



Cowherd Expansion is Not the Only Way to Capitalize on a Strong Calf Market

Dr. Kenny Burdine, UKY Extension Specialist

Much has been written recently about the strength of the current cattle market. With beef cow inventory at a 60+ year low and demand being very strong, cow-calf operations are clearly in the driver's seat. Calf values are more than double what they were three years ago, which speaks to considerable opportunity for cow-calf operators to invest in their cowherds. Expansion is often the first opportunity that comes to mind in a strong calf market and there is likely merit in expansion, if doing so is consistent with the goals of the operation. However, some producers may not be interested in growing the size of their cowherds due to land and / or management constraints or other reasons. This article will briefly walk through other opportunities that are worth consideration.

Genetics

Some producers may choose to use the current increase in cow-calf revenues to improve the genetics of their herds. Investment in genetics often has long-run implications, resulting in more valuable calves to sell over multiple years. Sires certainly come to mind, but the current calf market combined with the strong cull cow prices may provide an opportunity to cull a bit harder and also purchase some higher quality females.

Facilities

Working facilities are crucial resources for cow-calf operations for numerous reasons. Value-added opportunities such as health protocols, post-weaning programs, castration, implants, etc. are made much easier with quality working facilities. The same is true for receiving, sorting and loading of cattle. If facilities have historically been a constraint, the current market may be providing an opportunity to make improvements and position the operation to sell higher value calves in the future.

Grazing Systems

Winter feeding days are typically the most expensive days for cow-calf operations as stored feed (hay) is being fed. Improved grazing systems (interior fencing, additional water sources, portable mineral feeders, etc.) allow for more efficient use of existing forage during the grazing season. This has the potential to increase the number of grazing days and reduce the number of hay feeding days. In most cases, this results in lower costs per cow per year and puts an operation in a better position when calf prices fall.

Debt Service & Financial Management

Strong markets also provide an opportunity to make financial moves that set an operation up for the long run. Increased revenues may allow an operation to pay down some debt and thereby lower their cost structure going forward. Similarly, it may provide an opportunity to build some working capital and lower dependence on operating loans. In both cases, future interest expenses are reduced, which has implications for profitability.

To be clear, the purpose of this article was not to discourage expansion. There are likely operations that need to do just that. But I also live in an area where land constraints are real and know that expansion is not always feasible. Plus, I have seen situations where operations expanded during strong markets and wished they had not done so a few years later. The main point is that the current calf market provides a significant opportunity for a cow-calf operation to position itself for the long-run, and that will look different for each one of them.





Mum and Pumpkin

 Cooperative
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Tips

Mums

Pick a mum that is about 50% flower or just starting to bloom. This will allow them to last longer through the fall season

Don't let them dry and wilt.

Water them from the bottom, placing water can near the soil. This will help keep the foliage dry and help fight against any diseases that could occur.

Always keep fall mums in full sun. This promotes the very best flower opening and color development.

If you plan on keeping them as part of your landscape try looking for mums that say hardy on its label and plant them once you get them.

Pumpkins

Look for stems that are at least 2 inches long. Pumpkins without stems don't last as long.

Avoid dark marks, soft spots, cuts or bruises.

Wipe them off with a 10% bleach solution (1part bleach to 9 parts water) to reduce decay.

Match the pumpkin for its purpose: carved Jack-O-Lantern-select a large uniform shaped pumpkin. For pumpkin pie-choose small, heavy fruits (pie pumpkins which have more pulps).

For carved pumpkins cuts to help from shriveling is to coat them with petroleum jelly.



USDA to Provide \$1 Billion to Flood and Wildfire-Impacted Livestock Producers

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Brooke L. Rollins announced eligible livestock producers will receive disaster recovery assistance through the Emergency Livestock Relief Program for 2023 and 2024 Flood and Wildfire (ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW) to help offset increased supplemental feed costs due to a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire in calendar years 2023 and 2024. The program is expected to provide approximately \$1 billion in recovery benefits. Sign-up begins on Monday, September 15. Livestock producers have until October 31, 2025, to apply for assistance.

Qualifying Disaster Events

To streamline program delivery, FSA has determined eligible counties with qualifying floods and qualifying wildfires in 2023 and 2024. For losses in these counties, livestock producers are not required to submit supporting documentation for floods or wildfires. A list of approved counties is available at fsa.usda.gov/elrp.

For losses in counties not listed as eligible, livestock producers can apply for ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW but must provide supporting documentation to demonstrate that a qualifying flood or qualifying wildfire occurred in the county where the livestock were physically located or would have been physically located if not for the disaster event. FSA county committees will determine if the disaster event meets program requirements.

