

FEBRUARY 2024 ISSUE

UK Cooperative Extension Service

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

Cooperative Extension Service
Fleming County
P.O. Box 192; 1384 Elizaville Rd
Flemingsburg, KY 41041
Office Phone: (606) 845-4641
extension.ca.uky.edu
april.wilhoit@uky.edu

A Monthly Newsletter by Fleming County Extension Office



County Agricultural Investment Program (CAIP)

The County Agricultural Investment Program (CAIP) offers 11 investment areas that provide Kentucky agricultural producers cost-share assistance on practices that increase net farm income and opportunities to try new/innovative technologies or systems that improve farm efficiency and productivity.

Application Period:
2/1/24-2/29/24
No applications will be accepted after 2/29/24

Application Availability:
Fleming County Conservation District
Monday – Friday (8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.)

For More Information:
Contact Fleming County Conservation District at 606-845-6291 ext. 113 or email tracy.ratliff@ky.nacdnet.net
All applications are scored, based on the scoring criteria set by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Board.

Fleming County Conservation District
74 Byron Way, Ste B
Flemingsburg, Ky 41041
606-845-6291 ext. 113
Fax: 1-855-614-9985
tracy.ratliff@ky.nacdnet.net

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A Note From Your Agent:

Happy New Year All,

The CAIP, YAIP, and Next Gen cost-share program applications will be available February 1st. Please find more info in this newsletter about the cost-share programs and educational opportunities that are available to satisfy the educational component.

We have been receiving several calls from folks needing hay. The Kentucky Department of Agriculture has a hay hotline to either register with if you produce hay to sell, or if you are looking to purchase hay you can find a list. **The QR Code below will take you to the website.**

We hope to see you soon at one of our many upcoming programs

April Wilhoit



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

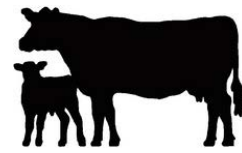
Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, 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.

Timely Tips

Les Anderson, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky



Spring-Calving Cow Herd

Get ready for calving season this month!

- Have calving equipment, supplies and labor ready for the spring calving season. Some supplies that may be needed are: ear tags and applicator (put numbers on ear tags now), tattoo pliers and ink, record book, scales for calf weights, iodine for calves' navels and colostrum supplement. Calving equipment (puller and chains, etc.) and facilities should be ready and clean. Keep your veterinarians phone number handy!
- Overall condition of the cow herd should be evaluated. Cows losing weight now are more likely to have weak or dead calves. These cows will likely be a poor source of colostrum milk for the newborn calf. Feed cows, if necessary, to keep them in good body condition. Cows need to calve in a BCS of 5, minimum, to expect them to rebreed in a timely fashion. Calve you heifers a little heavier, BCS of 6.
- Heifers may begin head-start calving in early February. Move them to a clean, accessible pasture, away from cow herd and near facilities so that calving assistance can be given. Cows may start calving later this month. Signs of calving are relaxation of pelvic ligaments, enlargement and swelling of the vulva, and enlargement of the udder. Expect calving difficulty if (1) calf's head and two feet are not visible, (2) only the calf's tail is visible, and (3) the cow has been in labor for 1½ hours. Be sure calf is being presented normally before using calf puller. Recognize situations that are beyond your capability and seek professional help as early as possible. Calves that aren't breathing should receive assistance. Try sticking a straw in nostril to stimulate a reflex or try alternate pressure and release on rib cage. Commercial respirators are also available. Calves should consume colostrum within 30 minutes of birth to achieve good immunity.
- Record birthdate, cow I.D., and birthweight immediately (use your Beef IRM calendar). Identify calf with an ear tag and/or tattoo. Registered calves should be weighed in the first 24 hours. Male calves in commercial herds should be castrated and implanted as soon as possible.
- Separate cows that calve away from dry cows and increase their feed. Increase feed after calving to 25-27 pounds of high quality hay. Concentrate (3-4 lb. for mature cows and about 8 lb. for first-calf heifers) may be needed if you are feeding lower quality hay. Hay analysis will greatly aid any decisions regarding type and amount of supplementation. Supplementation may have a beneficial effect on date and rate of conception. It's an important time to feed a beef cow after calving. Thin cows don't come into heat very soon after calving. We must have cows in good condition, if we plan to breed them early in the season for best pregnancy rates, especially on high-endophyte fescue pastures.
- Sub-zero weather can mean death for newborn calves. During extremely cold spells, bring the

