentucky Beef Conference, Fayette County Extension Office, Lexington, KY; 5:30-8:30pm; Please see the flyer in this newsletter for more information; Please RSVP by October 10th.

October 22, 2022 ~ Beef Bash 2022; University of Kentucky Research and Education Center, Princeton, KY; 8:30am CT; Please see the flyer in this newsletter for more information.

October 27, 2022 ~ 2022 Kentucky Grazing Conference; Clark County Extension Office, Winchester, KY; 7:30am-3:30pm, EDT; For more information and to register, go on-line to <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/ky-grazing-profitable-grazing-systems-from-the-soil-up-winchester-ky-tickets-395658895407>

2022 Kentucky Fencing School
November 1, 2022 ~ Marion County Extension Office, Lebanon, KY; 7:30am EDT
November 3, 2022 ~ Clay County Extension Office, Manchester, KY; 7:30am EDT
More information available in this newsletter.

Do You

need your private pesticide applicator's license or BQCA certification?

If so, please contact Beau Neal
(beau.neal@uky.edu or 859-257-5582)
to schedule an appointment.



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Forage Establishment – The best ways to get to do it over!

Source: Jimmy Henning for Farmers Pride
UK Forage News

Have you ever heard the saying “You never have time to do it right, but you always find time to do it over”. My father said it to me often. You can imagine the context. In (my) defense, it is human nature to be in a hurry and to skip steps that seem to be less than absolutely necessary. Few processes on the farm provide as much temptation for this ‘skip a step’ thinking as forage establishment.

With a tip of the hat to my dad, here are my top ways to get to ‘do’ forage establishment over. I have made every mistake below, so consider this autobiographical.

Assume the last user left it set right for you. For rental equipment, it is better to assume that the settings are completely wrong. One county went so far as to stencil this warning in big block letters on the side of the drill, “NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTINGS”!

Don’t check the tubes for blockages and sprouted old seed. Drills have multiple tubes and compartments that seem to just right for spider to build webs and for leftover seed to sprout. Make sure all passages are clear before seeding.

Don’t read the manual (for the seeder). From spinner seeders to expensive no-till drills to cultipacker-type seeders, all can be successful when operated correctly. Improperly set equipment is one of the most common causes of doing it over.

Don’t check the seed depth and placement. News flash – most forage crops have small seeds. Small seeds need shallow placement. Most forages should be no deeper than 1/4 to 1/2 inch. Forage seeds benefit from being pressed into the soil as with a cultipacker or packer wheel, or at least some type of drag.

Ignore weeds. The most successful seedings are where weed problems are addressed before and after seeding. Some weeds, like johnsongrass are such problem weeds that may take a multi-year approach to clean up a field, especially if it is going back into a grass. Preventing seed production of toxic tall fescue is critical for establishment of endophyte-free or novel tall fescues. New seedings are especially vulnerable to weed competition after seeding when seedlings are newly emerged and not fully established.

Not addressing fertility needs. Soil fertility is one variable you completely control, so get a soil test and apply the critical amendments. Your extension agent can help you interpret a soil test report and develop a fertilizer strategy.

Ignoring the calendar. Hitting the right calendar window for seeding is complicated. There are generally accepted windows for seeding grasses and legumes but year to year variation in weather, access to equipment and frankly just available time can be factors making you consider planting outside the optimum dates. Seeding outside of the recommended dates means you are choosing the greater risk of seeding failure with the 100% chance of failure if you don’t seed at all. Late summer/early fall is the best time to seed cool season grasses, but ideally legumes should be added later (like a frost seeding in February). Grasses like tall fescue and orchardgrass require 7 to 10 days of moist conditions to emerge. Legumes germinate and emerge faster than grasses and are more competitive for light. Legumes have taproots which give them an advantage over grasses when moisture is limiting. Legumes are more tolerant of drier and warmer conditions after emergence than the fibrous-rooted cool season grasses. So spring seedings favor legumes, but they can be seeded in the fall if seeding by early Sept. The cooler, and typically wetter conditions of fall are the best for cool season grass establishment. Legumes drilled into a firm, moist seedbed can emerge in two to three days.

Using cheap seed. Uncertified or common seed is never worth the risk when seeding a perennial forage crop. Do your homework on what is available from your preferred vendor and check those products against the extensive test data available from UK Forages web site (<https://forages.ca.uky.edu> or just google UKY Forage Varieties). Blends or mixes can be good buys, but only if the tag confirms you are getting proven varieties.