Acceptable documentation includes:

- Photographs documenting impact to livestock, land, or property
- Insurance documentation
- Emergency declaration reports
- News articles
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration storm event database records
- Other FSA disaster program participation records

Other documentation determined acceptable by the FSA county committee

Livestock and Producer Eligibility

For ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW, FSA is using covered livestock criteria similar to the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) which includes weaned beef cattle, dairy cattle, beefalo, buffalo, bison, alpacas, deer, elk, emus, equine, goats, llamas, ostriches, reindeer, and sheep.

Wildfire assistance is available on non-federally managed land to participants who did not receive assistance through LFP or the ELRP 2023 and 2024 for drought and wildfire program delivered to producers in July of this year.

When producers submit their application, they must provide documentation to support eligible livestock inventories as of the beginning date of the qualifying disaster event.

Livestock producers can receive assistance for one or both years, 2023 and 2024, and for multiple qualifying disaster events, if applicable. However, producers cannot exceed three months of assistance per producer, physical location county, and program year.

USDA to Provide \$1 Billion to Flood and Wildfire-Impacted Livestock Producers, Continued;

Payment Calculation

Eligible producers can receive up to 60% of one month of calculated feed costs for a qualifying wildfire or three months for a qualifying flood using the same monthly feed cost calculation that is used for LFP.

ELRP 2023 and 2024 for drought and wildfire and ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW have a combined payment limit of \$125,000 for each program year. Producers who already received the maximum payment amount from ELRP 2023 and 2024 for drought and wildfire will not be eligible to receive an additional payment under ELRP 2023 and 2024 FW. Eligible producers may submit form FSA-510, *Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs*, to be considered for an increased payment limit of \$250,000.

Supplemental Disaster Assistance Timeline

USDA is fully committed to expediting remaining disaster assistance provided by the *American Relief Act, 2025*. On May 7, we launched our [2023/2024 Supplemental Disaster Assistance public landing page](#) where the status of USDA disaster assistance and block grant rollout timeline can be tracked. The page is updated regularly and accessible through fsa.usda.gov. Contact your [local FSA county office](#) for more information.

Union County USDA Farm Service Agency

Phone Number: 270-389-1981 x2

Address: 719 US HWY 60E, Morganfield, KY



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September is BQCA FREE month! Please note you need a current BQCA for CAIP cattle programs! BQCA is good for 3 years. You can go online or schedule a time to come to the extension office to do the training by calling 270-389-1400 or email katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

The free code is: KyBeefFreeSept
kybeefnetwork.com/BQCA

2025 Farmland Values

Dr. Steve Isaacs, UKY Extension Specialist

USDA releases the results of their annual survey of farmland values each August. The 2025 report indicates that national farm real estate values increased by 4.3% to an average of \$4,350/ac. Kentucky farm real estate values increased 3.4% to an average of \$5,480/ac. When categorized as Cropland and Pasture, Kentucky's prices increased by 3.7% for cropland and 3.4% for pasture to \$6,450/ac and \$3,900/ac respectively.

The average farm real estate value is the widely reported U.S. Farmland Value. The USDA average is a broad indicator of changes in land values. The average is not derived from sale prices. The survey includes data from approximately 9,000 tracts of land of about one square mile each across the continental United States. The survey takes place in early June and reports the separate values of cropland, pastureland, and the value of all land and buildings to arrive at an average "farm real estate value." The 2025 per acre value of \$4,350 is up from \$4,170 in 2024. State level values are also reported. The complete 2025 Land Values Summary is available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service of USDA.

Land value trends are widely reported in the farm literature, usually in the format of Figure 1 without an inflation adjustment. This graphic captures data between 1970 when farm real estate was valued at \$196/acre and 2025 with its \$4,350/ac in nominal dollars (actual observed values). Figure 1 includes inflation adjusted values as well with values indexed to 2024. The 1970 inflation adjusted value (also called real value) was \$1,532/ac in 2024 dollars. In real terms, land values rose dramatically through the 1970s and peaked at \$2,927/ac in 1981 prior to the ag financial crisis of the 80s. Real values plummeted to \$1,543/ac in 1993, a 47% decline returning to their 1970 values. Real values did not exceed the 1981 highs until 2007.

Another way to approach changes in land values is in its year-to-year change. Figure 2 is a longer view of land value. Data has been available for the past 115 years. The changes from the previous year are indicated by a percentage difference from the previous year. Events like the Great Depression of the 1930s, the 70s boom, and the 80s farm financial crisis are readily apparent. While land values have increased in the long run, they do not increase every year. In fact, in 23 of the past 115 years, land values have been lower than the previous year. If the annual change is adjusted for the annual inflation rate, land values have decreased about 40% of the time.

Let's turn to Kentucky land values. They tend to move similarly to national values with Kentucky average farm real estate values that exceed the U.S. average. The last 25 years are illustrated in Figure 3. On a nominal basis, Kentucky's land value has increased by \$3,880/ac since 2000. It is notable that there was a six-year period from 2007 to 2013 that Kentucky land values were flat to declining. Several factors may account for that including ag commodity prices and a slowing of the general economy. That period also coincides with the end of the tobacco quota program. The value of the quotas (which were attached to the land) had been capitalized into the price of land. It is likely that the loss of that asset had a dampening effect on land values in that period.