- cow(s) into a sheltered area as calving approaches to protect the calf. Be prepared to warm-up and feed newborn, chilled calves. Calving in mud can also cause problems.
- Watch for scours in newborn calves. Consult your veterinarian quickly for diagnosis, cause, and treatment. Avoid muddy feeding areas so that cows' udders won't become contaminated and spread scours. Don't confine cows to muddy lots.
- Replacement heifers should be gaining adequately to reach target breeding weights by April 1st. Be sure that their feeding program is adequate for early breeding.
- Start looking for herd sire replacements, if needed.

Fall-Calving Cows

- Breeding season should end this month – maybe Valentine's Day. Remove bulls and confine them so that they regain condition.
- Consider creep feed or creep grazing (wheat, etc.) to supply extra nutrition to fall-born calves which may have to depend solely on their dam's milk supply for growth. They are not getting much except their dam's milk now (i.e. there is nothing to graze). February/March is the worst time of the year for fall-born calves.
- Provide windbreaks or clean shelter for calves.

General

- Increase feed as temperature drops. When temperature falls below 15 degrees, cattle need access to windbreaks. For each 10 degrees drop below 15 degrees, add three pounds of hay, two pounds of corn, or six pounds of silage to their rations.
- Always provide water. Watch for frozen pond hazards. If cattle are watering in a pond, be sure to keep ice "chopped" to keep cattle from walking on the ice and, possibly, breaking through. Keep automatic waterers working.
- You should be feeding a mineral supplement with adequate magnesium to prevent grass tetany (~ 15% Mg) now. The Hi-mag UK Beef IRM mineral can be used.
- Control lice. Watch for signs such as rubbing.
- Begin pasture renovation. You can overseed clover on frozen or snow-covered pastures. For more information on frost seeding clover, look at the January issue of Off the Hoof or go to the UK Forages website. (www.forages.ca.uky.edu).

Announcements



KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT FUND

**Fleming County
Conservation District**
74 Byron Way, Ste B
Flemingsburg, Ky 41041
606-845-6291 ext. 113
Fax: 1-855-614-9985

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CAIP

MONEY FOR ON-FARM
INVESTMENTS AVAILABLE...



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Next Generation Farmer Program (Next Gen)

The Next Generation Farmer Program (NextGen) guidelines were developed to address the growing need for a specialized program that would benefit producers ages 18 to 40 that have been engaged in an agricultural operation for a minimum of three (3) years.

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NEXT GEN



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DEVELOPMENT FUND

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Youth Agricultural Incentives Program (YAIP)

Applications will be available for Fleming County's Youth Agricultural Incentives Program to encourage youth to engage in and explore agricultural opportunities. Applicant shall be enrolled in elementary, middle or high school; this includes home schooled students. Applicant shall be at least 9 years of age at the time of the application.

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YAIP

Please take notice of the front cover of the application stating the necessary documents to be returned with your application to make sure you get all the points assigned to that particular question. Some items on the sheet are mandatory, and if not returned, the application will be ineligible. If you have any questions, the district will be glad to assist you. If you choose to return the application after hours, there is a USDA lock box to place your application and documents in; this box is checked daily. If you would like an application faxed or emailed to you, please contact the district.

