Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

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

Cooperative Extension Service

Fayette County Extension
1140 Harry Sykes Way
Lexington, KY 40504-1383
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http://fayette.ca.uky.edu/

March 2023



PUBLICATION SPOTLIGHT

Weed Management in Grass Pastures, Hayfields, and Other Farmstead Sites (AGR-172)

Weeds can reduce the quantity and the stand life of desirable forage plants in pastures and hayfields. These unwanted plants are often more aggressive than existing or desired forage species and compete for light, water, and nutrients. Weeds can also diminish the quality and palatability of the forage available for livestock grazing, and certain weed species are potentially poisonous to grazing animals. The aesthetic value of a pasture is also impacted by weeds. Therefore, it may be desirable to initiate weed management strategies that reduce the impact of weeds on forage production. However, not all weedy plants are detrimental to pastures or hayfields. In fact, some weedy plants provide nutritional value to grazing animals; thus, prudent management decisions are often required to determine when or if weed control should be initiated in a pasture or hayfield.

Publication is available on-line at http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr172/agr172.pdf or by contacting Beau Neal at beau.neal@uky.edu or (859) 257-5582.

Upcoming Events

| March 18, 2023 ~ Fayette County Farm Bureau's | 40th Annual Farm Equipment Consignment | Auction; Kentucky Horse Park, Lexington, KY; For more information, please see the flyer later in this newsletter or go online to | https://fayettecofarmbureau.com/equipmentauction/ | |

All events listed below qualify for CAIP

|| 2023 Drone Sprayer Workshop

- March 27, 2023 ~ Caldwell County Cooperative Extension Office, Princeton, KY
- March 29, 2023 ~ Fayette County Cooperative Extension Office, Lexington, KY
 Please see the flyer in this newsletter for more information and how to register. Space is limited.

March 30, 2023 ~ New Antibiotic Changes:

What You Need to Know; Woodford County
Extension Office, 184 Beasley Rd., Versailles, KY;
6:30pm; Please see the flyer in this newsletter for more information and how to register. Space is limited.

2023 Kentucky Fencing School

- April 11, 2023 ~ Allen County Extension Office, Scottsville, KY; 7:30am-4:30pm CDT; For more information and to register, please go online to https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2023-kentucky-fencing-school-scottsville-tickets-539765853197
- April 13, 2023 ~ Madison County Extension
 Office, Richmond, KY; 7:30am-4:30pm EDT; For
 more information and to register, please go
 online to https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2023 kentucky-fencing-school-richmond-tickets 539771680627

April 25-26, 2023 ~ 2023 Kentucky Beginning Grazing School; Kentucky Soybean Board, 1099 U.S. 62, Princeton KY; For more information and to register, please go online to https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2023-kentucky-beginning-grazing-school-tickets-539633116177

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.







Kale and Potato Soup

4 teaspoons olive oil 1 chopped yellow onion 3 cloves garlic, minced 1 box (48 ounce) low-

sodium chicken broth

6 red potatoes, diced 1/2 cup chopped carrot 4 cups shredded kale 1/2 pound cooked chicken breast, shredded 1/4 teaspoon black pepper

1. In a large saucepan, heat the olive oil over medium heat for 1 minute. Add chopped onion and garlic and cook uncovered for 5 minutes.

2. Add chicken broth, potatoes and carrot; cover and bring to a boil.

3. Reduce heat and simmer for 20 minutes.

4. Mix in the kale, chicken and black pepper. Cover and simmer for 15

minutes or until kale is tender.

Yield: 6, 11/2 cup servings.

Nutritional Analysis: 270 calories, 5 g fat, 1 g saturated fat, 25 ma cholesterol, 210 mg sodium, 43 g carbohydrate, 5 g fiber, 15 g protein.