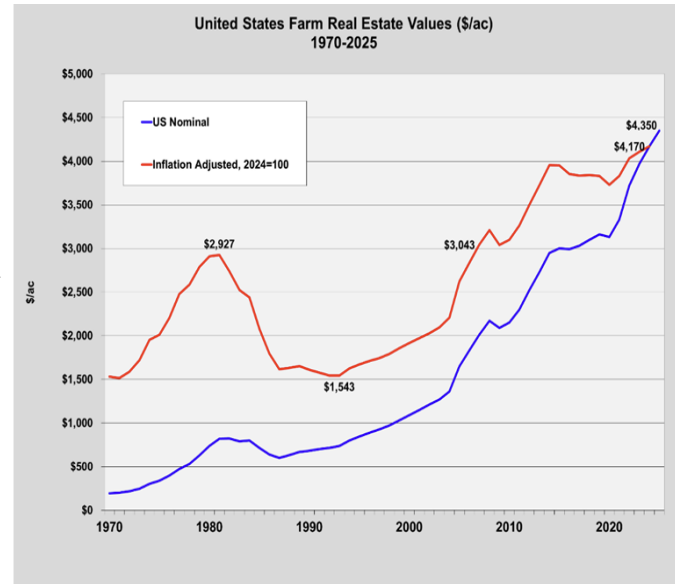


Figure 1: United States Farm Real Estate Values (\$/ac)

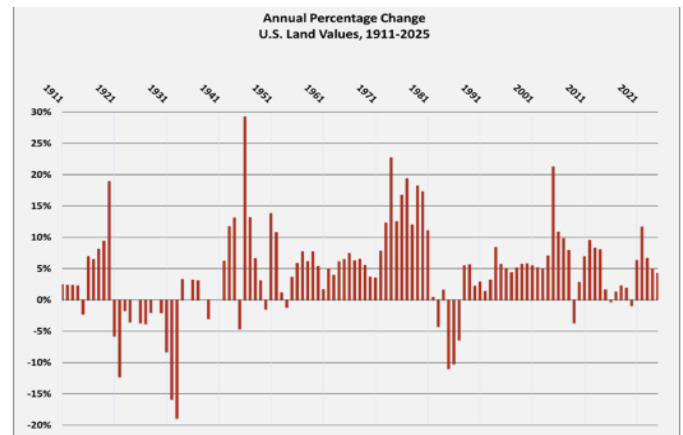


Figure 2: Annual Percentage Change of U.S. Land Values, 1911-2025

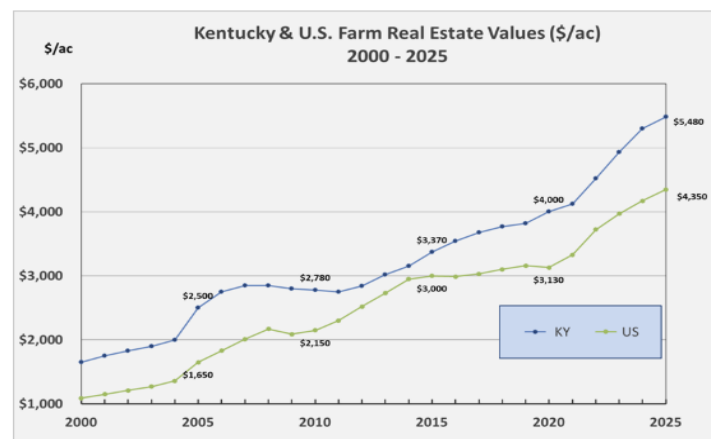


Figure 3: Kentucky & U.S. Farm Real Estate Values (\$/ac)

Fairy Garden Workshop

UK Cooperative
Extension Service

Come learn and make your own Fairy Garden!

October 8, 2025

1PM

Union County Extension Office

(1938 US HWY 60W Morganfield)

Cost \$5/Person



Sign Up/ Payment due by Oct 1, 2025 to the Union Co Extension Office. For more information contact Katie Hughes, ANR Agent 270-389-1400 or katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

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Pumpkin Flower Workshop

Oct 13, 2025

5:30PM

Union County Extension Office

(1938 US HWY 60 W Morganfield)

Cost \$15/Person

Come learn and create your own pumpkin flower centerpiece.
Everything will be provided.

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*For more information contact Katie Hughes, ANR Agent
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How and When to Divide Perennials

Julie Weisenhorn, UMN Extension Educator

Spring is a great time to divide many of our favorite garden perennials. The plants are small, easy to handle, and they have the entire growing season to get re-established in your garden. But how do you know how often to divide perennials? Are there some perennials you shouldn't divide?