CAIP EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES- FLEMING COUNTY

ONLINE AT ANYTIME:

- Visit: <https://anr.ca.uky.edu/caip-training> for instructions
- Visit: <https://campus.extension.org/enrol/index.php?id=1970> to access the online training site

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES:

- Programs listed in this newsletter
- Farm & Family Night 2024



CONTACT: (606) 845-4641 OR APRIL.WILHOIT@UKY.EDU FOR MORE INFO

Venison Sloppy Joes

Servings: 6 **Serving Size: 1 cup, 1 Bun**

Directions:

1. Mix all ingredients in a medium saucepan. Cook over medium heat for approximately 30 minutes. Serve on whole grain bun.

Source: Adapted from Wild Game: From Field to Table, Sandra Bastin, PhD, RD, Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist. Revised July 2007. Revised February 2023.

Nutrition Info: 180 calories; 2.5g total fat; 1g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 65mg cholesterol; 180mg sodium; 17g carbohydrate; 2g fiber; 9g total sugars; 5g added sugars; 20g protein; 0% Daily Value of Vitamin D; 4% Daily Value of Calcium; 15% Daily Value of Iron; 10% Daily value of Potassium



INGREDIENTS

- 1 pound ground venison
- 1 onion, chopped
- 1 green bell pepper, chopped
- 2 stalks celery, chopped
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- ¼ cup water
- ¼ cup vinegar
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 8 ounces tomato sauce, no-salt-added
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tablespoon prepared mustard



**INTERESTED IN JOINING THE 2024
FLEMING COUNTY FARMERS MARKET?**

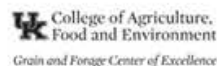
For info call (606) 845-4641 or email april.wilhoit@uky.edu



Forage Timely Tips: February

- Continue grazing stockpiled tall fescue if available
- Begin frost seeding with 6-8lb/A red and 1-2 lb/A ladino white clover on closely grazed pastures
- On pastures with lower fertility, consider adding 10-15 lb/A annual lespedeza to the above recommendation.
- Consider applying 40-50 lb/A nitrogen in mid-to late-February on some pastures to promote early growth.
- Service and calibrate no-till drills
- Apply lime and fertilizer according to soil test if not done in fall.

Don't Make a Mistake-CALIBRATE!!!



- 1) Read your drill's operators manual to learn where the adjustments for leveling, seed depth, and seeding rate are located.
- 2) Ensure that seed tubes are not blocked by spraying them out with an air hose and running a wire through them. DO NOT SKIP THIS STEP!!!
- 3) Use the "Seeding Rate Chart" on the drill to determine the initial drill setting and set the drill accordingly.
- 4) Select the proper gear box setting or drive gear for the desired target seeding rate based on the manual.
- 5) Place a small amount of seed above each opening in the drill box.
- 6) Lower the drill to engage the seeding mechanism.
- 7) Turn the seeding mechanism until seed comes out. Make sure that seed is coming out of each disk opener.
- 8) Disconnect three to five seed tubes from the disk openers.
- 9) Place and secure a collection container on each seed tube. A sandwich bag secured with a rubber band works well.
- 10) Pull the drill 150 feet OR turn the drive wheel the number of revolutions it would take to travel 150 feet.
 - a. Revolutions can be determined by using the following formula: $\text{Number of Revolutions} = 150 / (3.14 \times \text{Diameter of the Drive Wheel in feet})$.
- 11) Carefully remove collection containers.
- 12) Tare the scale for an empty collection container and then weigh and record in grams each collection container with the seed in it.
- 13) Add the seed weight for each collection container together and divide by the number of seed drop tubes collected to get the AVERAGE weight per disk opener.
- 14) Compare the AVERAGE weight per disk opener to the grams of seed/disk opener found in Table 1 for the desired seeding rate and row spacing.
 - a. If the collected weight is within 10% of the target weight found in Table 1, then you are finished.
 - b. If the collected weight is more than 10% different than the target weight found in Table 1, repeat steps 7 to 12 after adjusting seeding rate setting on drill.

- Items Needed to Calibrate Drill:**
1. Tape measure (150 feet)
 2. Flags to mark stopping and starting points
 3. Gram scale with 0.1 gram accuracy
 4. Plastic sandwich bags
 5. Rubber bands

Table 1. Grams of seed to catch per disk opener in 150 feet for given combinations of disk opener width (inches) and seeding rate (pounds/acre).

