

AG HAPPENINGS

Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Newsletter

Save the Date 3 Great Programs Coming Winter 2025

ANNIE'S PROJECT

Six week course that is a discussion-based workshop bringing women together to learn from experts about managing production, financial, human, marketing, and legal risk.

January 15

January 22

January 29

February 5

February 19

February 26

AGRICULTURE APPRECIATION LUNCH

Come celebrate Logan County Agriculture & the people who make it great!!

February 6 Noon

KY-TN GRAIN DAY

Annual Grain Day Conference with great line-up of speakers & trade show full of area businesses & services.

February 7 8 am - 1:30 pm

Logan County Extension

255 John Paul Ave
Russellville, KY 42276
270-726-6323



Leann Martin
Agriculture & Natural
Resources Extension Agent
leann.martin@uky.edu

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2025 WINTER WHEAT MEETING

February 4, 2025

Bruce Convention Center
Hopkinsville, KY 42240

9am-3pm central

Registration 8:30 ct

CCA and Pesticide Credits pending.

- What are We Learning From YEN in KY? - Phil Needham
- Herbicide Residual Application Timing for Ryegrass Control - Dr. Travis Legleiter
- On-farm Grain Fumigation Options - Josh Wilhelm
- Dealing with DON: Management of Fusarium Head Blight and DON in Wheat - Dr. Carl Bradley
- How Nitrogen and Sulfur Fertility Influences Wheat Grain Yield and Protein Content - Dr. Edwin Ritchey
- Current Wheat Crop Update - Dr. Chad Lee
- Wheat Varieties Tolerance to Metribuzin and Opportunities to Improve Italian Ryegrass Management - Dr. Samuel Revolinski
- Overview of Kentucky Wheat Yield Contest 2015-2024 - Dr. Mohammad Shamim



Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Plant and Diagnostic Services
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

100 annual programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and all life circumstances on any level of rural, urban, suburban, or coastal settings, ethnic origins, political beliefs, sex, social orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, income status, physical or mental disability or special or vulnerable to physical safety activity, reasonable accommodations of facilities may be available with prior notice. Program information may be available in language other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, CA Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Chemicals Commission. Telephone: KY 80066



Private Pesticide

The Logan County Extension Service will be conducting Private Pesticide Training & Certifications on:

Monday, Feb. 10
5:30 pm

Tuesday, Feb. 11
9:00 am

AGRICULTURE APPRECIATION LUNCHEON

Logan County Extension Office

255 JOHN PAUL AVE RUSSELLVILLE, KY 270-726-6323



4-H HAM AUCTION &
4-H & FFA SAE TRADE SHOW



Save the Date
February 6
2025

FREE TO ATTEND
RSVP IS ENCOURAGED

FOOD LINES
OPEN 11:30 AM



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



LOGAN
COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The 988
Lifeline is
here for
farmers.

Call or text 988
for confidential
support 24/7.



KENTUCKY INTENSIVE SOYBEAN MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Wednesday, January 15
Sloan Convention Center
Bowling Green
Registration: 11:30 a.m.
Lunch: noon
Concludes: 4:30

Scan here to register
for the Bowling Green
Workshop



2025 ISM BG

UK Cooperative Extension Service



ANNIE'S PROJECT
EMPOWERING WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE



ANNIE'S PROJECT

Six week course that is a discussion-based workshop bringing women together to learn from experts about managing production, financial, human, marketing, and legal risk.

9:30am-1:00pm

Registration Fee: \$50 per person
Location: Logan & Warren Co. Extension Offices

Register with Your Local Extension Office by January 8th

Logan County Extension Office - Leann Martin
270-726-6323 255 John Paul Ave Russellville, 42276

**Warren County Extension Office - Joanna Coles
Kristin Hildabrand**
270-842-1681 5162 Russellville Road, Bowling Green, 42101

Register Here!



-  **January 15**
-  **February 5**
-  **January 22**
-  **February 19**
-  **January 29**
-  **February 26**



farmCREDIT
MID-AMERICA



BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Corporate Transparency Act Deadline: What Farmers Need to Know

As the January 1, 2025, deadline for the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA) approaches, farmers operating under Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) or corporations must be aware of the new reporting requirements. The CTA mandates that many business entities disclose information about their beneficial owners to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). This move aims to combat illicit activities such as money laundering and terrorism financing by increasing corporate transparency.

Impact on Farmers

For farmers, the CTA means that any business entity that had to file with the secretary of state to form before January 1, 2024, must submit their beneficial ownership information by January 1, 2025. Information includes providing details such as the names, birth dates, addresses, and identification numbers of individuals who own or control the company. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in significant penalties.