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



For Cook Wild Kentucky recipes, visit: https://www.planeatmove.com/recipes



For Plate It Up! recipes, visit:

http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/content/plateit-kentucky-proud



Kentucky Christmas Tree Association's 17th Annual Plant Auction

The Kentucky Christmas Tree Association's 17th Annual Plant Auction will be held 10:00 a.m. until 12 noon, Saturday, April 15, 2023, at the Fayette County Extension Office, 1140 Harry Sykes Way, Lexington, Kentucky 40504. Bid and take home some Kentucky grown nursery stock. It is a perfect time to plant. A variety of annuals, perennials, balled and burlapped trees and shrubs will be for sale. A portion of the proceeds will be used to provide one or more scholarships for students majoring in Forestry or related sciences in the College of Agriculture, Food and Environment at the University of Kentucky. For further information please call 859 223-1140.

Small and Back Yard Poultry Webinars

In conjunction with the Universities of Wisconsin, Florida, Minnesota, The Ohio State University and Utah State University, UK will host 10 Zoom sessions in 2023 on everything from reproductive issues to managing poultry flocks on pasture.

- Daily management of a home poultry incubator (April 4, 2023 @ 3 PM Eastern Time)
- Hatching waterfowl eggs in a home incubator (May 4, 2023 @ 3 PM Eastern Time)

To see a full list of webinars, go online to https://poultry.extension.org/webinars

Organized by the Biosystems and Ag. Engineering, and the Kentucky Agriculture Training School (KATS)



2023 Drone Sprayer Workshop

This program is designed for agricultural professionals and producers to learn the newest way to dispense chemicals with drone sprayers and will be a combination of classroom and hands-on learning

Two dates and locations

March 27 8:15-3:30 (sign in begins at 8:00)
Caldwell County Cooperative Extension Office
1025 US 62W
Princeton, KY 42445

https://ukdronesprayerprinceton2023.eventbrite.com



March 29 8:15-3:30 (sign in begins at 8:00)
Fayette County Cooperative Extension Office
1140 Harry Sykes Way
Lexington, KY 40504

https://ukdronesprayerlexington2023.eventbrite.com

March 29 8:15-3 Fayette County Coop 1140 Harry Sykes We Lexington, KY 40504 https://ukdronespraye

Registrations are limited and will close on March 22, 2023 \$105 fee includes workshop materials, refreshments and lunch 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, oreed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation gender dentity, gender expression, pregnancy, martial 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.

LEXINGTON, KY 40546

Josh Jackson (joshjackson@uky.edu 859-218-4339) or Lori Rogers (lori.rogers@uky.edu 270-625-2143 ext 21317)

f you have questions please contact:





2023 Drone Sprayer Workshop Agenda

8:00 Registration and Refreshments

8:15 Welcome and Overview of the Day

8:30 Sprayer Drone Cost – Josh Jackson/Karla Ladino, UK

Decision aid for cost analysis

Sizing (Over 55 lb or under 55 lb)

Cost per acre and cost per hour

9:15 UK Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP)—Ric Bessin, UK

Overview & updates

Certified commercial / non-com. & private applicator

Category 11 aerial applicator

9:45 Break-Visit with Sponsors and Presenters

10:15 Federal Rules and Regulations – Clint Quarles, KDA

FAA Part 107 & Part 137

Exemptions & waivers

Under 55 lbs vs Over 55 lbs

State laws

11:00 Fungicide Application in Corn—Dr. Kirsten Wise, UK

Results of drone sprayer application

11:30 Nozzles Selection & Droplet Size – Tim Stombaugh, UK

Spray patterns and uniformity

12:15 Lunch-Visit with Sponsors and Presenters

1:00 Outdoor Flights - Caleb Canter, Aero Ag, LLC

Mission planning

Maintenance

Challenges

Approx. 3:30 Questions, Survey and Wrap-up



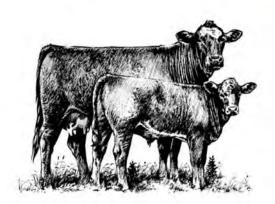
NEW ANTIBIOTIC CHANGES: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Thursday, March 30th - 6:30 pm Woodford County Extension Office 184 Beasley Rd. Versailles, KY

Speakers:

