

# Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

March 2025



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

Hello all,

I hope you have survived the wet and cold February that we have had. I think it is safe to say we are all looking forward to Spring and some warmer weather, which hopefully is just around the corner!

Now is a good time to prepare and plan for the spring season, including soil testing, fertilizer applications, and checking over your equipment. As always, I am here to help with whatever questions you may have!

I hope everyone stays safe and has a great month!

Allison Tucker  
Fayette County Extension Agent for  
Agriculture & Natural Resources  
[allison.tucker@uky.edu](mailto:allison.tucker@uky.edu)  
(859) 257-5582

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**March 18, 2025 ~ BQCA;** Fayette County Extension Office; 5:30pm. Please see the article in this newsletter for more information.

**March 31, 2025 ~ Fayette County Cattlemen's Association Annual Meeting;** Fayette County Extension Office; 6:30pm. Please see the flyer in this newsletter for more information.

**April 10, 2025 ~ Soil Properties Workshop;** Eastern Kentucky University Meadowbrook Farm, Richmond, KY; 8:30am-3pm. Please see the flyer in this newsletter for more information.

**May 7 or 16, 2025 ~ Mobile Processing Unit Training;** Harold R. Benson Research and Demonstration Farm, Frankfort; 9am-5pm; Please see the flyer in this newsletter for more information.

## Beef Quality Care and Assurance Training - Fayette County

We are holding a Beef Quality Care and Assurance (BQCA) Training on **Tuesday, March 18, 2025**, at 5:30pm, at the Fayette County Extension Office, 1140 Harry Sykes Way, Lexington, KY. Certification is good for 3 years and is required for CAIP projects relating to cattle production.

**COST:** \$5.00 - Due on date of training.  
Exact cash or check payable to Kentucky Beef Network will be accepted for payment.

Please RSVP to Allison Tucker by email at [allison.tucker@uky.edu](mailto:allison.tucker@uky.edu) or by phone at (859) 257-5582. Seating is limited.

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Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.



# Asparagus Ham Quiche

<b>1 pound</b> fresh asparagus, trimmed and cut into ½ inch pieces	1 egg white, slightly beaten	<b>½ cup</b> 1% milk
<b>1 cup</b> , finely chopped ham	<b>2 cups</b> shredded reduced fat cheddar cheese	<b>¼ teaspoon</b> ground nutmeg
<b>1</b> small finely chopped onion	<b>4</b> large eggs	<b>¼ teaspoon</b> salt
<b>2</b> (8 inch) unbaked pie shells	<b>1 container</b> (5.3 ounces) plain Greek yogurt	<b>¼ teaspoon</b> pepper

**Preheat** oven to 400 F. **Place** asparagus in a steamer over 1 inch of boiling water and **cover**. **Cook** until tender but still firm, about 4-6 minutes. **Drain** and **cool**. **Place** ham and onion in a nonstick skillet and **cook** over medium heat until lightly browned. **Brush** pie shells with beaten egg white. **Spoon** the ham, onion and asparagus into pie shells, dividing evenly between the 2 shells. **Sprinkle** 1 cup shredded cheese over the mixture in each shell. In a separate bowl, **beat** together

eggs, yogurt, milk, nutmeg, salt and pepper. **Pour** egg mixture over the top of the cheese, dividing evenly between the 2 shells. **Bake** uncovered in a preheated oven until firm 25-30 minutes. Allow to cool approximately 20 minutes before cutting.

**Yield:** 16 slices

**Nutritional Analysis:** 200 calories, 11 g fat, 4.5 g saturated fat, 65 mg cholesterol, 370 mg sodium, 14 g carbohydrate, 1 g fiber, 3 g sugars, 10 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.planeatmore.com/recipes>



## CAIP 2025

The County Agricultural Incentives Program (CAIP) (Formerly County Agricultural Investment Program) is supported by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund (KADF) to offer cost-sharing assistance for practices that aim to enhance farm income, increase product value, and diversify agricultural operations. Fayette County CAIP provides applicants with a 25% to 75% cost-share reimbursement, with a maximum of \$4,000. For more information, please visit our website: [www.kyfccd.org/caip](http://www.kyfccd.org/caip).