Deadlines and Fines

Existing LLCs: Must file by January 1, 2025

New LLCs: Formed after January 1, 2024, have 90 days from their formation date to file.

Non-compliance with the CTA can lead to severe consequences. Fines for failing to report or providing false information can reach up to \$500 per day, with a maximum penalty of \$10,000, and potential imprisonment for up to two years.

Steps to Compliance

Farmers should start gathering the necessary information and consult with legal or financial advisors to ensure they meet the CTA requirements. Filing is straightforward and can be done through FinCEN's online portal at <https://www.fincen.gov/boi>. Farmers can avoid penalties and contribute to a more transparent and secure financial system by taking these steps.

FinCEN.gov U.S. Department of the Treasury



Thursday, January 16, 2025

**KY COMMODITY
CONFERENCE**

★ EXTENSION NEWSLETTER / PROGRAMS SURVEY ★

We are updating our newsletter list and are wanting your help! Please scan the QR Code with your phone to answer a few questions about how you would like to receive your Ag Newsletter.



We also want to know what programs you would like more information on or new programs we can bring to Logan County.

KY-TN GRAIN DAY

FEBRUARY 7

7:30 AM - 1:45 PM

CCA CEU: PD, IPM, CM, SW, NM
 KY CEU: Cat. (2) 1A, 3, 10
 TN CEU: *Applied for*

LOGAN COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE
 255 JOHN PAUL RD RUSSELLVILLE, KY
 270-726-6323

2025

- 7:30 - 8:10 am **Registration & Refreshments**
- 8:10 - 9:00 am **Grain Market Update & Risk Management Insights**
Dr. Aaron Smith, UT Agriculture Economics
- 9:00 - 9:50 am **Weed Management & Application Methods**
for Agriculture & Landscapes
Dr. Travis Legleiter, UK Weed Sciences
- 9:50 - 10:15 am **Break Visit Trade Show**
- 10:15 - 11:05 am **Best Management Practices to Increase Nutrient Efficiency**
Dr. Forbes Walker, UT Biosystems Engineering & Soil Sciences
- 11:05 - 11:55 am **Corn & Soybean Disease Update & Management**
Dr. Heather Kelly, UT Plant Pathology
- 11:55 - 12:10 pm **Break Visit Trade Show**
- 12:10 - 1:30 pm **Lunch** *Sponsored by B.R. Knuckles Insurance*
- Recent & Forecasted Weather Extremes & Its Impact on Grain Production**
Dr. Matt Dixon, UK Agriculture Meteorologist
- 1:30 - 1:45 pm **Evaluations & Door Prizes**

TRADE SHOW OPEN UNTIL 1PM



CATTLE TIMELY TIPS

Spring Calving Cow Herd

- Be sure that weaned heifer calves are on a feeding program that will enable them to reach about 65% of their mature weight before the start of the breeding season. Rations should be balanced to achieve gains sufficient to get heifers from their current weight to that “target” weight. Heifers should reach their target weight approximately 30 days before the start of the breeding season.
- Body condition is important, plan an adequate winter program for cows to be at least body condition score 5 (carrying enough flesh to cover the ribs) before the calving and breeding season. This will help them to breed early in the spring. Thin cows should be fed to regain body condition prior to winter.
- Divide the herd into groups for winter feeding:
 - weaned heifer calves
 - first-calf heifers, second-calvers and thin mature cows
 - the remainder of the dry cows which are in good body condition
 - herd sires
- Begin feeding the lowest quality forage to dry cows which are in good condition during early winter and save the best hay for calving time or for weaned calves.
- Order and number ear tags for next year’s calf crop this winter. It is also a good time to catch up on freeze branding and replacing lost ear tags.



Fall Calving Cow Herd

- The fall breeding season has started. Breeding can best be accomplished on stockpiled fescue pasture; otherwise, cows with calves should be fed 25-30 pounds of good quality hay or its equivalent. Supplement with grain, if needed, and minimize hay waste. **DON'T ALLOW THESE COWS TO LOSE BODY CONDITION PRIOR TO OR DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.**
- If you haven't turned bulls out yet, have a Breeding Soundness Evaluation (BSE) performed on them (even if you used them this spring). A BSE is a risk management tool as BSE's accurately identify infertile bulls.
- Observe performance of bulls during breeding season. Watch cows for return to estrus, if you see several in heat, try to determine the cause and consider changing bulls.

