

Helm Farms, Jamestown, Ky., Danny, Linda and Matthew Helm

MAY 15, 2014

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Photo by Candace Gearlds

Jimmie Thompson explains to the group about the paddocks on his farm during the on-farm demonstrations.

Monroe County farm shares grazing techniques

TOMPKINSVILLE, Ky. - Jimmie Thompson opened his family farm Saturday to cattle producers who want to know more about rotational grazing, hosting on-farm demonstrations during the West Region Grazing

Thompson has a family operated farm with help from his son, son-inlaw and five grandchildren for the cow/calf operation with about 300 cows. Thompson farms 875 acres where 300 acres is pasture and leases 500 acres that is also pastured.

Around 80 percent of the operation is fall calving and he backgrounds all the calves at 700-750 pounds. In his rotation, Thompson weans in June

and grazes to August.

Classroom instruction during the grazing school took place at the Monroe County Extension Office in Tomp-

The program was sponsored by the University of Kentucky Agriculture Extension Service.

Presenters included Ken Johnson, Monroe County Extension agent; Steve Osborne, Allen County Extension agent; Dr. Garry Lacefield, UK Extension forage specialist; Dr. Donna Amaral-Phillips, UK Extension dairy specialist; Ray Smith, UK Extension forage specialist; and Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, UK Extension beef cattle specialist.

ROTATIONAL GRAZING

Producers learned the basics as well as some technical details about rotational grazing during the school.

Thompson touched on one concern that deters some producers from even trying any type of intensive grazing management.

"Many farmers are reluctant to try rotational grazing because of the time they assume it will take to move livestock. However, the time it takes to move cattle is minimal even when you first start out, but once the cows get used to being moved the process comes natural and they are ready for the next fresh paddock," Thompson

SEE MONROE COUNTY, PAGE 15

EXTENSION

Touching lives for a century

May 8 marked the centennial of the signing of the Smith-Lever Act, introduced by Sen.. Hoke Smith of Georgia and Ashby Lever of South Carolina and signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson.

The measure takes on a greater relevance and significance when you realize that it created what we now know as the cooperative extension system.

Kentucky Agriculture Commissioner James Comer recognizes the valuable role Extension has played in the commonwealth.

"Kentuckians in many of our rural communities rely on their local Extension office for trustworthy information to help them make farming and homemaking decisions," Comer said. "They gather at the Extension office for meetings. They take their kids to the Extension office for 4-H, where they gain skills and experiences that will serve them all their lives. Extension has a rich tradition of service, and it is well positioned to meet the needs of Kentucky families for years to come."

Comer's observations echo the mission of cooperative education in Kentucky: "... to make a difference in the lives of Kentucky citizens through research-based education."

"Extension has been a tremendous asset when it comes to filling out my comprehensive nutrient waste management plan, as well as obtaining soil test results and forage sam-

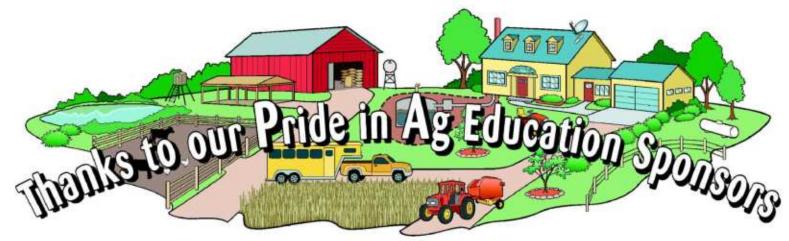
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Official newsletter for Kentucky's corn producers. 24.

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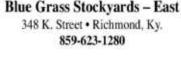
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USDA to conduct soy checkoff request for referendum

ST. LOUIS – The U.S. Department of Agriculture will conduct a request for referendum on the Soybean Promotion and Research Program (soy checkoff) during a four-week period, from May 5 through May 30.

This referendum is authorized under the Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act.

The request for referendum will determine whether U.S. soybean producers want a referendum on the Soybean Promotion and Research Program.

The Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act requires that the secretary of agriculture provide soybean producers the opportunity to petition for a referendum every five years.

To be eligible to participate, producers must certify they or the entity they are authorized to represent paid an assessment at some time between Jan. 1, 2012, and Dec. 31, 2013.

Documentation for that assessment, such as sales receipts showing that the checkoff was collected, will be required up front when submitting the request form.

Eligible individuals who do not want a referendum need not take any action.

The process requires eligible producers who want to indicate their support for a referendum to complete and sign form LS-51-

1. Producers may obtain this form online, in person at their nearest Farm Service Agency office, by mail or by facsimile from May 5 through May 30.

FSA is then responsible for determining a producer's eligibility. If FSA cannot determine the producer's eligibility or if the producer fails to submit documentation, then FSA will notify the ineligible person in writing. Producers who do not participate in FSA programs may obtain a Form LS-51-1 at the county FSA office where the producer owns or rents land. This form may also be obtained at

Eligible
individuals who
do not want a
referendum need
not take any
action.

www.ams.usda.gov/ AMSv1.0/SoybeanInformationontheSoybeanRequestforReferendum.

FSA will have until June 11 to notify ineligible producers in writing.

If the USDA determines that at least 10 percent of the nation's 569,998 soybean producers have requested a referendum, a

referendum will then be held within one year from that determination. No more than one-fifth of the producers who support having a referendum can be from any one state. For more information on the request-for-referendum procedures, visit www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/SoybeanInformationontheSoybeanRequest-forReferendum or contact James Brow, Agricultural Marketing Specialist, Research and Promotion Division, Livestock, Poultry and Seed Program, AMS, USDA, STOP 0251, Room 2610-S, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington,

DC 20250-0251; tel. (202) 720-0633, e-mail James.Brow@ ams.usda.gov; or fax (202) 720-1125.

The 70 farmer-directors of USB oversee the investments of the soy checkoff to maximize profit opportunities for all U.S. soybean farmers. These volunteers invest and leverage checkoff funds to increase the value of U.S. soy meal and oil, to ensure U.S. soybean farmers and their customers have the freedom and infrastructure to operate, and to meet the needs of U.S. soy's customers.

As stipulated in the federal Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act, the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service has oversight responsibilities for USB and the soy checkoff.

For more information on the United Soybean Board, visit www.unitedsoybean.org Visit us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/UnitedSoybean-Board Follow us on Twitter: www.twitter.com/unitedsoy View our YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/user/UnitedSoybeanBoard

Cow College registration open

LEXINGTON – This summer, beef producers will get an opportunity to learn from University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment specialists and industry partners in a series of interactive sessions.

Cow College is an intensive, hands-on course for experienced beef producers. It's designed to expose them to the most cutting-edge techniques and ideas related to beef cattle production and business. The program is divided into four, two-day sessions and one single-day session in July, August and September.

"Our approach is always driven by the end product with an emphasis on quality and efficiency in every aspect of production and business of beef cattle," said Land Dale, UK beef extension associate. "This takes our UK Master Cattleman program to the next level."

Sessions will focus on economics and management July 9-10; forages and nutrition July 22-23; herd health on Aug. 8; reproduction and genetics Aug. 28-29 and the end product Sept. 11-12.

Participants will also take home several resources from the sessions including:

• Beef information database on a searchable CD ROM of research and info

- UK Beef/Forage database on a searchable CD ROM
- Backgrounding spreadsheet program
 - Breeding spreadsheet program
 - Ration balancing program
- Partial budget templates for decision making
 - Kentucky Beef Book
 - IRM calendar
 - Southern Forages book
 - Pocket Forage ID Guide
 - KYBEEF pasture budgeting program

All sessions will take place on the UK campus in Lexington, and enrollment is limited to 30 participants to maximize the amount of hands-on exposure and time for one-on-one interaction with specialists. Participants must be graduates of the UK Master Cattleman program.

The total cost for all five sessions is \$125 or \$50 for individual sessions. Registration is due by June 1, and spots will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. To enroll, visit http://www.uky.edu/Projects/BeefIRM/downloads/mcandcow-collegeforms/cowcollegereg.htm.

By Aimee Nielson University of Kentucky



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Eastern tent caterpillars now on the move in Central Kentucky

LEXINGTON – Eastern tent caterpillars in central Kentucky are mature, have dispersed from trees and are on the move, leading experts to advise horse farm managers to move pregnant mares, if practical, to avoid contact with the crawling caterpillars.

According to Lee Townsend, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment extension entomologist, populations are up in central Kentucky this year.

"Mature eastern tent caterpillars leave trees in search of protected pupation sites, where they will spin cocoons and transform into adults. This dispersal is a normal part of their life cycle," Townsend said. "These wandering caterpillars may move several hundred feet from the trees where they developed. The direction of travel tends to be random and directly related to air and ground temperatures. Movement will be slower when temperatures are cool and faster when they are warm. The caterpillars wander for a period of time until internal hormones signal that it is time to stop and pupate."

According to Townsend, wandering caterpillars orient to dark, vertical objects so they will often climb treetrunks and fence posts. Check fence posts and rails to monitor caterpillar movement. If caterpillars are around, they are likely to be on these objects. Activity is expected for the next two weeks.

"Insecticides are not very effective against large, dispersing caterpillars. They feed very little, if any, so they are not going to consume treatments and little insecticide is picked up from treated grass or bare ground. Direct treatment of caterpillars may provide

some control, but the effect is usually delayed," he said.

The eastern tent caterpillar is active early each spring. It is an important insect in horse country due to its role in Mare Reproductive Loss Syndrome, which resulted in staggering losses of foals in the 1999-2001 outbreak. MRLS can cause late-term foal losses, early-and late-term fetal losses and weak foals.

Subsequent studies by UK researchers revealed that horses will inadvertently eat the caterpillars, and the caterpillar hairs embed into the lining of the alimentary tract.

Once that protective barrier is breached, normal alimentary tract bacteria may gain access to and reproduce in sites with reduced immunity, such as the fetus and placenta.

State auctions Farmer's guns, knives



Photo by Kentucky Department of Agriculture

rifle, whose serial number ended in 32 – Farmer's number when he played for Rick Pitino as a member of the Kentucky basketball team nicknamed "The Unforgettables" for their gutsy play that restored the Kentucky basketball program to prominence.

As agriculture commissioner, Farmer used state money to purchase the guns and knives while attending the Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture conference in 2008. The items were supposed to be gifts for staff members, but Farmer ended up keeping many for himself. The guns and knives ended up being part of the federal corruption investigation.

