Agricultural News

College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service
Robbie Smith
Agent for Agriculture/ Natural Resources

Fall 2022

Rob's Report

Well, it looks like it's going to be a long feeding season this year and that doesn't bode well for hay supplies. If you are in a position of need for hay, you will likely need to focus this fall on acquisition. Prices will only go up from this point on.

Another thing you can do is test the hay you have. Knowing what quality hay you have and supplementing with the proper commodities at the proper formulations can save you lots of money. We have access to calculators that takes your hay test results into account and we can provide a ration that is focused on the needs of the animal at the time.

Feeding your worst hay now will help offset their needs while grazing what remains. This strategy helps you hang on to the best hay for later when the animal is in greater need.

Ryegrass Control Should Start in the Fall

By: Dr. Travis Legleiter

Italian ryegrass escapes prior to corn and soybean planting in the spring have been on the rise over the past several years. During the 2022 spring season we received significantly more calls and reports about ryegrass escaping spring burndowns than in previous years. A number of factors likely contributed to this increase in 2022 including increased ryegrass pressure across the state, herbicide shortages, and poor applications conditions in the spring of 2022. While we certainly cannot predict the upcoming spring weather and can only estimate herbicide shortage affects, the one known factor is that ryegrass will continue to be present on Kentucky corn and soybean fields prior to planting. For those farmers who have been dealing with ryegrass and have known problematic fields it may be pertinent to start planning for ryegrass control with a fall residual herbicide application.

Italian ryegrass is a winter annual that emerges in the fall and then matures and produces seed in the spring/early summer of the following year.

Table 1. Herbicide labeled for fall applications for controlling weeds germinating in the fall/winter annual weeds or fall applications for control of glyphosate-resistant ryegrass prior to corn and/or soybean planting the following spring.

Trade Name Product	Active Ingredients (Site of Action Group #)	Labeled Application Timing	Fall application Rate (Medium Soils)[ab]	Replant Restrictions	Label Restrictions specific to fall applications
Anthem Maxx	Pyroxasulfone (15) + fluthiacet-methyl (14)	Fall applications for controlling weeds germinating in the fall or winter annuals	Corn – 4 to 5 fl oz/a Soybean – 3.5 to 4.5 fl oz/a	Corn & Soybean – 0 Months	- Do Not exceed 2-inch incorporation if tilled after application - Do Not Apply to frozen or snow-covered soil - Do Not make fall applications on coarse soils
Boundary	S-metolachlor (15) + metribuzin (5)	Control of glyphosate-resistant Italian ryegrass in the fall prior to soybean or corn planting the following spring (*24c Special Needs Label*)	Corn & Soybean – 1.8 to 2 pt/a	Corn – 4 Months Soybean – 0 Months	- Apply September 1 to November 30 - Do Not apply Boundary to Frozen Ground - Tillage may occur following application but may not exceed 2 to 3 inches - Do Not Make more than one fall application of Boundary
Dual II Magnum[c]	S-metolachlor (15)	Fall application for residual control of glyphosate resistant Italian ryegrass in corn and soybean -	Corn & Soybean – 1.33 to 1.67 pt/a	Corn & Soybean – 0 Months	- Apply from September 1 to December 1 after harvest and prior to ryegrass emergence - Tillage may occur following application but may not exceed 2 to 3 inches
Zidua SC	Pyroxasulfone (15)	Fall/Winter application for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter annual weeds	Corn & Soybean – 3.25 to 5 fl oz/a	Corn & Soybean – 0 Months	- Do Not apply to frozen or snow-covered soil - If tillage is used following application tillage may not exceed 2 inches.

[a] Check the herbicide label for product rates to use on fine and coarse soils
[b] Refer to label for maximum seasonal/yearly rate allowance for each active ingredient.
[c] Numerous generic formulations of S-metolachlor and metolachlor exist on the market. Check product label to assure fall applications for control of ryegrass are labeled for each specific product prior to use.