General

- Complete soil testing pastures to check for fertility and pH.
- Consider putting down geotextile fabric and covering with gravel in feeding areas before you begin hay feeding to minimize waste of expensive hay.
- Another option to consider for winter feeding is bale grazing. Bale grazing helps spread nutrients across the pasture and can have regenerative effects on your pastures.
- Monitor body condition and increase feed, if needed, for all classes of cattle. It often gets cold in December and the nutrients needs of cattle increase as temperatures fall below their comfort level. Be especially mindful of cold, wet conditions and increase energy availability.



7 PM

UK BEEF MANAGEMENT WEBINAR SERIES

Jan. 14 - Important Traits for Bull Selection in KY

Feb. 11 - Marketing Opportunities for the Spring

March 11 - Preparing for a Successful Spring Breeding Season

April 8 - Health Update & Internal Parasite Field Study Results

CAIP Education: *If you are participating and want to receive CAIP education credit there will be a code at the end of the session that you will place on the Speaker Signature line on the form. This paperwork must also be signed by your county ARN agent.*



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

Phone :
270-726-6323

2025



TOBACCO GAP TRAINING

MONDAY, MARCH 10

9:30 AM

Logan County Extension Office
255 John Paul Ave Russellville, KY

Leann Martin
Logan County ANR
Extension Agent
leann.martin@uky.edu

Bring Tobacco GAP Card & Photo ID

LOGAN Co. CATTLEMEN QUARTERLY MEETING

MARCH 8, 2025

6:30 PM

LC Extension Office



LOGAN COUNTY CATTLEMEN ASSOCIATION

STEER SHOW, SALE & CARCASS CONTEST

36 Exhibitors Weighed in
55 Steers

DATES TO KNOW

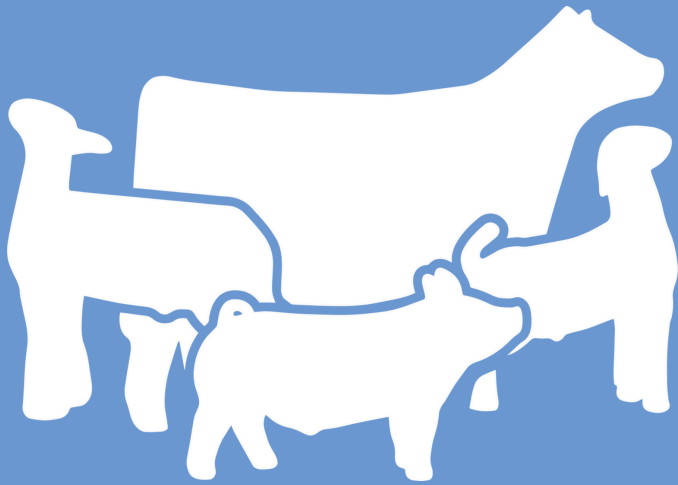
Preliminary Weigh In
April 15 4pm - 7pm

Show Day
May 27 1pm

Call the Extension Office for more
information 270-726-6323



LOGAN COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
**YOUTH MARKET STEER
SHOW, SALE, & CARCASS
CONTEST**



4-H LIVESTOCK CLUB

All 4-H Livestock Exhibitors are required to have 6 hours of Livestock Education prior to the show. Please join the Livestock Club Remind Class Code **b9e88d9** for all updates and upcoming education opportunities.

NEW H5N1 TESTING STRATEGY FOR SE DAIRY COMMUNITY

USDA's New National Milk Testing Strategy & What it Could Mean for Dairy Farmers

On December 6, 2024, the USDA announced its National Milk Testing Strategy (NMTS), introducing a new Federal Order to combat the spread of H5N1 Avian Influenza in dairy herds. Below is a detailed explanation of these changes, why they are important, and the steps dairy farmers should take to adapt.

What's Changing?

The USDA's new rules introduce mandatory measures aimed at detecting and preventing H5N1 in dairy cattle. These changes affect milk production, herd management, and biosecurity practices nationwide.

Key Changes Under the Federal Order:

Raw Milk Testing Requirements:

- Dairy farms, transporters, transfer stations, and processors must participate in mandatory raw (unpasteurized) milk testing.
- Any positive test results will be reported to the USDA for follow-up.

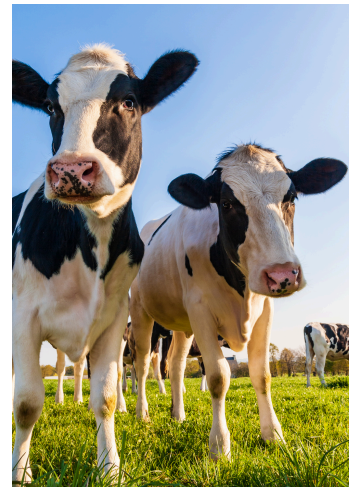
Epidemiological Data Sharing:

- Herd owners with positive cases will be required to provide data for disease tracking and surveillance.