The term "perennial" literally means to last or exist for a long time and to be enduring or continually recurring. A perennial plant re-grows year after year from the same root. Some perennial plants are very long-lived, like an oak tree, while others are short-lived, like some of the newer coneflower cultivars.

Plants that are not winter-hardy are considered annuals in Minnesota, but are perennial in their native growing environment. An example is *Tithonia rotundifolia*, which is grown as an annual flower here, but is a perennial shrub in its native Mexico and Central America.

Dividing perennials or "division" is a form of propagation: you are creating multiple plants from a single plant.

Some plants, like coral bells (*Heuchera*), are very easy to divide. The plant crowns are right at the surface of the soil, and small plants, called "offsets," develop from the larger central plant. Other plants, such as hosta and ornamental grasses, have dense roots that require a sharp knife, garden fork, or even an axe to cut apart.

After a few years in the garden, perennials may start to produce smaller blooms, develop a bald spot at the center of their crown, or require staking to prevent their stems from falling over. All of these are signs that it is time to divide.

Why divide perennials? To rejuvenate the plant and stimulate new growth

Overcrowded plants compete for nutrients and water. Restricted airflow can lead to diseases. Dividing the plants into smaller sections reduces this competition and stimulates new growth as well as more vigorous blooming.

Division promotes plant health and can rejuvenate a plant. A perennial should be divided when it dies out in the middle (the oldest part) of the plant, produces smaller flowers or leaves, and blooms less.

To control the size of the plant

Since plants grow at varying rates, division may be used to keep plants that spread rapidly under control.

Dividing perennials is also a good idea if plants have become crowded, as it increases air and light around plants, which can increase blooming as well as reduce disease and insect pests. Plants like catmint (*Nepeta*), hyssop (*Agastache*), and Japanese painted fern (*Athyrium niponicum*) can be divided every year if necessary.

To increase the number of plants

Division is an easy and inexpensive way to increase the number of plants in your garden.

Guidelines for dividing perennials

- Divide perennials on a cloudy, overcast day, as dividing on a hot sunny day can cause the plants to dry out.
- Water the soil a day in advance if the area to be worked on is dry.

Ideally, divide plants when there are a couple of days of showers in the forecast to provide enough moisture for the new transplants.

How to divide perennials

1. Dig up the parent plant using a spade or fork.
2. Gently lift the plant out of the ground and remove any loose dirt around the roots.
3. Separate the plant into smaller divisions by any of these methods:
 - Gently pull or tease the roots apart with your hands.
 - Cut them with a sharp knife or spade.
 - Put two forks in the center of the clump, back to back, and pull the forks apart.
4. Each division should have three to five vigorous shoots and a healthy supply of roots.
5. Keep these divisions shaded and moist until they are replanted.

When to divide

How and When to Divide Perennials, Continued:

Divide when the plant is not flowering so it can focus all of its energy on regenerating root and leaf tissue.

Divide fall-blooming perennials in the spring

- New growth is emerging, and it is easier to see what you are doing.
- Smaller leaves and shoots will not suffer as much damage as full-grown leaves and stems.
- Plants have stored up energy in their roots that will aid in their recovery.
- Rain showers that generally come along with the early season are helpful.

Plants divided in spring have the entire growing season to recover before winter.

Divide spring and summer-blooming perennials in the fall

- There is less gardening work to do in the fall compared with spring.
- It is easy to locate the plants that need dividing.
- Perennials with fleshy roots, such as peonies (*Paeonia* spp.), Oriental poppy (*Papaver orientale*), and Siberian iris (*Iris siberica*), are best divided in the fall.

When dividing plants in the fall, time it for four to six weeks before the ground freezes for the plant's roots to become established. This is particularly important in colder, northern climates.

Dividing specific perennials

Some plants, such as *Baptisia* (false indigo), do not respond well to division because they have long, deep roots that are difficult to dig out without breaking them off. In fact, *Baptisia* shouldn't be divided or moved if possible.

Similarly, peonies have deep, fleshy roots that break easily. They can be tricky to dig up and must be replanted at the proper depth of 1-1/2 inches. It can take a few years for these divisions to become established enough to bloom.

October Garden Calendar **Missouri Botanical Garden**

Make sure to adequately water plants, especially evergreens, if conditions are dry throughout fall.

Peak fall color usually occurs in late October through early November. Now is the time to observe and choose nursery stock based on fall color.

As perennials die back, cut them down to about 1 inch above the soil level. Leave some natives up, such as echinacea, rudbeckia, and helianthus, to provide a food source for wildlife during fall and winter.

Plant daffodils and other spring bulbs by mid to late October. Tulips can be planted until the ground freezes. Dig non-hardy bulbs like dahlias, gladiolus, and cannas when the first frost kills the foliage or leaves turn yellow. Clean off dirt and allow it to dry under cover in an airy, frost-free place before storing.

