



[Mark your calendars now!](#)

► **Boone County Extension  
Office Closed for July 4th  
July 4, 2024**



**Fall Pasture Management Class**  
July 15, 2024 · 6:00pm  
Boone County Extension  
Enrichment Center  
1824 Patrick Dr., Burlington  
-CAIP Approved

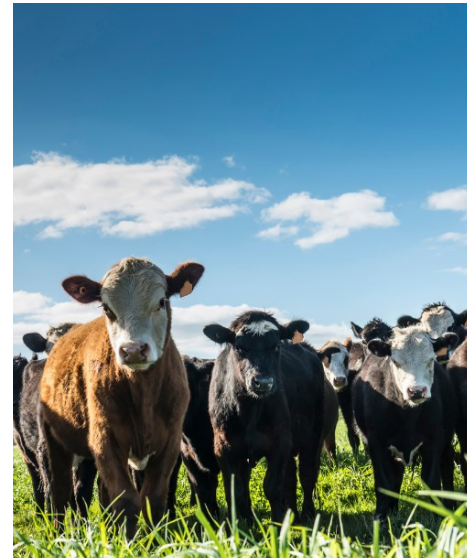
## Stockpile Forages to Extend the Grazing Season

Good pasture management can help extend the grazing season further into the fall and early winter. Take advantage of good growing conditions to obtain high-quality pasture for late fall and early winter grazing. Stockpiling helps broaden the pasture season for the cow herd, reduces feed and labor costs by lowering the amount of hay needed and provides an ideal location for the beef cow herd to winter and calve.

It's easy to begin to stockpile. Simply take cattle off pastures in late summer, apply nitrogen fertilizer and allow grass to accumulate growth through late fall. Then, put cattle on the pasture one section at a time until they've finished grazing the whole field.

Take soil samples for analyses to determine pasture requirements for phosphorus, potassium and lime. You'll need this information to renovate with clover in the spring.

Tall fescue and Kentucky bluegrass are the best grasses to stockpile in Kentucky. Both retain green color and forage quality late into winter, are somewhat resistant to low temperatures and form a good sod. Tall fescue produces more fall and winter growth than Kentucky bluegrass.



*(Continued on next page)*

PO Box 876 | 6028 Camp Ernst Road | Burlington, KY 41005 | P: 859-586-6101 | [boone.ca.uky.edu](http://boone.ca.uky.edu)

**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**

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, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating. Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.

Nitrogen and moisture are critical to successfully stockpiling grasses.

Apply nitrogen in mid-August. Topdress at the rate of 40 to 60 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre for Kentucky bluegrass. Use 40 to 100 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre on tall fescue.

Numerous studies show wise fertilizer use and timing result in high yields during fall and early winter. Tall fescue crude protein and digestibility are better during fall and early winter than at any other time of the year.

Yields can be very good when water is available during the stockpiling period. Tall fescue can produce two tons of dry matter up to late November. With adequate water, producers can achieve 25 pounds of dry matter for each pound of nitrogen used.

After frost, let cattle graze grass-legume fields quickly before plants deteriorate. Then, put animals on the stockpiled grass fields. For the most efficient use of stockpiled fields, establish a strip grazing system by using a temporary electric fence to section off areas of the field. The first grazing area should have water and mineral sources. When animals have grazed this area, move the fence to open a new strip. Repeat this process until the entire field has been grazed.

Stockpiled grass is an excellent choice for fall-calving cows because it can be used to meet high nutritional needs after calving and during the breeding season. Grazing stockpiled grasses may offer the most benefit to spring-calving cows in thin body condition during the fall. Growing, weaned cattle can be grazed on stockpiled fescue. Using stockpiled grasses helps lower feed costs when backgrounding cattle.