Comprehensive Testing Framework:

The NMTS classifies states and dairy herds into five stages of testing:

- Stage 1:** Testing milk silos at processing facilities to locate affected regions.
- Stage 2:** Bulk tank sampling to identify specific herds with H5N1.
- Stage 3:** Biosecurity enhancements and containment strategies for affected areas.
- Stage 4:** Ongoing monitoring of disease-free herds in unaffected states.
- Stage 5:** Certification of nationwide elimination of H5N1.



State-Level Testing Plans:

The USDA will collaborate with each state to customize testing procedures. Progress will be made publicly available to ensure transparency.

Biosecurity Emphasis:

Dairy farms must implement robust biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of H5N1.

Financial and Technical Support:

USDA programs will provide financial aid for biosecurity costs, testing, PPE, and veterinary care: [Financial Assistance](#) | [Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#).

NEW H5N1 TESTING STRATEGY FOR SE DAIRY COMMUNITY, CONT.

Why This Matters to Dairy Farmers

These new measures are designed to protect the health of dairy herds, farmworkers, and the national milk supply. While the added requirements may increase oversight and operational responsibilities, USDA believes they are crucial for controlling and eliminating H5N1.

Steps Dairy Farmers Should Take

To ensure compliance and protect their operations, dairy farmers should prioritize the following actions:

1. Strengthen Biosecurity Measures:

- Review current biosecurity protocols and implement improvements.
- Train employees on best practices, including limiting farm access, disinfecting equipment, and using personal protective equipment (PPE).

2. Prepare for Testing Requirements:

- Participate in the mandatory milk sampling and testing process.
- Maintain accurate records of milk production and testing for compliance purposes.

3. Utilize USDA Support Programs:

- Leverage [USDA's financial assistance programs](#) to offset costs related to biosecurity, PPE, and veterinary services.
- Contact local USDA offices or visit their website for more information on available resources.

4. Stay Informed:

- Monitor updates about state testing phases and national progress under the NMTS.
- Attend USDA-hosted webinars.

5. Be Prepared for Positive Test Results:

- If a herd tests positive, farmers should work with state officials to provide data for contact tracing and to implement rapid response measures, including movement controls.

How the Testing Strategy Works

The NMTS employs a structured, five-stage approach to detect and control H5N1 in dairy herds. Each state and farm will progress through the following stages based on test results and compliance:

Stage 1: Testing milk silos at processing facilities to identify regions with potential infections.

Stage 2: Conducting bulk tank sampling to pinpoint specific herds with H5N1.

Stage 3: Applying enhanced biosecurity measures and containment protocols for affected states.

Stage 4: Ongoing bulk tank sampling in unaffected states to ensure the absence of the virus.

Stage 5: Certifying nationwide elimination of H5N1 through periodic testing.

Resources Available to Dairy Farmers

USDA stresses that biosecurity is the most effective defense against H5N1. To support dairy farmers, USDA is offering:

- Free Testing: All NMTS testing is fully funded by the USDA.
- Producer Support Programs: Financial assistance for biosecurity upgrades, PPE, and veterinary care.
- Educational Opportunities: Webinars and informational sessions for farmers and regulators.



Key Takeaways

- The goal is prevention: The NMTS is designed to identify and contain H5N1 outbreaks, protecting herds and the milk supply.
- Compliance is mandatory: Dairy farmers must participate in testing and adhere to all reporting requirements.
- Resources are available: USDA offers funding and technical assistance to ease the implementation of these measures.

2024 HAS BEEN A WILD RIDE FOR CROP FARMERS IN KY

Dr. Chad Lee, Director - Grain & Forage Center of Excellence, UK Grain Crops Specialist

Dr. Mohammad Shamim, UK Grain Crops Agronomic Extension Associate

Some farmers across Kentucky will see their best crop ever in 2024 and other farmers are going to see one of the worst ever. The rest will fall somewhere in between. The varied rainfall timing and accumulations of rainfall caused tremendous variability across the state. This is not the best year to judge your farming skills in corn and soybeans across Kentucky. Every farmer wants to control as much as possible, but 2024 is a strong reminder of how dependent all of us are on the weather.