Ryegrass has traditionally been a problematic weed primarily in wheat because of their similar lifecycle, but it is becoming more problematic in corn and soybean especially with trends pushing to earlier planting dates in the spring. The lifecycle of ryegrass though, may be an area that can be exploited on corn and soybean acres with the use of residual herbicides to control ryegrass as it emerges in the fall. There are several herbicides containing group 15 that are labeled for fall applications to control winter annual weeds such as Italian ryegrass. There has also recently been a 24(c) label approved in Kentucky specifically for control of glyphosate resistant ryegrass.

The products that are either labeled for fall applications for control of fall emerging weeds, winter annuals, or fall applications specifically for glyphosate-resistant ryegrass control are listed in Table 1 along with the label details for each product. All products listed can be applied in the fall prior to corn or soybean planting.

When planning a fall application of a residual herbicide for control of emerging ryegrass, keep the following in mind.

- Applications should occur following crop harvest and should ideally be prior to ryegrass emergence.
- If ryegrass emergence has occurred at the time of application, an effective foliar herbicide will be needed to kill emerged ryegrass. Many labels suggest the use of Gramoxone (paraquat) for glyphosate-resistant ryegrass populations, although most Kentucky populations remain glyphosate susceptible and a rate of 1.25 to 1.5 lb ae glyphosate per acre will control small glyphosate-susceptible ryegrass.
- One of the labeled herbicides contains metribuzin which can assist in controlling emerged ryegrass, although metribuzin alone should not be relied on for foliar control. Ideally, products containing metribuzin should be sprayed with paraquat to control ryegrass as the two actives are synergistic, whereas glyphosate and metribuzin can be antagonistic on ryegrass control.

Lastly, while a residual herbicide applied in the fall can help with ryegrass control, it should not be expected to completely control the ryegrass population in each field. Some ryegrass plants may emerge after the residual herbicide has degraded or may even emerge in the spring. Also, similar to all residual herbicide applications, rainfall is needed to fully activate the herbicide and in the absence of rainfall ryegrass control will be minimal.

Even under the best of conditions,

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What is this new tick disease?

By Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

Office of the State Veterinarian is warning beef producers to look for signs of Theileria infection

("theileriosis") in cattle, with two confirmed cases in beef cattle recently reported in Kentucky. Theileria

orientalis Ikeda is a microscopic protozoan parasite that infects the red blood cells of cattle, causing

anemia. The disease is primarily transmitted by the bite of an infected Asian Longhorned Tick

(Haemaphysalis longicornis) or by blood transfer through the use of contaminated needles and

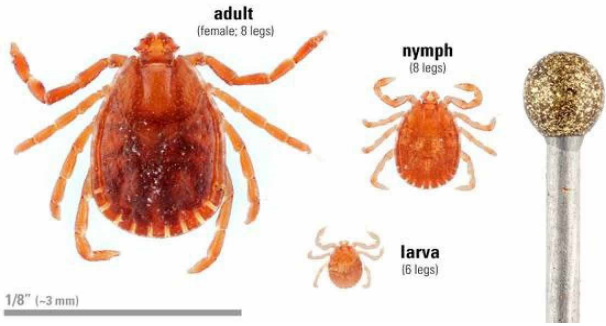

Figure 1: Three life stages of the Asian Longhorned tick sized relative to the head of an insect pin. Nymphs and

equipment. The tick can feed on many animal species, including humans, but the blood parasite only

affects cattle. Once a cow is infected, it may take 1-8 weeks before she shows symptoms of disease.

There is a spring peak in disease incidence in March-April and a fall peak in September-October. There is no effective treatment for sick cattle or vaccine to prevent infections. However, once infected, cattle become carriers and are protected from new infections. There are no recognized long-term health or production effects from persistent infection. Theileria is not a public health concern and contact with affected cattle doesn't pose a human health risk or food safety risk.

What to look for

- The majority of infected cattle have limited or mild clinical signs. The symptoms are very similar to anaplasmosis, another tick-borne cattle disease that causes anemia.
- Affected cattle show signs of anemia including lethargy, pale or jaundiced (yellow) mucous membranes, and increased respiratory and heart rates. Labored breathing may be mistaken for pneumonia,

especially in young stock.