The knives, which cost about \$80 each, sold for between \$400 and \$500 at auction. The rifles, which cost

about \$500 each, sold for between \$1,000 and \$1,300. Farmer's personal rifle sold for \$1,400.

Proceeds from the auction will help fund an urban garden project by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Louisville that will be announced later this year, said Agriculture Commissioner James Comer.

"The state more than got its money back for these items, and now we can fully fund the urban garden project," Commissioner Comer said. "Our thanks go to the Fish and Wildlife Department for their assistance with this project — but most of all, we are grateful to our winning bidders, who helped take a negative and turn it into a major positive for Kentucky. This is a great day in the mission to reform the culture of Frankfort."

Capt. Todd Rogers, a conservation officer with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, displays one of the rifles that was put up for auction for a TV crew in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT (AP) - State officials were surprised May 5 to find more than 400 people showed up to bid on 29 knives and guns that led to the imprisonment of former Kentucky agriculture commissioner and basketball star Richie Farmer whose jersey hangs in Rupp Arena.

The state Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources made more than \$21,000 for charity by auctioning off 16 knives and 13 rifles that once belonged to Farmer. The former Republican agriculture commissioner and University of Kentucky shooting guard pleaded guilty to government corruption charges last year and is serving a 27-month sentence in federal prison.

The Case knives were Kentucky blue and had Farmer's name engraved on the blade. The Remington rifles had the words "Kentucky Proud" engraved beneath the scope. The guns included Farmer's personal



Pride in Ag Education



- What is a commodity referendum? Why are they held. Which commodity referendum request is going on now.
- 2. What is the Smith-Lever Act? Why is that important to Kentucky farmers?
- Write something about rotational grazing and how it benefits cattle producers.
- 4. Why is the eastern tent caterpillar of interest to Kentuckians? What damage can they do?
- 5. How can you benefit from using the hashtags #CornFedKy and #CornFeedsKY? What does the campaign promote?
- 6. Why is skin cancer something a farm publication would write about? What can you do to prevent skin cancer while working on the farm?
- 7. Why did the state auction off knives and guns recently? Whose name was on the knives? What was engraved on the rifle? Where will the funds go that were generated from the sale?
- List at least one thing Jennifer Elwell wishes everyone understood.
- 9. Please read page 10 and remember who provided The Farmer's Pride to your classroom this year. We appreciate our teachers and students who make The Farmer's Pride a regular part of their classroom. Have a blessed and safe summer!



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Monroe County farm demonstrates rotational grazing



Ray Smith, UK Extension forage specialist, demonstrates how to estimate yields using a grazing sticks during the West Region Grazing School Saturday.

FROM PAGE 1

told visitors on his farm Saturday.

By rotating grazing on smaller, divided paddocks, vegetation can regenerate quickly and producers can more efficiently use available forages.

Some advantages include:

- Improved animal productivity
- greater yield potential
- higher quality forage available
- more stable production during poor growing conditions
- more uniform soil fertility levels
- decreased weed and erosion prob-
- controls overgrazing and underusage
- longer grazing season because of shorter forage recovery periods when rotating paddocks
- improved nutrient distribution (manure) since livestock have fixed schedules, each rotation covering a limited area in each paddock.

PLANNING PROCESS

To plan a grazing system for pasture, a producers need a map or sketch of the existing farm so they can plan out their process. They need to get a birds eye view where aerial photos are very useful to provide an accurate picture of the topography as well as the acres involved in each parcel (use NRCS web soil survey map or Google Earth.)

On the sketch/map producers should find:

- existing fields, (crop and pasture)
- location of old and new water sites
- location of trees, streams, ditches, slopes, roads
- location of all existing fences
- identify the quality of forage in all pasture areas.

The next step is to estimate the potential productivity and the time when the forage is available. Estimating the potential forage and converting this information to Animal Days per Acre or Animal Unit Months can do this. Both systems are based upon an animal unit of 1,000-pounds live weight.

PADDOCKS

There is no "ideal number" of paddocks in a grazing system. The number of paddocks required in any grazing unit will depend upon the number of grazing days in a period and the amount of rest required for plant recovery. More paddocks will increase the control of the grazing animals, increase the stock density and reduce selective grazing.

Days grazing per period are varied according to size and quality of forage in a paddock. Rest is the key to grazing management. Sufficient time must be provided for the grazed plant to recover before another grazing. It usually takes a plant three to six weeks to recover from a grazing.

During the fast growing period of the season, three weeks or less may be required for regrowth, while six weeks or more may be required during the slow growth periods.

Stock density is the number of animals per acre in a single paddock during a grazing period. For example, 50 head on 10 acres provides a stock density of 5 head/acre.

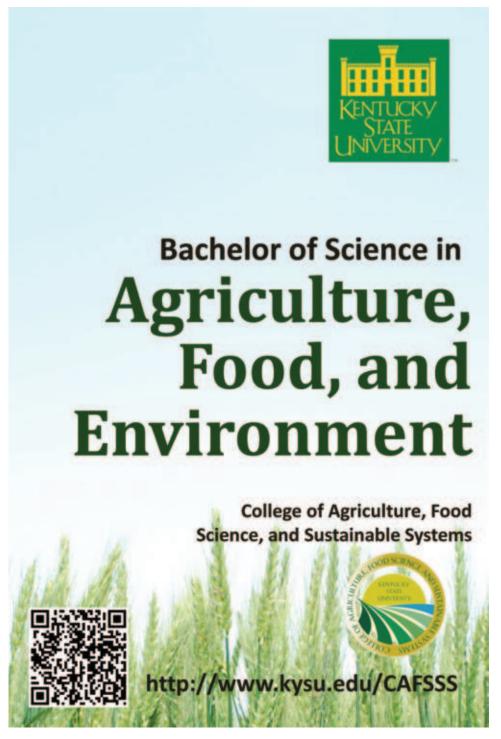
Varying the size of the paddocks will affect the stock density. The number of animals desired determines paddock size.

WATER IS KEY

Although livestock get a majority of their water from lush forage, a good supply of clean water is essential in a grazing system, especially on hot and sunny days. Ideally, water should be available within about 800 ft. of maximum distance from which cattle might have to travel in a grazing system.

Livestock will travel in excess of one mile for water. When they come to the water site as a total mob, they will spend

SEE **ACCESS**, NEXT PAGE



Access to water is key to successful grazing paddocks

FROM DAGE 15

more time in that area, causing a build-up of manure and overgrazing of the forage around the site. This will leave underusage of forage on the outer areas of the pasture.

However, if the water source is located within 800 ft., they will come to water on an individual basis and not as the total herd. Smaller waterers may be used and more of the manure will be deposited on the pasture and not around the waterer. Ideally with the grazing system water should be available in every paddock. This reduces the distance to travel to drink, discourages congregations around a central water source and requires less fencing. Use of PVC pipe to move water to the desired location is often the most economical option, even up to distances of one mile.

FENCING

Good fencing is a must in a rotational grazing system. The pasture needs a permanent perimeter fence and a permanent or movable fence to separate the paddocks. With movable fencing farmers can easily move and alter paddocks or paddock size to meet their changing conditions. Most farmers, when constructing a new perimeter fence, will use the smooth, high-tensile wire, as it is easy to move, effective and relatively cheap.

Portable wire and tape fencing are made with polyethylene imbedded with stainless steel strands. The polywire is a braided wire and comes in a wide variety of colors. The bright colors are more easily seen by livestock and good for training animals that are new to rotational grazing. A single strand is all that is needed between the temporary paddocks.

Lightweight fiberglass or plastic posts can be used to



Kevin Laurent explains the need for water access in each paddock to be within an 800 ft walk for livestock to Steve Hurt of Cumberland County, Jeff Eaton of Allen County, Mark Wooten of Allen County and Steve Isenberg of Monroe County.

hold up the wire or tape for the movable fences. They are easily inserted into the soil by stepping on the tab located at the bottom of the post just above the stake.

Participants in the school took home a lot of information and plenty to think about.

Participant Steve Isenberg said, "I have nearly 200 acres and I've got cattle running all over it and I am planning on doing some cross fencing and rotational grazing in the near future."

By Candace Gearlds Field Reporter

East grazing school is June 21

The first session of the grazing school for the eastern region will be held June 21 at the Morgan County Extension Research Farm, 1009 Hwy 172 West Liberty, KY 41471.

Registration will begin at 8 a.m. EDT and the day will adjourn at 3 p.m. There is no cost for the program.

Contact Sarah Fannin at 606-743-3292, Daniel Wilson at 606-668-3712, or Cody Smith at 859-257-7512 for further details and to register.



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Skin (cancer) in the Game

Farming and ranching are pretty dangerous occupations, working around heavy machinery and large animals. Recently another midwestern farmer was killed in a grain storage accident.

However, something that's not thought about as much is the amount of time most of those in agriculture spend out in the sun. Skin cancer has become the most common form of cancer in the United States, and the month of May is national Skin Cancer Awareness Month.

Farmers receive more ultraviolet radiation (UV) exposure than the general public for many reasons, including:

Long workdays spent outside in the sun, especially from May to October.

Sweating may also contribute to UV-related skin damage because it increases a person's skin photosensitivity, leading to the risk of sunburns, and sunscreen, if you use it, comes off when you sweat.

UV radiation reflects off water, sand, concrete, light-colored surfaces, even snow. Reflected UV radiation can damage skin, even if you're wearing a hat.

Even on an overcast day, 80 percent of the sun's ultraviolet rays can pass through the clouds.

There are more than 3.5 million new cases of skin cancer in more than 2 million people diagnosed in the United States every year – and a lot of those folks are farmers.

\$2,000 college scholarship offered for best beef recipe

The May issue of Kentucky Living magazine launches a beef recipe contest awarding a \$2,000 scholarship to a student at one of Kentucky's colleges and universities.

Ready, Set, Sizzle! Beef Recipe Contest challenges Kentuckians to innovate, develop and share quick, healthy meals for families on the go.

"We're especially excited to involve college students and young families," says Alison Smith, director of Consumer Affairs for Kentucky Beef Council. "We want to make it easy for them to choose and prepare Kentucky beef, along with other locally grown Kentucky food products."

With a goal of 30 minutes or less to prepare (not including cooking time), the contest focuses on flavorful ways to prepare the many lean cuts of beef.

