Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

May 2025

Cooperative Extension Service

Cooperative Extension Service
Fayette County Extension
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Happy May everyone,

It's been a wet and cold start to the month. I'm sure this weather has caused many setbacks with planting dates and cover crop harvesting. In this edition you will find information regarding nitrogen loss, erosion, and other things in your grain crops due to the amount of rain we have gotten in the past month.

Also, be sure to check out the Alpha-gal program coming up at the end of the month. This program is one we are excited to offer as ticks and tick diseases are a growing concern for the state of Kentucky.

Please reach out if you have any questions or need anything! Be safe and have a great month!

Allison Tucker

Allison Tucker
Fayette County Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources
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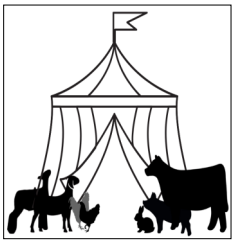
UPCOMING EVENTS

May 16, 2025 ~ Mobile Processing Unit Training; Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm, Frankfort, KY; 9am-5pm; Space is limited; Cost: $75; To register, contact Megan Goins (megan.goins@kysu.edu or 502-597-6528).

May 17-18, 2025 ~ Kentucky Sheep & Fiber Festival; Masterson Station Park, Lexington, KY; For more information, pleases go online to https://www.kentuckysheepandfiber.com/

May 29, 2025 ~ Living with Alpha-gal Syndrome; Fayette County Extension Office, Lexington, KY; 6:30-8:30pm; Please see the flyer in this newsletter for information on the class and how to RSVP to attend the watch party; Seating is limited for the watch party.

June 5-15, 2025 ~ Lexington Lion's Club Bluegrass Fair; Masterson Station Park; For more information, go online to https://thebluegrassfair.com/



Kentucky Weather Alert App

This ad-free app from the UK Ag Weather Center is an excellent resource for staying safe and informed. It provides daily and hourly forecasts, high-resolution radar, National Weather Service alerts sent directly to your phone, and a link to this update. Without any distracting ads, this app can act as another reliable warning source during tonight's severe weather. Be sure to check it out by scanning or clicking the QR codes below to download the app on both iOS and Google Play platforms

WEATHER ALERT
ALERTS FORECASTS AGRICULTURE

for iOS

for android

Italian Chicken Summer Squash Skillet

1 red bell pepper, diced
1 yellow bell pepper, diced
1 sweet onion, diced
2 large tomatoes, diced
3-4 garlic cloves, finely diced
3 medium summer squash, sliced crosswise
1 cup whole grain rotini pasta, uncooked
1¼ pounds boneless skinless chicken breast
Nonstick cooking spray
1 (8-ounce) can tomato sauce
2 tablespoons dried Italian seasoning
½ cup shredded Parmesan cheese
Salt and pepper, to taste

Slice squash into ¼ inch pieces. **Combine** all vegetables, with garlic in a bowl. **Set** aside. **Cook** pasta according to package directions. **Cut** chicken into bite size pieces. **Spray** large nonstick skillet with cooking spray; **heat** to medium. **Add** chicken; **cook** 6 minutes or until no longer pink, stirring occasionally. **Add** vegetable mixture to the skillet. **Add** tomato sauce and dried Italian seasoning. **Stir** well. **Increase** heat, **cover** and **bring** to a boil. **Reduce** heat to medium; **cook** 10 minutes or until summer squash is tender, stirring occasionally. **Stir** cooked pasta into chicken/vegetable mixture. **Sprinkle** with cheese. Season as needed.

Yield: 8 servings

Nutritional Analysis: 200 calories, 4.5 g fat, 2 g saturated fat, 50 mg cholesterol, 300 mg sodium, 19 g carbohydrate, 3 g fiber, 8 g sugars, 20 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

Fayette County Extension Office will be closed on
Monday, May 26, 2025
in observance of Memorial Day.