- Affected cattle may be exercise intolerant and lag behind the rest of the herd or be off by themselves.
- Affected cows may be off feed, have a fever, and sudden weight loss.
- May see sudden death, especially in late pregnant and early lactation cows.
- Late term abortions may occur due to lack of oxygen to the fetus with subsequent death of the calf. Metritis in the cow can follow. Breeding bulls may have decreased libido for 1-1.5 months.
- Calves, especially 6-8 weeks of age but up to 6 months of age, may show symptoms.

What to do if cows show signs of anemia

- Contact your vet. Theileriosis and anaplasmosis look almost identical so treatment with an approved antibiotic (LA-300 or Baytril 100-CA1) for treatment of anaplasmosis is recommended. However, if Theileria is the cause, there will be no response to the antibiotic therapy.
- Stress and movement of affected animals should be minimized, as their reduced number of red blood cells lowers their ability to transport oxygen around the body. This can lead to collapse and death. Affected animals should be rested, given high quality feed and water, and handled only when necessary.
- There is no treatment available for Theileria infection other than supportive care. Blood transfusions may be used for valuable animals. Recovery may take 1-2 months depending on the severity of the anemia.

Prevention and control of Theileria infection

- Inspect cattle for presence of ticks. Routinely inspect livestock, pets, and humans for the Asian Longhorned tick (ALT). Parthenogenetic strains exist in the USA, meaning male ticks are not required to produce eggs and viable larvae. A female can produce 1,000-2,000 offspring without mating. A single cow can quickly become host to thousands of tick offspring that may cause death due to blood loss without a blood-borne parasite infection. The ticks are light brown and often smaller than a sesame seed. The adult female is about the size of a pea when full of blood (see Figure 1). All 3 life stages (larva, nymph and adult) may be present at the same time (see Figure 2). In cattle, check the head, neck, ears,

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flanks, armpit, groin, udder and under the tail (areas where the skin is thinner). Cattle that seem lethargic or unthrifty should be closely inspected for ticks.

- Manage the tick population on Cattle: The eradication or removal of ticks from a farm is virtually impossible. Ticks spend most of the time, nearly 90%, in the environment. Even though only a small proportion of the tick population is on livestock at any one time, treating cattle with a tick repellent will reduce the numbers that feed and develop into the next stage of the tick lifecycle. This will have an impact on the numbers of eggs that eventually get deposited in the pasture and helps manage the disease spread. Currently there are no acaricides labeled for use against the ALT. The use of pesticide impregnated ear tags, pour-ons, sprays, and back rubs that control the American dog tick and the Lonestar tick should provide beneficial tick control. There are field reports of success with macrocyclic lactone dewormers such as Cydectin® Pour-on and Dectomax®

