Eric Baker Estill County Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

With cooler weather around the corner, livestock producers need to beware of the potential of prussic acid poisoning after a frost. Certain plants, such as johnsongrass, sudangrass, and sorghum/ sudangrass hybrids concompounds that are released with frost damage to the plant. The amount of the compound in a plant depends on one or more factors including the size and variety of the plant, whether drought conditions are present, and the extent of physical damage caused by frost. When an animal eats plants containing high levels of the compounds, prussic acid

Prussic Acid Caution poisoning results. Prussic to graze forages which tential for nitrate accu-

gen utilization.

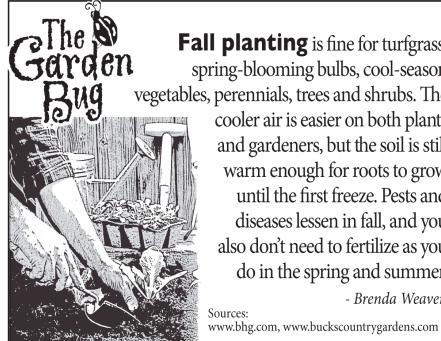
Extension Forage Special- not graze at night when late in the lower stem, so ists and Ruminant Vet- frost is likely; 4) Drought cutting hay very short, or erinarian have developed increases the chance overgrazing so that cattle several tips to reduce for prussic acid because have to eat the lower stem prussic acid poisoning in slowed growth and the inlivestock: 1) Frost/freez- ability of the plant to maing is especially danger- ture favors the formation trate and signs similar to ous because the plant cells of cyanogenic compounds prussic acid poisoning. actually rupture allow- in the leaves; 5) Do not Nitrates can persist even ing prussic acid to be re- graze until 2 weeks after a in hay; 9) If you cut Johnleased. Do not graze until non-killing frost; 6) Plants well after the entire plant grown in high nitrogen and new shoots are killed soil (and low in phosphoand have turned brown rus and potassium) tend ingbecause the hay curing (dry). New forage growth to have more prussic acid following drought or frost potential. Splitting nitrois dangerously high in gen applications will reprussic acid. Wait at least duce the risk of toxicity. 7 days after a killing frost Herbicides such as 2,4 D tain cyanide-producing to allow the cyanide to can also increase prusdissipate; 2) Leaves pro- sic acid for several weeks duce much more prussic following application; acid than stems, especially 7) Chopping or ensiling young upper leaves. New plants high in prussic acid shoots often contain high will reduce toxin levels if contact the Estill County concentrations of prus- properly cured. However Extension office at 723sic acid. Never graze sor- dangerous levels of prusghums or sorghum-cross sic acid may remain if explants less than 15 inches tremely high before cuttall ("knee high") to signif- ting. If in doubt, analyze icantly reduce the poten- suspect forages before tial for poisoning; 3) Feed feeding; 8) Johnson grass hungry cattle hay or grain and sorghum-sudan grass

acid interferes with oxy- may contain prussic acid mulation, especially durtherefore reducing the ing drought conditions. University of Kentucky amount consumed. Do Nitrate tends to accumubefore allowing them hybrids also have the po-

bases (the "stubble") can cause more intake of nison grass or sorghum-sudangrass for hay, it is safe from prussic acid poisonprocess neutralizes any prussic acid; and 10) Wild cherry leaves contain the cyanide compounds. Do not allow access to wild cherry leaves whether they are wilted or not. After storms always check pastures for fallen limbs.

For more information, 4557..

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Fall planting is fine for turfgrass, spring-blooming bulbs, cool-season vegetables, perennials, trees and shrubs. The cooler air is easier on both plants and gardeners, but the soil is still warm enough for roots to grow until the first freeze. Pests and diseases lessen in fall, and you also don't need to fertilize as you do in the spring and summer. - Brenda Weaver



Identifying Marks With fall migration underway, learning how to identify birds can be helpful. Questions you can ask yourself are: Does the bird have wing bars like an American goldfinch? Does it have a black cap like the gray catbird? Does it have a specific patch of color like a rose-breasted grosbeak?