Distance between Disk Openers	Seeding Rate in pounds/acre																						
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	25	30	35	40	50	60	80	90	100	120	140	160	180
inches	grams of seed/disk opener to catch in 150 feet																						
6	1.6	3.1	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.4	10.9	12.5	14.1	15.6	19.5	23.5	27.4	31.3	39.1	46.9	62.5	70.4	78.2	93.8	109.4	125.1	140.7
7	1.8	3.6	5.5	7.3	9.1	10.9	12.8	14.6	16.4	18.2	22.8	27.3	31.9	36.5	45.6	54.7	72.9	82.0	91.1	109.4	127.6	145.8	164.1
7.5	2.0	3.9	5.9	7.8	9.8	11.7	13.7	15.6	17.6	19.5	24.4	29.3	34.2	39.1	48.9	58.6	78.2	87.9	97.7	117.3	136.8	156.3	175.9
8	2.1	4.2	6.3	8.3	10.4	12.5	14.6	16.7	18.8	20.9	26.1	31.3	36.5	41.7	52.1	62.6	83.4	93.8	104.3	125.1	146.0	166.8	187.7

A YouTube video on grain drill calibration can be viewed on the KYForages YouTube Channel at <https://www.youtube.com/c/KYForages>

NUISANCE WEED SPRAYING PROGRAM

The sign-up period is the month of February

DEADLINE FEBRUARY 29TH



All applications must be
submitted online



MORE INFORMATION ON THE PROGRAM IS LOCATED AT:

[HTTP://WWW.KYAGR.COM/CONSUMER/NUISANCE-WEED-SPRAYING-PROGRAM-APPLICATION.ASPX](http://www.kyagr.com/consumer/nuisance-weed-spraying-program-application.aspx)

BQCA Certification

at Fleming County Extension Office

JANUARY 24 | NOON
FEBRUARY 27 | 5:00PM
APRIL 5 | 8:30AM



Pre-registration required, please use
the QR code or call (606)845-4641



Maximizing success with frost seedings of clover

Literally thousands of acres of Kentucky pasture and hay fields are overseeded with clover, much of it frost-seeded in late winter. Yet this is one of the few times where crops are seeded where we halfway expect not to get a stand, or we are not sure if the clover that comes is really from the seed spread. You would not accept this for corn or soybeans. Here are a few tips to ensure you have the best chance of getting clover established from a frost-seeding.

1. Address soil fertility needs. Get a current soil test, and apply the needed nutrients. Clovers need soil that is pH 6.5 to 7 and medium or better in P and K. Do not apply additional N except for that supplied from diammonium phosphate (DAP) if used to supply the needed P. But get the soil test; anything else is just a guess.
2. Select a good variety. Choose an improved variety with known performance and genetics. Choosing a better red clover variety can mean as much as three tons of additional hay and long stand life compared to common seed (variety unknown). UK has extensive data available on yield and persistence of white and red clover for hay or pasture at <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage/ForageVarietyTrials2.htm>.
3. Spread enough seed. UK recommends 8 to 12 pounds of red or 1 to 3 pounds of white/ladino clover per acre. Applying the minimum (8 lb. red and 1 lb. white) will put over 60 seeds per square foot on the field (50 red, 18 white).
4. Make sure seed lands on bare soil. Excess grass or thatch must be grazed and/or disturbed until there is bare ground showing prior to overseeding. The biggest cause of seeding failure with frost seedings is too much ground cover. Judicious cattle traffic or dragging with a chain harrow can accomplish this.
5. Get good seed-soil contact. With frost seeding, we depend on the rain and snow or freeze-thaw action of the soil surface to work the clover seed into the top . inch of soil. A corrugated roller can also be used soon after seeding to ensure good contact.
6. Control competition next spring. Do not apply additional N on overseeded fields next spring, and be prepared to do some timely mowing if grass or spring weeds get up above the clover. Clover is an aggressive seeding but will establish faster and thicker if grass and weed competition is controlled. Clover can be reliably established into existing grass pastures with a little attention to detail. Soil fertility, variety, seeding rate, seed placement and competition control are the major keys to success.



