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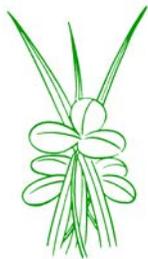
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FORAGE NEWS

For more forage information, visit our UK Forage Extension Website at: <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage>

August 2013

Garry D. Lacefield and S. Ray Smith, Extension Forage Specialists • Christi Forsythe, Secretary

UK COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE NAME CHANGE

On July 1, 2013, the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture becomes the College of Agriculture, Food and Environment.

Agricultural, food, and environmental systems are key determinants for the future of Kentucky, indeed for the planet. The College can, should, and already is playing a prominent role in all these areas. Our new name better communicates the broad and evolving scope of our degrees and programs. In that way it can bring us closer as a community of shared purpose and identity.

The new name arises from a long, inclusive discussion that began in 2003. Several months ago a large majority of faculty and staff voting endorsed the new name, and it was subsequently approved by the University Senate and the Board of Trustees. During these discussions a clear consensus emerged that our name should honor and sustain our traditional mission while also speaking to a bright but challenging future.

Immediately, we face the challenge of communicating our new name. A recent statewide survey tells us that residents value the programs we offer in the College but they do not always recognize that service or information as originating from the College. As we move forward this year and beyond, we must reinforce the message to current and new constituents that we are **the Food College and the Environment College** and remain **the Ag College** in this state. To that end, each and every College of Agriculture, Food and Environment communication is an opportunity to express our brand. Our marketing program is how we communicate our identity, our mission, and the impact of what we do. It is one more way we can grow and sustain the exceptional grassroots commitment to our College.

We have just launched an updated College web site as a part of a new identity and marketing strategy. This strategy is being developed by our College Marketing Committee in collaboration with the College leadership. To make it easy for you to use the appropriate brand for the College, a brand guide, templates and logos can be found at <http://marketing.ca.uky.edu>. As we move through the year, more resources will be added to this site.

This announcement was made by Dr. Scott Smith, Dean and Director of the U.K. College of Agriculture, Food & Environment on July 1, 2013.

LATE SUMMER SEEDING TIME IS UPON US

If your plans call for a new forage seeding of cool-season grasses (tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, bluegrass) alfalfa, clover or winter annuals it's not too early to be making decisions of what variety or varieties to plant. The University of Kentucky, under the leadership of Mr. Gene Olson, does an excellent job of testing many varieties at multiple locations. Results for 2012 and previous years are available through your County Extension Agent for Agriculture and on our website at: <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage/ForageVarietyTrials2.htm> Reports include: Alfalfa, red and white clover, orchardgrass, annual and perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, bromegrass, Timothy, summer annuals, Kentucky Bluegrass, and corn for silage. In addition, variety trials using grazing annuals include: Alfalfa, red and white clover and cool-season grasses. Another relatively new addition to the reports include "Long-Term Summary of Kentucky Variety Trials". If you would like to see how a particular variety performs in other states, click on the link "Variety Trials" Other States".

TIME TO BEGIN STOCKPILING

Early August is the time to begin stockpiling for fall and winter use. Remove cattle, apply nitrogen fertilizer, and allow the grass to accumulate growth until November or December. Make sure that summer growth has been removed to 3 to 4 inches by grazing or clipping so that stockpile production comes from new grass regrowth.

During the stockpiling period, August 1 to November 1, other available forages such as sorghum-sudan hybrids, sudangrass, bermudagrass, grass-lespedeza, and grass-clover should be used. After frost, alfalfa-grass and clover-grass growth should be grazed first before moving to grass fields. For more information on Stockpiling, see our publication [Stockpiling for Fall and Winter Pasture](#).

