

VOL. 1 ISSUE 1 · SEPTEMBER 2022

AGRICULTURE NEWSLETTER PULASKI COUNTY

T.J. Adkins, Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

"*Agriculture* is our
WISEST
pursuit, because it will,
in the end, contribute
most to **REAL WEALTH,**
good morals, &
HAPPINESS."
- *Thomas Jefferson*

This issue:

Cattlemen's Field Day

Hay Day

Predator Control Workshop

Fall Farm Fun Night

Asian Longhorned Tick

Office Celebration

4-H Show and Sale



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



PULASKI COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S Farm Field Day



SEPTEMBER 20, 2022 | 6 PM
REGISTRATION AT 5:30 PM
PROGRAM AT 6 PM
SUITS US FARMS
4291 KY-80, SOMERSET 42503

Let us help you continue to grow your knowledge

Come on out for a fun evening filled with great food and fellowship and learning. We will have a guest speaker and educational opportunities.

Tickets can be purchased in advance at:
Pulaski County Extension Office
606-679-6361
28 Parkway Dr.
Somerset 42503

Meal Only Ticket: \$10
Membership Renewal: \$35 (Couples: \$45)
(meal is free with membership purchase)

This work was funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under §319(h) of the Clean Water Act through the Kentucky Division of Water to the Pulaski County Soil and Water Conservation District through Grant#19-10.



Hay Day

SEP

20

4:30 PM

Hay tool demonstrations

Discussion on overall forage performance

Moisture testing

Hay Weights

**Suits Us Farms
4291 KY-80
Somerset, KY 42503**

**Please RSVP by
Sep. 16th by
calling:**

606-679-6361



College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

Predator Control Workshop

October 14th, 2022 @ 2pm EST/1pm CST

Presented by: Russell, Casey, and Pulaski County Extension
and Southeast Kentucky Sheep Producers Association



Limited to 50 participants



Will count for CAIP Education

- On-Farm Demos @ 2pm EST/1pm CT
 - Trapping Basics/ Hands on training
- Classroom portion @ 5pm ET/4pm CT
 - UK Specialists
 - KDA State Vet Office
 - Guard Animals
- To register call: Russell Co. Ext. Office @ 270-866-4477
2688 S. Hwy 127 Russell Springs, KY 42642
- Questions call: Patrick Angel @ 606-312-5264 or
Jonathan Oakes @ 270-866-4477

Cost: \$15 which will
include a Lamb
Dinner and a One
Year Membership to
SEKSPA

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

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic
or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed,
religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital
status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky,
Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.
LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Cost is \$35 per person
Limited to 35 people
Class taught by: Sarah
Denham, Owner of
Denham & Dahlia

Must RSVP to
Event Page on
Facebook



The Pulaski Co. Farm Bureau
Women's Committee in
Conjunction with KY Women in
Ag invite you to a fall painting
class!

Tuesday September 13

6:00pm

**PULASKI COUNTY
WOODSTOCK COMMUNITY
CENTER**



Managing the Asian Longhorned Tick: Checklist for Best Management Practices for Cattle Producers

*Authored by Theresa A. Dellinger, Diagnostician, and Eric Day, Lab Manager, Insect Identification Lab,
Department of Entomology, Virginia Tech*

Introduction

Large numbers of the Asian longhorned tick (ALT, Fig. 1) on cattle can reduce herd health and possibly spread disease. Managing the ALT can be very difficult because this tick spends most of its life on the ground off the host. ALT also reproduces without mating. The following recommendations are suggested to help reduce the impact and spread of ALT and protect your herd.



Figure 1. Asian longhorn tick (Eric Day, Virginia Tech).

Inspection

- Regularly inspect cattle for ticks. The ALT is small and may go unnoticed with only a quick look. Focus on the head and the neck, but also check the flanks and back, the armpits and groin, and under the tail. Tick larvae, nymphs, and adults may all be found at the same time on a single animal.

- Cattle with low weight gain, are lethargic or anemic, have patchy hair or generally look unthrifty should always be inspected for ticks.
- Animals may have large numbers of ALT, but only a few ALTs may be sufficient to transmit cattle disease. Submit tick samples to your local extension agent for species confirmation.
- Once ALT is confirmed on your animals, you should assume it is established in the area and that management for this tick will be an on-going process from now on.