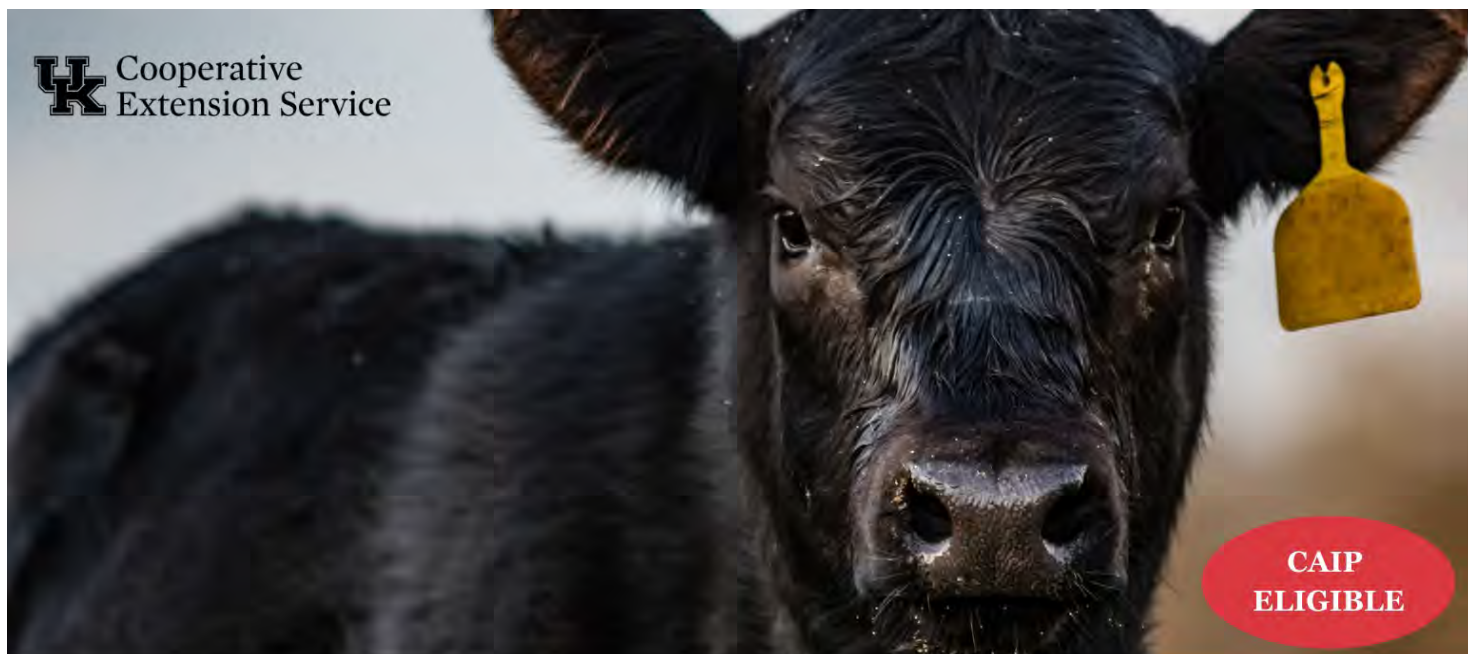
### Important Dates:

- Applications will be accepted March 1 - March 31.
- Retroactive receipts will be accepted, up to October 1, 2024.
- Deadline for approved applications will be October 31, 2025.

### Investment Categories:

- Agricultural Diversification
- AgriTech and Leadership Development
- Large & Small Animal
- Farm Infrastructure
- Fencing and On-Farm Water
- Forage and Grain Improvement
- Approved Forage Seed List
- Innovative Agricultural Systems
- On-Farm Energy
- Poultry and Other Fowl
- Value-Added & Marketing





**Fayette County  
Cattlemen's Association  
ANNUAL MEETING**

**Monday, March 31, 2025, 6:30 PM**

**Fayette County Extension Office - 1140 Harry Sykes Way**

*Meal will be provided! Please RSVP to [allison.tucker@uky.edu](mailto:allison.tucker@uky.edu) or (859) 257-5582*

**Join us for our Annual Meeting! We will have guest speaker, Jeremy Shryock, from Bluegrass Stockyards**



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Lexington, KY 40506



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# Kentucky Christmas Tree Association's 19th Annual Plant Auction

Spring is here! It is the perfect time to plant. The Kentucky Christmas Tree Association's 19th Annual Plant Auction will be held 10:00 a.m. until 12 noon, Saturday, April 12, 2025, at the Fayette County Extension Office, 1140 Harry Sykes Way, Lexington, Kentucky 40504. Bid and take home some quality Kentucky grown nursery stock. 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 Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment at the University of Kentucky. For further information please call 859 223-1140.