"In addition to the scholarship, three other prizes will be awarded," says Anita Travis Richter, Kentucky Living managing editor, "including an electric grill valued at \$500, and Kroger gift cards with other prizes. One of the prizes will go to the recipe with the most "Likes" on the Kentucky Living Facebook page."

Winning recipes will be featured in Kentucky Living's October Chef's Choice column. The contest runs through June 30, with registration online at KentuckyLiving.com.

Dr. Sandy Johnson is a dermatologist in Arkansas whose clinic specializes in treating skin cancer. She sees quite a few farmers, and says protective clothing and sun block are essential. "I like sunblocks that don't run in my eyes, because they can really sting and burn," Johnson says. Powdered sunblocks often used by athletes don't present that problem, but all sunblocks should be reapplied at least every two hours. Johnson says she realizes farmers are hesitant to take those protective steps. "If you don't want to do that, you probably need to become good friends with your dermatologist."

You also need to "know your spots" says Johnson. She says you should know the ABC's of melanoma:

A – asymmetry, not the same on both sides.

B – borders are irregular

C- colors are different in the spot

D – diameter, larger than a pencil eraser

E – evolving or changing

F - "funny looking" Most people have a pattern to the spots on their body, and if one of those spots stands out it needs to be examined by a physician.

Johnson emphasizes that anyone with a history of skin cancer especially needs to have regular visits to their physician. Small skin cancers, detected early, are easier to treat. Waiting until the spot gets larger to deal with it just makes the treatment more difficult.

By Ray Bowman Field Reporter



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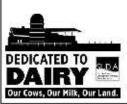


Helm Farms in Jamestown. Operated by Danny, Linda and Matthew Helm.

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Maury Cox, Executive Director

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Kentucky Pork Producers Association

Kentucky Farm Bureau

Bonnie Jolly 1110 Hawkins Drive Elizabethtown, KY 42701

270-737-5665 "Supporting Kentucky's Swine Industry"



Livestock Breeder Directory

Fields Family Farm

QUALITY REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS



1107 Port Wooden Rd. Upton, Ky. 42784

270-218-0928

hbfmilk@gmail.com

Registered Angus Cattle **Bulls and Heifers**



SAM MOORE FARMS

Morgantown, Kentucky

SAM MOORE

WOODY MOORE

270-526-4577 270-999-3410 cell

270-526-3658 270-999-0770 cell



James C. Coonter 8265 Tompkinsville Rc. Glasgow, KY 42141 270-427-2363

Jeff Coomer 420 South Fork Ru. Glasgow, KY 42141 270-590-1157

Inmes Coomer 2831 274th St. De Witt, Iowa 52742 616-834-6687

e-mail: jcoomer@scrtc.com



Est. 1899 Schochoh, Kentucky

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

RHA 29300m 1055F 868p Registered Yearling Bulls Always Available

Chris Robey 270-726-5543

Adam Robey 270-726-0494



Shane & Felicia Wells • 270-791-8196 - 270-934-2198 10172 Provo Road, Rochester, KY 42273

AUCTION/MARKET

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL AND STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE - USDA AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICE - LOUISVILLE, KY.

Blue Grass of Richmond

Richmond, KY May 2, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2 67 hd. 760# 186.50 blk 63 hd, 845# 173.00 blk-charx

60 hd. 910# 169.25 blk-charx

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

25 hd. 597# 199.25 blk 25 hd. 678# 180,25 blk-charx

32 hd. 781# 165.25 blk

Blue Grass Stockyard

Lexington, KY May 5 & 6, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1

22 hd, 595# 211,00 blk 79 hd. 656# 204,75 blk-charx-red

26 hd, 675# 197,00 blk

21 hd. 752# 184.00 blk-charx

61 hd. 880# 175.25 bbwf

57 hd, 935# 170.00 blk-charx

60 hd. 992# 157.00 bbwf

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1 74 hd. 666# 184,90 bbwf

70 hd. 795# 169.40 mixed

40 hd. 851# 169.50 blk

Holstein Steers: Large 3 56 hd. 930# 137.75

Christian Co. Livestock Auction

Hopkinsville, KY May 7, 2014

Feeder Heifers: Medium& Large 1-2

99 hd. 508# 211.50 blk

Mid-KY Livestock Market

Upton, KY

May 6, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2

23 hd. 460# 212.75 blk

25 hd. 845# 171.00 blk

Feeder Bulls: Medium & Large 1-2

20 hd. 408# 236.50 blk

22 hd. 516# 210.00 blk

United Producers Bowling Green

Bowling Green, KY

May 6, 2014

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large1-2

23 hd. 441# 217.00 blk

20 hd. 522# 185.00 blk

27 hd. 593# 177.75 blk

Feeder Bulls: Medium & Large 1-2

24 hd. 514# 208.50 blk

20 hd, 579# 190,00 blk

Blue Grass South

Stanford, KY

May 5 & May 8, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2

22 hd. 663# 202 00 blk

47 hd. 722# 189.50 blk-charx

57 hd. 751# 187.30 blk

69 hd. 764# 184.75 blk

66 hd. 776# 181.25 charx

41 hd, 785# 179.50 blk-charx 64 hd, 830# 181,95 blk-charx

63 hd. 867# 175.00 blk-charx

64 hd. 873# 175.80 blk-charx

100hd. 874# 178.85 blk

59 hd, 936# 169.75 blk

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

45 hd. 662# 186,75 blk-charx

70 hd. 753# 170.00 blk

64 hd, 791# 167,75 blk

Holstein Steers: Large 3

53 hd. 546# 170.00

41 hd. 630# 145.00

138hd. 739# 150.10

Lake Cumberland Livestock

Somerset, KY

May 3, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2

36 hd. 397# 251.00

82 hd. 589# 219.00

69 hd. 763# 190.90

56 hd. 809# 174.10

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

26 hd. 500# 198.50

Russell County Stockyards

Russell Springs, KY

May 7, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2 55 hd. 917# 171.50 blk-charx

Blue Grass East

Mt. Sterling, KY

May 7, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1

78 hd. 735# 187.35 mixed

46 hd. 994# 156.95 blk-char-mix

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1 23 hd. 608# 192.50 mixed

72 hd. 695# 179.85 mixed

30 hd. 761# 171.60 blk-charx

Blue Grass Maysville

Maysville, KY May 6, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2

54 hd. 798# 182.00 blk-few red

Paris Stockyards

Paris, KY May 8, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2

21 hd. 432# 228.00 blk

20 hd, 648# 206.00 blk 22 hd. 797# 187.00 blk

118hd. 855# 179.00 mixed

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2 22 hd. 463# 217.00 charx

22 hd. 546# 198.00 charx

91 hd, 566# 204,00 blk

Blue Grass of Albany

Albany, KY

May 7, 2014 Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2

63 hd. 822# 178.00 mixed

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

88 hd. 590# 197.00 mixed

Medium & Large 2-3 31 hd. 690# 165.00

Video Receipts:

75 hd. 685# 194.30 blk 60 hd. 835# 183.00 blk Producers Livestock Auction Co, San Angelo, Texas May 7, 2014; Compared to last week slaughter lambs 10.00-20.00 lower.. Slaughter ewes sleady. Feeder Lambs not well tested but sharply lower undertone noted.. Nannies steady; kids 10:00 to 20:00 lower. Trading and demand moderate. All sheep and goats sold per hundred weight (CWT) unless otherwise specified.

New Holland Sales Stables - New Holland, PA May 5, 2014; Sheep and Lambs: Compared to last week, Slaughter lambs sold 10.00-15.00 lower on heavy supplies. Quality was good, but heavier run weighed on the market. Ewes sold 5.00-10.00 lower. Demand was moderate to good. Slaughter Goats: When compared to last week, all classes of goats sold sharply higher with kids advancing 15.00-25.00 per head higher. Nannies 25.00-35.00/hd. higher and billies as 70.00-100.00/hd, higher. Demand was good. All Goats are sold by the head on estimated weights.

Laurel Livestock Sales

London, KY

May 5, 2014

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

60 hd. 808# 179.00 blk

United Producers Owenton

Owenton, KY

Owners:

D & D Longview Angus

Res: 270-384-5766

Danny: 270-250-3701

Debbie: 270-250-1277

Danny & Debbie Burns 550 Willie Nell Rd. • Columbia, KY 42728

danddlongviewangus@gmail.com

May 7,, 2014 Holstein Steers: Large 3

23 hd, 436# 186,75

Kentuckiana Livestock Market

Owensboro, KY.

May 5, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2 28 hd. 593# 190.00 blk

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

27 hd. 513# 200.00 blk Feeder Bulls: Medium & Large 1-2

20 hd, 594# 189,00blk

Livingston County Livestock

Ledbetter, KY

May 6, 2014 Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

31 hd, 559# 209,00 blk

27 hd. 575# 209.00 blk

66 hd, 647# 189,50 blk



Sale ongview

Saturday, May 17, 2014 Noon CDT



Selling Registered Angus Cattle

8 Bulls

6 - 2013 yearlings • 2 - fall 2012 yearlings. Majority are cost share qualified including some that are heifer acceptable.

13 Bred Heifers

Al bred to calve in fall 8 Open Heifers

16 Cow/calf Pairs 10 Fall Calvers 6 Spring Calvers 6 Bred Cows

Due to calve in the fall.

Featured Al Sires:

War Party, Final Answer, 004, Sitz Dash, Connealy Capitalist, Mytty In Focus, Bextor, GAR New Design 5050, AAR Ten X 7008 SA

Sale Location:

From the Louie Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway, take exit 46 on the west side of Columbia. Exit onto Hwy 81 and 80. Follow Hwy 80 West for 4 miles to the Jones Chapel Road. Turn left on Jones Chapel and go 1.7 miles and then left on Willie Nell Road. Go 1/2 mile to Longview Angus Farm.

Guest Consignors:

Elk Creek Angus: J M Shelley - 270/378-0318 Caney Creek Angus: Jimmie Todd - 270/699-1308 HighView Angus: Dr. Ben Cox - 270/469-5517

> Auctioneer: Eddie Burks,

Tim Dievert 478 Dry Fork Road Danville, KY 40422

Off: 859-236-4591 Mob: 859-238-3195

Sale Manager:

Dievert Sales Service

Park City, KY 270-991-6398

tdievert@dievertsales.com

2014 acreage reporting deadlines

LEXINGTON – USDA Farm Service Agency State Executive Director John W. McCauley reminds agricultural producers of the acreage reporting requirements that must be met prior to receiving program benefits. Filing an accurate acreage report for all crops and land uses, including failed acreage and prevented planting acreage, can prevent the loss of benefits for a variety of pro-

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Address: City: State: Zip:	ONLY \$15		

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rams.

