Agricultural News

The Deadline Is Here!!!

New legislation requires all farms with an effective quota greater than zero to report acreage planted to burley, including zero acres no later than July 16th. Reports filed after July 16th will be subject to a late file fee.

Marketing cards will NOT be isned without a crop report on file.
Farms with an effective burley

Farms, with an effective burley quota that will not plant burley or lease quota from the farm MUST report a zero acreage for burley to bacco, or the farm will be subject to quota forfeiture for the applicable burley marketing quota next estab-lished for the farm, unless the State Committee and the County Commi-tee determine that the reduction is not arolieable.

We strongly urge producers to call 256-2525 ext. 100 and request an

appointment.
USDA Announces 2001-2002.
Marketing Year Penalfy Rates
The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced the penalfy rates
that will be charged producers, dealers (including those openating through
receiving stations), and warchouse
operators for marketing excess tobacco during the 2001-2002 marketing year.

bacco during using year.
Section 314 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the section as that USDA collect these as the section is 75. ing year.

Section 314 of the Agricultural
Adjustment Actof 1938, as amended,
requires that USDA collect these assessments. The 'penalty' rate is 75
percent of the average market price
for that kind of tobacco for the previous market year. The statute applies
to every kind of tobacco of the previous market year. The statute applies
to every kind of tobacco subject to
marketing quotas. When the average
market prices for each kind of tobacco are determined and announced,
the preality rates are then calculated.
The rate of penalty for the 20012002 marketing year for Burley (type
31) Tobacco is 51.47 per pound.

Disaster Leasing
Farmers who will suffer a burley
tobacco disaster loss must file a report with FSA Prior to Harvest to
retain eligibility to lease quota gavay
under the disaster lease provisions.

port with FSA Prior to Harvest to retain eligibility to lease quota away under the disaster lease provisions. The disaster lease provision was implemented to provide relief to pro-ducers that suffer a disaster loss and ducers that suffer a disaster loss and are unable to produce and market the farm's effective quota. To be eligible to disaster lease and transfer, the transferring farm must: file a crop report with FSA, have planted acreage sufficient to produce the farm's current year effective quota, provide a work-man like manner for the crop production, suffer more than a 20% crop loss and meet all price support eligibility acreases.

Warehouse Designation-A Must

Beginning with the 2001 market-Beginning with the ADJI market-ing year burley tobacco farmer op-erators will be required to file an initial designation of pounds to a spe-cific warehouse, receiving station or dealer with which they intend to mar-ket their tobacco. The initial designa-tion period for the 2001 marketing Farmers are required to inform FSA of the warehouse number where they will market their to bacco. Please mote the FSA 808 will indicate where the to bacco will be sold. Therefore, if you decide to market at a warehouse other than the one specified on the marketing eard, you must return that card to the FSA office and remest another marketing card. Remest another marketing card. Reuest another marketing card. Re-nember: the marketing cards are

member: the marketing cards are warehouse specific.
Producers must beware of signing the warehouse designation form prior to the approval of all leases. Warehouse designation forms list only those pounds effective for the farms as of the date of the signed form. Therefore, if you have leases not approved you will need to come back to the FSA office and file the FSA 808 for the leases pounds.

e lease pounds.
Farmers not signing the FSA 808 Farmers not signing the FSA 808 will be eligible to red-estignate pounds and sale locations during the re-designation periods of: October 1-5, 2001, October 29-November 2, 2001, December 3-7, December 23, Documber 3-7, December 3-7, Decembe

in the county of lice. In is issuing small eavailable intoply March 31, 2002.

Beware of Undermarketings. Producers in years past have been eligible to carry, forward under marketing with the color concept of the color of the undermarketings exceed 10 percent

of the national basic quota.
REMEMBER: LEASEOR MARKET 100 PERCENT OF THE
FARMS EFFECTIVE QUOTA TO
AVOID A POSSIBLE REDUCTION
OF POUNDS!

Dates to Remember
- CDP (Crop Disaster Program)
began January 18th.
- Enrolling farm in PFC after reconstitution: 30 calendar days after
FSA 476 notice.
- Crop Reporting for row crops,

Crop Reporting for row crops, hay and pasture by July 2nd.

Crop Reporting: required for ALL burley tobacco farms by July 16th.

Designating payment shares on PFC and meeting signature requirements. August 1st.
 Designating Burley Tobacco Warehouse for Marketing: June 1st through August 1st.

Warehouse for Markeung, June 1888, through August 1st.

• Sign up for the Graze Out Program through August 31st.

Caring for the wildlife around us

By Brian Clark
Virtually every Kentuckian enjoys
watching wildlife on the water, in the
fields, and around the woodlands of
the state. Some Kentuckians have the
poportunity to see wildlife in the
packyards. While having wild animals close to home is often desirabile,
putting out food for animals other,
than songhirds is not a good idea, It
causes problems for the animals and
recorderabile.