Figure 1. The heavy ground cover seen here will prevent clover establishment.

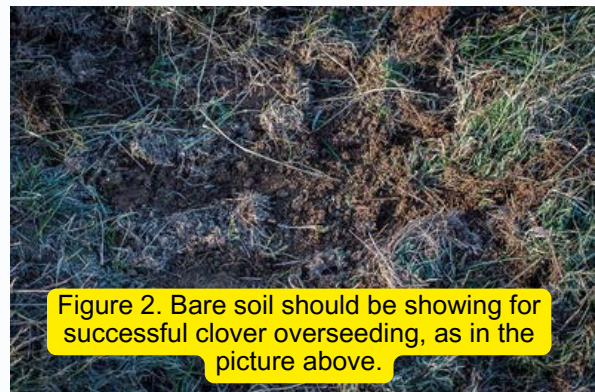


Figure 2. Bare soil should be showing for successful clover overseeding, as in the picture above.



PRIVATE PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRAININGS

5:00 PM | JANUARY 23
11:00AM | FEBRUARY 29
8:30AM | MARCH 1

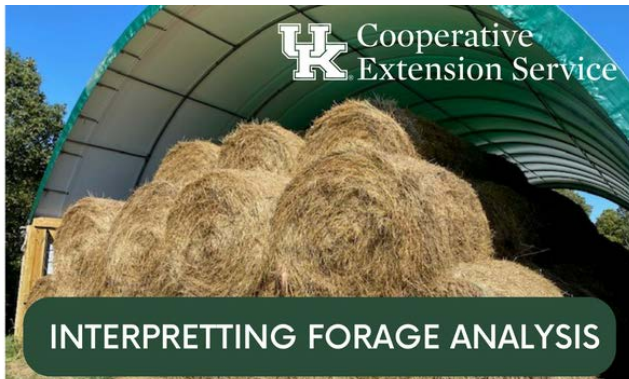


TO REGISTER: CALL (606) 845-4641 OR USE THE QR CODE
AT FLEMING COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

DATES DON'T WORK FOR YOU? CONTACT APRIL TO DISCUSS OTHER OPTIONS: APRIL.WILHOIT@UKY.EDU

DEADLINE TO REGISTER: 7 DAYS PRIOR TO CLASS
CLASSES ARE CANCELLED IF NO ONE REGISTERS

Cooperative Extension Service



INTERPRETING FORAGE ANALYSIS

MARCH 12, 2024
6:00PM

AT FLEMING COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

MEAL & SIGN-IN WILL BEGIN AT 5:30PM

CALL TO REGISTER OR USE QR CODE:
FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641



AWARDS FOR 2023 EAST KY HAY CONTEST WILL BE GIVEN OUT DURING THE PROGRAM FOR FLEMING COUNTY

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: MARCH 8TH

Cooperative Extension Service

WINTER WEBINAR SERIES

SHEEP & GOAT PRODUCTION

Hosted by the Buffalo Trace County Area Cooperative Extension Service Offices



EACH SESSION BEGINS AT 6PM ET VIA ZOOM

FEBRUARY 15:

FACILITIES & FENCING

FEBRUARY 22:

BREEDING & LAMBING/KIDDING

FEBRUARY 29:

HEALTH



USE THE QR CODE OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL OFFICE TO REGISTER:

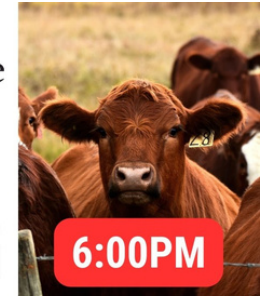
BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 755-2141
FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732
MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
ROBERTSON COUNTY: (606) 724-5796