Chemical Control

- There appears to be a high risk of cattle disease transmission by ALT in February-March and August-September. Tick control is highly recommended during these time periods, but ALTs are active during much of the year. Consider chemical control for ALT from March into November.
- A single pesticide application method may not be fully effective against ALT. Consider using pesticide-impregnated ear-tags along with backrubbers and other devices.
- Ear tags: Use abamectin or beta-cyfluthrin ear tags for low numbers of ticks. Dependency on permethrin ear tags may accelerate pesticide resistance in ALT. Rotate pesticide classes of ear tags to slow the development of resistance.
- Follow all label instructions for pesticide-impregnated ear tags. Use the number of ear tags

per animal specified on the label for tick control. Tag both adults and calves if label allows. Check labels for any limitations for beef or dairy cattle. Replace ear tags following the label recommendations. Keep records of when tags were placed so you know when to replace them.

- Use backrubbers and siderubbers (“bullets”) or similar devices charged with phosmet or permethrin. Hang rubs in such a way that cattle must contact the rub as they move past, spreading the pesticide along the top of their bodies. Vertical strips hung from a backrubber help apply material to the head and flanks as the cattle move past. Bullets also distribute pesticide along the head and flanks.
- Pinch points: Place backrubbers, bullets, and similar devices in a pinch point (e.g., gateways, between posts, entry to creep feeders, etc.) where cattle are forced to walk under or past on a daily basis, such as to visit a water source. Rubs hung in front of mineral feeders are helpful, but cattle do not visit these feeders every day.
- Recharge devices regularly following the pesticide label. ALT management may require recharging devices every 2-3 weeks.
- Pour-ons: Use pour-ons for heavy or extreme tick numbers. Use ivermectin at the rate of 1 ml per 22 pounds of body weight. Apply along the topline of the animal in a narrow strip. Be aware that heavy rain may wash pesticides off the animal. Increased fly burdens at several days after a heavy rain may indicate the need to retreat the animal.
- Treat all animals in a herd for ticks at the same time. Apply formulations specifically labeled for tick control. Follow all label recommendations for all pesticides (including ear tags, backrubbers, pour-ons, etc.) used, including time to retreat, withdrawal periods, beef vs. dairy, lactating vs dry, use of personal protection, etc.
- Chemical treatment of pastures is not recommended except when tick populations are extremely large. Carbaryl (Sevin) labeled for use on pastures should be restricted to sections of the pasture with the highest number of ticks. Pasture

treatments should be used in conjunction with other treatments.

- Chemical control greatly reduces tick burdens on animals but does not eliminate the chance of ticks, tick bites, or acquiring tick-borne diseases.

Herd Management

- Inspect purchased cattle for ticks and treat if found before adding to the established herd.
- Consider having animals tested by a vet for tick-borne disease if ticks are found on them, especially if the cattle are not gaining weight, have patchy hair, appear lethargic, or show symptoms of anemia.
- Keep pastures mowed short as long grass and brush enhance tick survival. Leaving pastures ungrazed will not control ticks as they can survive about a year without feeding. Wildlife in the ungrazed pastures will support tick survival in the absence of cattle, too.
- Mow pastures short before rotating stock back into them, even if the cattle have been treated for ticks.
- Keep cattle out of wooded areas. If possible, fence cattle 20 feet away from wooded areas.
- Wildlife, such as deer, small mammals, and birds, can serve as alternative hosts for ticks and assist their spread.
- Check pets if any ticks are found on cattle.
- People working in areas infested with ticks of any species should inspect themselves regularly for ticks.

Visit Virginia Cooperative Extension: ext.vt.edu

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ALERT!



Asian Longhorned Tick, (*H. longicornis*) in Cattle

An Emerging Risk

The Asian longhorned tick (ALT) has been implicated in an Emerging Risk Notice by USDA APHIS in cattle infections of *Theileria orientalis* Ikeda. ALT is the vector that spreads *T. orientalis* Ikeda via an infected tick bite of the cattle host. ALT has been identified in 16 states. In Kentucky ALT has been detected in Boone, Breathitt, Floyd, Madison, Martin, Metcalfe, and Perry counties.

BELOW: Asian longhorned ticks are light brown in color and are very small, often smaller than a sesame seed. They are difficult to detect, given their small size and quick movement. In fact, the adult female is only about the size of a pea when it is full of blood.

PHOTO CREDITS: CDC and Michael Greenwood



WHAT ARE THE HOSTS FOR ALT?

The ALT requires warm-blooded animals including humans, wildlife, and domestic animals to feed on for survival. A male tick is not needed for reproduction. A female can produce 1,000-2,000 offspring without mating. A single animal may become host to thousands of tick offspring exacerbating the severity of anemia and increasing the risk of disease transmission. The tick may also live for extended periods (overwinter) in the environment (grass/woods) harboring infectious diseases, such as *Theileria orientalis* Ikeda.