BOONE COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE | AGRICULTURE

 Cooperative  
Extension Service

# Fall Pasture Management Class

**July 15, 2024 - 6:00pm**

**Boone County Extension Enrichment Center · Lower Level  
1824 Patrick Drive, Burlington, KY 41005**

**A light meal will be served. Registration Required.**



**"CAIP Approved"**



Gary Stockton,  
Boone County Extension Agent  
for Agriculture

Register by  
Calling 859-586-6101  
or online @  
[boone.ca.uky.edu](http://boone.ca.uky.edu)  
**Registration Deadline July 10.**



# Unusual Outbreak: Cattle Infected with Avian Influenza

Recent reports have confirmed cases of cattle infected with avian influenza, also known as bird flu. Traditionally associated with poultry and wild birds, this virus crossing species to infect cattle is an unprecedented event, raising numerous concerns about animal health, agricultural biosecurity, and potential implications for human health.



Avian influenza viruses are a group of influenza A viruses primarily found in birds. These viruses are classified into two categories based on their pathogenicity: low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). While LPAI typically causes mild symptoms in birds, HPAI can lead to severe disease and high mortality rates. The most notorious strain of HPAI is H5N1, which has caused significant outbreaks in poultry and occasional zoonotic infections in humans. The transmission of avian influenza viruses to mammals, including humans, is relatively rare but not unheard of. However, the recent discovery of avian influenza in cattle is unprecedented. Typically, Avian influenza viruses infect birds and, in rare cases, can jump to humans or other mammals through direct contact with infected birds or contaminated environments.

The initial detection of Avian influenza in cattle came from a routine surveillance

program, which showed unusual respiratory symptoms in a herd. Subsequent testing confirmed the presence of the avian influenza virus. Genetic analysis revealed that the virus strain was closely related to a known avian influenza virus, suggesting a direct transmission event from birds to cattle.

Researchers are investigating multiple possible routes of transmission, including:

- **Direct Contact:** Cattle may have come into direct contact with infected wild birds or poultry.
- **Contaminated Water or Feed:** Avian influenza viruses can survive in water and other environmental sources, potentially leading to indirect transmission.
- **Human Activity:** Farm workers or visitors could inadvertently carry the virus from poultry to cattle.

The infection of cattle with avian influenza presents several challenges:

- **Animal Health:** Understanding the clinical impact of Avian influenza on cattle is crucial. While the initial cases have shown respiratory symptoms, the full spectrum of disease manifestation is still under investigation.
- **Biosecurity Measures:** Farms need to enhance biosecurity protocols to prevent cross-species transmission. This includes stricter controls on farm access, improved sanitation, and better management of water and feed sources.



## Hay Sales

Quite often I get calls or emails asking if I know someone who is selling hay. Some are looking for square bales, some round bales, others want a particular grass. So, I'm going to put together a list of local farmers with hay to sell. If you would like to be put on that list just let me know. You can call or email me with what type of hay you have and whether it's small square bales, large squares, or round hay.

Call 859-586-6101 or email [gary.stockton@uky.edu](mailto:gary.stockton@uky.edu) to be put on the list.

*(Continued on next page)*

- **Economic Impact:** Outbreaks of Avian influenza can lead to significant economic losses due to culling, trade restrictions, and decreased productivity. If cattle are now a potential host, this could exacerbate these issues.

Although the primary concern is animal health, there are potential implications for human health. Avian influenza viruses can occasionally infect humans, often leading to severe illness. The ability of the virus to jump to cattle raises questions about its evolving pathogenicity and the potential for new routes of transmission to humans.

To address this emerging threat, a multifaceted approach is essential:

- **Enhanced Surveillance:** Expanding surveillance programs to monitor Avian influenza in non-avian species, including cattle.
- **Research:** Conducting detailed studies on the pathogenicity, transmission dynamics, and potential mutations of the Avian influenza virus in cattle.
- **Vaccination:** Exploring the development of vaccines for livestock that could prevent the spread of Avian influenza.
- **Global Cooperation:** Coordinating with international bodies such as the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to share data and develop comprehensive strategies.

The detection of avian influenza in cattle is a significant and concerning development that highlights the complex and dynamic nature of infectious diseases. It underscores the need for vigilant surveillance, robust research, and coordinated global efforts to protect both animal and human health. As scientists work to unravel this mystery, the agricultural community must remain proactive in implementing stringent biosecurity measures to safeguard against this unexpected threat.