Cooperative Extension Service

LIVING WITH ALPHA-GAL SYNDROME

MAY 29TH, 2025
6:30 - 8:30 PM
FAYETTE COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE
1140 HARRY SYKES WAY

Learn more about Alpha-gal Syndrome (red meat allergy) and how to reduce your risk with University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension's. We will have an alpha-gal friendly food demo and watch a statewide webinar. Every attendee will also leave with a free tick bite kit and other giveaways!

TOPICS COVERED

- ALPHA-GAL SYNDROME BASICS
- TICK BITE PREVENTION
- DIET & LIFESTYLE MANAGEMENT
- Q/A SESSION

To Register : 859-257-5582 or allison.tucker@uky.edu

*** LIMIT OF 30 PEOPLE ***

Cooperative Extension Service

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

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Lexington, KY 40506

Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Are you controlling what you think you are controlling?

Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, PhD, PAS, University of Kentucky

Spring is my favorite time of the year as the flowers bloom, turkeys begin gobbling and the grass takes off. The grass has jumped quickly with the rain and warmer temperatures the last few days. I think we all can agree there is some joy in knowing when the last bale of hay is fed for the winter. However, with spring comes many management challenges beef operations must tackle. These include grass tetany, frothy bloat, dystocia, and tetanus to name a few. During this time frame is always when both internal and external parasites become more prevalent. Many beef operations will apply some level of management to control parasites that can rob nutrients from the cattle. This begs the question “Are you controlling what you think you are controlling?”.

During the spring and fall of 2023, University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Agriculture & Natural Resource county ANR Agents, Kentucky Beef Network facilitators as well as Dr. Arnold and I set out to assess the prevalence of internal parasites in Kentucky beef herds. Additionally, many of the anthelmintics or deworming products have been on the market for decades (1960’s for levamisole and 1980’s for ivermectin), so we wanted evaluate the efficacy of products being utilized by Kentucky beef herds. Working with the Kentucky Beef Network, Merck Animal Health provided financial support for the field study and evaluation of the fecal samples collected.

A total of 180 fecal collections were performed. Each fecal collection had a target of 20 fecal samples from animals within the same age class. Age classes included mature cows or growing calves / replacement heifers. Beef producers were allowed to use whatever products they wanted. Product as well as route of administration were recorded. Products were classified as either macrocyclic lactones (ivermectin, moxidectin, eprinomectin, doramectin), benzimidazoles (white pastes/levamisole), or combination of more than one product. Fecal samples were sent to a commercial laboratory for counting fecal eggs and classification based on visual appearance.

As one might expect, pour-on products were widely utilized. These products included most of the first generation or name brand and second generation or generic products. Combinations of products were mostly administered to feeder calves in backgrounding/stocker programs.

When looking at prevalence of internal parasites through the fecal egg count method, stomach worm eggs were present in 60% of mature and 78% of growing animal samples. Cooperia were observed in 22% of mature and 74% of growing animal fecal samples. These two parasites were the most commonly observed with other internal parasites noted but less frequently.

The World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology set guidelines for studying anthelmintic resistance. Products used in cattle that result in less than 90% reduced in fecal egg counts are considered to have resistance. Further, USDA label claims for anthelmintics require a 90% or greater fecal egg count reduction (FECR).

The samples gathered were filtered leaving only groups containing at least 18 animals in the same age class and had an initial fecal egg count of 10 eggs/3-gram sample. This left 80 groups or only 44% of the total sampled in the analysis. Of these qualifying groups, macrocyclic lactone products on average provided a FECR of 74.5% in mature animals and 61.6% in growing or immature animals. Benzimidazoles and combinations of products resulted in greater than 90% FECR regardless of age.

We looked at the data another way to attempt to determine if internal parasites differed in their susceptibility. We found that in growing cattle administered a macrocyclic lactone product, the FECR was 78% still below the 90% threshold for total egg counts. The FECR was observed to be slightly higher at 86% for stomach worms but only 77% for cooperia. Some anthelmintics have shown to have lowered efficacy in other livestock species for cooperia. Additionally, when we looked at route of administration, pour-on macrocyclic lactones had a 63.9% FECR while injectables were only slightly better at 68%.