Careful attention to these forage establishment principles will greatly lower your risk of getting to ‘do it over.’ Happy foraging.



University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
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"Today's Challenges, Tomorrow's Opportunities"

Kentucky Beef Conference



October 17, 2022

In person

Fayette County Extension Office
1140 Harry Sykes Way
Lexington, Kentucky 40504

5:30-6:30

Registration, visit
sponsors, meal

\$10 registration fee

**RSVP by October 10th
to Fayette County
Extension Office
859.257.5582**

**Zoom Webinar –FREE
Registration Link:**

**[https://forms.gle/
JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9](https://forms.gle/JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9)**

Once registration is
complete, you will be
emailed the zoom link.

6:30—Welcome & Sponsor Recognition

Beau Neal, Fayette County Agriculture &
Natural Resources Extension Agent

Extension Remarks

Dr. Laura Stephenson, UK Extension
Director

Beef Outlook & Marketing Strategies

Patrick Linnell, Cattle-FAX Analyst

7:15—Asian Longhorned Tick Concerns

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Ruminant
Extension Veterinarian

7:45-Feeding Drought Stressed Forages

Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, UK Beef Nutrition
Extension Specialist

8:05—Breeding Stock Investment in Expanding Beef Market

Dr. Kenny Burdine, UK Beef Economic
Extension Specialist

8:30—Adjourn

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



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with prior notification.



Cauliflower Casserole

1 head cauliflower	½ cup finely chopped green pepper	½ cup finely chopped white onion
1 cup fat-free sour cream	½ cup finely chopped red bell pepper	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup low-fat shredded cheddar cheese	½ cup crushed corn flakes	¼ cup grated, reduced-fat Parmesan cheese

Preheat oven to 325 degrees F. **Grease** a 2-quart baking dish with cooking spray or vegetable oil. **Remove** the core and any green leaves from the cauliflower head. **Chop** the remaining head into 2 inch pieces. **Place** a steamer insert into a saucepan and fill with water to just below the bottom of the steamer. **Cover** and bring the water to a **boil** over high heat. **Add** the cauliflower, and **steam** until tender, about 5 minutes. **Drain** and set aside. **Combine** sour cream, cheddar cheese, corn flakes, peppers, onion

and salt in a medium bowl. **Stir** in the cauliflower and **transfer** to the prepared baking dish. **Sprinkle** Parmesan cheese and paprika over the top of the dish. **Bake** uncovered until heated through, about 30-35 minutes.

Yield: 8 servings.

Nutritional Analysis: 110 calories, 3 g fat, 1.5 g saturated fat, 0 g trans fat, 10 mg cholesterol, 519 mg sodium, 13 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 6 g sugar, 8 g protein.



Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.

For Plate It Up! recipes, visit:

<http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/content/plate-it-kentucky-proud>



For Cook Wild Kentucky recipes, visit:

<https://www.planeatmove.com/recipes>

Forage Timely Tips: September

Source: UK Forage News <https://kyforagenews.com/>

- 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 bush. Consult an agricultural professional to determine the control strategy.
- 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.

Optimism for Burley???

Source: Will Snell, Extension Professor
Economic and Policy Update (22):8, Department of Agricultural Economics,
University of Kentucky, August 30th, 2022

For those of you who have gotten past the title, it is not a typo. Yes, the Kentucky burley sector has lost over 70% of its market over the past couple of decades, while the number of farms growing burley in the Commonwealth has dwindled by more than 90%. Certainly, a large portion of the decline can be explained by domestic cigarette consumption falling by one-half since 2000. However, a significant amount of the loss can be attributed to leaf exports almost being non-existent in recent years after exceeding 200 million pounds pre-buyout. Plus, imports of foreign burley into the U.S. market now account for well over 50% of burley usage by U.S. cigarette manufacturers. These trade trends would clearly reveal that price has become more important to global burley buyers relative to quality in today's market as lower/filler style burley from African markets have increased market share relative to higher quality U.S. and South American burleys.

For years tobacco organizations and growers have claimed that declining yield trends and higher costs of production amidst stagnant leaf prices have caused profit margins to erode, leading to a mass loss of U.S. burley growers – many of them large growers. While their arguments are valid, my response has always been that the price incentives offered by tobacco companies have been, in aggregate, “adequate enough” to get the volume burley leaf buyers desired from the U.S. market.

