

Robertson County Extension PO Box 283 Mt. Olivet, KY 41064

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MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Robertson
County
Agriculture &
Natural
Resources
Newsletter
September
2025

Cowherd Expansion is Not the Only Way to Capitalize on a Strong Calf Market

Dr. Kenny Burdine, University of Kentucky

Much has been written recently about the strength of the current cattle market. With beef cow inventory at a 60+ year low and demand being very strong, cow-calf operations are clearly in the driver's seat. Calf values are more than double what they were three years ago, which speaks to considerable opportunity for cow-calf operators to invest in their cowherds. Expansion is often the first opportunity that comes to mind in a strong calf market and there is likely merit in expansion, if doing so is consistent with the goals of the operation. However, some producers may not be interested in growing the size of their cowherds due to land and / or management constraints or other reasons. This article will briefly walk through other opportunities that are worth consideration.

Genetics – Some producers may choose to use the current increase in cow-calf revenues to improve the genetics of their herds. Investment in genetics often has long-run implications, resulting in more valuable calves to sell over multiple years. Sires certainly come to mind, but the current calf market combined with the strong cull cow prices may provide an opportunity to cull a bit harder and also purchase some higher quality females.

Facilities – Working facilities are crucial resources for cow-calf operations for numerous reasons. Value-added opportunities such as health protocols, post-weaning programs, castration, implants, etc. are made much easier with quality working facilities. The same is true for receiving, sorting and loading of cattle. If facilities have historically been a constraint, the current market may be providing an opportunity to make improvements and position the operation to sell higher value calves in the future.

Grazing systems – Winter feeding days are typically the most expensive days for cow-calf operations as stored feed (hay) is being fed. Improved grazing systems (interior fencing, additional water sources, portable mineral feeders, etc.) allow for more efficient use of existing forage during the grazing season. This has the potential to increase the number of grazing days and reduce the number of hay feeding days. In most cases, this results in lower costs per cow per year and puts an operation in a better position when calf prices fall.

Debt service / **financial management** – Strong markets also provide an opportunity to make financial moves that set an operation up for the long run. Increased revenues may allow an operation to pay down some debt and thereby lower their cost structure going forward. Similarly, it may provide an opportunity to build some working capital and lower dependence on operating loans. In both cases, future interest expenses are reduced, which has implications for profitability.

To be clear, the purpose of this article was not to discourage expansion. There are likely operations that need to do just that. But I also live in an area where land constraints are real and know that expansion is not always feasible. Plus, I have seen situations where operations expanded during strong markets and wished they had not done so a few years later. The main point is that the current calf market provides a significant opportunity for a cow-calf operation to position itself for the long-run, and that will look different for each one of them.

Consider Planting Oats for Fall Grazing and Stored Forage

When grass is in short supply during the fall and extra grazing sources are needed, spring oats can be used for grazing cattle during late fall. Oats is a high quality forage comparable to winter wheat and can be used for pasture, hay, or silage. Spring oats can be planted in early August to mid-September, often after corn silage has been harvested if it was an early crop. The planting rate for oats is about 2.5 to 3 bushels per acre, and it is ideal to plant into a well prepared seedbed. Oats can be planted into crop residue if weeds are killed ahead of planting. They do not establish well when broadcast seeded. When seeding oats, the producer should apply around 40-60 pounds of nitrogen, unless the previous crop was heavily fertilized.

With good soil moisture, spring oats will be ready to graze about 6 to 8 weeks after emergence. When grazing oats, calves and yearlings can gain over two pounds per day. A downside to grazing oats is the potential for grass tetany. A producer should ask their veterinarian about feeding high-mag mineral while grazing oats. Also, if cattle have been grazing short or dry pastures and are suddenly turned onto a pasture of oats they can develop respiratory problems.

If choosing to use oats for hay, a producer should cut before a killing frost if plants are in a desirable growth stage. Oats cut before a killing frost can accumulate nitrates, so be sure to test this hay before feeding. After a killing frost occurs, oats should be cut soon after the plants begin to dry out. Since spring oats will not survive the winter, they are a great choice when needing fall pasture, but you are looking to plant something different the next spring. If you have enough pasture in the fall, the good thing about spring oats is they can also be seeded in February to early March and used as a ground cover or companion crop.

Other small grain options for grazing are available, but oats can provide a high quality forage in a short period of time. Cereal rye is a better option if you want late fall grazing and grazing early next spring or annual ryegrass will give grazing into early June.

A soil test is the first important step for updated lime and fertilizer recommendations

Source: John Grove, research and extension soils specialist; and Edwin Ritchey, extension soils specialist, UK Research and Education Center at Princeton

To maximize yield and economic return on every acre, begin with a soil test. A current soil test from the University of Kentucky ensures you will receive more accurate fertilizer recommendations, optimized for your crop, field history and production methods.

University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service publication AGR-1, Lime and Nutrient Recommendations, was recently updated for the 2025-2026 crop seasons, and new recommendations are a result of a review of soil fertility research and soil test data collected across the state. It covers nutrient recommendations for grain crops, forages, tobacco and several specialty crops.