Dr. Chris Jolly - VeterinarianBrent Tolle - Boehringer Ingelheim





Meal will be provided! Please RSVP by March 27th

Adam Probst - (859) 873-4601 adam.probst@uky.edu

Beau Neal - (859) 257-5582 beau.neal@uky.edu



University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Cooperative Extension Service

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

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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Forage Timely Tips: March

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

- Continue pasture renovations by no-tilling seeding legumes.
- Place small seed at 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep and check depth several times during planting; slow down for more precise seeding.
- Continue feeding hay until adequate forage exists in pasture for grazing.
- Spring seeding of grasses should be done in early to mid-March (but fall is preferred)
- Begin smoothing and re-seeding hay feeding and heavy traffic areas.
- Graze pastures overseeded with clover to reduce competition from existing grasses (Pull off before grazing new clover plants).
- Provide free choice high-magnesium mineral to prevent grass tetany on lush spring growth.



SATURDAY MARCH 18TH. 2023 @8:30AM

WWW.FAYETTECOFARMBUREAU.COM



>>> NO JUNK

QUESTIONS? DROP US A LINE TODD CLARK (859) 621-6471 BOB JAMES (859) 229-4642 CARRIE MCINTOSH (859) 253-0023

EQUIPMENT DROP OFF

Mon.: Mar. 13th | 12pm - 4pm Tues - Thur: Mar. 14th - 16th | 8am - 4pm

> Consignor info: Consignments accepted Monday - Thursday*

*no vehicles or lawn and garden items for online platform

Terms and Conditions:

10% commission, \$30 minimum per lot, \$500 max per lot
\$30 buy back fee/no sale fee including tractors

\$50 buy back fee/no sale fee including tractors \$50 buy back fee/no sale fee for vehicles and boats All titles at check-in NO EXCEPTION

Kentucky Horse Park 4089 Ironworks Pike Lexington, Ky 40511

Swinebroad-Denton, Inc. Walt Robertson, Principal Auctioneer.464

Buttercups in Grazed Pastures

Buttercups and other winter annual weeds have already emerged or renewed their active growth during the past few weeks. This has been particularly true with the early arrival of warmer temperatures that has occurred this winter. As a cool season weed, buttercup often flourishes in over grazed pasture fields with poor stands of desirable forages. In fact, many fields that have dense buttercup populations are fields heavily grazed by animals during the fall through the early spring months.

Buttercups mostly grow as winter annuals, although some species are classified as short-lived perennials. In Kentucky there are different species of buttercups that are known to impact pasture fields, such as hispid buttercup (*Ranunculus hispidus*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*), and small flower buttercup (*Ranunculus arbortivus*). These plants typically produce five, shiny yellow petals beginning in the early spring. Although different species may have somewhat similar flower heads, each of these buttercup species differs somewhat in their vegetative leaf characteristics. New seed begin to develop during the time petals are showy. Waiting until after flowers appear can be too late to implement control tactics. This is one reason buttercups survive year to year and new plants emerge each year.

Some buttercup plants may emerge in the fall but most plants emerge from seed during the late winter months when temperatures begin to warm. Therefore, pasture management practices that improve and promote growth of desirable plants during these months is one of the best methods to help compete against the emergence and growth of this plant. Whereas, livestock animals allowed to overgraze fields during the fall and winter months is one of the main factors that contribute to buttercup problems. Mowing fields or clipping plants close to the ground in the early spring before buttercup plants can produce flowers may help reduce the amount of new seed produced, but mowing alone will not totally eliminate seed production.

For chemical control, herbicides registered for use on grazed grass pastures that contain 2,4-D alone will effectively control buttercup. Depending on other weeds present herbicides that contain dicamba+2,4-D (eg. Weedmaster, Brash, Rifle-D, etc.), aminopyralid (eg. GrazonNext, Duracor), triclopyr (eg. Crossbow), or metsulfuron (eg. Cimarron) can also be used. However, legumes such as clovers interseeded with grass pastures will be severely injured or killed by these other herbicide products. For optimum results apply a herbicide in the early spring (March or early April) before flowers are observed, when buttercup plants are still small and actively growing in a vegetative growth stage. For best herbicide activity wait until daytime air temperatures is greater than 55 F for two to three consecutive days. Consult the herbicide label for further information on grazing restrictions, precautions, or other possible limitations.