But market conditions have changed for 2022. Despite declining cigarette sales in the U.S. and abroad, global burley supplies are extremely tight relative to demand levels. Companies anticipating this situation made a few modest upward adjustments in contract prices prior to the 2022 planting season. But global burley supplies have tightened even further since the beginning of the year.

Earlier this month, I participated in the regional 2022 International Tobacco Growers Association meeting in the Dominican Republic. Grower reports from member countries were consistent --

2022 burley crop volumes outside the U.S. were lower, while foreign burley prices have been much higher. During the ITGA meeting, Argentina reported burley grower prices this past season were up 33%, Malawi, 36% higher and Brazil, 73% higher.

So what does that mean for the 2022 U.S. burley season? Contract prices for the 2022 U.S. burley crop vary from company to company, but based on buyer purchase shares from recent years and assuming a crop is sold as 50% graded as a #1 and 50% as a #2, generates an average price in the neighborhood of \$2.25 to \$2.30/lb for the 2022 crop. This compares to an average price of \$2.10/lb for the 2021 crop. If this average price increase of 7 to 10% materializes for the 2022 crop, it would not offset our projected 15 to 20% increase in production costs meaning that yields would have to be above average to sustain (dwindling) profit levels from last year.

In the latest crop report (August 2022), USDA estimates the 2022 U.S. burley crop at nearly 70 million pounds, which some would argue is on the “high” side given projected acres and yields. Based on current inventory levels and forecast leaf exports and domestic needs, the industry would likely prefer a U.S. burley crop in the 75 to 80 million pound level.

Consequently, the 2022 market could be interesting with the companies battling over limited pounds. For the first time in recent history, U.S. and global burley supply availability among manufacturers is (or at least should be) a concern for the 2022 marketing season and looking forward into 2023. Certainly, U.S. burley faces a multitude of longer-term issues such as regulatory, labor, and infrastructure challenges, along with an escalating reduction in domestic premium cigarette sales at the expense of generics and alternative tobacco products which use little or zero U.S. burley. Collectively these issues could further reduce the need for U.S. burley in the coming years. But for the interim, existing growers with a decent quality 2022 crop

Continued on next page

Continued: Optimism for Burley???

should receive a record high price for their leaf. Unfortunately, it will be the most expensive crop they have ever produced. While the current supply/demand balance for U.S. burley is favorable for growers, the question remains if the market will boost prices even higher for the 2022 crop and for the 2023 marketing season to improve future U.S. burley supply security among a declining and discouraged grower base.

Update on a New Tobacco Organization

As most of you are probably aware, the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative dissolved last year following a class-action lawsuit settlement.

As part of the settlement, the court approved a distribution of funds to eligible growers, with a portion of the funds being devoted to forming a new grower's organization to represent both U.S. burley and dark tobacco growers. This new entity plans to work closely with the existing Council for Burley Tobacco which receives the grower check-off contributions for tobacco sold in Kentucky. Joe Cain, former Director of Commodity Programs at Kentucky Farm Bureau, will serve as the new leader of this organization. Stay tuned for further updates as this organization evolves to represent burley and dark tobacco growers with tobacco companies, policymakers, government agencies, and others with ties to tobacco.

Fall Fencing School Registration is Now Open

This fall, the University of Kentucky will host two regional fencing schools to help livestock producers learn about the newest and most sound techniques to build fences. The schools are Nov. 1 at the Marion County Cooperative Extension Office in Lebanon and Nov. 3 at the Clay County Cooperative Extension office in Manchester. Registration begins at 7:30 a.m. EDT. Classes throughout the day include fencing construction basics, fencing types, costs, fencing laws and more.

Chris Teutsch points out that one of the main goals of this school is to teach people basic fence construction. Then they can build a strong, long-lasting fence that will last 25 or 30 years, or if they decide to hire a contractor to build it for them, they will at least know what a well-built fence looks like.

UK specialists and fencing industry experts will teach producers how to install both fixed-knot, woven wire fencing and smooth electrified, high-tensile fencing.

Participants will learn through a combination of classroom sessions and hands-on demonstrations. If producers choose to participate in cost-share programs, they can use the skills learned to construct fences that meet Natural Resources Conservation Service specifications.

Each school costs \$30 person and has a 30-participant limit. Organizers urge producers to sign up early. The registration fee includes morning refreshments, a catered lunch, a fencing notebook, safety glasses and hearing protection. To sign up, visit <http://www.forages.ca.uky.edu/events>. The registration deadline is two weeks before each workshop.