The rainfall totals in 2024 are in stark contrast to many counties in 2023. In general, farmers experienced significantly lower rainfall in July and September 2024 compared to the same months in 2023 (Figure 1). For instance, in July 2023, most counties received approximately 6 inches of rainfall, whereas in 2024, only some counties in far western Kentucky and a few counties in far eastern Kentucky (where few corn and soy-bean acres are grown) experienced substantial precipitation. Similarly, farmers received 5 to 6 inches of rainfall in August 2023, but no measurable rainfall occurred in August 2024, making it one of the driest months. In contrast, while September 2023 saw little to no rainfall, September 2024 experienced over 6 inches of rain, with some counties reporting totals as high as 12 inches. For many fields, that September rain was too late to help.

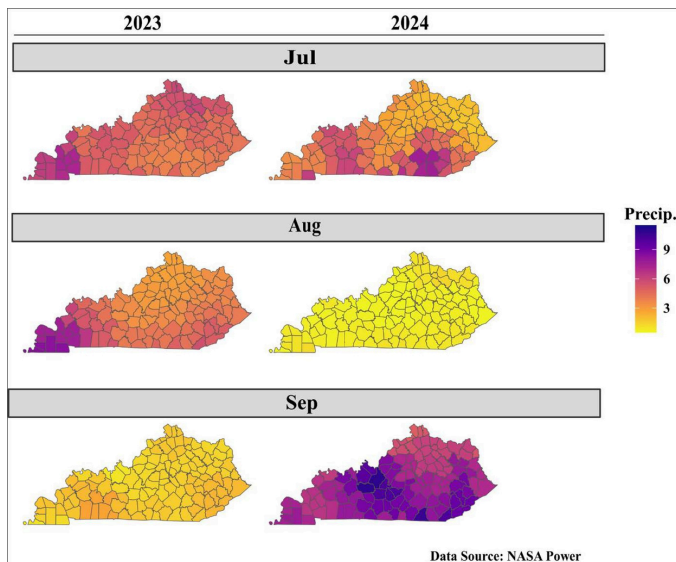


Figure 1: Precipitation from July to September in Kentucky for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right). Data sourced from NASA and county maps generated by Dr. Mohammad Shamim with R analysis program.

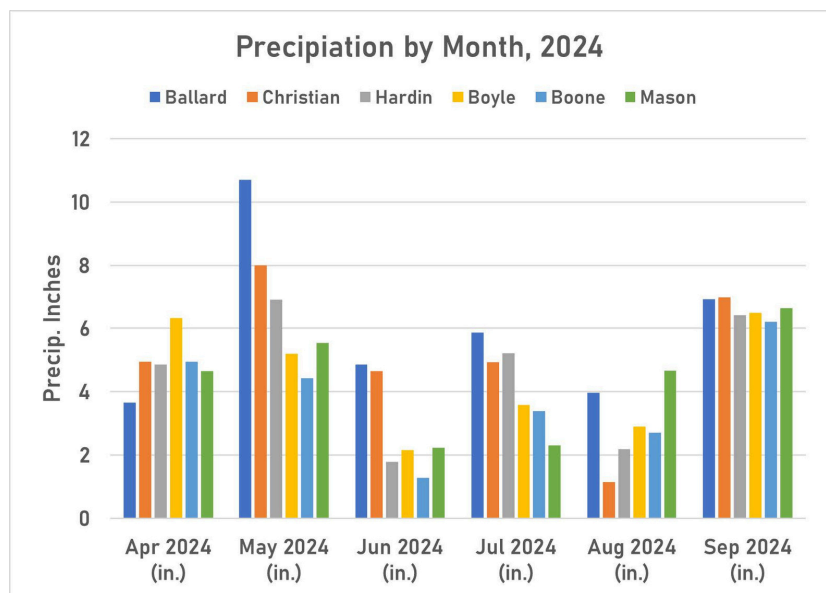


Figure 2. Precipitation by month from Kentucky Mesonet sites in selected counties. The order of counties listed is from west to east.

2024 received almost 10 inches of rainfall while Hardin County received 7.4 inches of rain (Figure 3). All other counties listed here received less than 7 inches of rain. Seven inches usually is not enough water to sustain corn during peak demand. If soils have adequate water heading into July,

Rainfall totals for 2024 from western Kentucky to eastern Kentucky help explain the expected differences in yields. In general, farmers in western Kentucky received more rainfall than farmers in central and eastern Kentucky. From April to September, the Ballard County Kentucky Mesonet site reported 36 inches of rain while Hardin and Boyle counties received about 9 inches less (Figure 2). Boone County Kentucky Mesonet only received 23 inches. The total rainfall only tells part of the story.

The timing of rainfall is as important as the rainfall totals. Rainfall in July and August is extremely important to yield of corn and soybean in Kentucky. Ballard County in

2024 HAS BEEN A WILD RIDE ..., CONT.

they can buffer against lower rainfall. The western Kentucky sites also reported more rainfall in May and June. Fields in those counties were better prepared for peak water demands.