For fields heavily infested with buttercup a variety of control tactics may be needed. Apply a herbicide to help reduce the population of buttercup plants in the spring plus use good pasture management techniques throughout the year to help improve and thicken the stand of desirable forages. ~ J. D. Green, Extension Weed Scientist

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.

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

Antibiotic Stewardship-What to do Now to Prepare for Changes Ahead

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

On June 11th, 2021, The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) finalized a Guidance for Industry (GFI) #263, which outlines the process for animal drug manufacturers to change all remaining antibiotic formulations used in animal health care from over-the-counter (OTC) to prescription status. Products commonly used by beef producers such as injectable penicillin and oxytetracycline (for example, LA-300) will no longer be available without a prescription from a veterinarian as of June 2023. Specifically, all dosage forms of medically important antimicrobials approved for use in animals will only be available from, or under the supervision of, a licensed veterinarian, and only when necessary for the treatment, control, or prevention of specific diseases. Producers will need to consult a veterinarian to obtain all antibiotics in any form (injectable, bolus, topical, intramammary) or to request a prescription to purchase them from a distributor.

FDA's goal through GFI #263 is to curb the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and, in turn, reduce the risk of human infections that are difficult to treat due to ineffective antibiotics. To accomplish the goal, FDA is promoting the implementation of "responsible antibiotic stewardship practices in veterinary medicine" which are defined as "actions that preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics while maintaining animal health". Examples of responsible practices include 1) only using antibiotics when necessary to treat a sick animal; 2) establishing vaccination protocols and other disease prevention plans to reduce the need for antibiotics; and 3) livestock owners and veterinarians working together to make decisions to improve the overall animal health and welfare of the herd over the long term.

Given that this change is less than 6 months away, what can a livestock producer do now to prepare for it? For a veterinarian to legally sell or prescribe prescription products, FDA states, "A licensed veterinarian may legally use or dispense a prescription animal drug only within the course of her/his professional practice where a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists. Veterinarians employed by drug manufacturers or distributors may not legally dispense prescription I drugs to laypersons unless they meet the above criteria. Similarly, practicing veterinarians or their I employees may not legally sell prescription animal drugs to walk-in customers unless the same criteria are met." Therefore, the first step to do now is establish a valid veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR). Kentucky has its own definition of a VCPR (see Box 1). Although the rules are straightforward, how to build a VCPR first requires communication with a veterinarian and asking the guestion "What do I need to do to establish and maintain a VCPR with you?" The law requires the veterinarian to be familiar with the client, the livestock, and the management of the animals on the farm through "medically appropriate and timely visits" to the place the animals are kept. Scheduling routine veterinary visits to the farm at intervals established by the veterinarian is a perfect way to meet this requirement. At a minimum, the veterinarian needs to know the livestock business you are in (commercial cow/calf; stocker/backgrounder; seedstock operation), what vaccines are routinely given and when, what diseases are recurring problems at the farm and how you typically treat them (for example, pinkeye, foot rot, bronchopneumonia, calf scours, etc.) and any health concerns that may be on the horizon. Some veterinarians will execute a written VCPR agreement although it is not required.

Once the VCPR is established and recognized by both the client and the veterinarian, then the discussions can begin regarding how to obtain prescription antibiotics after June 2023. Working with the veterinarian to establish when antibiotics are necessary before illness occurs is crucial to having the drugs on hand when needed. Setting up treatment protocols in advance with the veterinarian for common problems on your farm, including a written plan of when to treat an animal (also known as a "case definition"), what drug to use (dose, route of administration, how often to give it), what treatment records should be kept, and how withdrawal times will be recorded and observed will reduce the need for emergency veterinary visits and expedite treatment. An important piece of the protocol is to establish when an antibiotic treatment should be considered a failure and

Continued on next page

Continued: Antibiotic Stewardship-What to do Now to Prepare for Changes Ahead

what the next step should be when failure is recognized. The treatment protocol needs to be discussed with every person on the farm who may be involved in identifying, pulling and treating an animal in the herd.