In order to comply with FSA program eligibility requirements, all producers are encouraged to visit their local FSA office to file an accurate crop certification report by the applicable deadline.

The 2014 Kentucky Acreage Reporting Deadlines are:

May 31 - Nursery Preceding Year (Report 2014 for 2015)

July 15 - All other crops and CRP **Sept. 30** - Aquaculture; Value loss and controlled environment crops (except Nursery).

Examples: Christmas Trees, Crustaceans, Finfish, Flowers, Ginseng, Grass Sod

Dec. 15 - Fall Seeded Small Grains. Examples: Barley, Canola, Oats, Rye, Wheat Preceding Year (Report 2014 for 2015)

The following exceptions apply to the above acreage reporting dates:

• If the crop has not been planted by the above acreage reporting date, then the acreage must be reported no later than 15 calendar days after planting is completed.

- If a producer acquires additional acreage after the above acreage reporting date, then the acreage must be reported no later than 30 calendars days after purchase or acquiring the lease. Appropriate documentation must be provided to the county office.
- If a perennial forage crop is reported with the intended use of "cover only," "green manure," "left standing," or "seed," then the acreage must be reported by July 15.

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program policy holders should note that the acreage reporting date for NAP covered crops is the earlier of the dates listed above or 15 calendar days before grazing or harvesting of the crop begins.

For questions regarding crop certification and crop loss reports, please contact your local FSA office.

MAMMOTH CAVE DAIRY AUCTION, INC.

I-65 & U.S. 68 Exit • Smiths Grove, Ky.

Dairy Sale Every Tuesday at Noon

Mike Hatcher

 $800-563-2131 \cdot 270-384-6376 \cdot 270-378-0512$

MARKET REPORT: WEEK OF APRIL 22, 2014 Mammoth Cave Dairy Auction, Inc.

Cattle: 743 Springers Lb. Cows-Bulls

Open Heifers-Steers Fresh Milking Cows Baby Calves

Springers: (2-3 years old, 5-8 months bred) Supreme 1300-1500# 1600.00-2100.00, Approved 1200-1400# 1450.00-1550.00, Medium 950-1200# 1250.00-1400.00, Common 800-1100# 775.00-1160.00.

Fresh Milking Cows: (2-4 years old) Approved 1200-1400# 1500.00-1650.00, Medium 950-1200# 1350.00, Common 800-1100# 1175.00-1275.00.

Short Bred: (2-3 years old, 1-4 months bred) Supreme 1300-1600# 1500.00-1725.00, Approved 1200-1400# 1400.00, Medium 950-1200# 1250.00-1300.00, Common 800-1100# 1050.00-1160.00.

Open Heifers: 200-300# Supreme 300-400# Approved 400.00-425.00, 400-500# Supreme 550.00-685.00, Approved 460.00-510.00, 500-600# Supreme 685.00-860.00, Approved 460.00-510.00, 600-700# Supreme 860.00-1010.00, 700-800# Supreme 1060.00-1135.00, 800-900# Supreme 1135.00-1250.00

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm Holstein~Steers; 200\text{--}300\#\,149.00\text{--}180.00, 300\text{--}400\#\,155.00\text{--}157.00, 400\text{--}500\#\,152.00\text{--}153.00, 500\text{--}600\#\,145.00\text{--}155.00, 600\text{--}700\#\,141.00\text{--}154.00,} \end{array}$

Hol. Heifer Calves: Small 100.00-130.00 Medium and Large 190.00-330.00 per head.

Hol. Bull Calves: Small 85.00-120.00, Medium and Large 155.00-260.00 per head.

<u>S.L. Cows:</u> Breaker 75-80 percent lean 1100-1800# 100.00-105.00, H.Dr. 106.00-113.00, L.Dr. 96.00-99.00, Boner 80-85 percent lean 1100-1400# 94.00-99.00, H.Dr. 101.00-109.00, L.Dr. 88.00-92.00, Lean 85-90 percent lean 1000-1300# 85.00-90.00, H.Dr. 92.00-97.00, L.Dr. 76.00-83.00, Lights 85-90 percent lean 750-1000# 67.00-70.00, H.Dr. 72.00-81.00, L.Dr. 54.00-60.00

S.L. Bulls: Y.G. 1-2 1400-2300# 110.00-116.00, H.Dr. 120.00-126.00, L.Dr. 109.00.

For our latest market report, visit www.kyagr.com/mcda.htm

NEX SPECIAL OPEN/SHORTBRED HEIFER & HOLSTEIN STEER AUCTION: Saturday, June 7th @ Noon

AUCTION/MAR

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL AND STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE - USDA AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICE - LOUISVILLE, KY,

KENTUCKY GRAIN PRICES

LOUISVILLE AREA, Louisville & Bagdad; PENNYRILE AREA, Allensville, Aubum, Franklin, Hopkinsville & Pembroke; BLUEGRASS AREA; Bardstown, Lexington & Winchester; GREEN RIVER; Caneyville & Livermore. NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA: Silver Grove at Cincinnati. PURCHASE AREA: Clinton & Mayfield. Opening bids at elevators and processing plants.

Charmie sances are property	0.000000 P.0010						Tomorr Some C	Par = 10
5/08/14 4:00 pm est Bids for next day Cash Bids	Louisville	Pennyrile	Purchase	Bluegrass	Green River	Northern KY	Dried Distillers 10% moisture	
Com #2 Yellow Com #2 White	5.17	5,09-5,20 5,13	5.17-5.22	4.89-4.97	5.22	5.34	Modified Wet I	
Soybeans #1 Y Wheat #2 SRW Barley	14.79 7.12	14.64-14.75 7.02-7.25	14.80-14.85 NA	14.45-14.90 NA	14.85 NA	14.98 7.15	50-55% moist	ure 90,00-1
New Crop Delivery Contract							Kentucky We Receipts:	ekly Cattle
Com #2 Yellow Com #2 White	4.88	4.87-4.94 5.37	4.97-4.98	4.82	5.04	4.87	04/24/14	22,87
Soybeans #1 Y	11.98	11.99-12.04	12.24-12.29	11.94	12.19	12.07	05/01/14	20,49
Wheat #2 SRW Barley	7.15	7.00-7.20 3.10	7.20-7.26	NA	7.15	7.15	05/08/14	22,70

Weekly Feed Ingredient Price Wholesale prices, S per ton Rail or Truck FOB Location	Owensboro Grain 5/09/2014	Common- wealth Agri-Energy Hopkinsville 5/09/2014
Soybean Meal 48% Sol	527.00	744
Soybean Hulls	210.00	A 54 7.8 66.
Com Distillers Grain Dried	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	230.00
Distillers Grain Modified	330	133.00
Distillers Grain Wet		83 00
Corn Condensed Solubles	22	110.00
Com Gluten Feed 20-21 pct	-	
Com Gluten Meal 60 pct	122	-22
Collonseed Meal 41 pcl		
Whole Cottoniseed	-	-
Wheat Middlings		

USDA ESTI	MATED DA	ILT LIVES I	OCK SLAUC	HIER
	CATTLE	CALVES	HOGS	SHEEF
Thurs, 5/08/2014 (est)	119.000	2.000	398,000	7.000
Week Ago (est)	119,000	2,000	415,000	8,000
Year Ago (act)	119,000	2.000	410,000	8,000
Week to Date (est)	478,000	10,000	1,605,000	33,000
Same Pd Lt Week (est)	473,000	10,000	1.585,000	33,000
Same Pd Lt Yr (act)	489,000	10,000	1.638,000	33,000

Upcoming Events HEREFORD INFLUENCE SALE STANFORD, KY 5/15

WEST KY SELECT HEIFER SALE GUTHRIE, KY 5/20

CENTRAL KY PREMIER HEIFER SALE LEBANON, KY 6/7

Eastern Cornbelt Ethanol Plant Report

Yellow Corn Spot Bid 4,74-5,42

/ton)

Receipts:	
04/24/14	22,870
05/01/14	20,498

Eastern Cornbelt Hog Prices 5/08/2014 Barrows & Gilts Receipts: 10,164 Base Price: \$104.00-\$115.00 WL Avg. \$110.72 Compared to prior day, the wt. avg. price was 3.41 lower to 1.00 higher. Moderate market activity and demand.

National Daily Direct Slaughter

Negotiated Purchases 5/8/2014 Live Bids- weighed average weights & orices

Steers:

80%-up Choice 1409 lbs 156.57

Heifers

80%-up Choice 1217 lbs 151.00

KY-TN Livestock Auction

Guthrie, KY May 8, 2014

Feeder Steers: Medium & Large 1-2

35 hd. 459# 230.50 bbwf

36 hd. 548# 211.00 bbwf

25 hd. 651# 188.75 bbwf

Feeder Heifers: Medium & Large 1-2

35 hd, 362# 226,00 bbwf 20 hd. 458# 200.00 bbwf

41 hd. 462# 203.00 bbwf

44 hd, 542# 186,25 bbwf

28 hd. 624# 170.50 bbwf

Feeder Bulls: Medium & Large 1-2

25 hd. 445# 222.75 bbwf. 26 hd. 548# 204.50 bbwf

Central Kentucky Premier Heifer Sale

June 7th, 2014 • 1:00 PM EST Marion County Fairgrounds . Lebanon, KY

- Approximately 150 heifers will sell from producers in Marion, Nelson and Washington Counties.
- · Bred to calve in the fall starting September 1st.
- · Guaranteed bred to bulls with known EPDs and have met stringent requirements for health, quality and pelvic measurements.



Guaranteed pregnant 30 days past sale.

Todd Harned

Boston

502-249-2354

- Some heifers are synchronized and artificially bred.
- All consignors are certified Master Cattlemen.
- Free delivery of 10 head or more up to 100 miles.

For More Information Visit www.heifersales.com or Contact:



Terry Geoghegan Bardstown 502-827-0771

David Sandusky Lebanon 270-692-7793

West Kentucky Select **Bred Heifer Sale**

Selling 175 Fall Calving Bred Heifers

Tuesday, May, 20th 7 p.m. CT

Kentucky-Tennessee Livestock Market Guthrie, Kentucky

All heifers are guaranteed bred to bulls with known EPDs and have met stringent requirements for health, quality and pelvic measurements. All heifers qualify for Kentucky Cost Share Program.

www.ca.uky.edu/bredheifer

For more information contact:

Kevin Laurent, University of Kentucky (270) 365-7541 ext. 226 Mark Barnett, Ky-Tenn Livestock Market (270) 483-2504

Sponsored by the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service, University of Tennessee Cooperative Extension Service and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture.



