

A Message From Your ANR Agent:

The Magoffin County Extension Office will be closed on July 4th for the Holiday.

The Farmer's Market will be opening on July 2nd from 3-6pm to kick off our season. Starting in July the market will be open every Tuesday and Friday from 3-6pm. We hope to see all of you there!

First Friday Fun at the Magoffin Co. Farmers Market: Free kids activities every 1st Friday of each month at the market from 3:00-6:00pm!

On a personal note, my husband and I are eagerly anticipating the arrival of our first baby girl, which means my maternity leave is just around the corner. For any farming or gardening inquiries, please feel free to contact our office at (606) 349-1236. We will still be able to assist you during this time. Thank you for your understanding and support during this exciting time for our family.



Kristen Stumbo
Kristen Stumbo
County Extension Agent for
Agriculture & Natural
Resources

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Cooperative Extension Service MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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

Keeping Birds Away from Ripening Small Fruits

Source: Delia Scott, Department of Horticulture Extension Associate

Birds that feed on ripening small fruit can be a problem for homeowners with plantings of blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants and grapes.

There are multiple techniques that may be effective in keeping birds away, depending on bird populations and other available foods. These include using bird scare balloons with large eyes on the sides, placing rubber snakes or owls around plants, hanging aluminum pie pans or old CDs that blow in the breeze, or using reflective tape over and around the plants. These techniques are more effective if used before the bird problem develops. Birds will eventually become accustomed to scare devices, so repositioning them frequently is necessary.

Another effective technique controlling bird feeding is the use of exclusion netting. There are many types of netting available, from fine-meshed netting that also excludes insects to large-meshed netting designed exclusively for bird control. Using a structure is often recommended to keep the netting off the plants, as well as to make harvesting more enjoyable. Photos of bird netting setups and structures can be found at https://www.uky.edu/hort/bird netting pics on the UK Horticulture Department website.

Once birds have found fruit, it is difficult to discourage them from continued feeding. Birds will eat fruit long before it is considered ripe, so be sure to apply nets or use scare tactics before fruit begins to color.



Netting placed over vines to protect from bird damage.

(Photo: Matt Springer, University of Kentucky)

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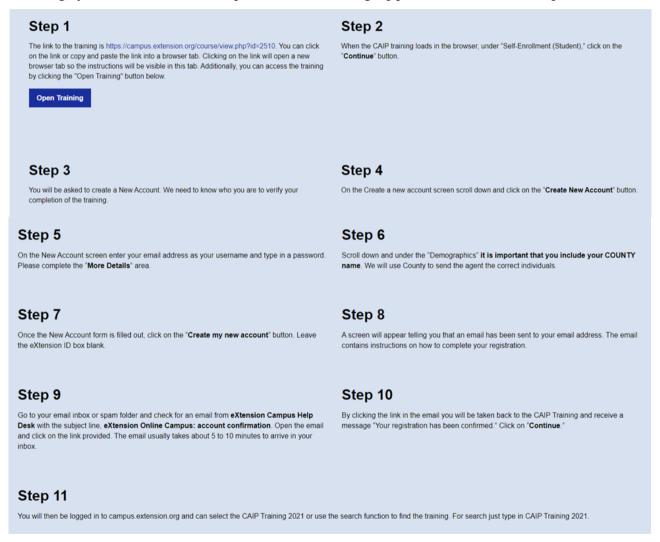
CAIP Education

If you've been approved for the CAIP cost-share grant but haven't fulfilled the education requirement by attending a workshop in-person or online courses, please do so promptly as I could be out of the office soon.

You can complete your education requirement online at https://anr.ca.uky.edu/caip-training



On this website you will find step-by-step instructions on how to create an account and complete your education. After enrolling in the CAIP 2024 course, you will need to match the topic you complete to the project you applied for. For example, if you applied for fencing, you will need to complete the "Fencing approaches and techniques" module.



Step-by-step instructions as found at https://anr.ca.uky.edu/caip-training

After completing the module, you will gain access to a certificate of completion, please bring this certificate to the office so that you can then fill out the Producer Education Form and sign it. After you have provided a certificate and completed the Producer Education form, you will have completed the education requirement for the CAIP program.

Understanding and Preventing Heat Stress in Dairy Cows

Source: Larissa Tucker, animal and food sciences extension associate

Heat stress is a significant issue in dairy farming, affecting cow health, productivity and well-being. It occurs when cows generate and absorb more heat than they can dissipate, leading to increased stress, lower milk production and higher disease rates.

What is Heat Stress?

Cows generate heat through digestion and milk production. They also absorb heat from the sun. When cows produce or absorb more heat than they can dissipate through respiration, sweating, and airflow, they experience heat stress. This condition is characterized by increased respiration rates, higher body temperatures, sweating and prolonged standing.

Heat stress has a direct impact on dairy farming economics and cow health. It reduces dry matter intake, milk production and pregnancy rates while increasing the incidence of lameness, diseases, extended days open and, in extreme cases, even death. Heat stress in late gestation cows results in shorter gestation periods, lower birth weights and impaired immune function in calves. Research has shown calves from heat-stressed cows produce less milk in their first lactation.