Beef Bash 2022

Recovering and Rebuilding from a natural disaster

Date: Thursday October 20th, 2022

Time: Registration 8:30 AM CT
Program starts at 9 AM CT

Location: The beef unit at the University of Kentucky Research and Education Center.

348 University Dr
Princeton, KY 42445

*Signs will be posted to the beef unit

MAKE PLANS TO JOIN US!

Commercial exhibitors

Educational exhibits and demonstrations

University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture Food & Environment personnel and administrators

No cost to attend
Lunch available to purchase

 University of
Kentucky
Beef Extension

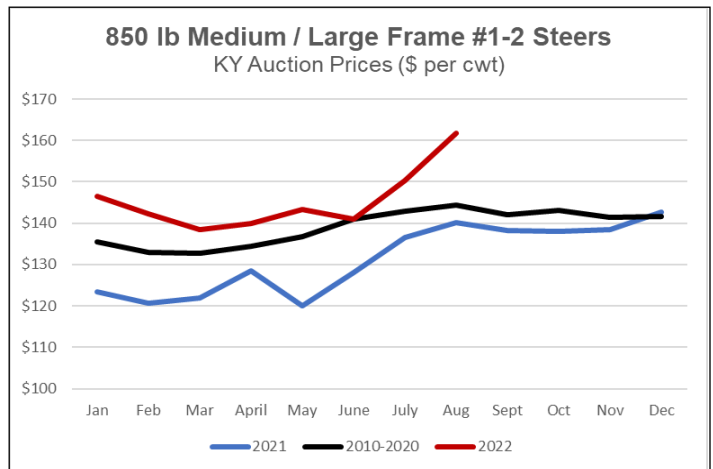
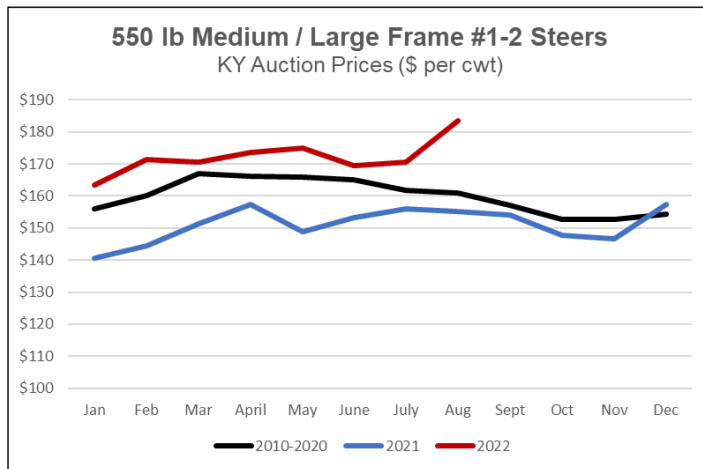
Feeder Cattle Prices Gaining Strength

Source: Dr. Kenny Burdine, Extension Professor, Livestock Marketing, University of Kentucky

The feeder cattle market has really flexed its muscles as we have moved through summer. The October CME® feeder cattle futures contract has increased by more than \$10 per cwt since May and this can be seen in the market for heavy feeder cattle. Heavy feeders typically make their highs around this time of year, but calf markets are increasing counter-seasonally. A strong calf market going into fall is a good sign for cow-calf operators that calve in the spring and will be marketing calves in the coming months. State average prices for Medium and Large Frame #1-2 Steers at 550 lbs and 850 lbs can be seen below. The monthly charts run through the last week of August, but further price improvement was seen in the first week of September.

It is becoming more apparent that the supply of calves is going to be very tight this fall. Beef cow slaughter levels have been a topic of discussion all year and remain 14% above 2021 levels. We are also seeing high feedlot placement levels of light weight feeders, which has been another trend due to dry conditions in much of the country. Given the continued reduction in the size of the beef cow herd, this was likely to be a smaller fall calf run had weather not been a challenge. But, when combining that with the drought implications, fundamentals are setting up for a seller's market for feeder calves.

I also wanted to briefly discuss beef export levels as those have not gotten a lot of attention in recent months. Through the first six months of 2022, beef exports have been 7% higher than last year. Also remember that 2021 was a record year for US beef exports. At the start of 2022, most expected beef export levels to decline, mostly due to an expected decrease in beef production. However, the combination of high cow slaughter and early placement of cattle on feed has kept beef production higher than expected. While exports are likely to slow in the 4th quarter as beef production decreases, it does appear likely that a new record for beef exports will be set in 2022.