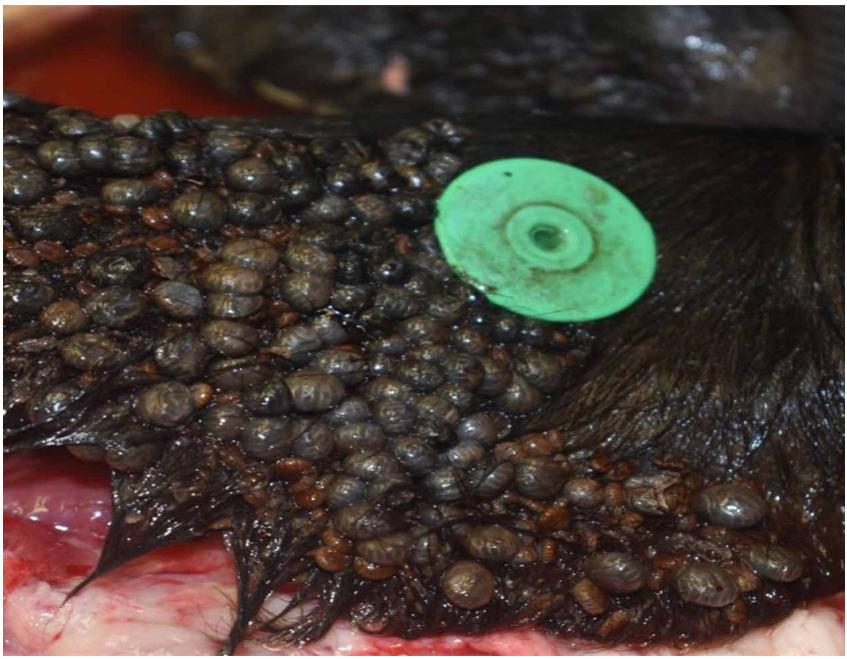

Figure 2: Asian longhorned ticks on the ear of a cow that died due to anemia from the massive tick infestation (Photo courtesy of the UKVDL).

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Injectable products.

Environmental Control to Reduce Contact with Ticks: This involves mowing pastures, especially shaded areas, and fencing cattle from wooded areas. Perimeter fencing of a minimum of 20 feet from wooded areas will reduce the number of ticks on the grazing area. All stages of the tick like warm, damp conditions and long grass. Avoiding long rank pasture that has not been grazed such as around the edge of crops and brushy areas will reduce the likelihood of animals picking up ticks. Keep in mind that wildlife can serve as tick hosts and move the ticks to new areas. Virginia Cooperative Extension has produced a fact sheet entitled "Managing the Asian Longhorned Tick: Checklist for Best Management Practices for Cattle Producers" that covers animal inspection, chemical control, and herd management options. It may be downloaded at

https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/ENTO/ento-382/ENTO-382.pdf

- Ease any underlying disease or stress: Cows in late pregnancy, early lactation and young calves (2-3 months old) are more susceptible to severe disease. Pay close attention to cows around calving, avoid trace mineral deficiencies, and vaccinate cattle against the immunosuppressive BVD virus.
- Treat "new" animals: Treat cattle for ticks as they arrive to the farm and before moving cattle from one property to another to avoid movement of infected ticks.
- Young stock: Calves should be closely inspected for ticks and signs of anemia, too.

If you suspect a case of Theileria infection, contact your veterinarian for advice. A blood test is available to test for this disease.

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one should not expect a fall residual herbicide to completely control ryegrass and should plan accordingly for a spring burndown application. The use of a residual herbicide should be considered as a component of a larger ryegrass management program that reduces the number of plants needing to be controlled in the spring prior to corn and soybean planting. Additionally, the use of a fall residual lowers the potential of continuing to select for herbicide-resistance with the addition of sites of action in the fall application.

University of Kentucky 2022 Crop Pest Management Webinar Series begins in November

Information regarding your pest management questions is just a few mouse clicks away. As offered in previous years, the University of Kentucky has once again organized five webinars on field crop protection topics that will be hosted through the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center beginning on Nov. 8, 2022. The weekly webinars will feature University of Kentucky Extension Specialists speaking on topics ranging from Weed Science, Plant Pathology and Entomology.

Credits have been applied for regarding Kentucky Pesticide Applicator credits and Certified Crop Advisor continuing education. Pre-registration for the webinars is required through the registration URL provided. Dates, speakers and registration links are listed below. All webinars will begin at 10 a.m. EST/ 9 a.m. CST, on the Tuesday morning listed.
For more information contact Jason Travis, Agricultural Extension Associate for the University of Kentucky, at (859) 562 -2569 or by email at jason.travis@uky.edu.

Webinar #1
Date: November 8, 2022
Speaker: Dr. JD Green
Title: Weed Control Lessons Learned From the 2022 Crop Season
Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_4JQovXYvR76AZXp_tSmBwg

Webinar #2
Date: November 15, 2022
Speaker: Dr. Carl Bradley
Title: Managing Important Soilborne Diseases of Soybean in Kentucky
Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_t6D6toO8Sh2BhyoD3iw1HQ

Webinar #3
Date: November 22, 2022
Speaker: Dr. Travis Legleiter
Title: Implementing Defensive Shifts Against Problematic Kentucky Weeds
Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_QnugWPJJQUynBXDf4io9zg