## MOBILE PROCESSING UNIT TRAINING

This training is required to use the KSU Mobile Processing Unit. The MPU can be used to process chickens, rabbits, some aquaculture species and other non-amenable species. *Space is limited to 20 people for each training, but another training will be scheduled if needed.*

May 7th or May 16th

**9 a.m. - 5 p.m.**

**Harold R. Benson Research  
and Demonstration Farm**

1525 Mills Lane Frankfort, KY  
40601

**Cost: \$75**



**KENTUCKY STATE  
UNIVERSITY**

Land Grant Program

**TO REGISTER CONTACT: MEGAN GOINS  
([MEGAN.GOINS@KYSU.EDU](mailto:MEGAN.GOINS@KYSU.EDU) 502-597.6528)**

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

## That First Calf Heifer is not a Mature Cow – So why would we treat her like one? Dr. Katie VanValin, Assistant Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

Developing and first calf heifers are not the same as mature cows. While that seems like an obvious statement, there is still a common belief that heifers should be able to “get by” under the same management as mature cows. The thought is that we are selecting heifers that match available resources when we should be selecting heifers that *will become* cows that match our resources. Because heifers still have additional nutrient requirements for growth, they require different nutritional management than cows.

In the beef industry we talk about selecting “heifer-acceptable” bulls all the time, because we understand the need for emphasis on calving ease in heifers compared to mature cows. If we are going to keep back our own replacements or develop heifers, we also need to think about selecting a heifer acceptable feeding program.

Decades of research have helped us understand how heifers and cows prioritize nutrients (figure 1). The first priority is meeting maintenance requirements—these are the nutrients needed to keep the animal alive and maintaining their current body condition. Next up is supporting lactation, followed by growth (for growing females), supporting an existing pregnancy, and lastly the estrous cycle or the ability to breed back.



Figure 1: Nutrient partitioning for heifers and cows.

First-calf heifers are particularly vulnerable in a cow-calf operation. They must do everything a mature cow does— raise a calf and breed back—while also continuing to grow. The consequence of not meeting her nutrient requirements is the inability to breed back, often resulting in young females being culled from the herd. Developing heifers is a significant investment, with costs spread over the animal’s productive lifetime. Research has shown that it takes at least 4-5 years for a heifer to pay for herself. When first-calf heifers fail to breed back and are culled, it almost always results in a net loss to the operation. Not only have we failed to recoup her development costs, but we’ve also lost out on potential income from her future calves.

Reproductive failure in these young females is often wrongly blamed on genetics, but we know reproductive traits are lowly heritable. The real blame is likely due to nutrition, or more specifically undernutrition. The good news is that nutrition is something we can manage and control. Young growing females are smaller than their mature cow counterparts which means that their feed intake will be less than that of the mature cow. With less feed intake, this means that heifers require diets with greater concentrations of energy and protein.

In a typical spring calving system, the herd will likely be consuming lush forages during the breeding season but looking at the critical time leading up to breeding season, most herds will be consuming conserved forages. When thinking about supplementing average quality cool season grass hay, a lactating cow may require 3 lbs. of dried distillers grains, whereas a heifer consuming this same hay would require 5 lbs. of dried distillers grains.

To ensure that heifers are meeting their nutrient requirements, consider managing these young females in a separate group from the rest of the cow herd. For smaller herds, it may also make sense to manage any mature cows that have a low body condition score with these young females. This can allow for strategic supplementation for cattle needing extra nutrition without overfeeding mature cows that are in good body condition.