The differences in rainfall between 2023 and 2024 help explain the differences in yields. Pollination, seed-set and seed fill usually occur over these two months. Drought stress during these months can significantly impact fertilization and pollination. While rainfall totals for July and August were less than 7 inches for most locations listed in Figure 3, the Irrigation Manager on the UK Ag Weather Cen-ter website estimates that water demands were greater than 11 inches this year. Rainfall in July should have been adequate for seed-set in early-maturing or early-planted corn and soybeans. However, the dry conditions in August likely disrupted the source-to-sink balance, contributing to the de-velopment of smaller and/or shriveled seeds. In contrast, the lower productivity observed in double-crop soybeans may be attributed to poor pollination, seed-set, and seed fill as these stages coincided with the onset of drought.

Limited water availability has detrimental effects on crop reproductive development. Unlike animals, plants cannot move to avoid drought stress. Instead, they reduce water-consuming processes. For example, when drought occurs, plants reduce stomatal aperture to conserve water, which decreases carbon dioxide (CO₂) intake and consequently limits the photosynthetic supply to flowers, pods, and seeds. In some cases, lower CO₂ levels cause the enzyme Rubisco to bind Ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate to oxygen gas (O₂), a process known as photorespiration, leading to a net loss of sugar substrates.

Additionally, drought stress can trigger the formation of reactive oxygen species, which can permanently damage the photosynthetic system. As a result, the sugar supply to seeds diminishes, leading to smaller or shriveled seeds. Furthermore, in soybean, reduction in photosynthesis means lower supply of sugar to symbiotic rhizobium bacteria which down-regulates biological N fixation. Drought stress significantly affects the transport of water and nutrients in plants. Water transport is driven by the negative water potential of the atmosphere, which is much stronger than the water potential in the root zone. This considerable force can sometimes lead to cavitation in the xylem vessels, re-sulting in reduced metabolic functions, impaired nutrient uptake, and overall stunted growth.

This article has shown that a lack of water during pollination, seed-set and/or seed-fill has numerous deleterious effects on corn and soybean yield. The yield this year is not a reflection of farming skill. We simply cannot grow a good crop when water is so limited.

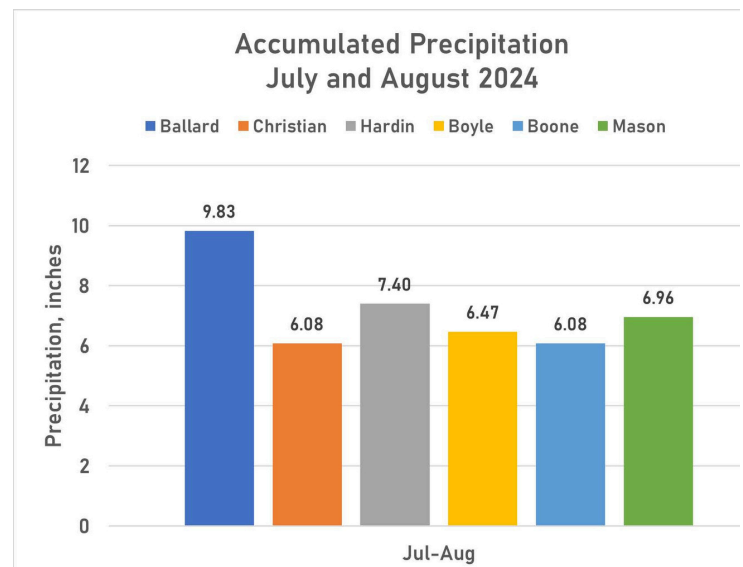
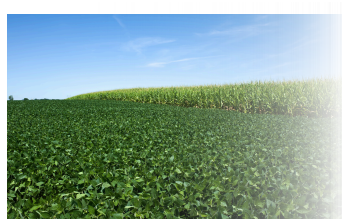


Figure 3. Precipitation totals for July and August from Kentucky Mesonet sites in se-lected counties. The order of counties listed is from west to east.



2024 KY SOYBEAN AND CORN VARIETY TRIALS RESULTS ARE AVAILABLE NOW

Come by the Logan County Extension Office for a copy of the Soybean & Corn Variety Performance Trial Results.

KCHC Kentucky Crop Health Conference

9 a.m. to 3 p.m. CST, Feb. 6, 2025 - National Corvette Museum - Bowling Green, Ky.