Webinar #4
Date: December 6, 2022
Speaker: Dr. Kiersten A. Wise
Title: Corn Disease Management Questions Asked in 2022
Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_KwibLTsHQY6oJjiKzURCEQ

Webinar #5
Date: December 13, 2022
Speaker: Dr. Raul Villanueva
Title: Entomological Studies in Corn and Soybeans Under Difficult Circumstances (Covid, a Tornado and Drought) in 2022
Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_3KVwBMYKQYKnxzW1K-A0-g

Invasive Plants Workshop

Join us in learning about invasive plants and what you can do in the fight against this threat to biodiversity. This hands-on workshop will teach you how to identify and remove invasives from your property. Information will be presented both indoors and outdoors.

When – Saturday, November 12th, 1 p.m to 5 p.m

Where – Crimmins Hall, Nazareth, KY, home of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth

Register today by contacting Carolyn Cromer at: ccromer@scnky.org

Or click here to register online.

UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Forest Health

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

Sisters of Charity
OF NAZARETH

Louisville/Jefferson County Environmental Trust

2022 KY ANNUAL PRODUCER CONFERENCE

10-22-22

$30 per person; $50 per couple
Kids 12 & under Free
ONLINE CONFERENCE - $15

KSU Research Farm
1525 Mills Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601

REGISTRATION SIGN-UPS END OCTOBER 17th, 2022
• Renew Association Membership with Registration •

Keynote Speaker
Greg Brann,

GRAZING
SPECIALIST

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- Market Update
- Best Management Practices for Co-Grazing – Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- Forage Options for Rotational Grazing – Gregg Brann, Keynote Speaker
- How to Use a Diagnostic Lab
- Minerals for Small Ruminants
- KGPA and KSWPA Association Annual Meetings

Registration 8:00 a.m. (EST) • Program starts at 9:00a.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION & REGISTRATION VISIT

www.kysheepandgoat.org/annual-producer-conference

FOR SPONSORSHIP INFORMATION

www.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/ky-annual-producer-sponsor

Kentucky Goat Producers Association

Kentucky Sheep & Goat Development Office

Kentucky Sheep & Wool Producers Association

DOOR PRIZES & NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES

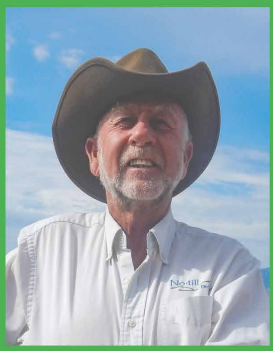
UP YOUR GRAZING GAME!

KENTUCKY GRAZING CONFERENCE

Profitable grazing systems from the soil up. Featuring Jim Gerrish and Ray Archuleta, nationally known experts in regenerative grazing.

Oct. 26, UK Extension Office - Leitchfield
Oct. 27, UK Extension Office - Winchester

For more information and tickets visit: https://forages.ca.uky.edu/event/kentucky-grazing-conference-0 or call 859-257-0597

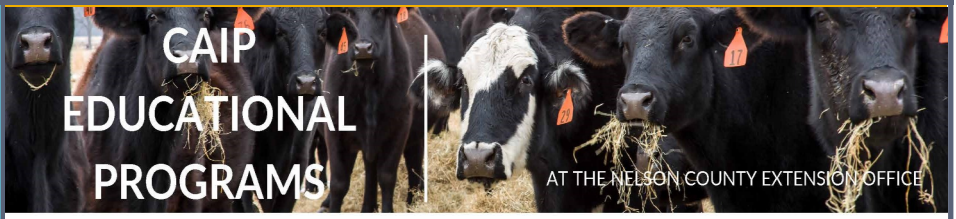


Jim Gerrish is an internationally known grazing lands educator, consultant, and writer providing service to farmers and ranchers for more than two decades. Before becoming a private consultant, Jim was director of the Forage Systems Research Center in Missouri where he co-founded the much-copied grazing school management workshop. Jim has over 22 years of beef-forage systems research and outreach, has written a regular monthly column in The Stockman Grass-Farmer magazine for over 20 years, has authored three books on grazing and ranch management. Jim is also a graduate of the University of Kentucky.