Look for fall color perennials with late-season blooms: New England aster (*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*), golden-rod (*Solidago* spp.), and ornamental grasses.

Plant garlic and shallot bulbs through October.

Continue harvesting fall crops. Be sure to harvest tender crops, pumpkins, and winter squash before the first frost. Persimmons start to ripen, especially after frost. They are best eaten when the fruit is mushy (many people harvest fallen fruit). If they are underripe, they will have a chalk-like taste.

Protect some tender fall crops with a frost or row cover.

Keep broccoli picked regularly to encourage additional production of side shoots.

Clean up plant debris to reduce the chance of fungal issues in the next year. Many fungi overwinter in leftover plant material.

Leave fallen leaves around your garden beds to supply local wildlife with food and habitats over the winter. The leaves will also provide some fertilization and weed suppression.

Houseplants and other tropical plants should be brought inside by early to mid-October or before nightly temperatures reach below 50. Before bringing them in, check and treat them for the following pests: spider mites, scale, whiteflies, mealybugs, and fungus gnats.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

Union County Extension Office is a drop off site for CWD samples this year. Ky Fish and Wildlife has a freezer located on the East side of the building. If you have samples to drop off, please follow directions on freezer and put inside the freezer. For additional information: [Chronic Wasting Disease - Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife](#)



Someone Call 911: Resuscitating Drought Stressed Pasture!!

Dr. Chris Teutsch, UKY Extension Specialist

Every spring since I have been in Kentucky, I have written an article about getting ready for the next drought and every year we have had good rain. So, this spring I decided NOT to write an article on drought because I was beginning to feel like the boy that cried wolf. I think I jinxed us! In many parts of Kentucky two distinct dry periods, one in early summer and one in late summer combined with overgrazing significantly reduced summer and fall pasture growth and decreased pasture vigor. The good news is that pastures that were well managed prior to the drought seem to be recovering well. The bad news is that not all pastures were managed well prior to the drought. The objective of this article is to provide some practical suggestions for resuscitating pastures that may have been abused last summer.

Rest pastures this fall and next spring. The saying is that “time heals all wounds” and this includes pastures. However, the deeper the wound, the longer it is going to take and some of our pastures have pretty deep wounds that may need a little salve. At this point it is important to give pastures a little extra to recover this fall and coming spring and that is going to involve a little bit longer hay feeding period. So, as pastures start to green up, it is going to be important to restrict grazing as long as you can. Choose your worst pastures and feed some hay on those accepting that they will likely need to be reseeded this fall. By delaying grazing, you are giving your pastures time to rebuild their photosynthetic factory (leaf canopy) and store up sugars and carbohydrates before the stress of next summer begins. This also helps to reduce summer annual weeds by allowing cool-season grasses to form a canopy and shade the soil.

Don't graze closer than 4-5" inches this summer. Close summer grazing weakens cool-season grasses and opens sods up allowing weeds to germinate and become established. Leaving as little as 4-5 inches of residual forage decreases soil plant crown (growing point) temperatures during the summer months and helps to keep summer annual weeds from germinating. So close the gates and feed a little hay. This will restrict overgrazing to a small area of the farm.

Fertilize pastures according to soil test. Poor soil fertility imposes an additional stress upon cool-season grass stands that are recovering from drought. So, it is important to adjust the soil pH to 6.0 to 6.4, apply phosphorus and potassium according to your soil test, and consider applying 40-50 lb nitrogen/A in early spring as cool-season grasses initiate growth. Early nitrogen will stimulate tillering, green up, and canopy closer.

Note: Under normal circumstances, spring nitrogen on pastures is discouraged since it tends to stimulate more growth when you already have too much. However, in the case of pastures recovering from drought spring nitrogen can be beneficial. ***Interseed legumes into thin stands.*** Legumes such as red and white clover, and alfalfa are important components of sustainable grassland ecosystems. They form a symbiotic relationship with rhizobium bacteria in which nitrogen from the air is fixed into a plant available form. They also dilute the toxin in tall fescue infected with the toxic endophyte and in some cases may even reverse the negative effects of the endophyte.

Someone Call 911: Resuscitating Drought Stressed Pasture!, Continued;

Pasture sod suppressed by drought and overgrazing provide a perfect opportunity for interseeding clover and alfalfa. Legumes can be either drilled in the fall or spring or frost seeded in late winter. Frost seeding works best with red and white clover and annual lespedeza. Alfalfa is better established using a no-till drill. For more information on selecting varieties and over-seeding contact your local extension agent or visit the UK Forages Webpage at <http://forages.ca.uky.edu/>.