AUCTION/MARKET

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL AND STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE - USDA AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICE - LOUISVILLE, KY,

SV LS145

Compared to last week: Steer Calves under 600 lbs and Heifers sold 3.00 to 5.00 higher. Feeder Steers over 600 lbs 2.00 higher. Demand very good for calves; good to very good for feeders. Active trade this week on an average to attractive offering. Auction markets receiving spillover support from bullish Cattle on Feed report released at the end of April, which led to higher futures. Futures prices have been especially helpful for light More...

SV LS145

PARKET STATE				
STA	1 4 4	T- 15	1 23	T 23
			A 4	0.00

Steers (M&L 1-2)	This Week	Prior Week	Last Year
350-400 lbs	247.86	245.31	178.44
400-450 lbs	233.22	228.45	154.26
450-500 lbs	227.23	221.35	158.99
500-550 lbs	216.87	216.86	145.68
550-600 lbs	211.43	209.03	137.99
600-650 lbs	199,63	194.64	136.20
650-700 lbs	189.80	190.85	134.02
700-750 lbs	183,02	179.19	131.18
750-800 lbs	183.06	180.85	126.10
800-850 lbs	176.34	180.75	126.87
850-900 lbs	177.38	169.48	125.08
Heifers (M&L 1-2)			
300-350 lbs	223.84	223.68	156.66
350-400 lbs	222.98	217.91	148.24
400-450 lbs	212.29	208.26	141.70
450-500 lbs	204.16	203.32	136.61
500-550 lbs	192.77	195.45	129.75
550-600 lbs	192.18	190.60	128.18
600-650 lbs	177.19	182.04	125.96
650-700 lbs	177.37	174.43	125.51
700-750 lbs	162.48	168.56	122.03
750-800 lbs	166.03	164.79	115.22

SV LS145

WEELKY COW SUMMARY

Slaughter Cows	Average	High	Low
Breakers	97,00-102.00	104.50-110.00	91.00-94.00
Boners	94.00-99.50	102.50-108.50	86.00-91.50
Lean	84.50-90.50	95.50-100.00	76.50-81.00
Slaughter Bulls	Average	High	Low
Yield Grade 1&2	111.00-117.00	120.50-133.00	98.00-104.00

SV LS551 Apr 24, 2014 Bowling Green

SLAUGHTER GOATS: 185

Kids: Selection 1 50-60 lbs 255,00. **Selection 2** 30-45 lbs 180.00; 45-65 lbs 235.00. **Selection 3** 30-45 lbs 135.00; 45-60 lbs 185.00.

SLAUGHTER LAMBS: 214

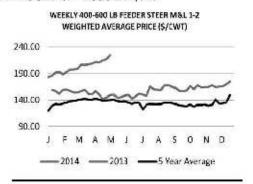
Wool Prime YG 2-3 65-75 lbs 182.50; 95-105 lbs 167.50.

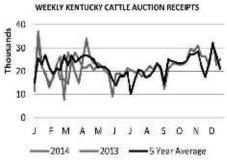
Hair Prime YG 2-3 40-50 lbs 170.00; 50-65 lbs 175.00; 65-75 lbs 177.50.

Slaughter Ewes: Wool Choice YG 2-3 140-180 lbs 57.50-72.50.

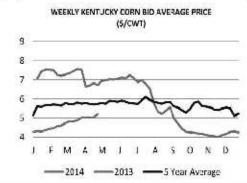
Hair Choice and Good YG 1-2 900-120 lbs 47.50.

SV GR110			
GRAINS	This Week	Prior Week	Last Year
Corn	4.73-5.25	4.82-5.41	6.56-7.28
Soybeans	14.06-14.89	14.29-15.51	13.63-15.22
Red Winter Wheat	6.36-7.37	6.17-7.47	6.52-7.39





WEEKLY 400-600 LB FEEDER HEIFER M&L 1-2



Gentry Estate AUCTION

Trucks • Trailers • Motorcycles • Jeep • Tools

Saturday, May 31 • 10:00 AM

4709 Zoneton Rd • Shepherdsville/Zoneton

From Preston Hwy: Take Zoneton Rd or Mt. Washington Rd to Thixton to Zoneton.

From Bardstown Rd: Take Thixton Ln to Zoneton

Allen Gentry, a lifelong resident of Bullitt County, was a skilled General Contractor who worked in several states. There are many, many duplicate items. Due to the size of this Estate there will be 2 auction rings most of the day, so bring a friend. Don't miss this once in a lifetime auction!!!













Trucks, Trailers & Equipment: 1951 Wiley Jeep. 1999 F390 Lariat Duly Sing Cab Fidus Truck. 1993 3/4 Ton 2900 4x4 Cherrolet King Cab Fidus Truck 1999 With Gible Harby Davidson Makesyche. 1992 Yerneks 200 6 CM Motorcycle, 1992 Yerneks 200 6 cM Mo

Mich Marel

Toolst Terry Circular Step & Motor Fore, 2 Lincoln Feeta Tendr Wilders, Congolial Houdhard & John Devent Hossian Woolsen, Namenous Milwellium, Mohint, Soh & Collamon Hand Tools, Crehman 123 PS. Air Compressor, 40 B at Cerlan Air Compressor w/CC Motors, Sallar Elex Gridde & Stend, Devent & Crehman Radiol Sees, Chicago Electric 90 cmp. Risk Wire Delt, Jet 174 HP Dod Collectry, Processmant Money, Tim 16 Speed Dell Fress, Delpton Doc Sondey, Newton Gong Delt, Stancing Hyd. Press, Schimonder Changer, Green Lee Cong Box, Stock On Rool Boxes, Portable Sprayers, Standi Sons, Alex. 4000 B. Hear Lock, Mohints Handli Wienin, Shep Nees & Lights, Lova Mowers, Time, Both Boxk, Richts Connen Mine, Numerous week Benders & Wheel Servers, Numerous, Wenner Lodders, Pub Feler Shipper, Log Changes, Schimon Senge, Numerous Feler Ship & Hirches Houle, Sonders Renders, Numerous Renders and Senders Renders Ren

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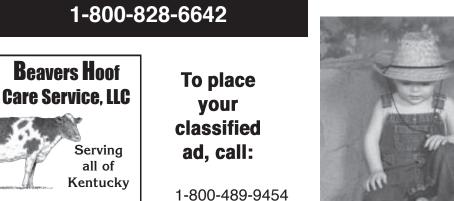
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LYCOTIONCONNECTION

Corn Fed Kentucky Launched to Showcase Crop Impact on Local Economy

News from the Kentucky Corn Growers Association and Kentucky Corn Promotion Council

KyCorn has launched a promotional campaign called Corn Fed Kentucky to showcase the impact Kentucky's corn farmers have on important Kentucky industries such as food, livestock, biofuel and bourbon production. The success of the campaign will rely on farmer participation and those actively using social media.

"Corn is a primary feedstock for many Kentucky products," said Russel Schwenke, KyCorn president and farmer from Boone Co., Kentucky. "We hope to show Kentucky's leaders and citizens how important our family corn farmers are to the local economy."

Last year, Kentucky corn farmers produced a crop valued at more than \$1.1 billion. Kentucky's corn industry creates raw product for livestock feed, food processors, bourbon and spirit distillation, biofuel production and export markets among others. Kentucky grain production also supports more than 43,000 jobs, and

contributes \$31 million to state and local taxes.

The Corn Fed Kentucky promotion involves farmers sharing messages on their vehicles and grain trailers which lead folks to the social media component. Any person who uses the hashtag #CornFedKy or #CornFedsKY in their social media posts will be entered into a sweepstakes drawing for monthly Corn Fed Kentucky prizes.

"We have shipped out more than 100 signs to our corn farmer members," said Jennifer Elwell, KyCorn's communications director. "I am thrilled that farmers want to show pride in what they do. We are now engaging the public with social media activity, and so far the results are much better than I anticipated."

KyCorn has a number of messages that can be shared or retweeted on their social media channels that bring attention to how corn is used within the Commonwealth.

"Many folks do not realize that



Kentucky corn is used for more than just animal feed," said Elwell. "Bourbon is a unique market in Kentucky, and a larger portion of the corn crop is directed to food processors than in other corn-producing states. We are very thankful for the many businesses that give our Kentucky farmers a strong marketplace for their corn."

The Corn Fed Kentucky promotion will run throughout the year. Anyone interested in participating or winning prizes may visit www.kycorn.org/cornfed to learn more.



National Corn Utilization and Technology Conference Comes to Kentucky for a

Shot of Bourbon

KyCorn is a sponsor of this year's National Corn Growers Association Corn Utilization and Technology Conference, June 2-4, in Louisville, Kentucky.

Kristin Meadors with the Kentucky Distillers Association will deliver the keynote address at the opening reception.

"The bourbon industry's iconic utilization of corn makes it a perfect platform in which to kick-off three days of lively discussions among the corn industry's leading researchers, processors and business representatives," said NCGA Research and Business Development ction Team Chair Tom Mueller. "We are excited to have Kristin Meadors discuss her industry's impact on our economy and why this corn-based spirit continues its popularity at home and abroad."

Meadors is the Kentucky Distillers
Association's first-ever Director of
Governmental and Regulatory Affairs.
She is responsible for coordinating
the association's governmental and
regulatory affairs initiatives at all levels of
government, working with federal officials
on trade issues and expanding global
opportunities for Kentucky's signature
bourbon industry.

In 1964, Congress declared bourbon America's only native spirit. It must be made with a minimum of 51 percent corn, aged in charred new oak barrels and stored at no more than 125 proof.

The conference will be held at the Marriott Louisville Downtown Hotel. The agenda focuses on wet and dry milling technologies and new uses.

Visit www.comtechconf.org for more information and to register online.

2014-2015 Scholarship Winners Announced

The KyCorn Board of Directors are proud to announce their 2014-2015 scholarship recipients.

The scholarship committee had a difficult time selecting the winners from an outstanding pool of candidates, but ultimately decided on four individuals who demonstrated a clear vision of their future roles in agriculture and a need for financial assistance.