Always test your hay, and consider feeding higher quality forages to heifers, which can reduce supplemental feed costs. Another benefit to hay testing is the ability to select supplemental feeds that provide the best value based on the amount of supplemental energy or protein required by the herd. Energy is often the most limiting ingredient in forage-based systems, and it is highly unlikely that average quality grass hay is going to be an adequate source of energy for developing heifers, lactating first-calf heifers, or even lactating mature cows. Careful consideration should be made to provide adequate energy as well as protein in the diet.

At the end of the day, it is important to remember that developing and first-calf heifers are simply not the same as the mature cows in the herd. Take care to manage these animals to set them up for long-term success and longevity in the herd.

## Forage Timely Tips: March

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

- Continue pasture renovation 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 the 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 but pull off before grazing new clover plants.
- Provide free choice high-magnesium mineral to prevent grass tetany on lush spring growth.
- Early March is an ideal time to control many broadleaf weeds including: buttercup, poison hemlock, chicory, dock, and biennial thistles.

## UK Beef Management Webinars

If you are interested and would like to register, email [dbullock@uky.edu](mailto:dbullock@uky.edu) with Beef Webinar Series in the Subject and your name and county in the message. You will receive an invitation and password the morning of the presentation. Each session will be recorded and posted for later viewing. All meeting times are 8:00pm ET / 7:00pm CT.

### **April 8, 2025 ~ Health Update and Internal Parasite Field Study Results**

Dr. Michelle Arnold, Extension Veterinarian, and Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

If you have any questions or need additional information, please email [dbullock@uky.edu](mailto:dbullock@uky.edu). If you are already registered, you will get a Zoom invitation the morning of each session with the link and password.

## Small and Back Yard Poultry Webinars

Welcome to the world of poultry! As part of the online United States Cooperative Extension System, known as eXtension, the following webinars will be held in 2025. All webinars begin at 3:00pm Eastern Time. Pre-registration is required. To see a full list of webinars, past and future, and to register, please go online to <https://poultry.extension.org/webinars>.

**April 1, 2025 ~ Sprouting grains for poultry diets** - Alicia Halbritter, ANR Agent, UF/IFAS, Baker County Florida

**May 6, 2025 ~ Alternative grains for poultry diets** - Dr. Jacquie Jacob, University of Kentucky

**June 3, 2025 ~ Alternative protein sources for poultry diets** - Dr. Jacquie Jacob, University of Kentucky



# SOIL PROPERTIES WORKSHOP

**APRIL 10, 2025**  
**8:30 AM-3 PM EST**

Eastern Kentucky University  
Meadowbrook Farm  
485 Whitt Road  
Richmond, KY  
40475

We will examine three soil pits with distinctly different profile properties to discuss how they will influence water and nutrient retention and delivery



Key topics include:

- Plant available water
- Soil texture
- Nutrient profile



CCA Credits: 5.5 CEUs

For questions contact Lori Rogers  
lori.rogers@uky.edu 270-365-7541 ext 21317

Pre-registration is required at  
[KATSSoilPropertiesRichmond2025.eventbrite.com](https://www.eventbrite.com/e/KATSSoilPropertiesRichmond2025)

Cost \$105  
Lunch provided



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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.



# SOIL TESTING:

## What It Is and What It Does

*W.O. Thom, K.L. Wells, L.W. Murdock, and F. Sikora, Department of Agronomy*

### What Is Soil Testing?

Soil testing is a special chemical analysis that provides a guideline for lime and fertilizer needs of soils when considered in conjunction with post-fertilizer management and cropping history. A soil testing service is available to every Kentucky citizen through the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. There is a small service charge to cover the cost of handling and laboratory operation.

### Why Soil Test?

Different soil types, different fields, and often areas within the same field vary in the availability of plant nutrients. Also, a field may contain a low level of one nutrient and a high level of another nutrient. Such variations are usually due to differences in:

- previous fertilizer and lime applications
- cropping history
- nutrient contents of the parent materials, and
- losses of surface soil through erosion.

Soil testing is the best way to identify these differences and to adjust liming and fertilization practices.