Plant cool-season perennials grasses. Pastures can be thickened by seeding cool-season grasses or a mixture of grasses and legumes. Ideally this done in late summer or early fall. Interseeding into dry soil and praying for rain is truly a leap of faith that can pay off in big ways, but does involve risk. While you can seed in the spring, results are usually less than spectacular in most years. In many cases seedings get delayed until late spring or early summer. Consequently, seedlings do not have time before the hot summer months set in. The second reason is that summer annual weed pressure is usually very high. Summer annual weeds like foxtail, goosegrass, spiny pigweed, cocklebur, and others actively compete with cool-season grass seedlings for light and water, often causing stand failures. Fall seeding of cool-season grasses is the best option since it avoids these pitfalls.

Expert tips: 1) Plant as early as possible, 2) plant in two directions, and 3) leave legumes out to allow for broadleaf herbicide use.

Fall and Spring planted winter annuals. The best time to plant winter annual is late summer or early fall. Earlier planting will provide more fall/winter grazing if we get some rain. However, planting winter annuals in early spring could provide some late spring grazing. They will normally produce between 0.5 to 2.5 ton/acre depending on the species and competition of the existing sod. Spring oats has the best yield potential when planted in early spring and winter wheat the worst (Figure 2). Competition from established sods can also limit winter annual growth. In general, the best place for cool-season annuals is on cropland or areas that had summer annuals last season. Production on these areas will be greater due to the absence competition

Plant warm-season annual grasses. This strategy involves planting a summer annual grass in late spring or early summer and has a much higher probability of success than planting cool season grasses in the spring. Summer annual grasses, especially sorghum-sudangrass or sudangrass, have very rapid emergence and canopy closure. This will prevent summer annuals weeds from germinating and provide forage for grazing or harvesting during the summer months. Perennial cool-season grasses can then be reseeded under more ideal conditions in late summer or early fall. For a more information on summer annual grasses, see [AGR-229 Annual Warm Season Grasses in Kentucky](#).

It is important to remember that drought alone rarely kills well managed pasture plants. In most cases pastures can be revived with rain, rest, and a little fertilizer. Weakened sods provide a prime opportunity for incorporating legumes in established pastureland. With a little tender loving care and rainfall last year's drought stressed pastures can be resuscitated!



Figure 1. Recent research at the USDA Food Animal Production Unit located in Lexington, KY, found that compounds in red clover can reverse vasoconstriction caused by the toxins in endophyte tall fescue.

Table 1. Seeding rates for perennial cool-season forage species planted ALONE or in a MIXTURE.

Species	Seeding Rate (lb/A)	
	Alone	In a Mixture
Tall fescue	20-25	10-15
Orchardgrass	15-20	6-8
Perennial Ryegrass	20-25	10
Kentucky Bluegrass	NR [†]	4-6
Red clover ^{††}	NR	6-8
White clover ^{††}	NR	1-2

[†]NR, not recommended

^{††}Do NOT include red and white clover if herbicides will be used to control broadleaf weeds.

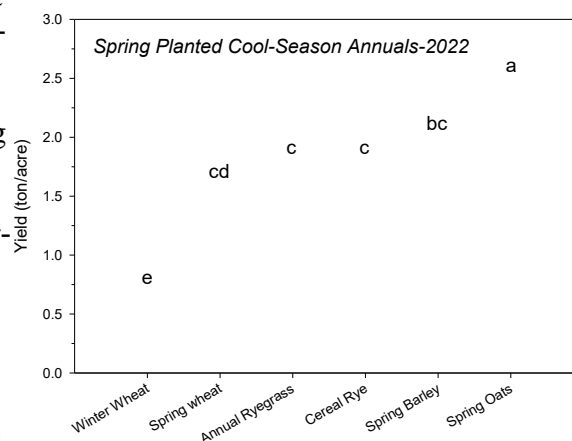


Figure 2. Spring planted cool-season annuals will yield between 0.5 and 2.5 ton/A with spring oats being the

KENTUCKY CATTLE OWNERS/MANAGERS — You are being invited to take part in a research study conducted by the University of Kentucky to gather information on pest problems and challenges affecting cattle and cattle owners in Kentucky. This will assist us in providing educational content and directing research initiatives to improve pest control and outcomes for cattle and their owners or managers. We anticipate this survey will take 10 - 15 minutes of your time.

To access the survey, please click on the QR code or use this link: https://uky.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_1G3v1QaTKqGhBcO.

Dr. Hannah Tiffin, extension faculty in the Department of Entomology, and Dr. Kenneth (Kenny) Burdine, research faculty in the Department of Agricultural Economics, are in charge of this study. If you have questions about the study, you can contact Hannah Tiffin at (859) 257-1618 or at hannah.tiffin@uky.edu.

Cattle Owners!