When Do Cows Experience Heat Stress?

Cows begin to experience heat stress at lower temperatures than humans. Mild heat stress starts around 72°F with 50% humidity, while high-producing cows can begin to feel heat stress in well-ventilated barns at air temperatures as low as 65°F. The Temperature-Humidity Index combines temperature and humidity to estimate heat stress levels.

Recognizing Heat Stress

Cows' respiration rates and body temperatures are reliable indicators of heat stress. Normal respiration rates for adult dairy cows range from 40 to 60 bpm. If more than 10% of cows have a respiration rate exceeding 100 bpm, immediate action is necessary. Similarly, body temperatures above 105°F in more than 5-10% of cows signal an emergency. Observing daily milk production can also indicate heat stress, but production declines often lag by a couple of days.

How Do We Manage Heat Stress?

Effective heat stress management involves providing shade, ventilation, cool water and the use of sprinklers or misters.

- Shade: If cows are on pasture, make sure adequate shade is available, generally 40 square feet per animal. Shade cloths may be used as well as sheds. Keep cows in well-ventilated barns, especially during the hottest periods of the day.
- Ventilation: Proper barn ventilation ensures air exchange between the barn interior and the outside. Some barns use tunnel and cross-ventilation systems. Others may use high-velocity, low-speed fans to help maintain air flow. Make sure that fans are adequately distributed so there are no "hot" spots within the barn.
- Water: Hydration is vital. In hot weather, lactating cows may drink 25-35 gallons of water per day. Adequate water space and clean cool water sources are essential.
- Sprinklers and misters: Sprinklers wet cows' skin, allowing body heat to evaporate the water, while misters cool the air. Placing these in heavy traffic areas such as feed bunks, alley ways or
 - holding pens can be effective in keeping the cows cool in crowded areas. Regular maintenance of cooling systems, such as ensuring filters and nozzles are clean, is important.

Managing heat stress is essential for dairy farming success. By implementing shade, ventilation, and cooling systems, along with providing ample clean water, farmers can help their cows cope with high temperatures, ensuring better health and productivity.





Canning Class

August 2nd @ 10 AM

at the Magoffin County Extension Office.

Learn how to can your garden harvest and yummy jams/ jellies!

Please call (606)-349-1236 to register.

Cooperative Extension Service

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

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification

EXTENSION DAY CAMP

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

MAGOFFIN COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE



July 23-26

TUESDAY: 7-23 (10 AM-2 PM)
BEEKEEPERS AND MOBLE
SCIENCE ACTIVITY CENTER

grades K-12

WEDNESDAY: 7-24 (10 AM-2 PM)
MOBILE SCIENCE ACTIVITY CENTER

THURSDAY: 7-25 (10 AM-2 PM)

KY REPTILE ZOO

FRIDAY: 7-26 (9 AM-I PM)

*CHECK IN AT RAMEY PARK POOL
POOL DAY AND PICNIC AT RAMEY PARK

REGISTRATION REQUIRED

NAME:		_
AGE:	_ GRADE:	_
PARENT SIG	NATURE:	_
EMERGENCY	CONTACT #	_
PICK UP PER	SON:	_
ALLERGIES:_		_

Lexington, KY 40506



CALL OUR OFFICE AT 349-3216 FOR INFORMATION

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OPEN FOR THE SEASON

Tuesdays: 3-6pm

Fridays: 3-6pm

Customer
Appreciation
Day
July 19th



241 West Maple Street Salyersville, KY 41465

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Magoffin County P.O. Box 349 Salversville, KY 41465

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Easy Peach Cobbler

1/2 cup whole wheat flour 11/2 cups sugar (divided)

1/2 cup all purpose flour

11/2 teaspoons baking powder

1 pinch salt

1 cup skim milk

1/2 cup unsalted butter

4 cups fresh peeled

peaches

1 tablespoon lemon

iuice

1 teaspoon ground nutmeg or cinnamon

1. Preheat the oven to 375° F. Combine the flour, baking powder, salt and 3/4 cup sugar in a large mixing bowl. Add the milk and mix only until the dry ingredients are wet.

2. Melt the butter and pour into a 13 x 9 inch baking dish or pan. **Add** the flour mixture on top of the butter. Do not stir.

3. In a saucepan, heat the peaches, 3/4 cup sugar and lemon juice until the sugar is dissolved and the peaches are coated. **Pour** evenly over the flour mixture. Do not stir. Sprinkle with nutmeg or cinnamon.

4. Bake for 40 minutes or until crust is golden brown. **Remove** from oven and serve warm.

Yield: 12 servings.

Nutritional Analysis:: 190 calories, 8q fat, 5q saturated.fat, 80 mg sodium, 20mg cholesterol, 32g carbohydrate, 1g fiber, 24g sugar, Nate it us 2g protein.

Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.