This field study provides a snapshot of the internal parasite prevalence in the state’s beef herd. Additionally, the study provides some evidence that additional work on anthelmintic efficacy is warranted. Cattle owners are encouraged to work with their veterinarian to develop a protocol for monitoring internal parasites and effective treatment approaches.

After a Big Rain: N Loss, Erosion, and Other Things

John Grove, Chris Teutsch, Edwin Ritchey, Brad Lee, and Glynn Beck

KENTUCKY FIELD CROP NEWS (April 2025, Volume 01, Issue 04)

As we write this article, it is still raining – towards an unknown but large amount of rainfall (Fig.1). Credit for stimulating this piece goes to Andy Mills (Meade County ANR agent) and Chris Teutsch, who started the conversation around Andy's question about potential loss of fertilizer nitrogen (N) from recently fertilized hay and pasture fields. We hope to help folks understand what we do and don't know about what happens in these unusual situations. Three basic scenarios; fertilized grass (hay and pasture), fertilized wheat, and fertilized fields intended for corn are discussed. The story has been expanded a bit to cover some other questions that are asked after events like this.

Figure 1. Ponded water in a Caldwell County wheat field. Photo courtesy of Edwin Ritchey.

Factors impacting N loss in grasslands. With heavy rain like this, fertilizer N loss from fertilized grass sods depends on several factors: 1) the length of time between the rainfall event and the fertilization event; 2) the ability of the sod to take up the applied N (is sod actively growing and dense enough both above and belowground (and rooted deep enough belowground); and 3) the amount of N applied. The Kentucky grasslands that have been fertilized are made up of cool-season grasses that take up nutrients at air/soil temps above 40°F and are actively growing at 55°F. Stronger (thicker, denser, and deep rooted) sods took up more fertilizer N each day before this heavy rain began. That said, there will be a larger amount of unused fertilizer N when the number of days between fertilization and rainfall were fewer and/or with a larger rate of N application relative to N uptake by the grass. More N will be lost when 80 lb N/acre was applied 4 days before this rainy period to an overgrazed pasture that is thin above ground and not deeply rooted than when 50 lb N/acre was applied 12 days ago to a hay field with a thick stand and well-developed root system. As the crop is perennial, a grassland field's N nutritional status can be adjusted later in the season, in anticipation of future harvests.

Factors impacting N loss in wheat fields. Kentucky wheat fields are actively growing, and most have received the full amount of fertilizer N intended for this season. The same three factors: length of time between rainfall and N fertilization; ability of the growing wheat to take up the N fertilizer; and the amount of N applied all impact N loss. Whether the N was applied in a single dose or split applied is another factor. Wheat has been growing for the past 6 to 7 weeks, taking up both soil and fertilizer N. Better stands with more tillers and more tiller development will have acquired more N – especially if planted earlier and fertilizer N was split into two applications. Fertility programs were essentially complete by 15 March in many Kentucky wheat fields. Still, more N probably remains in the soil, and N loss potential is greater, when 120 lb N/acre was applied on 15 March to a wheat field planted on 15 November than when 60 lb N/acre was applied on both 20 February and 15 March to a wheat field planted on 15 October. The latter likely had greater tiller numbers, tiller growth and rooting depth. At this stage of Kentucky wheat crop growth and development, much of any yield loss will be due to the duration of saturated soil conditions/ponding (low oxygen) and not due to low soil N status. Wheat has taken up much of the fertilizer N (that it could take up). A yield benefit to additional N is less likely. Additional N applied as these soil conditions improve to support field traffic is more likely to improve grain protein levels than yield.

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Figure 2. Ponded water in a Caldwell County row-crop field where the cover crop has been terminated. Photo courtesy of Edwin Ritchey.