Although producers express frustration if a veterinarian does not honor a request for a prescription medication or veterinary feed directive (VFD), it is important to understand that any violative antibiotic residue detected at slaughter will result in an investigation of the veterinarian who prescribed the drug, even if the drug was administered improperly by the producer and/or instructions were not followed. In addition, if a drug is used in any manner differently from what is written on the label (known as Extra label drug use or ELDU), the meat withdrawal time usually must be extended. For example, if a higher than label dose is used, it changes when the residue concentrations will fall below the drug testing tolerance. Bear in mind that any drug delivered with a dart is considered extra label use and may require an extended withdrawal period, even when all other label directions are met. The only way a drug can legally be used extra label is when it is prescribed by a veterinarian, who must also issue an extended withdrawal interval. Veterinarians can contact the Food Animal Residue Avoidance Databank (FARAD) for guidance in establishing the required withdrawal time.

Bottom Line: Talk to your veterinarian, sooner rather than later!

UK Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab - Sample Submission in 2023

The UK Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab (PDDL) staff have had a busy year of samples in 2022 and look forward to providing diagnostic resources to Extension personnel and stakeholders in 2023. At present, our anticipated procedures for sample submission next year are as follows:

- All samples requiring physical examination for disease diagnosis should be submitted to the local County Extension Office where they can then be sent to the PDDL in Lexington as needed. Although walk-in clients are not turned away at the PDDL, diagnosis is often possible at the county office. The local Extension agent can make the determination on whether samples need to be referred to the PDDL and may decide to make a site visit or otherwise advise stakeholders on sample collection. Extension agents and office staff who have questions about the correct forms and mailing address/delivery location may contact PDDL personnel directly for additional assistance.
- Facilities and personnel at the UK Research and Education Center (UKREC) in Princeton are not set up to accept samples for the foreseeable future. Walk-in and mailed samples to the UKREC will not be processed.
- Commercial samples are prioritized during the busy summer season. We appreciate extra patience regarding the diagnosis of residential samples and will process those as quickly as possible.
- Plant samples often have insect or abiotic disorders (soil fertility issues, herbicide drift, etc.). Agents may
 wish to contact Extension specialists in Entomology, Horticulture, Plant and Soil Sciences, and Forestry as
 an appropriate first step when non-disease issues are suspected. These specialists can also help
 determine if a physical sample needs to be submitted to the PDDL.
- For consultation on commercial samples with suspected disease, Extension agents should consider contacting the appropriate Extension Plant Pathology Specialist for help determining whether a physical sample should be submitted to the PDDL. Specialists' commodity responsibilities are listed below:
- Corn, sorghum, forages: Kiersten Wise
- Soybean, small grain crops (i.e. barley, rye, wheat), canola: Carl Bradley
- Tobacco: Currently no specialist with pathology responsibilities for tobacco
- Fruit, vegetables, hemp: Nicole Gauthier
- Ornamentals and turfgrass: Paul Vincelli (limited basis)

By Julie Beale, Plant Disease Diagnostician, and Sara Long, Plant Disease Diagnostic Assistant

Weekly Kentucky Cattle and Grain Summary

USDA Livestock, Poultry and Grain Market News

Frankfort, KY

Monday, March 6, 2023

For Week Ending:

Saturday, March 4, 2023

Receipts: 16,277

Last Week: 18,599

Last Year: 17,682

Compared to last week, feeder steers and bulls sold mostly 8.00 to 12.00 higher with some instances to sharply higher. Feeder heifers were 6.00 to 10.00 higher with some instances to sharply higher. Demand was good to very good for all feeder classes throughout the week. Slaughter cows were mostly 4.00 to 6.00 higher and slaughter bulls mostly steady to 4.00 higher with good to very good demand.