WHAT DISEASES CAN ALT SPREAD?

ALT was discovered in the United States in 2013. It is known to be the tickborne vector for reportable cattle diseases theileriosis and babesiosis and the human disease Rocky Mountain spotted fever. While *Theileria orientalis* Ikeda infections are not reportable, they are noted to be an emerging threat with the potential to cause significant economic losses to the cattle industry.

HOW IS THE ALT IDENTIFIED?

Laboratory identification is the best way to confirm the identity of ALT. The ticks are light brown in color and often smaller than a sesame seed. The adult female is about the size of a pea when it is full of blood. Males are rare and not needed for reproduction. It only takes a single tick to introduce a new infection.



The University of Kentucky Entomology Department has a laboratory that can identify ticks. For information on submitting a tick for lab assessment scan this QR code with the camera of your smart device or go to:

entomology.ca.uky.edu/ticksurveillance2022

HOW CAN THE ALT BE CONTROLLED?

Control should be considered from both the animal and the environmental perspectives. There are no known acaricides labeled for use against the ALT. The use of pesticide impregnated ear tags, pour-ons, sprays, and back rubs should be beneficial in control of the tick. Employment of more than one method will yield better control results.

Keeping pasture mowed short may help control the population, as long grass will enhance tick survival. Perimeter fencing of a minimum of 20 feet from wooded areas will reduce the number of ticks on the grazing area. Routinely inspect livestock, pets, and humans for ticks. Keep in mind that wildlife can serve as tick hosts and accelerate their spread. Utilize your veterinarian and laboratory resources for tick collection and identification.



KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARIAN

kyagr.com/statevet

Pulaski County Extension
**OFFICE
CELEBRATION**

OCTOBER 18 @ 6PM
NORTHERN MIDDLE SCHOOL

JOIN US AS WE CELEBRATE YOU & YOUR
ACCOMPLISHMENTS!

CALL THE OFFICE TO RSVP: 606-679-6361

**Thank
you!**

Cooperative Extension Service
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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Pulaski County 4-H/FFA Livestock Show & Sale

September 10

Ard Ridge Cattle Company

6pm: Livestock Show

Dinner, Livestock Sale & Ham Auction to Follow!



Join us as we have 4-H and FFA members exhibit their livestock projects and as 4-H members exhibit their country ham projects! A LIVE AUCTION OF THEIR PROJECTS TO FOLLOW!



814 Ard Ridge Rd
Nancy, KY 42544

BECOME A SPONSOR OR BUYER!
Contact 4-H Agent, Jennifer Cole
at 606-679-6361 or
jennifer_cole@uky.edu



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COMING SOON

DOVE

SEASON

Cook Wild
 KENTUCKY

Kentucky Baked Dove Breasts

Kentucky Baked Dove Breasts

- 12 dove breasts, cleaned
- 2 cups buttermilk
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 ½ teaspoons smoked paprika
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 2 medium apples, diced
- 1 large onion, diced
- 2 celery stalks, sliced
- 1 cup orange juice

In a covered container, soak the dove breasts in buttermilk overnight in the refrigerator. Remove breasts and discard buttermilk. Pat breasts dry with a paper towel. Preheat

the oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Combine salt, pepper, and smoked paprika and stir. Rub mixture into breasts. Place breasts in a shallow greased baking dish and brush with oil. Add diced apples, onions, and celery. Add a half cup of water to the pan and cover tightly. Bake for one hour and 15 minutes. After 45 minutes, pour the orange juice over breasts and baste.

Note: Removing skin before cooking can lower fat content. This might also reduce "wild" flavor.

Yield: 6 servings

Nutrition Facts

6 servings per container
 Serving size 2 dove breasts (262g)

Amount per serving
Calories 320

% Daily Value*

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Total Fat 17g | 22% |
| Saturated Fat 4.5g | 23% |
| Trans Fat 0g | |
| Cholesterol 130mg | 43% |
| Sodium 370mg | 16% |
| Total Carbohydrate 15g | 5% |
| Dietary Fiber 2g | 7% |
| Total Sugars 11g | |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0% |
| Protein 28g | |
| Vitamin D 0mcg | 0% |
| Calcium 46mg | 4% |
| Iron 7mg | 40% |
| Potassium 508mg | 10% |

* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.



This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – SNAP.



USDA
 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Putting Healthy Food Within Reach