Factors impacting N loss in fields intended for corn. At this time, N losses are probably more important in N fertilized fields intended for corn than in wheat, hay or pasture fields. Very little corn has been planted. There may be some living plant cover (either weeds or cover crops) that could take up fertilizer N in these fields, and the same considerations as indicated for a living grass sod would apply, though the root system under most winter weeds and cover crops tends to be less extensive/deep. However, in western Kentucky many weeds and cover crops have already been terminated and pre-plant N fertilization rates can be large (Fig. 2). The terminated plant cover remains important to controlling another big driver of N loss from these corn fields – soil erosion. Any surface tillage, even vertical tillage, loosens the soil, breaks up residues and accelerates both soil erosion and crusting (which causes even lower infiltration and more runoff). Even if surface applied fertilizer has dissolved and moved into soil aggregates, out of the reach of leaching and before denitrification has started, heavy rainfall can exceed soil infiltration rates, causing runoff to erode nutrient-rich topsoil.

Runoff and erosion drive N losses in fields intended for corn. At present, runoff and eroded soil nutrient losses are less likely in grassland and wheat fields because the soil is covered with living plants. Runoff water from small watersheds located in Kentucky row-crop farm fields is being collected and analyzed for nutrient amounts and forms (Table 1). The particulate/organic forms of these nutrients are entirely due to erosion of mineral particles and organic matter while the dissolved nutrients are more directly derived from fertilizers. From 40 to 50% of runoff-borne N and phosphorus (P) results from erosion. Potassium (K) loss patterns would likely be similar.

Table 1. Nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) losses over one crop cycle (2 years) from small watersheds under corn/full season soybean or corn/wheat/double crop soybean rotations.[3]

Cropping System	Monitoring Stations	Nutrient	Total Loss	Particulate or Organic	Dissolved Inorganic
			lb/acre	--- % of Total Loss ---	
Corn – Soybean	10	N	38 ± 19	53	47
		P	9 ± 4	44	56
Corn – Wheat – Soybean	8	N	36 ± 21	41	59
		P	6 ± 2	49	51

[3]Blue Water Farms on-farm project research results. Supported by five anonymous row-crop landowners/producers; USDA-NRCS-EQIP program; Kentucky Soybean Promotion Board; Kentucky Agricultural Development Board; University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station; and Kentucky Geological Survey.

Remaining fertilizer N is susceptible to leaching and denitrification. The fertilizer N that remains is vulnerable to either leaching or denitrification. Those two modes of N loss are driven by other factors. These include the: 1) amount and rate of rainfall; 2) soil infiltration rate and duration; 3) soil drainage; 4) soil texture and structure; and again 5) length of time between the rainfall and fertilization events. Nitrogen fertilizers are very soluble and quickly dissolve into the pore water contained in moist soils - at this time of the year all Kentucky soils are moist. The dissolved N, whether urea (urea is soluble in water – is used in UAN: urea-ammonium nitrate solutions) or nitrate-N, diffuses throughout the pore water found both in and outside soil aggregates. The longer between N application and heavy rainfall, the more time for diffusion to carry dissolved N into aggregates.

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Leaching losses of N. When the soil infiltration rate is above average and the rainfall rate and/or rainfall quantity are high, the moving percolating water strips away (leaches) dissolved N that lies in pore water outside the soil aggregates. The percolating water moves especially well through larger pores (macropores) in well and moderately well drained soils. But the pore water found inside the aggregates is 'bypassed' by the macropore flow and the dissolved N therein is not leached. Tile drainage can increase macropore flow, soil water percolation rate and nitrate-N leaching, especially when fertilizer N application was only a few days before the heavy rain.