# Embracing Backyard Chickens: A Sustainable and Rewarding Practice

Last month I wrote about why cities should allow backyard chickens. I had a few people comment on that and all agreed, but concerned that cities might not take the time to learn enough to write an ordinance that would keep all happy. As more people seek to raise chickens in their backyards, the need for thoughtful city ordinances to regulate and support this practice has become evident. This article reviews the benefits of backyard chickens and provides an example of a well-crafted city ordinance that allows residents to keep chickens responsibly.

## The Benefits of Backyard Chickens

- **Fresh Eggs:** One of the most appealing benefits is the daily supply of fresh, organic eggs. Chickens typically lay eggs almost every day, ensuring that your breakfast is always nutritious and delicious.
- **Pest Control:** Chickens are natural pest controllers. They love to forage and eat a variety of insects, reducing the number of pests in your yard without the need for chemical pesticides.
- **Garden Fertilization:** Chicken manure is rich in nitrogen and other nutrients, making it an excellent fertilizer for gardens. When properly composted, it enhances soil health and boosts plant growth.
- **Educational Opportunities:** Raising chickens can be an educational experience for children and adults alike, teaching responsibility, animal care, and the basics of where food comes from.
- **Sustainability:** By raising chickens, individuals can reduce their carbon footprint. Chickens help recycle kitchen scraps, which reduces waste and the need for commercial feed.



## Crafting a Good City Ordinance

For cities considering allowing backyard chickens, a well-crafted ordinance is crucial. It should balance the interests of chicken keepers with those of their neighbors, ensuring that the practice is sustainable and community friendly. Here is an example of a city ordinance that effectively allows and regulates backyard chickens.

## Example City Ordinance for Backyard Chickens

### Purpose

To establish regulations for the keeping of backyard chickens within city limits, promoting urban agriculture while ensuring public health, safety, and welfare.

### Definitions

- **Backyard Chickens:** Domesticated chickens kept on a residential property for the purpose of producing eggs and/or companionship.
- **Hen:** A female chicken.
- **Rooster:** A male chicken.

*(Continued on next page)*

## Regulations

- **Number of Chickens:** A maximum of six hens are allowed per household. Roosters are prohibited due to noise concerns.
- **Coop Requirements:**
  - Coops must be predator-proof and provide adequate ventilation, shade, and protection from the elements.
  - The coop must be kept clean, dry, and odor-free.
  - Minimum space requirements: 4 square feet per hen inside the coop and 10 square feet per hen in an outdoor run.
  - Coops must be located at least 10 feet from property lines and 25 feet from neighboring residences.
- **Sanitation:**
  - Chicken feed must be stored in a secure, rodent-proof container.
  - Manure must be regularly collected and composted or disposed of properly to prevent odor and pests.
- **Noise Control:** Only hens are allowed, as roosters can create noise disturbances. Noise levels should not exceed city noise ordinances.
- **Health and Welfare:**
  - Chickens must be provided with adequate food, water, and medical care.
  - Sick or injured chickens must be treated promptly to prevent disease spread.
- **Nuisance Prevention:**
  - Owners must ensure chickens do not become a nuisance to neighbors.
  - Complaints regarding odor, noise, or other issues will be investigated by city officials.

## Enforcement:

- The city has the authority to revoke privileges and impose fines for non-compliance.
- Regular inspections may be conducted to ensure ongoing compliance with the ordinance.

The growing interest in backyard chickens reflects a broader movement towards sustainable living and self-sufficiency. By implementing well-thought-out ordinances, cities can support residents in this endeavor while maintaining community harmony. The example ordinance above demonstrates how regulations can allow for the benefits of backyard chickens while addressing potential concerns related to health, safety, and neighborhood relations. With proper guidelines in place, urban and suburban chicken keeping can thrive, enriching both individual households and the wider community.





# Jorō spiders in the news



- "GIANT", "flying", "venomous" are all words being used to describe an introduced spider species in the news this week.
- It's true the Jorō spider is pretty big but let's take a look at this gentle giant and see what the hype is all about.

**Female Jorō spiders have a leg-span of about 4 inches**



## Jorō spiders do not "fly" exactly...



When Jorō spiderlings hatch from their eggs they may "balloon" to new locations. This involves using a silk strand to catch the wind and travel through the air.