From the Woods Today

University of Kentucky Forestry and Natural Resources Extension (<http://forestry.ca.uky.edu/extension-home>) is offering relevant information about woodlands in a weekly internet show. "From the Woods Today," airs live on **Wednesdays at 11:00am ET**. Watch using Zoom or Facebook Live (<https://www.facebook.com/ForestryExtension>).

The link to the Zoom sessions and previous shows can be found by visiting:
www.FromTheWoodsToday.com



www.FromTheWoodsToday.com

September Tips & Tidbits



College of Agriculture,
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Body Condition Scores (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 below a 5 BCS may have fat stores too low 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.
- For most horse owners a good goal for BCS on their horses is a 5 that is where they should start.

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.*

Breeding Horses

- If you have not already done so, send your breed registrations and stallion breeding reports to the proper associations.

Showing Horses

- If you have not checked send in registrations for any year end awards programs you may be eligible for.

Weed Control

- Identify weeds and select the appropriate herbicide for the desired control.
- For optimum weed control, adequate moisture along with temperatures at 60°F will be needed for several consecutive days for a fall herbicide application.

High Traffic Pads

- Make plans for a winter-feeding area.
- High traffic pads are an excellent choice to reduce muddy conditions in feeding areas.
- Excessively muddy conditions impact the health and well-being of horses by making walking and standing difficult.
- Construction of a high traffic pad in areas where horses congregate to provide a sturdy surface and significantly reduce mud.
- Determine your area for installing a high traffic pad, such as around gates.
- Excavate the area through the topsoil layer until stiff, stable soils are encountered, usually the top 9 inches.
- Separate the soil from the rock layers with Geotextile placed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Place a base layer of No. 2 or No. 4 crushed stone on top of the Geotextile, typically 6 inches deep but can be deeper.
- Lay a layer of densely graded aggregate as the final surface material on the pad with a depth of 2 to 3 inches, graded with a slight slope, and packed with a smooth drum roller.



Weekly Kentucky Cattle and Grain Summary

USDA Livestock, Poultry and Grain Market News

Frankfort, KY

Monday, September 26, 2022

For Week Ending:

Saturday, September 24, 2022

Receipts: 16,740

Last Week: 20,772

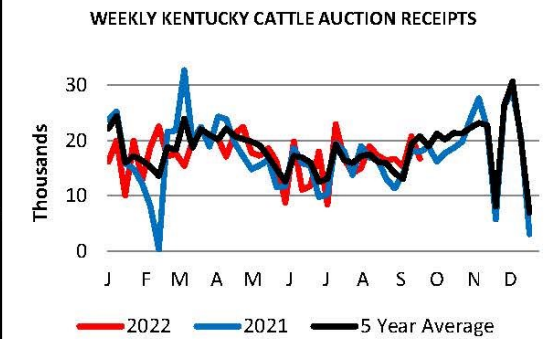
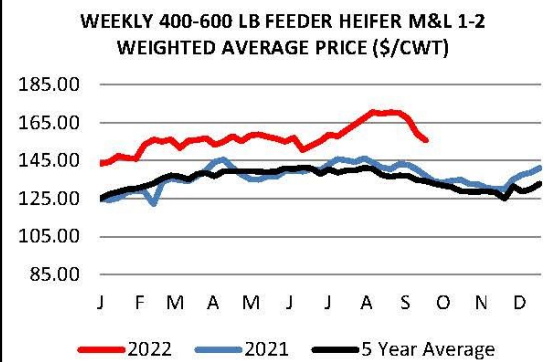
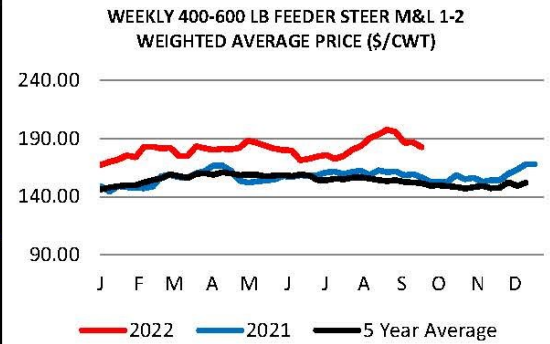
Last Year: 17,961

Compared to last week feeder steers and heifers sold mostly 2.00 to 6.00 lower with light to moderate demand for all feeder cattle, with moderatd offerinbs and good buyer activity. Slaughter cows were mostly 2.00 to 6.00 lower and slaughter bulls steady to 4.00 lower with light to moderate demand.