Denitrification N loss is more important than leaching N loss in Kentucky. Denitrification is the biological conversion of nitrate-N to dinitrogen (N_2) or nitrous oxide (N_2O), both gases. Although leaching is more immediate than denitrification because the latter is biologically driven and takes 2-3 days to get going, in Kentucky, denitrification N losses are more important because of the large number of acres with restrictive layers (e.g. fragipans) and poor drainage (both somewhat poorly and poorly drained) that impede water percolation, causing soil saturation and water ponding.

Nitrogen source can impact N loss. Fertilizer N source can impact N loss potential after heavy rain (Table 2). Both leaching and denitrification losses start with nitrate-N. Applied UAN and ammonium nitrate are 25 and 50% nitrate-N at the outset, respectively, and losses can be more immediate than if urea was used. Injected anhydrous ammonia suppresses soil biology and biological N transformation in the injection volume for a time, remaining longer as ammonium-N. Use of a nitrification inhibitor (nitrapyrin/N Serve©, dicyandiamide/DCD or pronitridine/Centuro©) further delays nitrate-N formation and N loss. Well and moderately well drained (including tile drained) upland soils wet from a series of rains probably are more likely to have some leaching loss - will not experience much denitrification prior to draining. Soil in lower landscape positions that stays saturated longer will likely lose N to denitrification. Losses can be calculated by estimating 3 to 4 percent loss of fertilizer NO3-N for each day of saturation.

Table 2. Proportion of applied fertilizer N converted to nitrate-N at 0, 3 and 6 weeks after application.[4]

Fertilizer N Source	--------Weeks After Fertilizer N Application--------		
	0	3	6
	----------% of fertilizer N as nitrate-N----------		
Anhydrous ammonia (AA, 82-0-0)	0	20	65
AA with nitrification inhibitor	0	10	50
Urea (46-0-0)	0	50	75
Urea with nitrification inhibitor	0	30	70
UAN[5] (28, 30, 32-0-0)	25	60	80
Ammonium Nitrate (34-0-0)	50	80	90

[4]Table data compiled by Lloyd Murdock.
[5]UAN = urea-ammonium nitrate solutions.

An example situation: Farmer has applied 200 lb N/acre as urea to an 'intended for corn' field made up of somewhat poorly drained soils 3 weeks before the rain began. Because of the series of heavy rains, the field was saturated for ten days. How much N was lost? *Note: It is common that only portions of the field are saturated, and that the ponded field area decreases with time. This means that this calculation could be done to represent the best case, average, or worst case for the field.*

Step 1: Calculate the amount of applied N that was in the nitrate-N form when saturation began. According to Table 2, 50% of the urea-N was in the nitrate-N form three weeks after application and:

200 lb fertilizer N/acre x (50%/100%) = 100 lb nitrate-N/acre.

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Step 2: Calculate the amount of fertilizer N loss. Pessimistically, only two days are needed for soil biology to begin the denitrification process, so the field denitrification losses occurred over the remaining eight days of saturation. Again, pessimistically, assume 4% was lost each of the eight days, so:

10 days of saturated soil – 2 days for microbes to start denitrification = 8 days of denitrification
4% of nitrate-N lost per day x 8 days = 32% of the nitrate-N calculated in Step 1 was lost
32% x 100 lb nitrate-N/acre = 32 lb of nitrate-N/acre lost
200 lb fertilizer N/acre – 32 lb nitrate-N/acre lost = 168 lb fertilizer N/acre remaining

The N loss calculated in this example is not as high as many people would assume.

Soil nitrate testing. A soil nitrate-N test can help verify the calculated estimate of nitrate-N remaining in the field. Each soil sample should consist of about 15 cores taken to a depth of 12 inches, hand crushed and well mixed before filling a soil sample bag with the appropriate amount of soil and shipping immediately to a soil test lab (several labs, including Waters Ag Labs in Owensboro and Waypoint Analytical in Memphis, perform the test). Separate samples should be taken for upper and lower landscape positions, for well, moderately well, somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils, for fragipan and no-fragipan soils; and/or for undrained and tile drained field areas. Test results can be used to decide whether more N, and if yes, how much, is needed.