Soil test results should be included in a record system for each production field on a farm, along with the amounts of lime and fertilizer applied each year, the crops grown, and the yields obtained. In an effective sampling program, each production field should be tested at least every three to four years. Some intensive cropping systems should be sampled every two to three years. Annual sampling is preferable for high cash crops, e.g., alfalfa and double-crop silage production. Only through such a record system can fertility and/or production levels be monitored over time. This is valuable information when making decisions on fertilizer investments and production practices.

### How Does It Work?

Soil samples, carefully collected according to instruction (see Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service publication AGR-16, *Taking Soil Test Samples*), are delivered with the necessary information to the local county Extension office. Samples are then sent to the laboratory for testing. After considering soil test levels, past fertilization and liming, cropping history, and the crop to be fertilized or limed, county Extension agents base their lime and fertilizer recommendations on guidelines in

Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service publication AGR-1, *Lime and Fertilizer Recommendations*.

For correct lime and fertilizer rates, the soil test must be calibrated with crop yield responses to lime and fertilizer applications. Personnel from the University of Kentucky Department of Agronomy annually conduct field experiments throughout Kentucky to provide a basis for the guidelines published in AGR-1. Recommendations in AGR-1 apply only to test levels obtained in laboratories under supervision of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and **should not be used for soil test values from any other laboratories where testing procedures may differ.**

### What Tests Are Made?

- **Routine Soil Test**—All samples tested by the University of Kentucky labs are routinely analyzed for pH (water), pH (buffer), and extractable phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, and an estimated CEC.
- **Greenhouse Saturation Test**—This special test includes pH (water), pH (buffer), nitrate-nitrogen, soluble salts, and extractable phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium.
- **Other Special Tests**—See your county Extension agent for details.

### Why Is Additional Information Needed?

Along with the soil sample, you need to submit the appropriate "information form" (available at your county Extension office) for either:

- agricultural soils
- home gardens, lawn, and turfgrass
- commercial horticultural crops, or
- greenhouse crops.

Your county Extension agent needs the information on the appropriate form to make recommendations.

### What about Nitrogen Tests?

Neither the amount of organic matter nor the amount of nitrate has proven to be a reliable indicator of available nitrogen for field crops grown under Kentucky conditions. For this reason, present nitrogen recommendations for field crops are based on past cropping history, soil management, soil properties, and experimental data.



The University of Kentucky Soil Testing Lab does provide an optional “organic matter” and a “greenhouse saturation” test (the latter includes nitrate-nitrogen). These tests are most useful for greenhouse, landscaping, and specialty crops. However, the nitrate-nitrogen results from this test may be used in unusual situations to help determine if large amounts of nitrogen have been lost during extended wet periods or flooding, or if nitrogen levels are adequate for crop growth from heavily manured fields.

More recently, some states have used soil nitrate concentration when corn is 8 to 12 inches high to adjust N fertilizer rates at sidedressing. Kentucky has limited research data to demonstrate consistent results from this testing. The greatest opportunity for this test may be in fields receiving manure or organic N nutrient sources.

### **What about Tests for Secondary Nutrients and Micronutrients?**

Predicting deficiencies for secondary nutrients and micronutrients from a soil test is much more difficult than for the major nutrients. Most micronutrient tests and recommendations were developed for specific soil types and conditions, and it is difficult to adapt these tests to a wide range of soil types and other conditions.

**Calcium and magnesium** levels are determined routinely in the Soil Testing Lab. Calcium deficiency in field crops has not been observed in Kentucky. Many field trials have been conducted with applications of magnesium on several Kentucky field crops. These trials have shown only slight yield increases at a few locations where testing has indicated extremely low magnesium levels and have shown no response to additional magnesium at locations with low magnesium soil tests. However, the soil test will indicate when the possibility of a response exists.

The **zinc** test can detect low soil levels but does not always reliably determine when crop yield responses will occur in a specific year. As in the case for many of the micronutrients, weather and soil conditions strongly influence the availability of soil zinc to the plant. Field trials in Kentucky have indicated that low zinc test levels in Central and South Central counties are more likely to indicate zinc deficiency (corn and snapbeans) than in other areas of the state. Low zinc levels combined with high phosphorus and pH levels are usually associated with zinc deficiency. Guidelines for interpreting the zinc soil test for corn are listed in AGR-1.