[View Full Summary](#)

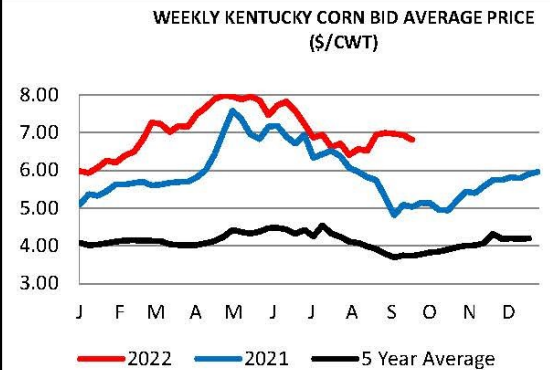
STATE AVERAGES

	<u>This Week</u>	<u>Prior Week</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
Steers (M&L 1-2)			
350-400 lbs	185.20	195.19	164.85
400-450 lbs	189.93	185.04	161.90
450-500 lbs	182.67	190.01	156.72
500-550 lbs	173.52	178.81	153.43
550-600 lbs	172.42	175.82	151.01
600-650 lbs	165.86	170.67	143.54
650-700 lbs	163.93	170.43	142.33
700-750 lbs	163.98	165.27	135.69
750-800 lbs	160.01	162.09	139.09
800-850 lbs	164.76	153.74	135.83
850-900 lbs	160.87	170.17	142.17
Heifers (M&L 1-2)			
300-350 lbs	155.87	159.64	139.41
350-400 lbs	159.66	162.60	141.35
400-450 lbs	155.96	159.93	137.61
450-500 lbs	155.07	160.62	136.71
500-550 lbs	149.79	157.21	134.38
550-600 lbs	149.42	153.62	133.29
600-650 lbs	148.45	150.09	130.01
650-700 lbs	145.47	148.05	127.12
700-750 lbs	138.22	141.58	125.71
750-800 lbs	139.52	140.01	122.47



WEEKLY COW SUMMARY

	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Slaughter Cows			
Breakers	65.00-89.00	84.00-103.00	61.00-79.50
Boners	66.50-89.00	78.00-105.00	54.50-79.50
Lean	51.50-81.00	70.00-84.00	42.00-72.50
Slaughter Bulls			
Yield Grade 1&2	90.50-124.00	108.00-135.00	74.00-106.00



September 22, 2022 Bowling Green, KY

SLAUGHTER GOATS: 195

Kids-Selection 1-2 53 lbs 300.00; 65 lbs 260.00. **Selection 2** 54 lbs 282.50; 62 lbs 275.00; 71-75 lbs 265.00-280.00. **Selection 2-3** 54-59 lbs 220.00-255.00.

SLAUGHTER SHEEP: 372

Woolled-Choice & Prime 1-2: 55 lbs 250.00; 71 lbs 160.00; 103 lbs 110.00.

Choice 2 53 lbs 255.00; 94 lbs 140.00. **Hair Breeds-Choice & Prime 1-2** 54-55 lbs 265.00-270.00; 71-73 lbs 165.00-190.00; 85-89 lbs 160.00-220.00; 95 lbs 125.00.

Choice 2 51-53 lbs 242.00-260.00; 65 lbs 170.00; 110 lbs 115.00; [View Full Report](#)

[View Latest Grain Report](#)

	<u>This Week</u>	<u>Prior Week</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
GRAINS			
Corn	6.42-7.07	6.57-7.36	4.67-5.46
Soybeans	13.47-15.39	13.82-16.53	11.76-12.76
Red Winter Wheat	8.17-8.81	8.29-8.45	6.40-6.74

USDA-KY Livestock, Poultry & Grain Market News
 Frankfort, KY
 Levi Geyer, OIC 502-782-4139
 Email: Levi.Geyer@usda.gov
[USDA Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News](#)



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Fayette County Cooperative Extension Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

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Beau Neal
County Extension Agent for Agriculture
& Natural Resources
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Fayette County Extension Service
1140 Harry Sykes Way
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(859) 257-5582



Office Hours: 8:00am - 4:30pm - Monday-Friday

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND
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