Other things of note. Unattached crop residue tends to float, and wind will push it across ponded waters, leaving piles of residue at the water's edge as it drains away. Minimize loose residue with appropriate combine operation during harvest and by avoiding post-harvest residue mowing or tillage. Implementing these BMPs helps maintain a larger proportion of soil-attached residues that serve to limit floating residue movement and piling if ponded water is shallow. Figure 3 illustrates the consequences of depending on loose crop residue for erosion control.

Figure 3. Soil erosion in a no-till field covered with residue but lacking a good cover crop. Photo courtesy of Brad Lee.

Ending on the positive, soil compaction due to the weight of water over soil during ponding is truly not a problem. Soil scientists get asked about this regularly. Soil pores are filled with water (soil air is expelled) as ponding begins and water-filled soil can't be further compressed by the weight of water above.

Forage Timely Tips: May

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

- Start hay harvests for quality forage. Consider making baleage to facilitate timely cutting.
- Seed warm season grasses for supplemental summer forage once soil temperature is 60°F.
- Clip, graze, or make hay to prevent seedhead formation.
- Scout pastures for summer annual weeds and control when small.
- Rotate pastures as based in height rather than time. Start grazing tall fescue at 8-10" and stop grazing at 3-4". Stop grazing orchardgrass dominant pastures at 4-5" for quicker regrowth, result to select seed for spring renovation

Weekly Kentucky Livestock and Grain Summary — **USDA Livestock, Poultry and Grain Market News**

Frankfort, KY Monday, May 5, 2025

For Week Ending: Saturday, May 3, 2025

Receipts: 18,065 Last Week: 16,870 Last Year: 15,529

Feeder steers and heifers sold mixed this week selling mostly steady to 5.00 higher but with instances sharply lower to sharply higher. Yearling steers and heifers were mostly steady with good demand for all feeder and yearling classes and active buyer participation. Slaughter cows sold steady to 5.00 higher with good supply and good demand.

View Full Summary

Steers (M&L 1-2)	This Week	Prior Week	Last Year
350-400 lbs	423.09	423.46	327.59
400-450 lbs	407.98	407.56	332.69
450-500 lbs	391.32	383.85	319.38
500-550 lbs	361.99	363.16	301.47
550-600 lbs	350.41	348.48	292.34
600-650 lbs	327.64	325.10	276.34
650-700 lbs	325.45	314.32	268.27
700-750 lbs	301.29	295.95	245.31
750-800 lbs	277.88	282.32	239.93
800-850 lbs	273.30	269.56	230.78
850-900 lbs	261.14	261.19	219.62
Heifers (M&L 1-2)			
300-350 lbs	375.74	372.78	291.29
350-400 lbs	379.17	379.12	294.91
400-450 lbs	361.87	353.95	285.87
450-500 lbs	347.80	343.31	276.43
500-550 lbs	327.30	322.01	265.88
550-600 lbs	315.71	312.09	250.60
600-650 lbs	301.60	287.15	241.33
650-700 lbs	280.58	277.52	229.24
700-750 lbs	262.60	256.61	221.44
750-800 lbs	255.06	248.58	216.13

WEELKY COW SUMMARY

Slaughter Cows	Average	High	Low
Breakers	130.00-155.00	140.00-174.00	119.00-142.00
Boners	126.00-158.00	140.00-188.00	111.00-145.00
Lean	100.00-145.00	116.00-166.00	85.00-134.00
Slaughter Bulls	**Average**	**High**	**Low**
Yield Grade 1&2	144.50-189.00	170.00-217.00	130.00-178.00