Ray Archuleta is a Certified Professional Soil Scientist with the Soil Science Society of America and has over 30 years experience as a Soil Conservationist, Water Quality Specialist, and Conservation Agronomist with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Ray received his AS degree in Livestock Science from Northern New Mexico College and a BS degree in Agricultural Biology. Ray founded Understanding Ag, LLC, and Soil Health Academy, to teach how to improve soil function on a national scale. Ray also owns and operates a 150-acre farm near Seymour, Missouri that he operates along with his wife and family.

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Co-Sponsored by UK College of Agriculture and the Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council



CONGRATULATIONS

Having been granted monies from the County Agriculture Improvement Program (CAIP) you will now need at least one hour of continuing education through your Extension office in order to receive your monies. Below is a few options coming up over the next months.

317 Sth 3rd St., Bardstown KY 40004
502-348-9204
robsmith@uky.edu
https://nelson.ca.uky.edu/

ON LINE OPPORTUNITIES

CAIP TRAINING THROUGH THE E-XTENSION PORTAL
https://anr.ca.uky.edu/caip-training

- You will need to complete the module(s) that is/are most appropriate for your application. Once you complete the required module(s) your County Agriculture and Natural Resources agent will receive a report indicating completion and then will issue you the appropriate documents to complete your cost share application. The "Certificate of Completion" page for each module contains details on how to proceed once you have completed a module.

UK BEEF MANAGEMENT WEBINARS
2nd Tuesday of each Month via Zoom beginning at 8:00 pm

- Registration is necessary so please send an email to dbullock@uky.edu with Beef Webinar in the subject line and your name and county in the message. You will receive the direct link with a password the morning of each meeting. This invitation will directly link you to the site and you will be asked for the password which can be found just below the link. A list of topics will be available later.

KENTUCKY BEEF CONFERNECE
October 17th from 6:30 to 8:30 pm
Zoom Webinar –FREE
Registration Link:
https://forms.gle/JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9

- Please see the reverse side of this paper for more details on the topics to be covered. We will also offer this as an in-person program where you can come to our office and watch the conference live originating in Lexington Kentucky. Use your smartphone to register for the program only if you plan to attend via zoom from your home, otherwise, just let us know you want to join us at the extension office

IN PERSON

BEEF CATTLE ASSOC. MEETNGS
7:00 pm October 13th

- Dr. Les Anderson, University of Kentucky Beef Specialist, will be here on October 13th to discuss "Right Sizing Your Cattle"

KENTUCKY FENCING SCHOOL
November 1st in Marion County KY beginning at 7:30 am with lunch provided

- UK specialists and fencing industry experts will teach producers how to install both fixed-knot, woven wire fencing and smooth electrified, high-tensile fencing. Participants will learn through a combination of classroom sessions and hands-on demonstrations. If producers choose to participate in cost-share programs, they can use the skills learned to construct fences. To sign up for the Lebanon school, visit https://22FencingLebanon.eventbrite.com. There will be a $30 cost.

PASTURE WEED CONTROL THROUGH THE CALENDAR
7:00 pm November 16th at the Nelson County Extension office

- During this program, we discuss pasture weeds and their appropriate control measures. We will learn identification and what stage of growth will show better results.

CENTRAL KY GRAIN PROGRAM
January 12th from 9:00am until 1:00pm at the Nelson County Office

- Dr. Legleiter will discuss Weed Control in Row Crops, Dr. Lee will discuss Cost Reduction without Compromising Yield, and Dr. Shockley willl discuss Covercrop Economics. More will be added later.