Deficiencies of **boron, molybdenum, and manganese** in certain crops do exist in some areas of Kentucky. Because of the rather specific crop needs for boron, molybdenum, or manganese, producers should contact their county Extension agent about the need for these micronutrients.

For field crops grown on Kentucky soils, the addition of **iron, copper, or sulfur** has resulted in no measured yield increase. The University will continue to monitor these nutrients in crops and soils but will not offer testing until economic yield or quality increases have been shown.

### **What Is Cation Exchange Capacity?**

Because of the negative charges in their chemical structure, most clay minerals and soil organic matter have the ability to attract or retain positively charged ions (cations) of calcium (Ca<sup>++</sup>), magnesium (Mg<sup>++</sup>), potassium (K<sup>+</sup>), aluminum (Al<sup>+++</sup>), hydrogen (H<sup>+</sup>), and others. Attraction between the clay minerals and these ions is weak enough that an exchange between ions can occur; those ions most strongly attracted or occurring at higher concentrations in the soil solution may displace other ions from exchange “sites” on the clays.

The capacity of a soil to retain cations under specific conditions is called the “cation exchange capacity” (CEC). This property affects the availability of potassium, calcium, and magnesium to plants. The term used to report CEC is milliequivalents/100 grams (me/100g) of soil.

A recent addition to the Kentucky soil test results reports a “calculated CEC” that uses results from the current extractant in the Kentucky Soil Test Lab (Mehlich III). This extractant is different from most standardized research procedures used to measure CEC. The information on the soil test report is strictly an “estimate” of potentially exchangeable ions based on the amount of potassium, calcium, and magnesium extracted by the Mehlich III extractant, and an “estimate” of hydrogen from the buffer pH reading. Therefore, the CEC reported as part of the soil test results is usually higher and should not be directly compared to results conducted by the research method.

Fortunately, most Kentucky agricultural soils are rather uniform in their CEC due to the vast majority having a silt loam texture. The few high-clay soils occurring in certain areas have much higher CEC’s, and the rare sandy loams have much lower CEC’s. Because these variations are localized, county Extension agents can use their personal knowledge of the local soils to make any adjustment in fertilizer rates for those occasional soils with unusually low or high CEC’s.

**Weekly Kentucky Livestock and Grain Summary**

**USDA Livestock, Poultry and Grain Market News**

Frankfort, KY

Monday, March 10, 2025

For Week Ending:

Saturday, March 8, 2025

Receipts: 19,529

Last Week: 21,262

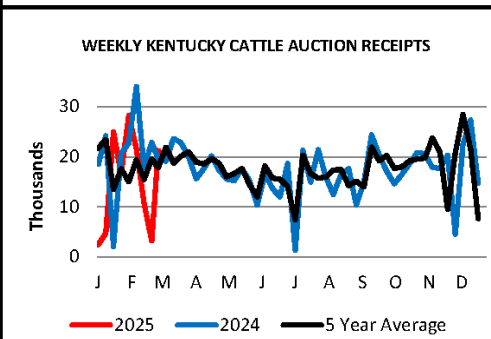
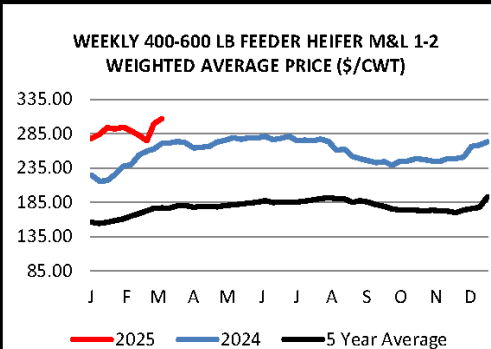
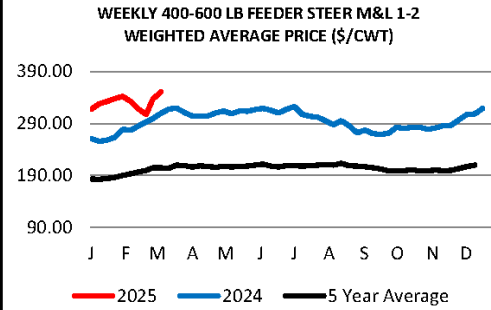
Last Year: 19,122

Compared to last week, feeder steers and heifers below 600 lbs sold 5.00 to 10.00 higher with instances sharply higher and above 600 lbs mostly steady to 5.00 higher. Yearlings sold mostly steady to 5.00 higher with instances sharply higher. Demand was good to very good throughout the week with active buyer participation showing best interest for weaned packages and well conditioned cattle. Slaughter cows were mostly steady to 3.00 lower and bulls mostly steady to 4.00 higher with good supply and good demand for all classes.