Wade Webster
North Dakota State University

Topic: Fueling the Future: Driving Predictive Models for Tar Spot



Alyssa Essman
Ohio State University

Topic: Planting green and the influence of cover crop termination timing on weed management



Justin McMechan
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Topic: Unraveling emerging insect issues in agriculture: Impacts, challenges, and management tactics

Kiersten Wise
University of Kentucky

Topic: Stay one step ahead: Tracking corn diseases in Kentucky



Raul Villanueva
University of Kentucky

Topic: Management of slugs and snails through field efficacy tests in soybeans

Carl Bradley
University of Kentucky

Topic: Research update on Red Crown Rot of Soybean



Travis Legleiter
University of Kentucky

Topic: The fight against Italian Ryegrass in Kentucky: A persistent challenge

Tickets On Sale Now
breakfast and lunch included

Conference sign-in begins at 8 a.m. CST
Scan QR Code or visit:
<https://kchc2025.eventbrite.com>

Tickets non-refundable after January 30, 2025

Credits:

CCA: 4.5 CEUs in IPM;

KY Pesticide

Applicator: 3 CEUs for Category 1A & 1 CEU for Category 10



ALFALFA AND STORED FORAGE CONFERENCE

February 25

8am - 3:30pm

*Fayette County Extension Office
1140 Harry Sykes Way Lexington, KY*

- 1. Everything I Ever Needed to Know about Armyworms**
- 2. Armyworm Control Methods: What to Spray and When**
- 3. What's New in Alfalfa Varieties**
- 4. What do Horse Owners Want and Why**
- 5. What We Can Learn from the Results of the KY Hay Contests**
- 6. Emerging Markets for Unique Forage Species**
- 7. Orchardgrass, Timothy, Teff, and Fescue/mixed hay production.**



CATTLE MARKET UPDATE

Feeder cattle and calf markets were generally higher last week, but several did not report the week of Thanksgiving. Fed cattle and boxed beef prices were largely steady. Live and feeder cattle futures were off a bit, while corn futures were slightly higher.

Cattle Market Report Prices \$/cwt. Sources: USDA, I.MIC, and CME		For Weeks Ending On			% Chg	% Chg	Chg Prev. Week
		12/6/24	11/29/24	12/8/23	Prev. Week	Prev. Year	
500-600 lb. Feeder Steers	Mississippi M/L #1-2	\$252.89	\$251.33	\$218.68	1%	16%	\$1.56
	Arkansas M/L #1	\$269.04		\$229.07	N/A	17%	N/A
	Kentucky M/L #1-2	\$297.84	\$275.79	\$229.07	8%	30%	\$22.05
	Oklahoma City M/L #1-2	\$293.85	\$289.98	\$272.54	1%	8%	\$3.86
	Alabama M/L #1	\$299.26	N/A	\$250.89	N/A	19%	N/A
	Tennessee M/L #1-2	\$289.09	N/A	\$221.73	N/A	30%	N/A
700-800 lb. Feeder Steers	Mississippi M/L #1-2	\$223.50	\$227.00	\$188.54	-2%	19%	(\$3.50)
	Arkansas M/L #1	\$241.52		\$204.11	N/A	18%	N/A
	Kentucky M/L #1-2	\$252.94	\$238.13	\$200.21	6%	26%	\$14.81
	Oklahoma City M/L #1-2	\$252.22	\$241.74	\$208.35	4%	21%	\$10.48
	Alabama M/L #1	\$238.71	N/A	\$190.08	N/A	26%	N/A
	Tennessee M/L #1-2	\$236.18	N/A	\$188.67	N/A	25%	N/A
Negotiated Fed Steers	Live Price	\$190.90	\$189.97	\$169.94	0%	12%	\$0.93
	Dressed Price	\$297.21	\$296.64	\$269.63	0%	10%	\$0.57
Boxed Beef	Choice Value, 600-900 lb.	\$310.41	\$310.77	\$291.43	0%	7%	(\$0.36)
Cutout	Select Value, 600-900 lb.	\$276.77	\$274.46	\$259.72	1%	7%	\$2.31

Futures Prices		12/6/24	11/29/24
Live Cattle	December	\$187.38	\$187.98
	February	\$186.18	\$188.63
	April	\$188.30	\$190.77
Feeder Cattle	January	\$255.83	\$259.48
	March	\$254.68	\$258.63
	April	\$255.58	\$259.63
Corn	December	\$4.31	\$4.23
	March	\$4.40	\$4.33

Source: CME Group



IS THIS HAY ANY GOOD – UNDERSTANDING RELATIVE FORAGE QUALITY

There are lots of ways to answer the question ‘Is my hay any good?’ Producers know to look at the crude protein (CP) content and know a higher value means higher quality. Some will go to TDN, or total digestible nutrients, and make a judgement from that value. For some time, we have had a term, Relative Feed Value (RFV), as a useful index for forage quality. The RFV index was an effective way to communicate forage quality, but unfortunately it was designed to work primarily with alfalfa and alfalfa containing hays. RFV discriminates against grasses.