View Full Report — **Apr 24, 2025** — **Bowling Green, KY**

SLAUGHTER GOATS: 170

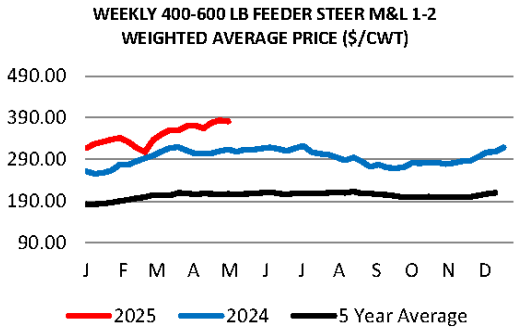
Kids: Selection 1 52 lbs 410.00; 69 lbs 390.00; 115 lbs 280.00.
Selection 2 54 lbs 375.00; 73 lbs 340.00; 92 lbs 262.50.

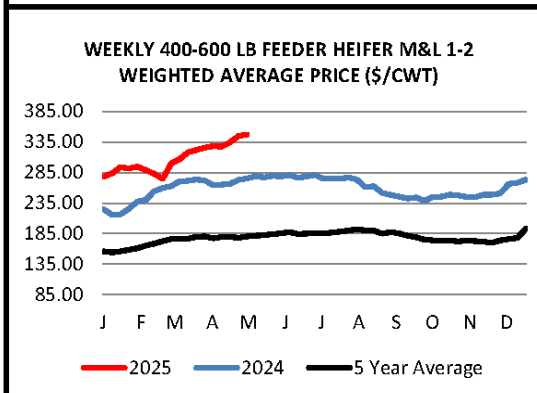
SLAUGHTER SHEEP: 637

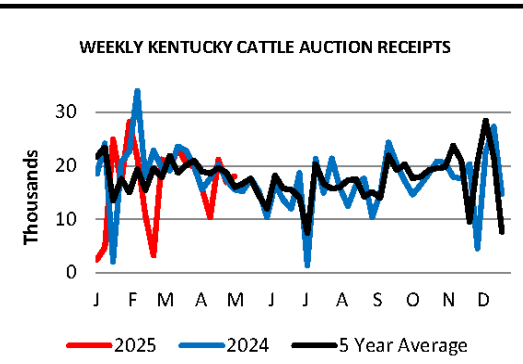
Hair Breeds-Choice & Prime 1-2 54-59 lbs 315.00; 67 lbs 305.00-310.00; 75-76 lbs 250.00-312.50; 83-89 lbs 300.00-305.00; 103 lbs 270.00; 118 lbs 255.00.
Choice 2 49 lbs 297.50; 57 lbs 300.00; 66 lbs 290.00; 75 lbs 275.00; 90 lbs 260.00.
Wooled-Choice & Prime 1-2 67 lbs 282.50; 86 lbs 292.50; 145 lbs 185.00.

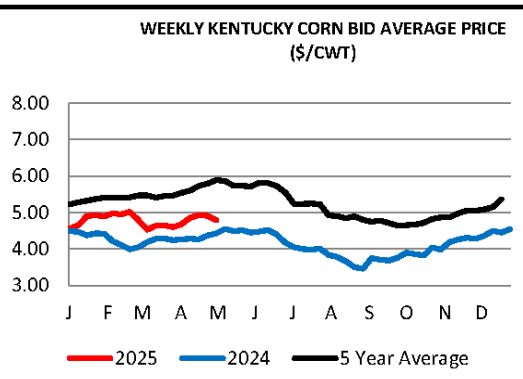
View Latest Grain Report

GRAINS	This Week	Prior Week	Last Year
Corn	4.49-4.97	4.69-5.00	4.14-4.67
Soybeans	9.65-10.86	9.80-10.83	10.81-12.25
Red Winter Wheat	4.36-5.43	4.55-5.40	5.14-6.08









USDA-KY Livestock, Poultry & Grain Market News
Frankfort, KY
Levi Geyer, OIC 502-782-4138
Email: Levi.Geyer@usda.gov
USDA Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News

Cooperative Extension Service

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Fayette County Cooperative Extension Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

Allison Tucker

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND KENTUCKY COUNTIES, COOPERATING

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