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATE

Historically, employment and value associated with Kentucky agriculture has been limited to production agriculture. However, the importance of Kentucky agriculture extends well beyond the farm. Last month we looked at the economic impact of agriculture in Fayette County, which included the contribution of almost all businesses that directly serve the agriculture industry (finance sector, veterinary, and transportation are examples) as well as food processing and manufacturing. This month, the College of Agriculture at the University of Kentucky released the economic impact of agriculture for the entire state. While it was not possible to complete the same comprehensive review of identifying all businesses dedicated to serving agriculture, we did include all production agriculture, farm inputs, and food processing/manufacturing.

The value of production agriculture in Kentucky is \$6.1 billion; this includes cash receipts from commodities as well as revenues from additional sources of farm income, such as custom work, machinery hire and farm rental values. Cash receipts totaled nearly \$5 billion including \$2 billion in agricultural exports in 2011. The largest agricultural export originating from Kentucky is soybeans, followed by tobacco and corn.

When the agriculture industry is expanded to include food and fiber processing and manufacturing, the direct impact of agriculture increases by \$24 billion and accounts for 143,000 workers. The total economic impact of agriculture is \$46.3 Billion and represents 263,000 jobs in Kentucky (See table for specifics). This includes the multiplier effect that occurs because of the interdependence of agriculture and other sectors/households buying and selling from each other.

	Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts Production Ag	Total Impact Value Added manufacturing	Total Impact Production and Manufacturing
Total Economic Output	\$8.4 Billion	\$37.9 Billion	\$46.2 Billion
Total Employment	119,525	143,776	263,301
Total Labor Income	\$ 1.39 Billion	\$5.9 Billion	\$7.3 Billion

To read the full press release visit:

<http://agisamerica.org/agricultural-impact-on-state-worth-billions>
(SOURCE: UK Economic and Policy Update, June 26, 2013: Vol. 13 No. 6)

AG BY THE NUMBERS

- Census data indicate that Kentucky ranks fourth nationally (behind California, Texas, and Washington) in the number of farms hiring migrant workers.
- U.S. agricultural exports are expected to achieve a record \$139.5 billion in the current fiscal year, despite concerns over global economic growth, exchange rates, and a significant drop in corn exports.
- Direct payments (which are expected to be eliminated when/if a new farm bill passes) have totaled nearly \$50 million annually for Kentucky farmers in recent years, accounting for approximately 5% of Kentucky net farm income.
- U.S. corn used for production of ethanol and other byproducts is expected to increase in the upcoming marketing season to 4.9 billion bushels (35% of anticipated corn production) compared to 4.65 billion last year (43% of production) and its peak level of 5.0 billion (40% of production) in 2011/2012 season. (SOURCE: *UK Economic and Policy Update, June 26, 2013: Vol. 13 No. 6*)

ENDURING LESSONS

I recently had the opportunity to visit and speak at an event in Ardmore, Oklahoma for the Noble Foundation. I have always had high respect for the many contributions the Foundation personnel and programs have made to forage-livestock programs. I just received my copy of their 2012 Annual Report that provides an inspiring story of Lloyd Noble complete with his top ten lessons learned. Excerpts from the report are below:

Lloyd Noble's life began in 1896 when Oklahoma was not yet a state. Strands of barbed wire separated the reservations of Indian Territory from the newly designated Oklahoma Territory where settlers came to claim new lives and free land.

Noble's father and uncle – Samuel and Ed – ventured from upstate New York and opened a hardware store in the train depot community of Ardmore. By all accounts, the young Noble seemed destined to be a merchant or a cotton farmer. But humble beginnings served as rich soil from which a truly remarkable life grew.

Noble spent his formative years delivering goods to local farmers, forming a lifelong appreciation for their moral fortitude and civic contribution. He also witnessed the financial and social costs of nutrients. These experiences set the stage for a defining event in Noble's life – the Dust Bowl.

Soon the precocious boy became a young man seeking direction. He found his calling in nearby oilfields. Noble's influence helped write the narrative of the Oil Boom story, and it, in turn, provided the means for his future endeavors.