"We are proud to support passionate agriculture students so that they may achieve their career goals," said KyCorn president Russel Schwenke. "These students will likely be our future agricultural leaders, and KyCGA is committed to help cultivate their success."

This is fourth year for the KyCorn scholarship program. Funds are generated by Board and Promotion Council leader contributions. For more information, visit our scholarship page.



Brent Tingle, of Shelbyville, is currently studying Agronomy at Eastern Kentucky University. He is looking to graduate with honors and become a crop consultant.



Lydia Richardson, of Brandenburg, will be a senior at Western Kentucky University and is a part-time beef farmer. Her goal is to work in agribusiness or ag finance.



of Falls of Rough, will be majoring in Agriculture Economics at the University of Kentucky this fall. She is in the top 10 of her class and is active in 4-H and FFA.

Elizabeth Hinton.



Jordan Smith, of Sedalia, will be studying Ag Business at Murray State this fall. He excels in a number of school sports and manages his sweet corn business.

EXTENSION: Touching lives for a century

FROM PAGE 1

ples," notes Travis Smith, owner of Sand Lick Holsteins in Summersville. The young Green County dairyman has two sons who will soon begin to take advantage of 4-H programs as well.

Curtis Absher started his career with extension in Virginia as an intern, then an assistant county agent. He moved from there to an extension assignment with the USDA in Beltsville, Md. Absher came to the University of Kentucky in the 1960s as a beef cattle extension specialist and enjoyed a 34-year career with the school, retiring from the position of

assistant director for Agriculture and Natural Resources in 2002. Absher says he saw dramatic changes in agriculture and how cooperative Extension served farmers.

"The changes really started coming when the tobacco program looked like it was on its way out," Absher noted. "What made tobacco transition work was tobacco settlement money, and the college of agriculture and the cooperative extension service was always at the table as decisions were being made. We recognized that farmers not only needed new sources of information on things different from what they were accus-

tomed to, but they also needed capital for infrastructure changes on the farm."

Absher also said he can't talk about extension without talking about 4-H.

"4-H got me started in animal science and I just didn't think there was anything I wanted to do besides being an animal scientist," he said. He says becoming a beef cattle specialist in Kentucky made a dream come true for him, and he believes there are a lot of people across the country who owe at least a degree of credit to 4-H and cooperative extension for their success.

All over Kentucky, county extension offices celebrated the anniversary, as

did their counterparts in other states.

"The system helps to take the research done at more than 100 land-grant university partners across the country and make it accessible to the general public," noted USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack. "In the coming years, we'll be challenged to find new and improved ways to feed, clothe and shelter the growing world population. I'm confident that the extension system will bring these advancements to those that need them most, and to support agriculture in the 21st century and beyond."

By Ray Bowman Field Reporter



THE FARMER'S DRINE

Numbers not necessary



ONE VOICE

Sharon Burton

The one thing that is difficult to show in a list of statistics is the innovation and ingenuity that can be found in Kentucky agriculture.

here are some things about Kentucky agriculture that most of us know without the need for the updated statistics released by USDA earlier this month.

For instance, we know that the number of farms in Kentucky are fewer but they are larger. The statistics tell us that the number of farms over 1,000 acres is growing. What the statistics don't tell you is why.

Our innovative corn and soybean producers have been able to pay premium prices to lease land in recent years because of commodity prices. They have cut costs by producing high volume and have been able to meet the growing demand for their products.

USDA statistics also show that more American farms are producing fresh products to sell directly to consumers.

In Kentucky, we have witnessed an explosion of marketing opportunities for producers selling directly to consumers, whether they sell through a farmers' market, roadside market or CSA.

These farmers are selling fresh produce and so much more. They are selling eggs, meats, dairy products, breads and canned goods to consumers who want to know more about where their food comes from.

Those markets would never have materialized, however, had some barriers not been knocked down, barriers to developing certified kitchens and barriers to allowing processed products at farmers' markets, for example.

The one thing that is difficult to show in a list of statistics is the innovation and ingenuity that can be found in Kentucky agriculture. Our producers are able to meet the needs of consumers in the face of a constantly changing economy. They see the numbers and figure out how to make some dollars and sense out of it all. They continue to change the size and shape of Kentucky agriculture to fit the needs of today and tomorrow.

It's fun to read about, but it's even more amazing to watch.

Five things about food and farmers I wish everyone got

ome days my enthusiasm for sharing agriculture's story runneth over, and then there are days I just want to stay in bed and pull the covers over my head. Some days I laugh at the things people believe about food and farmers, while I really want to pound my head against the wall.

It seems we are in a never ending battle, especially when we are up against Dr. Oz, the fitness guru du jour, or Facebook friend who shared an article.

However, I am convinced my job would be infinitely easier if every person understood a few key points:

- 1) The family farm is not dead. Despite what Willie Nelson wants you to believe, family farmers are alive and well. Some are large. Some are small. Some are incorporated. Unless it is a hobby, all true family farms are businesses interested in making a profit. The successful family farms have learned to adapt to changing markets and situations. Some grow to support more family members. Some do not. There are fewer farms producing our food, but let's not assume that giant corporations have gobbled them up.
- 2) There is no such thing as hormone-free food. All living things produce hormones, and if our food once came from a living thing, plant or animal, we are ingesting hormones. Some food companies are marketing poultry and pork as "no hormones or steroids added," which I believe adds to consumer confusion. All poultry and hogs are raised without the use of hormones and steroids, because it is illegal. I heard one mom say she would prefer to purchase brands labeled as such, but since they were more expensive, she had to purchase those that did have hormones. It makes me upset to think she feels guilty for her purchase. While hormones can be used in other animals like beef and dairy cattle, many do not realize that plant foods like soy, cabbage and others have exceedingly higher levels of hormones present. In fact, an 8 oz. serving of cabbage has 1,000 times more estrogen than an 8 oz. steak from a hormone implanted steer. Some point to hormones in food as the cause of early puberty in girls, but all the studies I have read says there is no correlation.
- 3) Farmers don't want to use antibiotics, pesticides, and fertilizers. In a perfect world, farmers would not need to protect their crops and animals from disease and pests, and all soil would provide the perfect nutrition for maximum growth. But let's be honest. That world does not exist in many places. Even organic farmers need to use some

SEE FIVE, PAGE 6



COMMON GROUND

Jennifer Elwell

While hormones can be used in other animals like beef and dairy cattle, many do not realize that plant foods like soy, cabbage and others have exceedingly higher levels of hormones

present.

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Spread the truth about agriculture



KENTUCKY FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT

Mark Haney

We should draw the line on unfounded claims, as well as unjustified proposals such as inconsistent labeling requirements on food products made with GMOs.

recently saw a video in which a Georgia poultry producer was talking about the importance of marketing and how some groups have driven consumer choices by unfounded claims about food quality. In his case, the Georgia farmer pointed to claims about the use of hormones in broiler production. Although broiler producers do not use hormones, the Georgia farmer decided it would be wise to advertise that his birds were "hormone free" because there would be some people who would feel his chickens were superior to most.

In another instance, one of the leading cereal manufacturers touts its oats-based cereal as "GMO free" when there are no genetically modified oats.

These are good examples of why in today's world of instant communications access to the masses, farmers should be engaged in spreading the truth about agriculture.

We should draw the line on unfounded claims, as well as unjustified proposals such as inconsistent labeling requirements on food products made with GMOs.

American Farm Bureau Federation currently is addressing this issue by supporting the Safe and Accurate Food Labeling Act (HR 4432). This would establish a national standard for labeling of food products made with genetically modified ingredients. This bipartisan legislation affirms the sole authority to the Food and Drug Administration to require mandatory labeling on such foods if they are found to be unsafe. The proposal protects consumers by eliminating confusion caused by a 50-state patchwork of GMO labeling laws that would increase food prices and establish burdensome new supply chain requirements for farmers.

Kentucky Congressman Ed Whitfield is among the primary sponsors of this legislation. Besides AFBF, the bill is supported by the American Fruit and Vegetable Processors and Growers Coalition, American Soybean Association, National Corn Growers Association, International Dairy Foods Association plus more than 30 other trade organizations that are part of the Coalition for Safe, Affordable Food.

Farmers stand behind the health and safety of biotech foods, ingredients and products. However, opponents of GMOs want to confuse consumers with special labels, varying from state to state. Biotech labeling has become a national issue that requires a national solution. H.R. 4432 will establish national standards and hopefully eliminate consumer confusion. And it will affirm the Food and Drug Administration's role in governing the use and labeling of biotechnology, as well as the agency's status as America's foremost food safety authority.

KFB thanks Congressman Whitfield for supporting our position and taking a lead toward establishing a policy that benefits both farmers and consumers.

DON HALCOMB is the chairman of the Kentucky Small Grain Promotion Council.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor are wel- 500 words and will be edited for comed. Letters must include the clarity. author's name, address and phone number for verification purposes. Farmer's Pride, P. O. Box 159, Co-

Send letters to Editor, The Letters should be no longer than lumbia, Ky. 42728.

Feeding the world

t's just a fact that some people see the proverbial glass half-full rather than half-empty and some people say tomahto, others tomato.

These tomahto/half-fullers aren't knuckleheads. They simply view the world from a different angle and, often, that difference offers fresh insights and solutions others can't see given their never changing, tomato view.

Tim Wise, director of the Research and Policy Program at Tufts University's Global Development and Environment Institute, is one of those different-perspective people.

For example, if you ask Wise "How will we to feed the world in 2050?" his response will be "Who's we?" and "Don't you mean 'How are we going to feed the world's hungry?""

He's right. Feeding the world's hungry is different than "feeding the world." According to best estimates, about one in 11 people around the world, or 800 million of our planet's 7 billion, are undernourished—"hungry"—today. That's a lot but it's not 7 billion.

Moreover, as Wise and co-author Marie Brill, the executive director of ActionAid USA, lay out in an October 2013 report on food, food production and hunger, much of the economic forecasting and many of the "public pronouncements" about future global food needs are "flawed" and "misleading." (Link to the report at http://farmandfoodfile.com/in-the-news/.)

The most misleading, according to Wise and Brill, is the oft-quoted 2008 prediction by the United Nation and the World Food Program that foresaw "a doubling of global food production by 2050 to meet rising demand from a growing population" - estimated to be 9 billion - "expected to consume more meat as well as from rapidly growing demand for bioenergy crops."