To get reliable recommendations, it is important that the submitted soil sample accurately represents the field or area from which it was taken. Analytical results provided on the soil test report form are for the sample submitted, and the listed recommendations are based on those results. All recommendations are made on the assumption that a representative soil sample was taken. If soil sampling procedures are questionable, accurate nutrient and lime rate recommendations for the sampled field or area cannot be assured. Because results can vary between fall and spring sampling, it is better to consistently sample a given field at the same time of the year.

When sampling untilled fields in the fall, an equal number of cores should be collected from both between and close to the rows. For tilled areas, take soil cores to the depth of primary tillage (plow, chisel plow, big disc, etc.), usually six to eight inches. With pastures, lawns, no-tilled areas and turf, take soil cores to a depth of four inches.

With changing fertilizer and commodity prices, each production field should be sampled every two years. Annual sampling is preferable for high-value crops or rotations that remove large amounts of soil nutrients, such as alfalfa, tobacco and double-crop silage. Sampling each year after manure application is also recommended.

Recommended nitrogen additions are made with an expectation of a yield response as measured for that crop under Kentucky soil and weather conditions. Yield responses to phosphate and potash rate recommendations are more likely when soil test levels "very low," "low" and "low-medium." When the soil test value is "medium" or higher, associated phosphate or potash rate recommendations are mostly intended to 'maintain' sufficient soil phosphorus and potassium availability.

Field research yield and soil test relationships measured by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station were used to establish the phosphate and potash recommendations contained in AGR-1. Those recommendations strive to enable each soil/field to supply a sufficient level of available plant nutrients, regardless of seasonal weather and assuming good management practices.

Italian Chicken Summer Squash Skillet

Ingredients:

- 1 red bell pepper, diced
- 1 yellow bell pepper, diced
- 1 sweet onion, diced
- 2 large tomatoes, diced
- 3-4 garlic cloves, finely diced
- 3 medium summer squash, sliced crosswise
- 1 cup whole grain rotini pasta, uncooked
- 1½ pounds boneless skinless chicken breast
- Nonstick cooking spray
- 1 (8-ounce) can tomato sauce
- 2 tablespoons dried Italian seasoning
- ½ cup shredded Parmesan cheese
- Salt and pepper, to taste

Directions:

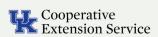
- 1. Slice squash into 1/4 inch pieces.
- 2. Combine all vegetables, with garlic in a bowl. Set aside.
- 3. Cook pasta according to package directions.
- 4. Cut chicken into bite size pieces.
- Spray large nonstick skillet with cooking spray; heat to medium.
- 6. Add chicken; cook 6 minutes or until no longer pink, stirring occasionally.
- 7. Add vegetable mixture to the skillet.
- 8. Add tomato sauce and dried Italian seasoning.
- 9. Stir well. Increase heat, cover and bring to a boil.
- 10. Reduce heat to medium; cook 10 minutes or until summer squash is tender, stirring occasionally.
- 11. Stir cooked pasta into chicken/vegetable mixture.
- 12. Sprinkle with cheese.
- 13. Season as needed.



SPONSORED BY:

DOCUMENTS CAN BE BROUGHT TO THE EXTENSION OFFICE ON FRIDAY,

SEPTEMBER 26TH, IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO COME THE MORNING OF THE EVENT



Robertson County





WEDNESDAYS: 2-3 P.M. ET | 1-2 P.M. CT | 12-2 P.M. MT | 11-12 P.M. PT

Join us for a 6-week series to learn about & discuss the uniqueness of the current cattle cycle so we can better understand how to help our producers manage their operations through record-high prices!

Speakers will include Extension economists and specialists from across the United States.

DATES	TOPICS	
September 10	Industry Margins & Beef Demand	
September 17	Differences in this Cattle Cycle & Import Dynamics	
October 1	Risk Management & What To Do With Profits	
October 8	Operation Resiliency & Contract Grazing	
October 22	Integrated Crop-Livestock Systems & How Not to Need a Hay Baler	
October 29	Defining "Better Genetics" & Economics of Reproduction Strategies	

Visit this link or scan the QR Code to register: bit.ly/register-for-SHPwebinar











COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

LITA INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE









niversity of Florida is an Equal Opportunity Institution. The University of Florida is committed to providing universal access to all of our events. For disability accommodations such as sign langui preters and listening devices, please contact Hannah Baker, h.baker@ull.edu. 863-374-7051 at least [2 week in advance]. Advance notice is necessary to arrange for some accessibility needs

LT Cooperative Extension Service



BUFFALO TRACE AREA FARM SCHOOL

4 THURSDAYS IN OCTOBER

6:00PM MEAL WILL BEGIN AT 5:30PM

FLEMING CO. EXTENSION OFFICE

CALL YOUR LOCAL EXTENSION OFFICE TO

OCTOBER 2 PLUMBING BASICS

OCTOBER 9 PLANT DISEASES 2.0

OCTOBER 16 BACKYARD POULTRY

OCTOBER 23 CONTAINER **GARDENING**



OR REGISTER USING THE QR CODE





• 1/8/26: GENETICS (AT MASON COUNTY)