Now there is a new forage index, Relative Forage Quality (RFQ), that allows one number to describe the value of hay across all types of forages. RFQ is a better index because it uses improved formulas for digestibility and intake that take into account crude protein, non-fiber carbohydrates, the fat content and the digestibility of the fiber component. RFQ also has different intake and digestibility equations for grasses and legumes. The net result is that RFQ is an index that can be used to compare across all forage types. An RFQ value of 140 would mean the same whether it was from an alfalfa or a grass sample. In short, RFQ or Relative Forage Quality provides the best hay quality value to answer the question, “Is my hay any good?” To get RFQ on one of your future forage tests, consult the commercial lab’s menu of available forage tests.

This is an excerpt of **Dr. Henning’s Forage Doctor** column in the Nov. 7 issue of Farmer’s Pride. For the full article go to: www.thefarmerspride.com.

UPCOMING DATES

Jan. 6-7		Fruit & Vegetable Conference	Lexington, KY
Jan. 14	7 pm	Beef Webinar Series	Online
Jan. 15	9:30 am	Annie's Project	TBA
Jan. 15	11:30 am	Intensive Soybean Workshop	Bowling Green, KY
Jan. 16		KY Commodity Conference	Bowling Green, KY
Jan. 22	9:30 am	Annie's Project	TBA
Jan. 29	9:30 am	Annie's Project	TBA
Feb. 4	9:00 am	Winter Wheat Meeting	Hopkinsville, KY
Feb. 5	9:30 am	Annie's Project	TBA
Feb. 6	11:30 am	Logan Co Ag Appreciation Lunch	LC Extension Office
Feb. 6	9:00 am	KY Crop Health Conference	Bowling Green, KY
Feb. 7	8:00 am	KY-TN Grain Day	LC Extension Office
Feb. 10	5:30 pm	Private Pesticide Training	LC Extension Office
Feb. 11	9:00 am	Private Pesticide Training	LC Extension Office
Feb. 11	7 pm	Beef Webinar Series	Online
Feb. 19	9:30 am	Annie's Project	TBA
Feb. 25	8:00 am	Alfalfa & Stored Forages Conference	Lexington, KY
Feb. 26	9:30 am	Annie's Project	TBA
March 8	6:30 pm	LC Cattlemen Quarterly Meeting	LC Extension Office
March 10	9:30 am	Tobacco Gap	LC Extension Office
March 11	7 pm	Beef Webinar Series	Online
April 8	7 pm	Beef Webinar Series	Online
April 15	4 - 7 pm	Steer Show Preliminary Weigh In	LC Ag Arena
May 27	1 pm	Steer Show - Show Day	LC Ag Arena

APPLE CRUMB DESSERT *Serving: 4 Servings Serving Size: 1/4 of Recipe*

Ingredients:

- Nonstick Cooking Spray
- 4 Medium Apples for baking
- 1/2 cup quick-cooking oatmeal (uncooked)
- 1/4 cup light or dark brown sugar, packed)
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1/3 cup 100% apple juice

Directions:

1. Move the oven rack to the center of the oven. Preheat the oven to 350° F.
2. Spray the bottom and sides of a 9-inch square baking dish with nonstick cooking spray.
3. Wash and peel the apples. Cut them into thin slices.
4. Spread the apple slices evenly over the bottom of the baking dish.
5. In a small bowl, use a fork to mix the oatmeal, brown sugar and cinnamon.
6. Spread the oatmeal mix evenly over the apples in the baking dish.
7. Lightly pour the apple juice over the oatmeal mixture.
8. Cover the dish and bake for 20-30 minutes until apples start to soften.
9. Uncover and bake for another 15-20 minutes until apples are soft.

Tips- A baking apple holds its shape and does not breakdown into puree when heated in an oven. Braeburn, Cortland, Gala, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Honeycrisp, Jonagold, Jonathan, Pink Lady, Rome and Winesap are good apple varieties for baking.

Nutrition Facts Per Serving: 130 calories; 0.5g fat; 0g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 0mg cholesterol; 0mg sodium; 33g carbohydrate; 3g fiber; 23g sugar; 9g added sugars; 1g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 2% Daily Value of calcium; 6% Daily Value of iron; 4% Daily Value of potassium.