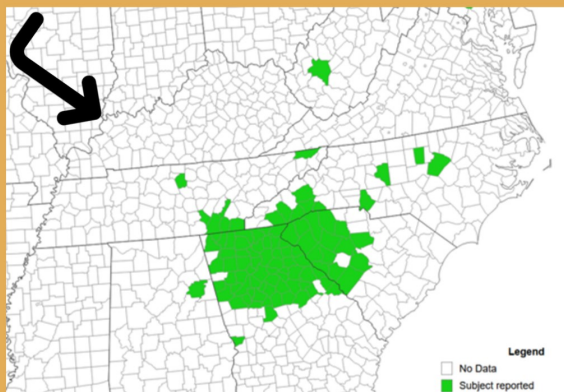
## Like all spiders, Jorō spiders have venom

Jorō spider venom does not pose a significant medical hazard to people though.

It would probably feel like I stung you...



## It has not been found in Kentucky as of early 2024



## There are lookalikes in KY



**Black and yellow garden spider**

**Banded garden spider**

**Jorō spider**



@Kentucky Bugs

**UK** Cooperative Extension Service

Sources: <https://jorowatch.org>  
<https://extension.psu.edu/joro-spiders>  
<https://hgic.clemson.edu/joro-spider/>

# Beans and Rice

## Ingredients:

- 1 pound dry red beans
- 7 cups water
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 medium green pepper, chopped
- 3 celery stalks, chopped
- 3 garlic cloves, chopped
- ½ pound turkey smoked sausage, chopped
- 1-2 tablespoons Creole seasoning
- Cooked rice



## Directions:

Place all ingredients except cooked rice into a 4-quart slow cooker. Cover and cook at high setting for 7 hours or until beans are tender.

Serve individually over ½ cup hot cooked rice.

*Nutrition facts per serving: 140 calories; 1.5g total fat; 0g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 15mg cholesterol; 150mg sodium; 23 carbohydrate; 5g fiber; 2g sugar; 10g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 2% Daily Value of calcium; 10% Daily Value of iron; 10% Daily Value of potassium*

Note:

- If served with ½ cup white long grain rice: add 100 calories; 22g carbohydrate; 2g protein per serving.
- If served with ½ cup brown rice: add 110 calories; 1g total fat; 22g carbohydrate; 2g fiber; 3g protein per serving.

**MASTER CATTLEMEN** 2024

**BECOME A MASTER CATTLEMEN**... The Master Cattlemen Program was created to give beef producers an in-depth educational course on beef cattle management. Producers completing the program will acquire knowledge that will help them make informed economic management decisions in the beef operations.

All Sessions will be held in the Northern Kentucky Area.  
Participant must complete all six (6) three-hour sessions to become certified.

<b>November 4</b> Dr. Katie Vanavallin Assistant Extension Professor Extension Beef Specialist <b>Nutrition</b>	<b>November 11</b> Kevin Laurent Senior Agriculture Extension Specialist <b>Marketing &amp; Profitability</b>	<b>November 18</b> Darrah Bullock Extension Professor Animal & Food Sciences <b>Genetics</b>	BOONE 859-586-6101 CAMPBELL 859-572-2600 CARROLL 502-732-7030 GALLATIN 859-567-5481
<b>November 25</b> Les Anderson Extension Professor Animal & Food Sciences <b>Reproduction &amp; Record Keeping</b>	<b>December 2</b> Dr. Morgan Hayes Assistant Extension Professor Josh Jackson Ag Engineering Specialists <b>Facilities &amp; Winter Feeding</b>	<b>December 9</b> Dr. Michelle Arnold UK Ruminant Extension Veterinarian <b>Animal Health</b>	GRANT 859-824-3355 KENTON 859-356-3155 PENDLETON 859-654-3395 OWEN 502-484-5703

Call your County Extension Office or Scan the QR Code to register.

Registration fee: \$125 includes all meals, class materials and a farm sign.



College of Agriculture,  
Food and Environment  
Cooperative Extension Service

Gary Stockton,  
Boone County Extension Agent  
for Agriculture  
gary.stockton@uky.edu

Lacey Kessel,  
Boone County Extension Agent  
for Natural Resource &  
Environmental Education  
lacey.laudick@uky.edu