UPON REQUEST

FARM NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT

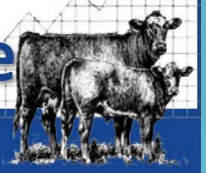
ON FARM CATTLE HANDLING CONSULTATION

ON FARM PASTURE WALKS

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

"Today's Challenges, Tomorrow's Opportunities"

Kentucky Beef Conference



October 17, 2022

In person

Fayette County Extension Office
1140 Harry Sykes Way
Lexington, Kentucky 40504

5:30-6:30

Registration, visit sponsors, meal

$10 registration fee

RSVP by October 10th to Fayette County Extension Office 859.257.5582

Zoom Webinar –FREE Registration Link:

https://forms.gle/JfvpRkiQ1Hx9ocnh9

Once registration is complete, you will be emailed the zoom link.

6:30—Welcome & Sponsor Recognition

Beau Neal, Fayette County Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Agent

Extension Remarks

Dr. Laura Stephenson, UK Extension Director

Beef Outlook & Marketing Strategies

Patrick Linnell, Cattle-FAX Analyst

7:15—Asian Longhorned Tick Concerns

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Ruminant Extension Veterinarian

7:45-Feeding Drought Stressed Forages

Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler, UK Beef Nutrition Extension Specialist

8:05—Breeding Stock Investment in Expanding Beef Market

Dr. Kenny Burdine, UK Beef Economic Extension Specialist

8:30—Adjourn

2022 Kentucky Grazing Conference

Profitable Grazing Systems from the Soil Up

Western Kentucky - October 26th

Grayson County Extension Office, Leitchfield

Eastern Kentucky - October 27th

Clark County Extension Office, Winchester

7:30 Registration
8:30 My soil is alive! **Ray Archuleta**
9:30 Right-sizing your cows for profit **Les Anderson**
10:30 Don't let grazing myths impact your profitability **Greg Halich**
11:15 Hay Feeding Strategies to Build Fertility in Grazing Systems **Nick Roy** & **Fred Thomas**
12:00 Lunch
1:15 Producer Speaker / Forage Spokesperson Contest
2:15 The role of extended grazing in profitable ruminant livestock operations **Jim Gerrish**
3:15 Closing

Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council

Tickets: $35 Advance / $50 Onsite / $15 Students

Leitchfield: https://2022GrazingLeitchfield.eventbrite.com

Winchester: https://2022GrazingWinchester.eventbrite.com

USDA NRCS
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

What is the Environmental Quality Incentives Program?

The EQIP program assists farm and forest production and improves and protects environmental quality. The Farm Bill program offers financial and technical assistance to help agricultural producers voluntarily implement conservation practices that keep lands healthy and productive.

The Plan

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) assists applicants with developing conservation plans for EQIP enrollment. Plans include various conservation practices that meet NRCS standards and the applicant's objectives.

Applications are ranked based on the level of conservation benefits that will be achieved in meeting those objectives.

The Professionals

NRCS offers expert analysis and recommendations to help you plan and design conservation improvements for your farm.

Our technical assistance is one-on-one, personalized advice and support- and is offered free of charge to you.

How to Apply

Landowners or agricultural producers may apply by contacting their local USDA service center in the county in which the land is located.

EQIP applications are accepted year-round. Cutoff dates are scheduled to allow for current year ranking and selection of applications for funding. State and local ranking criteria are developed considering annual stakeholder advice.

Something for Everyone

EQIP offers assistance for all types of agriculture including:

- Conventional and Specialty crops
- Wildlife and Forestry
- Historically underserved farmers*
- Livestock operations

*Special payment rates available for those who qualify under beginning, socially and economically disadvantaged criteria.

Popular Practices

- Field Borders
- Cover Crops
- Grazing Management
- Livestock Watering Systems
- Manure Management (Including runoff protection and storage structures)
- Pollinator and Wildlife Habitat
- Exclusion and Interior Fencing
- High Tunnel
- Forest Stand Improvement (FSI)

How Contact Us

Servicing Nelson, Bullitt and Spencer counties.

For more information or to sign up, contact the Bardstown NRCS Field Office.

Call: (502)-348-3463 ext: 3

Or stop in at: 2001 Buchanan Blvd

Bardstown, KY 40004

*We are open weekdays 8:00am- 4:30pm.

Cooperative Extension Service

Nelson County

317 S 3rd St
Bardstown, KY 40004

Phone: 502-348-9204

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