A quarter century later, famed oilman, philanthropist and statesman Lloyd Noble established The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation to help safeguard the land for future generations. This living legacy capped a life of accomplishment – a life in which Noble transformed personal success into societal generosity.

The Enduring Lessons:

1. Begin with Humility
2. Build Together
3. Safeguard the Soil
4. Focus on the Farmer
5. Lead with Passion
6. Never Run Alone
7. Put Words into Action
8. Take Responsibility for Tomorrow
9. Create a Better World for Everyone
10. Never Fear Challenges

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) MANAGED HARVEST

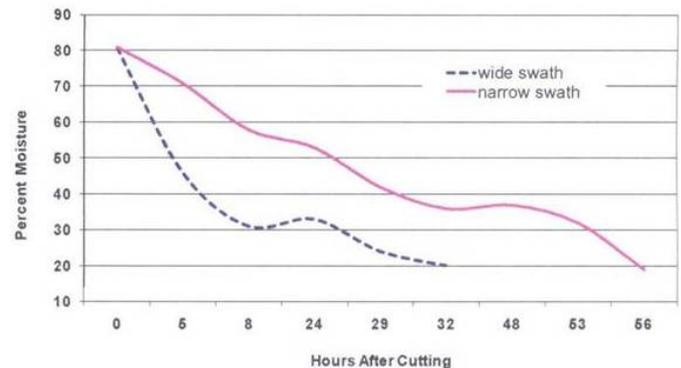
Generally no crops of any kind may be taken from designated CRP acreage during the contract period. However, there are provisions under specific circumstances when the participant may be able to conduct managed harvest on certain CRP practices. This managed harvest is conducted under restrictions that require the participant to:

- Request approval from the Farm Service Agency prior to harvest
- Obtain a modified conservation plan that will include the specific requirements for conducting the managed harvest
- Restrict the harvest to ensure that activity is not conducted within the nesting and brood rearing season (Kentucky May 15 – August 1)
- Only conduct harvest on specific CRP practices as approved by FSA
- Limit the cutting to 1 time within the approved time frame
- Report the acreage that was actually harvested by a specified date
- Reestablish any cover that may be damaged by the managed harvest activity at the participant's own cost
- Conduct managed harvest no more frequently than 1 out of 3 years after the cover is determined fully established

Any harvest activity conducted without FSA approval or not conducted according to the provisions of approved managed harvest will be subject to noncompliance determinations. The failure to comply with CRP provisions may result in loss of benefits and termination of the CRP contract.

Any participant interested in conducting or allowing managed harvest activity on CRP, should contact the Farm Service Agency (FSA) for detailed information.

Effect of wide swath vs narrow swath drying rate, Arlington WI, July 2007



(SOURCE: Dan Undersander and Craig Saxe, University of Wisconsin Extension, Focus on Forage, Vol. 12, No. 5)

U.K. FORAGE WORKERS: PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS

Each year the forage research, teaching and extension faculty and staff along with graduate students tour forage-livestock farms in the state. This tour has been going on since 1976 and rotates among an eastern-western-central Kentucky area. This year's tour was in eastern Kentucky and was hosted by Dr. David Ditsch, Director of the U.K. Experiment Station in Quicksand. Photo highlights can be seen on our website at www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage. Photos provided by Randy Dinkins and Joe Omielan.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- AUG 1 KFGC Forage Field Day, Oldham County, Prospect, KY
OCT 10 Kentucky Grazing Conference, Fayette County Extension Office, Lexington

2014

- JAN 12-14 AFGC Conference, Memphis, TN
JAN 13 AFGC Dow Pasture Symposium, Memphis, TN
JAN 15-18 Kentucky Cattlemen's Association Convention, Lexington
JAN 17 Forages at KCA, Lexington
FEB 4-7 NCBA, Nashville, TN
FEB 20 34th Kentucky Alfalfa Conference, WKU Expo Center, Bowling Green

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