REGISTRATION DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 9TH

Cooperative Extension Service

CATTLE GRADING



6:00PM

APRIL 9, 2024

FARMERS STOCKYARDS
255 HELENA RD, FLEMINGSBURG

Speaker: Mr. Jim Akers

- Live feeder grading demonstration
- Price determination
- What causes discounts
- Cow condition scoring
- Market outlook



CAIP EDUCATION ELIGIBLE

USE THE QR CODE OR CALL TO REGISTER

- BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 755-2141
- FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641
- LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732
- MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
- ROBERTSON CO.: (606) 724-5796



COUNTS FOR 2 HOURS FOR 4-H LIVESTOCK EDUCATIONAL HOURS

The College of Agriculture, Food and Environment is an Equal Opportunity Organization with respect to education and employment and authorization to provide research, education information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to economic or social status and will not discriminate on the bases of race, color, ethnic origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. Inquiries regarding compliance with Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Educational Amendments, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and other related matter should be directed to Equal Opportunity Office, College of Agriculture, Food and Environment, University of Kentucky, Room S-105, Agriculture Science Building, North Lexington, Kentucky 40546, the UK Office of Institutional Equity and Equal Opportunity, 13 Main Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY40506-0032 or US Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410.

 Cooperative
Extension Service

AGRONOMY DAY

FEBRUARY 7, 2024

9:30AM-3:00PM

AT MASON COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

FREE TO ATTEND!

REGISTRATION REQUIRED BY:
FEBRUARY 2ND

AGENDA

- PASTURE & HAY WEED CONTROL
- INSECTS
- GRAIN WEED CONTROL
- LUNCH (WILL BE PROVIDED)
- GRAIN UPDATE
- AGRICULTURE LOADS ON KY HWYS
- APPLYING PESTICIDES/PRIVATE APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION

USE THE QR CODE OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL
OFFICE TO REGISTER:

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LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732
MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808
ROBERTSON COUNTY: (606) 724-5796



**WORKFORCE
SOLUTIONS**
CUSTOMIZED EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Save The Date...
Farm & Family Night
Coming March 5th

FARM & FAMILYnight



Tickets Available Feb. 12th.

Questions...Call 606.759.7141 ext. 66117

Maysville Community & Technical College Workforce Solutions
1755 US Hwy 68, Maysville, KY 41056
606.759.7141 ext. 66117



TOBACCO GAP TRAINING



February 20, 2024

6:00PM

MASON COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE
800 US-68, MAYSVILLE, KY

****BE SURE TO BRING YOUR
TOBACCO GAP CARD WITH YOU****

 Cooperative
Extension Service

GAP
CONNECTIONS



Poison Hemlock – A Growing Concern

By J. D. Green, Weed Science Extension Specialist

Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) has become widespread throughout most of Kentucky. Although this plant is often seen along roadways, fence rows, and other non-cropland sites, it has expanded out into grazed pasture lands and hay fields. It has also become an increasing concern in residential locations when it is observed in areas that are not frequently mowed, such as vacant and abandoned lots. The concern not only stems from its invasive nature, but the fact that it is one of the most toxic plants in the world. Throughout history, the toxicity of poison hemlock is well known for accidental deaths of humans and other animals.

Description

Poison hemlock is classified as a biennial that reproduces only by seed. It is capable, however, of completing its lifecycle as a winter annual in Kentucky if it germinates during the fall months. New plants emerge in the fall or late winter forming a cluster of leaves that are arranged as a rosette on the ground (Figure 1). The individual leaves are shiny green and triangular in appearance. Although poison hemlock is most noticeable in late May and June during the flowering stage of growth, the vegetative growth stage is readily observed during the cooler months of the year (Figure 2) with its parsley-like leaves which are highly dissected or fern-like.

Figure 1. Poison hemlock rosette (Photo: JD Green, UK).



Figure 2. Poison hemlock plants growing along a fence line in late December (Photo: JD Green, UK).