**What's buggin' you
and your cattle? We
want to know!**

**Tell us about pests of your
cattle to inform research and
education in Kentucky**



Investigators

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Kenneth Burdine, PhD
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MG-CAFE

University of Kentucky

 **Martin-Gatton**
College of Agriculture,
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 **Research**

Crop protection webinars begin Oct. 30th

Register now for multiple webinars focusing on agronomic crops and Integrated Pest Management. The University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment will present the 2025 Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series, hosted through the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center. The series will begin at 10 a.m. ET/9 a.m. CT on Thursday, Oct. 30, 2025, and will continue consecutive Thursday mornings through Nov. 20 at the same time. Each webinar will be one hour in length. Continuing Education Units for certified crop advisors will include 1 CEU in Integrated Pest Management per webinar or 4 CEUs total for participation in all four webinars; Kentucky pesticide applicators will receive 1 CEU in Category 1A (Ag Plant) for each webinar attended.

The webinars are open to agriculture and natural resource county extension agents, crop consultants, farmers, industry professionals, and others, whether they reside or work in Kentucky or outside the state. Pre-registration is required by clicking on the links below.



Webinar #1: Oct. 30, 2025; 9 a.m. CT — Dr. Carl Bradley, Extension Plant Pathologist
Title: Research Update on Red Crown Rot of Soybean

Registration link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_lyKRrRuTR7iSKizMCGh36g



Webinar #2: Nov. 6, 2025; 9 a.m. CT — Dr. Raul Villanueva, Extension Entomologist
Title: Delayed Appearance or Declining Insect Pest Numbers in Field Crops in Recent Years
Registration link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_gmiW6VE5R5GzmJJUlSbiDw



Webinar #3: Nov. 13, 2025; 9 a.m. CT — Dr. Kiersten Wise, Extension Plant Pathologist
Title: Stopping Southern Rust: Scouting, Spraying, and Staying Ahead
Registration link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_uRGIZOK-T1KCnRBvU3LscA



Webinar #4: Nov. 20, 2025; 9 a.m. CT — Dr. Travis Legleiter, Extension Weeds Specialist
Title: Defense Wins the Ryegrass Battle
Registration link: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_X72Xki21QzGKiX2BA9Ht6w

KENTUCKY MAPLE SYRUP 101



Perfect for
beginners!

STATEWIDE EDUCATIONAL CLASSES OCTOBER 2025

October 1 st	-Kenton County Extension Office 6pm EST
October 7 th	-Calloway County Extension Office 6pm CST
	-Shelby County Extension Office 6pm EST
October 8 th	-Metcalf County Extension Office 6pm CST
October 15 th	-Breathitt County Extension Office 5pm EST
October 21 st	-Harlan County Extension Office 6pm EST
	-Madison County Extension Office 6:30pm EST
	-Pulaski County Extension Office 6pm EST
October 23 rd	-Henderson County Extension Office 6pm CST
	-Bath County Extension Office 6pm EST
October 28 th	-Letcher County Extension Office 5:30pm EST
October 29 th	-Nelson County Extension Office 9-11am EST

CONTACT EACH HOSTING EXTENSION OFFICE TO REGISTER!

Fresh Flower Arrangement Workshop



Nov 10, 2025

5:30PM

Union Co Extension Office

(1938 US HWY 60W Morganfield)

Cost is \$10/Person

Payment/Signup is due by Nov 3, 2025

Come learn how to make your own flower arrangement. Everything will be provided for you to create your own arrangement and take home to enjoy!

For more information contact:

Katie Hughes, ANR Agent

270-389-1400 or katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

Cooperative
Extension Service

Department of Plant and Environmental
Sciences
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506



Upcoming Events

CEC Meeting

Sept 30, 2025
12PM Extension Office

2025 CPH60 Sale Dates

Dec 4

Wreath Making Class

Dec 8-11, 2025
Union Co Extension Office
More Information to Come

Green River Area Ag Lender Conference

Dec 16, 2025
Henderson Co Extension Office
More Information to Come

Union Co Bull Sale

Feb 7, 2026
Union Co Expo Center
More Information to Come

WIA Conference

March 13, 2026
Union Co Expo Center
More Information to Come

Homesteading and Small Farm Conference

March 21, 2026
Hopkins Co Extension Office
More Information to Come

Farm to Filet

April/May 2026
Union/Webster Co Extension Office
More Information to Come



2026 Master Cattlemen

Cost: \$125/Person
Dinner 5:30PM

Program 6:00PM-9:00PM
Can Attend Either Location

Hosted by: Caldwell, Christian, Henderson, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Todd, Trigg, Union and Webster counties

Location 1:

Hopkins Co Extension Office
25 Mahr Park Dr. Madisonville, KY

Jan 5: Genetics, Dr. Darrh Bullock
Jan 12: Reproduction/Record Keeping, Dr. Les Anderson
Jan 26: Herd Health, Dr. Michelle Arnold
Feb 2: Forages, Dr. Chris Teutsch
Feb 9: Nutrition, Dr. Katie VanValin
Feb 16: Marketing & Profitability, Kevin Laurent
Feb 23: Facilities & Winter Feeding, Dr. Katie VanValin