In truth, note Wise and Brill, the UN's "expert team of agricultural modelers hadn't called for a doubling of food production by 2050. Rather the models... had indicated the need to increase overall agricultural production by 70 percent from 2005/07 to 2050."

Later, in 2012, when the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization plugged updated data into the model, "these estimates brought the figure down to 60 percent for the same

That's an astonishing difference and a difference never mentioned in farm and ranch country mostly because the newer forecast doesn't jibe with our long-held, outdated be-

In short, a doubling it was and a doubling it will remain no matter the facts.

Another astonishing difference in our current march "to feed the world," point out Wise and Brill, is the vast difference between food production and agricultural production. There's a lot of farm production included in agricultural production that has nothing to do with food, like biofuels.

Indeed, the current 60-percent increase in the world's food need by 2050 includes "biofuel expansion to meet existing mandates through 2020," write Wise and Brill. Many



FOOD & FARM FILE

Alan Guebert

In short, a doubling it was and a doubling it will remain no matter the facts.

THE FARMER'S PRIDE 800-489-9454

Soybeans have hit a wall



MARKET WATCH

Dewey Strickler

Planting of the spring wheat crop is behind schedule at 26 percent done compared to the average of 41 percent.

orn planting is running behind schedule, but that can be cured with a few days of decent weather. Currently, 29 percent of the crop is in the ground compared to 11 percent a year ago and 42 percent for the five-year average. Missouri made the most progress last week while Wisconsin saw the least. The states lagging the most are Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. In other developments, corn sales remain strong with inspections last week at 48.7 million bushels. While sales have been robust the past several weeks, shipments needed to reach USDA's export projection of 1.750 billion bushels are lagging. However, the gap has narrowed recently. The trend following funds added 140 million bushels to their long position last week increasing it to 1 billion bushels, the largest since November 2013. Shortly after that occurred, corn values fell 9 percent.

Soybean futures have hit a stonewall as shipments being diverted from China to the U.S. are beginning to reach our shores. This will help alleviate the tightness of old crop stocks.

During the past few weeks, exports have fallen off the cliff with inspections last week at 3.6 million bushels. China took 32,000 bushels. In other developments, soybean planting has just kicked off and is 5 percent done compared to 2 percent last year and 11 percent for the five-year average. In my opinion, USDA's planting intentions estimate of 81.5 million acres may be too low

based upon conversations with producers throughout the Midwest. Several have said they intend to go with all soybeans because of the high costs of planting corn.

In addition, switching from spring wheat and corn in the upper Midwest to soybeans because of wet conditions is likely. I would not be surprised if planted acres are 1 million more that USDA's current projection. Last week, the trend following funds added 35 million bushels to their long position, increasing it 620 million bushels. However, with the market's recent decline, they may be forced to trim their recent longs.

Wheat gathered support this week from above average temperatures in the southern Plains, the Kansas Wheat Tour pegging yields the lowest in seven years, and escalation of violence in the Black Sea port of Odessa in the Ukraine.

This has raised concerns that shipments from the region could be disrupted. However, so far, it has not happened. Meanwhile, the wheat crop continues to deteriorate falling two points last week to 31 percent in good-to-excellent condition. Planting of the spring wheat crop is behind schedule at 26 percent done compared to the average of 41 percent. Export inspections were a nonevent at 19.7 million bushels with only four weeks left in the marketing year. The trend following funds bought 60 million bushels of wheat last week and are now flat.

DEWEY STRICKLER is president of Ag Watch Market Advisors, LLC. Email Strickler at agwatchdls@comcast.net or go online at www.agwatch.biz.

Feeding the world

FROM PAGE 5

of those mandates, mostly in Europe and the U.S., however, are either on hold or facing revision, explains Wise in a May 6 telephone interview, "because the logic behind them has changed drastically in the last few years."

Another often-overlooked area of coming food production is food already produced but wasted. By most estimates, "One-third of global food production fails to nourish anyone," write Wise and Brill. In developed nations, we throw it away as waste; in developing nations, most of it spoils for lack of refrigeration or roads to get it to market.

"Addressing either side of that problem," remarks Wise, "will address a lot of hunger in both worlds while further reducing the 60 percent increase in food production predicted by the FAO."

The Wise-Brill report isn't a rhetorical half-full/half-empty exercise.

Instead, they write, it shows that "hunger, now and in the future, is less a matter of inadequate production than inequitable access to food and food-producing resources, and a singular focus on increasing production is misguided..."

And that's regardless how you slice the tomato/tom-ahto.

ALAN GUEBERT publishes a weekly column Farm and Food File in more than 70 newspapers. Contact Alan Guebert by email at agcomm@farmandfoodfile.com.

Five things about food and farmers I wish everyone got

FROM PAGE 4

sort of control and yield boosting mechanisms. These products and the labor and energy required to apply them are expensive and reduce profit. Every farmer I have talked to uses every input as judiciously as possible. It just makes economic sense.

4) Today's technology benefits the consumer and the environment. The thought of drones, huge planters and combines, genetic modification, and electronic pig feeders make those that long for the idyllic farm of yesteryear very nervous. Anyone who believes these technologies are only in place to make farms larger may be missing some other important benefits. When a farm of any size can be more efficient, it reduces their cost of production, and that savings is passed on to the consumer. Technology also works to reduce environmental impact. Farmers can now pinpoint specific areas of plants that need nutrition. Farmers are saving soil and reducing fuel use. Improved genetics are reducing

chemical use. Improved technologies are being used by all size farms and farm types. Providing more affordable, safe, sustainable food is the ultimate goal of our farmers. I applaud the farmers that still want to invest more sweat equity into their operations, but let's remember that we will have to pay for their added time.

5) Local, natural, organic, safe, etc. do not mean the same thing. I love that more people want to support their local farmers and it is providing more marketing opportunities, so I have a difficult time deciding if the assumption that local food is somehow infinitely "better" is benefiting or hurting our farm community. The food that is sold at the local farmers' market may not be any more nutritious or safe than that produced by a farmer 500 miles away. Produce may taste better for sure, since it can get to market much faster. I also find it interesting that putting a face on our farmers makes people feel better about our food. Does the mom

farmer toting her kids around the fields convince you that she is not using any pesticides? It works for many, and those of us in the farmer PR world are using that to our advantage. I encourage local. I encourage everyone to have conversations with our farmers to learn what certain labels mean. I encourage our farmers to be honest so people can make the best decisions for their families. What I don't want to encourage is for anyone to assume that farmers who do not market direct to consumers are part of what's wrong with the food system.

Want to share this post with others? Want to join the conversation? Learn more by visiting www.kyfoodand-farm.com. We are always looking for new volunteers and farmers willing to share their stories. Click on the Common Ground logo to learn ways to help.

JENNIFER ELWELL is is the Director of Communications for the Kentucky Corn Growers Association and the Kentucky Small Grain Growers Association.

2012 CENSUS: Farm numbers continue to drop

The number of farms keeps going down and the average age of principal operators continues to rise, but more farms are using technology and renewable sources, according to the Department of Agriculture's 2012 Census of Agriculture, which consists of 6 million pieces of data on the national, state and county level. The complete census became available May 2.

There are nearly 100,000 fewer farms in 2012 than in 2007, with the numbers dropping 4.3 percent from 2,204,792 to 2,109,303. Despite the decrease, farmers (mostly small ones) who sell directly to consumers rose from 136,817 to 144,530, an increase of 5.6 percent. The value of all agricultural sales rose from \$292.2 billion to \$394.6 billion, an increase of 32.8 percent.

The average age of farmers rose from 2007 to 2012 from 57.1 years to 58.3 years, and is up from 50.5 years in 1982. But farmers have gotten more connected to technology. Internet use has increased from 56.5 percent of farms in 2007 to 69.6 percent in 2012, although 10 percent of farmers were still using dial-up.

The number of farms using renewable energy has more than doubled from 2007 to 2012, up from 23,451 farms to 57,299 farms. Organic product sales also increased 82 percent from 2007 to 2012, from \$1.76 billion to \$3.1 billion in 2012.

"The census results reiterate the continued need for policies that help grow the rural economy from the middle out," Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack said in a release about the data. "The data illustrate the power of USDA efforts to grow the economy and strengthen infrastructure in rural America, create new market opportunities for farmers and ranchers, and provide access to capital, credit and disaster assistance for producers of all sizes. The census also shows the potential for continued growth in the bioeconomy, organics, and local and regional food systems. USDA will continue to focus on innovative, creative policies that give farmers, ranchers and entrepreneurs the tools they need to attract a bright and diverse body of talent to rural America."

Highlights of the 2012 Census of Agriculture data release include:

- 22 percent of all farmers were beginning farmers in 2012. That means 1 out of every 5 farmers operated a farm for less than 10 years.
- Young, beginning principal operators who reported their primary occupation as farming increased from 36,396 to 40,499 between 2007 and 2012. That's an 11.3 percent increase in the number of young people getting into agriculture as a full-time job.

The average size of a Kentucky farm increased slightly, up to 169 acres from 164 in 2007.

- 969,672 farm operators were female—30 percent of all farm operators in the U.S.
- 70 percent of all farms in the U.S. had internet access in 2012, up from 56.5 percent in 2007, but there is more work to be done to expand internet access in rural America.
- Farmers and ranchers continue to lead the charge towards a more sustainable energy future. 57,299 farms reported using a renewable energy producing system in 2012. That's more than double the 23,451 operations that reported the same in 2007. Solar panels accounted for 63 percent of renewable energy producing systems on farms, with 36,331 farms reporting their use.
- Nearly 150,000 farmers and ranchers nationwide are selling their products directly to consumers, and 50,000 are selling to local retailers. Industry estimates valued local food sales at \$7 billion in 2011, reflecting the growing importance

of this new market to farm and ranch businesses.

– Total organic product sales by farms have increased by 82 percent since 2007, from \$1.76 billion in 2007 to \$3.1 billion in 2012. Organic products were a \$35 billion industry in the United States in 2013.

KENTUCKY

In Kentucky, the number of farms dropped to 77,064 from 85,260 in 2007. The average size of a Kentucky farm increased slightly, up to 169 acres from 164 in 2007.

Growth came in the area of farms from 1,000 acres to 1,999 acres, which increased from 1,207 to 1,323. Farms over 2,000 acres also increased from 538 acres to 605 acres. Harvested cropland grew from 5,057,883 acres to 5,349,545 acres.

The value of agricultural products sold exceeded \$5 billion and was up from \$4,824,561,000 in 2007 to \$5,067,334,000 in 2012.