As the plant begins to send up flower stalks in the spring, the leaves are alternately arranged on the main stem. Each individual leaf is pinnately compound with several pairs of leaflets that appear along opposite sides of the main petiole. As the plant matures, poison hemlock creates a taproot and grows upwards to about 6 to 8 feet tall. At maturity the plant is erect, often with multi-branched stems (Figure 3). Poison hemlock has hollow stems which are smooth with purple spots randomly seen along the stem and on leaf petioles. There are no hairs on the plant that helps distinguish it from other plants similar in appearance. The flowers, when mature, are white and form a series of compound umbels (an umbrella-shaped cluster of small flowers) at the end of each terminal stalk. Poison hemlock can be associated with areas having adequate moisture throughout the year, as well as, drier environments.

Toxicity

The risk of exposure to poison hemlock toxicity is primarily through ingestion. Just small amounts of ingestion can result in possible death to all mammals. The principal toxin in poison hemlock is coniine and a few other toxic alkaloids, which are present in all parts of the plant, including the seeds and roots. A well-known case of human toxicity was the death of Socrates, a Greek philosopher, who was sentenced to death in 399 BC by ingestion of a poison hemlock potion.

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There have been some concerns expressed that toxicity such as dermal reactions may occur by simply being in proximity of poison hemlock plants. However, it is unlikely that most people will experience skin rashes who come in direct contact with poison hemlock as opposed to exposure to other plants such as wild parsnip or other potentially toxic plants within the carrot plant family Apiaceae.

If consumed, all classes of livestock are known to be affected by poison hemlock. Cattle, horses, and goats are considered to be the most susceptible domestic animals although other animals can be affected as well. Symptoms of poisoning can occur rapidly anywhere within 30 minutes to 2 hours depending on the animal, quantity consumed, and other factors. Initial symptoms can include

nervousness, trembling, muscular weakness and loss of coordination, dilation of pupils, coma, and eventually death from respiratory paralysis. Lethal doses for cattle are considered to be in the range of 0.2 to 0.5% of the animal's body weight. Poison hemlock is also known to cause fetal deformation when pregnant animals consume the plant.

Fortunately, most animals tend to avoid grazing poison hemlock if other forage is readily available. However, animals may be more prone to consume green plants during the late winter and early spring when other forage species are more limited. Toxicity may be somewhat reduced in dried plants, but the potential for toxicity still exists, particularly when a sufficient quantity is consumed in dried hay. Therefore, extreme caution should be considered before feeding animals hay known to contain large quantities of poison hemlock. Also, animals may be attracted to consume poison hemlock when plants are treated with an herbicide.

Control

The principal strategy for poison hemlock control is to prevent seed production, which can be a challenge since a fully mature plant is capable of producing 35,000 to 40,000 new seeds. Once plants have produced flowers it is generally too late to utilize herbicide control methods. Whereas, mechanical control efforts (if feasible) such as mowing or cutting down individual plants should be initiated just before peak flower production to avoid or reduce the amount of new seed being produced.

As an overall strategy, make note of areas known to contain populations of poison hemlock and begin to look for emergence of new plants in the fall and during the winter months. Throughout the fall (October/November) or early spring (late February/March) is the best time of year for herbicide treatment. Herbicide products containing 2,4-D can be effective when applied to smaller, actively growing plants that are still in the younger rosette stage of growth. As plant rosettes become more mature, premixtures of products containing 2,4-D + dicamba, 2,4-D + triclopyr, or aminopyralid are needed for best results. Spot treatments with products containing 2,4-D, triclopyr, or glyphosate can also be used depending on the location. Always consult product labels for approved sites of application and for precautions that should be considered when applying herbicides.