View Full Summary

STATE AVERAGES		The state	
Steers (M&L 1-2)	This Week	Prior Week	Last Year
350-400 lbs	237.70	214.24	195.72
400-450 lbs	230.26	212.22	185.23
450-500 lbs	219.84	207.03	185.82
500-550 lbs	213.75	201.39	173.84
550-600 lbs	204.03	195.26	169.45
600-650 lbs	191.91	182.18	161.12
650-700 lbs	184.90	181.04	154.24
700-750 lbs	177.69	172.39	147.77
750-800 lbs	175.62	169.48	141.95
800-850 lbs	171.62	167.30	137.99
850-900 lbs	164.97	159.85	139.64
Heifers (M&L 1-2)			
300-350 lbs	191.48	182.38	165.70
350-400 lbs	197.41	182.01	160.72
400-450 lbs	191.56	179.72	159.05
450-500 lbs	188.88	178.65	158.00
500-550 lbs	178.48	174.07	150.85
550-600 lbs	178.80	168.59	146.17
600-650 lbs	169.72	162.16	139.87
650-700 lbs	163.20	160.00	134.49
700-750 lbs	154.44	153.68	129.09
750-800 lbs	141.56	145.59	125.37

WEELKY COW SUMMARY

WEELEN COW SCHEME					
Slaughter Cows	Average	High	Low		
Breakers	67.50-102.50	80.00-119.00	70.00-93.00		
Boners	64.00-101.50	80.50-117.00	59.00-92.00		
Lean	56.00-89.50	72.00-105.00	50.00-80.50		
Slaughter Bulls	Average	High	Low		
Yield Grade 1&2	90.00-129.00	108.00-151.50	80.00-120.50		

February 23, 2023

Bowling Green, KY

SLAUGHTER GOATS: 315

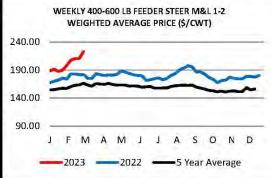
Kids Selection 1 53 lbs 375.00; 65 lbs 360.00. **Selection 1-2** 83 lbs 275.00. **Selection 2** 56 lbs 360.00; 64 lbs 360.00; 73 lbs 320.00; 84-86 lbs 215.00-270.00.

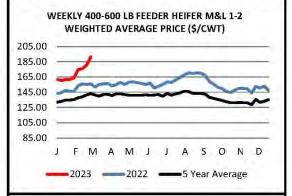
SLAUGHTER SHEEP: 409

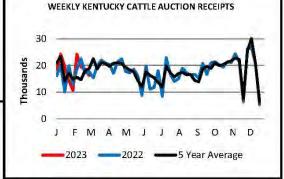
Wooled-Choice & Prime 1-2: 165 lbs 155.00. **Choice 2** 50 lbs 320.00; 70.00 lbs 245.00; 83 lbs 255.00; 100 lbs 175.00. **Hair Breeds-Choice & Prime 1-2** 55-56 lbs 315.00; 67 lbs 295.00; 71 lbs 285.00; 84-88 lbs 237.50-260.00. **Choice 2** 53 lbs 300.00; 63 lbs 295.00; 78 lbs 260.00; 135 lbs 125.00. <u>View Full Report 1.5.00</u>

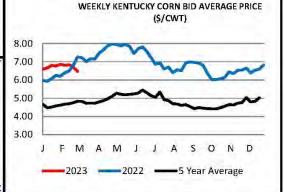
View Latest Grain	Report
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GRAINS	This Week	Prior Week	Last Year
Corn	6.25-6.70	6.35-7.06	6.61-7.78
Soybeans	14.31-15.67	14.79-15.86	15.83-17.32
Red Winter Wheat	6.33-7.10	6.48-7.59	9.24-11.24









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



Fayette County Cooperative Extension 1140 Harry Sykes Way Lexington, KY 40504-1383

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Fayette County Cooperative Extension Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

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Beau Neal
County Extension Agent for Agriculture
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(859) 257-5582 Office Hours: 8:00am - 4:30pm - Monday-Friday

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