Location 2:

Christian Co Extension Office
2850 Pembroke Rd Hopkinsville, KY

Jan 6: Genetics, Dr. Darrh Bullock
Jan 13: Reproduction/Record Keeping, Dr. Les Anderson
Jan 27: Herd Health, Dr. Michelle Arnold
Feb 3: Forages, Dr. Chris Teutsch
Feb 10: Nutrition, Dr. Katie VanValin
Feb 17: Marketing & Profitability, Kevin Laurent
Feb 24: Facilities & Winter Feeding, Dr. Katie VanValin

The Master Cattlemen program is the flagship educational program for Kentucky cattle producers. This program incorporates all aspects of beef production into a mid-level educational program developed to provide foundational knowledge to allow Kentucky beef producers to be competitive and successful. Participants will receive up to 40 hours of classroom instruction and must attend all sessions to receive certification!

For additional information or to sign up contact one of the host counties ANR agents.
DEADLINE TO SIGN UP: December 19, 2025

**TUE
NOVEMBER
25
2025**

Bull Breeding Soundness Evaluation Clinic



Stone Veterinary Clinic
(8862 US HWY 60W Sturgis, KY)
8am-12pm

**Evaluation Fee:
\$30/Bull**

* Optional vaccine/deworming can be done
at appointment for additional price*

Evaluation Will Include:
Physical Examination
Reproductive Examination
Semen Evaluation

Reserve your Spot by Nov 18, 2025

To save your spot or for more information Contact Katie Hughes,
Union Co ANR Agent 270-389-1400 or katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

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

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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating
Lexington, KY 40546



Disability
accommodated
with prior notification.

Grow Morganfield

 Cooperative
Extension Service

Wreath Making Workshop

**Morganfield Christmas Open House
FREE Wreath Making!**

**Fresh greens, materials and instructions will be
provided to make and take a beautiful wreath!**

Sunday Nov 23, 2025

This workshop will be a come and go

1-5PM

Monday Nov 24, 2025

5:30PM

Tuesday Nov 25, 2025

5:30PM

**All workshops will be held at the
Union Co Extension Office
(1938 US HWY 60W Morganfield)**



Please sign up to the Union Co Extension Office 270-389-1400.

**For more information contact Katie Hughes, ANR Agent
katie.n.hughes@uky.edu**

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physical or mental disability or sexual orientation for any civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodations 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 Cooperative Extension
Lexington, KY 40546



Union County Extension Office

There is so much going on at the Union Co Extension Office!

Make sure not to miss out on anything by following the Facebook pages: Union County 4-H, Union County Extension Family and Consumer Science, and Union County KY Agriculture Extension. You can contact the Union Co Extension Office for more information on programs or questions you may have:

Annette Buckman, 4-H Youth Development Agent annettebuckman@uky.edu

Shea Heady, Family Consumer Science Agent shea.heady@uky.edu

Katie Hughes, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Horticulture Agent katie.n.hughes@uky.edu


Jeana Tapp, All Area Program Assistant jeana.tapp@uky.edu

Lisa James, Staff Assistant lisa.h.james@uky.edu

Union County Extension Office Phone Number: 270-389-1400

Union County Extension Office Website: <https://union.ca.uky.edu/>

Calving School

 Cooperative
Extension Service

DECEMBER 18, 2025
5:30PM
UNION CO EXTENSION OFFICE
(1938 US HWY 60W MORGANFIELD)

The program will outline:

- * overall calving management that includes stages of the normal calving process as well as tips to handle difficult calving situations.
- * tips on when and how to intervene to assist the cow or heifer.
- * building a proper calving kit,
- * when to examine cows for calving problems
- * when to call your vet for help if things are not going well
- * how to care for the newborn calf.

The goal is for producers to leave better prepared for calving season!



This School is FREE to attend
Light refreshments will be provided
For more information or to sign up
contact:

Vicki Shadrick, Webster Co ANR Agent
270-639-9011 or vicki.shadrick@uky.edu
OR

Katie Hughes, Union Co ANR Agent
270-389-1400 or katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

SPEAKERS:
DR. CALEB JENKIN, STONE VET CLINIC
BEN LLOYD, KY BEEF NETWORK

Cooperative
Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
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Community and Economic Development

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Katie Hughes

Katie Hughes

UK-Union Co Extension

ANR Agent

270-389-1400

Katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

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Union Co Cooperative Extension Service
1938 US Highway 60 West
Morganfield, KY 42437-6246

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

For daily and local ag news, “LIKE” Union County KY Agriculture Extension on Facebook at

www.facebook.com/UnionCountyKYAgricultureExtension