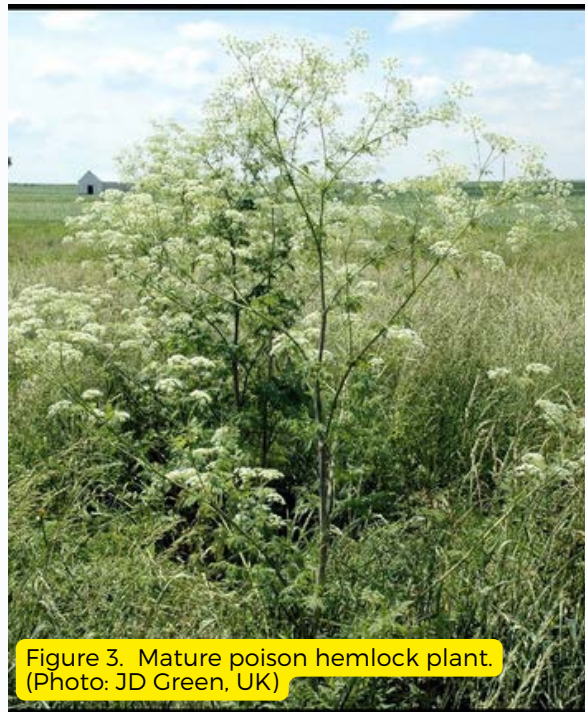


Figure 3. Mature poison hemlock plant.
(Photo: JD Green, UK)

MyIPM for Vegetables: A Grower Resource

By Kim Leonberger, Plant Pathology Extension Associate, and Nicole Gauthier, Plant Pathology Extension Specialist

A new resource is now available for commercial vegetable growers. The MyIPM for Vegetables app is now available and includes resources for commercial production of tomatoes and cucurbits (cucumber, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon).



Figure 1: MyIPM for Vegetables app (Logo)

Growers can access information about plant diseases and insect pests that might affect their crop. Management recommendations include chemical, biological, and cultural practices. The application was developed by specialists at universities that participate in the Southeastern Vegetable Extension Workers Group, of which the University of Kentucky is a participating member. The app is available for both Apple and

Android devices and is free to download. Instructions on using the MyIPM for Vegetables app can be found here.

After using the app, developers are seeking feedback to improve the platform through a survey, which can be accessed here or through the QR code below.



Figure 2: QR code to provide feedback.

 UK Cooperative
Extension Service

DICAMBA CERTIFICATION

MARCH 1, 2024

11:30AM-12:30PM

FLEMING COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

**TO REGISTER USE THE QR
CODE OR CALL (606) 845-4641**



FREE! Lunch will be provided. Registration Required by February 26th

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Important Dates



- **February 7** | Agronomy Day | Mason County Extension Office | 9:30AM-3PM
- **February 15** | Sheep & Goat Production Winter Web Series #1 | ZOOM | 6:00PM
- **February 20** | Tobacco GAP Training | Mason Co. Extension Office | 6:00PM
- **February 22** | Sheep & Goat Production Winter Web Series #2 | ZOOM | 6:00PM
- **February 22** | Strategies to Reduce Fertilizer on East KY Cattle Farms | MSU Farm | 5:30PM
- **February 27** | Beef Quality Care & Assurance (BQCA) Training | Fleming Co. Ext. Office | 8:30AM
- **FEBRUARY 29** | **CAIP, YAIP, & NEXT GEN APPLICATION ****DEADLINE**** to Soil Conservation**
- **February 29** | Nuisance Weed Spraying Program Application ****DEADLINE**** | KDA Online Form
- **February 29** | Private Pesticide Applicator Training | Fleming Co. Ext. Office | 11:00AM
- **February 29** | Sheep & Goat Production Winter Web Series #3 | ZOOM | 6:00PM
- **March 1** | Private Pesticide Applicator Training | Fleming Co. Ext. Office | 8:30AM
- **March 1** | Dicamba Certifications | Fleming Co. Ext. Office | 11:30AM
- **March 5** | Farm & Family Night | MCTC |
- **March 12** | Interpreting Forage Analysis | Fleming Co. Ext. Office | 6:00PM
- **March 23** | Stephens Genetic Advantage Bull Sale | Paris Stockyards | 1:00PM
- **April 5** | Beef Quality Care & Assurance (BQCA) Training | Fleming Co. Ext. Office | 8:30AM
- **April 9** | Cattle Grading | Farmers Stockyards | 6:00PM