[View Full Summary](#)

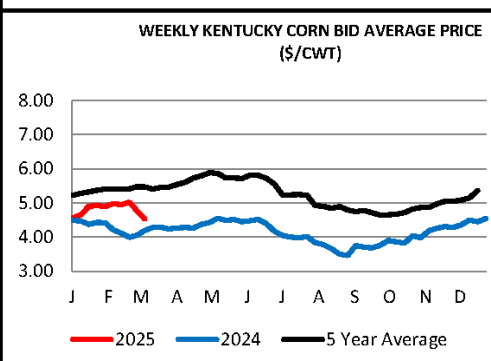
**STATE AVERAGES**

	<u>This Week</u>	<u>Prior Week</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
<b>Steers (M&amp;L 1-2)</b>			
350-400 lbs	375.24	360.53	323.53
400-450 lbs	366.37	354.23	312.63
450-500 lbs	351.89	341.48	306.51
500-550 lbs	329.17	317.42	287.65
550-600 lbs	317.06	309.74	280.69
600-650 lbs	294.70	291.25	264.95
650-700 lbs	285.29	275.94	250.71
700-750 lbs	269.14	262.14	239.76
750-800 lbs	262.83	257.65	234.88
800-850 lbs	250.38	248.94	225.16
850-900 lbs	239.68	244.41	217.06
<b>Heifers (M&amp;L 1-2)</b>			
300-350 lbs	330.99	330.15	283.84
350-400 lbs	331.12	327.64	287.64
400-450 lbs	322.22	309.77	274.96
450-500 lbs	304.06	296.77	271.33
500-550 lbs	287.12	284.77	253.12
550-600 lbs	274.27	273.91	243.25
600-650 lbs	255.41	255.27	228.28
650-700 lbs	250.36	247.87	221.34
700-750 lbs	239.75	240.68	206.27
750-800 lbs	238.20	233.57	214.12



**WEEKLY COW SUMMARY**

	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
<b>Slaughter Cows</b>			
Breakers	120.00-148.00	130.00-165.00	116.00-135.00
Boners	120.00-147.00	130.00-179.00	90.00-132.00
Lean	89.00-138.00	111.00-155.00	69.00-123.00
<b>Slaughter Bulls</b>			
Yield Grade 1&2	135.00-174.00	160.00-206.00	114.00-163.50



[View Full Report](#) Feb 27, 2025 Bowling Green, KY

**SLAUGHTER GOATS: 172**

**Kids: Selection 1** 55 lbs 435.00; 65 lbs 375.00; 82 lbs 350.00. **Selection 1-2** 86 lbs 270.00. **Selection 2** 50-56 lbs 415.00-425.00; 72-76 lbs 227.50-375.00.

**SLAUGHTER SHEEP: 820**

**Hair Breeds-Choice & Prime 1-2** 53-54 lbs 350.00-355.00; 63-67 lbs 345.00-350.00; 73 lbs 340.00-345.00; 88 lbs 282.50; 95 lbs 290.00; 115 lbs 215.00.

**Choice 2** 51-56 lbs 335.00-340.00; 66 lbs 322.50; 77 lbs 320.00; 150 lbs 160.00.

**Woolled-Choice & Prime 1-2** 58 lbs 360.00; 72 lbs 342.50; 120 lbs 215.00.

[View Latest Grain Report](#)

<b>GRAINS</b>	<u>This Week</u>	<u>Prior Week</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
<b>Corn</b>	4.30-4.79	4.48-5.07	3.76-4.46
<b>Soybeans</b>	8.99-10.44	9.27-10.69	10.83-11.89
<b>Red Winter Wheat</b>	4.61-5.60	4.79-6.02	4.55-5.66

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

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