E-mail: birdingbits@cfl.rr.com



message every day. It's a numerical puzzle designed to spell out your fortune. Count the letters in your first name. If the number of letters is 6 or more, subtract 4. If the number is less than 6, add 3. The result is your key number. Start at the upper left-hand corner and check one of your key numbers, left to right. Then read the message the letters under the checked figures give you.

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CryptoQuip

This is a simple substitution cipher in which each letter used stands for another. If you think that X equals O, it will equal O throughout the puzzle. Solution is accomplished by trial and error

Clue: Q equals N

QZJPDN LQD DVMOR GNDRVDT

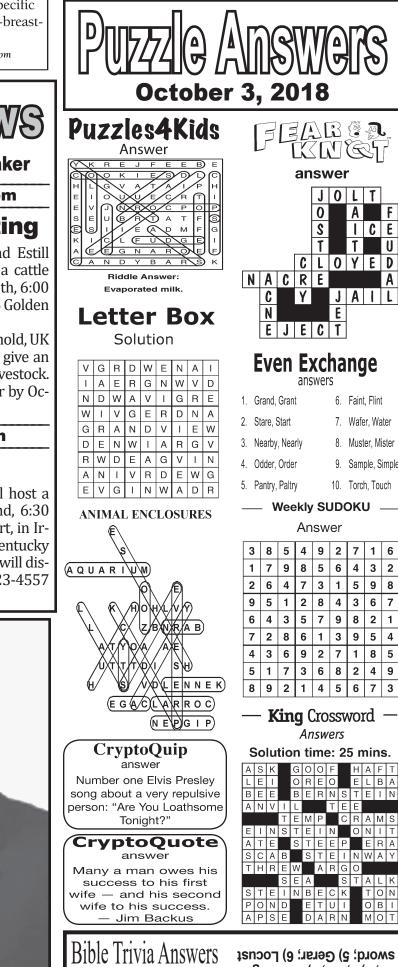
RLQA CPLZS C MDNT NDGZVROMD

GDNRLQ: "CND TLZ VLCSYRLJD

SLQOAYS?"

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CryptoQuote AXYDLBAAXR is **LONGFELLOW** One letter stands for another. In this sample, A is used for the three L's, \boldsymbol{X} for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each week the code letters are different. UHBN H UHB EVDA GFA ATPPDAA JE GFA QFIAJ VFQD — HBL GFA ADPEBL VFQD JE GFA ATPPDAA. CFU MHPSTA ©2018 King Features Synd., Inc.



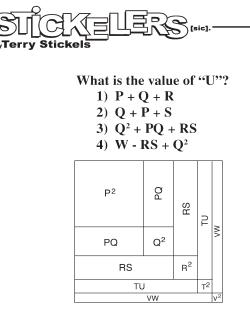
Now available by Wilson Casey! 2017 Bible

Trivia box calendar loaded with daily teasers.

Eli; 3) 3,000; 4) Two-edged

AUSWERS 1) Neither; 2)

Stickeler's Puzzle



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Stickeler's Answer on Page 11

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Thursday, October 11th @ 6:00pm

Cattle Producer Meeting

The Estill County Extension Service and Estill County Cattlemen's Association will have a cattle producer meeting on Thursday, October 11th, 6:00 p.m. at the Estill County Extension office, 76 Golden Court (off Stacy Lane).

Our guest speaker will be Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Extension ruminant veterinarian, who will give an overview of poisonous plants that impact livestock. A meal will be provided. Please pre-register by October 8th by calling 723-4557.

Monday, October 22nd @ 6:30pm

Beekeeper Meeting

Estill County Cooperative Extension will host a beekeeping meeting Monday, October 22nd, 6:30 p.m. at the Extension office, 76 Golden Court, in Irvine. Guest speaker will be Laura Rogers, Kentucky State University small farms agent, and she will discuss preparing your hives for winter. Call 723-4557 to pre-register or for more information.

The highest compliment my clients can give me is the referral of their friends, family and business partners.

Thank you!