Livestock, poultry and their products generated \$2.786 billion, while crops generated \$2.280 billion. Of those totals, poultry and eggs generated \$1.1 billion, cattle and calves, \$1.2 billion; corn, \$693 million, and soybeans, \$752 million.

From Staff Reports and the Rural Blog, irjci.blogspot.com

More than half of farmers are part-time

The recently released Census of Agriculture had plenty of data, such as the fact that the U.S. had 2,109,303 farmers in 2012.

"But look a little closer at that number, and you can see that it's not quite what it seems," Dan Charles reports for NPR. "Most of those farmers are not actually making a living by farming," but work small farms because it's what they love to do.

"More than half of all farmers say it's not their primary occupation. Also, two-thirds of all farms sell less than \$25,000 worth of crops or livestock each year. That's not profit — that's total sales," Charles reports. "There are just 80,000 farms with sales of over \$1 million a year. They represent just 4 percent of the total farm population. But those few big farms account for two-thirds of all agricultural production in the country."

That means that the 96 percent of farmers who account for just one-third of U.S. agricultural production are people like Bill Miller, who works full-time for a chemical plant, but rents land where he grazes cattle. Miller, whose parents sold the cattle ranch where he grew up, told Charles, "It's just something you love to do, you know. Born and raised with cows. Just enjoy

being around them, messing with them. Basically, it just gets in your blood. It's what you love doing. There's nothing like seeing a brand new calf, the first time trying to get up and walk, you know?"

"Some are raising vegetables for farmers' markets. Others have orchards. But the biggest single group is made up of people like Miller, who raise cattle.

From the Rural Blog, irjci.blogspot.com

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THE FARMER'S PRIDE



God is our protection

There is a parrot in Brazil that changes its color from green to red or even yellow when it is fed certain fish. And there are some canaries whose yellow feathers will cast off a red hue if they are fed cayenne pepper when they are molting. What is true in the natural realm is also true in the spiritual realm. We become what our minds "feed" upon.

"The Lord's promises are pure," said David "....therefore we know that you will protect the oppressed." David knew that God's promises were true and that He would honor His word. But what does that mean? That he will simply "protect" the oppressed and keep them that way? That certainly does not make any sense. Why would God only "protect" them?

The word "protect" means "to watch over." It carries with it the same significance as the promise to Jeremiah: "I am ready to perform My word." Moreover, God preserves (or performs) His words "from this generation forever" - that is, from now until eternity. The word of our God stands forever!

Because the Word of God stands forever, we know that its contents are true and reliable; it is God-glorifying in its message, Christ-honoring in its contents and comes to life through the Holy Spirit's power.

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Serve Porterhouse Pork Chops with Steakhouse Butter

6 Porterhouse Pork Chops, about 1-inch thick Steakhouse Butter:

1 stick butter at room temperature

1/4 cup shallots, finely chopped

1 clove garlic, crushed

1/2 teaspoon kosher salt

1 tablespoon parsley, chopped

1/2 tablespoon freshly squeezed lemon juice

1/4 teaspoon white pepper

1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

For butter, two hours before grilling, heat medium-sized skillet over medium heat. Add 2 tablespoons butter and melt. Add shallots, garlic and salt. Cook for about 5 minutes, stirring occasionally until shallots are soft. Transfer to medium bowl and let cool for 15 minutes.

Add remaining butter, parsley, lemon juice, pepper, Worcestershire sauce and thyme. Using fork, mash and mix until fully blended.

Lay out a piece of wax paper (approximately 12-by-12 inches) and form butter into an 8-inch-long log shape in center. Roll butter up in wax paper and twist ends tightly to form an even round log of butter. Place in refrigerator for one hour or until firm. This can be made up to two days ahead of time.

Pinch of thyme Wax paper Dry Rub:

2 teaspoons kosher salt

2 teaspoons raw sugar

1 teaspoon chili powder

1/2 teaspoon granulated onion

1/2 teaspoon granulated garlic

1/2 teaspoon black pepper

1/2 teaspoon ground coriander

For rub, combine salt, sugar, chili powder, onion, garlic, pepper and coriander in small bowl. Mix well. Sprinkle rub liberally on both sides of pork chops. Let rest for 15 minutes.

Prepare grill to cook directly over medium-high heat. Place pork chops on cooking grate and cook for 4 to 5 minutes until golden brown on bottom. Flip chops and cook another 4 to 5 minutes until golden brown on second side and cooked to internal temperature between 145°F (medium rare) and 160°F (medium). Remove from grill and let rest for 3 minutes.

Unwrap butter and cut it into 12 equal-sized medallions. Serve each pork chop with a medallion on top. *Recipe courtesy of www.familyfeatures.com*

FARMS FEED KENTUCKY: Tackling the food issue from the inside

LEXINGTON –In a county where 83 percent of the land is used for agriculture, but nearly 30 percent of the adult population is considered obese and 13 percent has diabetes, the question might be asked, why aren't people eating better?

This example is taken from Barren County, but Barren is certainly not alone, nor is it fair to single it out as the sole example. In county after county in Kentucky, studies show that more access to better food is sorely needed. Farms Feed Kentucky is a new project sponsored by University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension. Teams from Barren, Clark, Fayette, Franklin, Madison, Pendleton and Whitley counties are part of the pilot project, individuals working together to find viable, locally based solutions to building a strong community food system from the inside out.

Each team is made up of at least one extension agent from that county and local advocates who might represent groups such as the health department, the city or county government, hospitals and schools. Farmers and advocates passionate about local food also are involved.

Janet Mullins, associate extension professor in the UK Department of Dietetics and Human Nutrition, said UK Cooperative Extension has put a lot of effort into encouraging people to eat better and providing them with the education and tools to do it. From farm-to-school programs, support for farmers markets, farm production and marketing advice, the outreach arm of the UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment has been at the forefront of this issue for years.

"What people really don't have is a local leadership group that is ready to build community around food. Because food is so important," Mullins said. "There are many aspects to think about, and we (Kentucky Cooperative Extension) are going to help them do that."

Mullins explained that a vibrant food system includes a flow of resources in and out of the community. Farmers, food entrepreneurs and consumers play a key role.

For instance, there is limited access to fresh, whole foods in Pendleton County: one farmers market, one local grocery, one Dollar General store and generally a long round-trip drive to other grocers. At this time. there is no farm-to-school program in the county. And yet area producers grow fruit, meats, poultry, vegetables, value-added products and honey, so the potential is there. The Pendleton six-member team includes two extension agents, a judge who is also a farmer, a member of the extension council, a member of the farmers market and the director of Pendleton County Schools Food Services. The team agrees there is a lot of community interest in improving the system, but they need better infrastructure, including a local full-service grocer, a commercial kitchen and perhaps a meat processor. Their job is to figure out how to attract and then support them.

Early on, the teams are expected to establish priorities in their counties.

"One of the things I find in doing this work in local foods is there's so much information, and it's coming so quickly, that there is almost too much," Mullins said. "So we're going to try to help teams look at what their county's assets are, where the gaps are and what they might be able to do as a community to change things. We'll give them the time and space to come together and think about what's important in their communities, and then we'll help them identify resources to make their dreams come true."

Some might wonder how much difference a local food system can make to a community.

Lee Meyer, UK agricultural economist and extension professor for sustainability, said, "A strong local food system will add diversity to the local market opportunities for farmers and increase their viability."

He pointed out that a diverse economic base makes communities more resilient; instead of putting all their 'We'll give them the time and space to come together and think about what's important in their communities, and then we'll help them identify resources to make their dreams come true.'

Janet Mullins
Associate Extension Professor
UK Department of Dietetics and Human Nutrition

effort into building a manufacturing economy, for example, a community that focuses on more than one economic driver will ride out bad times more easily.

Consumers can also benefit economically because of the greater supply and diversity of foods. This can entice new businesses to set up shop. As a local food system matures, product is delivered not only through farmers' markets and community supported agriculture, but also increasingly through traditional channels like grocery stores and restaurants. In many ways, a strong local food system doesn't just make healthy people; it makes healthy economies,

At the initial training session for the teams at Kentucky State University, Mullins quoted Dr. Gil Friedell, a Kentucky physician who was responsible for attracting young people to eastern Kentucky to work in the health care field.

"If the problem lies within the community, so does much of the solution."

By Carol Lea Spence University of Kentucky

2014 Kentucky Grazing School set for May 21-22

LEXINGTON – New and experienced forage producers can receive educational information on the attributes of more profitable and nutritious grazing systems during the 2014 Kentucky Grazing School.

The school will be May 21-22 at the Woodford County office of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service. Hands-on field exercises will occur at UK's C. Oran Little Research Center, also in Woodford County.

Hosted by extension specialists from the UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment, the school will begin at 7:30 a.m. EDT and adjourn at 5:30 p.m.

Presenters will cover grazing information specific to Kentucky and will focus on spring and summer grazing options. It is particularly geared toward managing grazing systems for ruminant animals.

During the first day, participants will work in groups to install a rotational grazing system. They will assess pasture yield and set up small paddocks. Cattle will then graze the paddocks. On the second day, the participants will observe the grazed paddocks and hear reports from each group.

Producers will also design a grazing system based on their farm. Participants should bring a printed aerial map of their farm to the school. Maps are available through the local Farm Service Agency or online through Google Maps.

In addition, UKAg specialists in forages, livestock production and veterinary science will present topics that include the response of grass and legumes to grazing and the benefits of portable water and shade systems. Natural Resources Conservation Service and extension representatives will discuss cost-share programs available through the NRCS and county extension offices. A representative from a fencing company will share temporary fencing tips. Members of a producer panel will also share their grazing experiences.

Preregistration is necessary, as enrollment is limited to the first 45 registrants. Applications, directions and hotel information are available online at the UK Master

Grazer Program website,

http://www2.ca.uky.edu/grazer, or through the county offices of the UK Cooperative Extension Service.

Registration is \$50 and includes all materials, grazing manual, breaks and lunch for both days. Checks should be made payable to the Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council. Checks and registration applications should be mailed to Jeff Lehmkuhler, 804 W.P. Garrigus Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0215.

For more information, contact UK master grazer coordinator Cody Smith at 859-257-7512 or by email at cody.smith@uky.edu.

The event is co-sponsored by the Master Grazer Educational Program; Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund; UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment; Natural Resources Conservation Services; and Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council.

By Katie Pratt University of Kentucky