- 1/15/26: MARKETING & PROFITABILITY (AT BRACKEN)
- 1/22/26: HERD HEALTH (AT FLEMING COUNTY)
- 1/29/26: NUTRITION (AT MASON COUNTY)
- 2/5/26: REPRODUCTION & RECORDS (AT LEWIS CO.)
- 2/12/26: FACILITIES & WINTER FEEDING (AT ROBERTSON)



REGISTRATION REQUIRED BY: 12/1/25

CALL TO REGISTER OR USE

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

-BRACKEN: (606) 735-2141 -FLEMING: (606) 845-4641 -LEWIS: (606) 796-2732 -MASON: (606) 564-6808 -ROBERTSON: (606) 724-5796

1384 ELIZAVILLE RD, FLEMINGSBURG

REGISTER BY 9/26/2025

DATE	PROGRAM	LOCATION
SEPTEMBER 1	OFFICE CLOSED	
SEPTEMBER 2	LAST DAY TO SIGN-UP FOR FREE HAY TESTING	CALL 606-724-5796 TO REGISTER
SEPTEMBER 4	ROBERTSON COUNTY LIVESTOCK SHOW AND SALE	ROBERTSON COUNTY AG BARN
SEPTEMBER 11	BQCA 10:00 AM	ROBERTSON CO. EXT OFFICE
SEPTEMBER 15	ROBERTSON COUNTY BEEF FIELD DAY MEAL WILL BEGIN @ 5:30 PM PROGRAM @ 6:00 PM	ROBERTSON COUNTY AG BARN & KELVIN GAY'S FARM (SEE FLYER FOR MORE INFO)
SEPTEMBER 24	BQCA 5:00 PM	ROBERTSON CO. EXT OFFICE
SEPTEMBER 27	ROBERTSON COUNTY SHRED EVENT	ROBERTSON CO. EXT OFFICE
OCTOBER 2	BUFFALO TRACE AREA FARM SCHOOL PLUMBING BASICS	FLEMING CO. EXT OFFICE
OCTOBER 9	BUFFALO TRACE AREA FARM SCHOOL PLANT DISEASE 2.0	FLEMING CO. EXT OFFICE
OCTOBER 16	BUFFALO TRACE AREA FARM SCHOOL BACKYARD POULTRY	FLEMING CO. EXT OFFICE
OCTOBER 23	BUFFALO TRACE AREA FARM SCHOOL CONTAINER GARDENING	FLEMING CO. EXT OFFICE

Robertson Conservation—Equipment Rental

⇒ No-till Drill (Hay Buster) \$65/day, 1-10 acres \$65 + \$6.50/acre, 11 acres and up

> ⇒ Lime Spreader \$50/day

NEW \$100 check deposit is required upon pick-up of equipment

Contact Grant Paynter to schedule: (606)-842-0320

Soil Samples

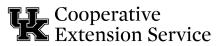
First 10 Soil Samples are free!
\$10 deposit on soil probe
Soil bags can be picked up at the Extension Office

Hay Samples:

Hay sampling is **FREE** during the East KY Hay Contest.

If you want to be added to our list, please call our office at (606)-724-5796

Robertson County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter September 2025



Cooperative Extension Service Robertson County 39 E Walnut St. Mt. Olivet, KY 41064 O: (606)-724-5796 C: (606)-261-0894

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September is here, which means we have almost made it to fall! There are several upcoming programs happening here in the county, as well as our Buffalo Trace Area.

BQCA certifications are free for the month of September!

If you have a BQCA that is expired or getting ready to expire, now is the time to go ahead and get that renewed. You can find the dates of these classes on the next page.

The Robertson County Extension Council has partnered with the Robertson County Public Library to offer a community shred event on **Saturday, September 27th.**

*If you are unable to come on that day, you can bring any documents you may want to shred to the Extension Office on Friday, September 26th.

We are very excited to offer this service to our community!



Samantha Saunders
Robertson County Agriculture & Natural Resources/
4-H Youth Development Agent

Inside this edition:

- Important Dates
- Robertson County Shred Event
- Surviving High Prices
- Buffalo Trace Area Farm School
- Mater Cattlemen Program
- A soil test is the first important step for updated lime and fertilizer recommendations
- Italian Chicken Summer Squash Skillet
- Cowherd Expansion is Not the Only Way to Capitalize on a Strong Calf Market
- Consider Planting Oats for Fall Grazing and Stored Forage

Lexington, KY 40506

• Robertson County Beef Field Day

Reviving Cool-Season Lawns for Fall

Cool-season grasses (like Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue) often brown out in summer but can be revived.

- Mow High: Keep your mower at 3-4 inches to promote deeper roots and reduce weeds.
- Water Smart: Water infrequently but thoroughly. Avoid overwatering.
- Fertilize in Fall: Conduct a soil test every 3-5 years.
- Plant in Fall: Mid-August to mid-September is ideal for new lawns. Cooler temps and less weed competition allow strong root development.

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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