Ducks and geese, white-tailed Ducks and geese, white-tailed deer, raccoons, foxes, opossums, skunks, and squirrels are popular criters, and are often the targets of direct feeding to fure them within closm yearing range. Compion food in ground include com or other grains, pet food, or table scraps.

Widliff ethat find such handouts near homes quickly learn to associated the scraps and the scraps of the scra

ate people or human dwellings with easily obtained food. "People who feed wildlif are usually well-mean-ing animal lovers," said Brian Clark, a wildlife biologist for the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Re-sources (KDFWR). "What they may not realize, however, is that direct feeding creates a number of prob-lems."

lems."

"For example," he continued,
"many people feed bread crumbs to
geese in city parks. The geese concentrate in access areas, creating a mess with their defecation and an ideal opportunity for the spread of ideal opportunity for the spread of diseases between the animals. The very bread they are fed may transmit a fungal disease to them. Geese can also become aggressive. None of us want a child to be intimidated or harmed by a wild animal, but this can happen when wildlife are fed di-

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receity."

Experience and research have shown that songhirds, such as northern cardinals and American gold-inches, are the only kind of widdlife that can be directly fed the appropriate seeds with little risk of negative repercussions. But even birdfeeders can be sources of disease, and should be periodically scrubbed clean with a brush and mild soapy water and distinfected with bleach water. Feeders can also be moved every few months so that a buildup of feese does not present a problem.

These who wish to help wildlife should focus their efforts on habitat conservation and improvement, rather than feeding. "In reality, food is rarely a limiting factor for the most commonly fed wild animals," Clark explaimed. "Suitable cover to accommended the sea minusel travel, escape."

odate these animals' travel, escape resting, and reproductive needs is far more in demand than food."

resung, and reproductive feeds is an ore in demand than food.

The feed of the

freely in urban areas. Pets such as cats, small breed dogs, and their young may be easy prey to predators such as coyotes, and may encourage the predators to frequent residential areas. Domestic house cats and stray cats also kill millions of songbirds, amphibians, and other animals each

A final step people can take to help A final step people can take to help wildlife is not attempting to rescue young or injured animals. "Usuglily, young brids or mammals that people set alone are still being cared for bye heir parents," (Clark explained, when if they are not in sight; only in rate known to be dead, such as from vicious to be dead, such as from vicious them to be dead, such as from vicious them to the dead with the proper that the trol office to determine if there is a wildlife rehabilitator in their area who is permitted and capable of car-ing for the animal(s). Untrained

who is perimined and explane of capacity of the maintail (s). Unitrained people often put themselves and the animals they want to help at risk by trying to approach them.

If you want to help provide for the needs of wildlife in your area, improve the habitar instead of directly feeding animals. Landowners who own 5 heres or mige of property and are interested in labalist improvement are eligible for a site visit from a KDFWR wildlife biologist free of charge or obligation. Those with less acreage or those interested primarily in landscaping heir home losts may obtain a Backyard Wildlife Kit.

Farm deaths down

The number of farming-related deaths in Kentucky fell 19 percent in 2000 compared with the previous year, according to a report from the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center.

scenticely injury revention and Re-search Centure.

A control Fermine from the currier of Kentucky FACE (Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation) Project says 17 people died in farming accidents saty year, down from 21 in 1999 and 65 percent lower than the recent high of 48 deaths in 1995, "We applaud the farmers through count Kentucky who go the extra mile to stay out of harm's way." Kentucky Agriculture Commissioner Billy Ray Smith said. "At the same time, our harts go out to the families of those 17 people who lost their lives on the Tarm last year. Farm safety is a priority of this administration, and we won't rest until the number of farm fatalities gir Kentucky is down to "Down the said." The said of the sa

"People are changing their habits. Safety is a choice, and more farmers

are making that choice," said Dale Dobson, a Lurue County farmer whom Commissioner Smith named the Agriculture Department's farm and home safety field officer nearly

and home safety field officer nearly three years a go. ople who died last year, 13 were 50 and over, and four were 80 and over. None was younger than 20. Once again, farm machin-ery was listed as the cause of more deaths (nine) than all other farming-related causes combined.

related causes combined.

Dobson travels all over the Commonwealth giving farm safety demonstrations and staging mock rescues. To schedule an appearance, contact the Division of Public Relations and Communications at (502) 564-4696.

Not-1496.

The Department offers a farm and home safety plan at no charge. The plan contains useful safety tips and space for adding emergency contact information. To obtain a copy, call (302) 364-469 or download the plan from the Department's Web site at www.kyagr.com.

Email the Signal at mvsignal@sun-spot.com



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\$13,500/\$262 Mo



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2000 Ford Contour, Automatic, Power Pkg. 2001 Pontiac Grand Am, 4 Dr., Loaded, 4K. 1998 Chevy Cavalier, 4 Dr., Auto, Air .

1998 Mitsubishi Eclipse, Black, Spoiler, Tint, 29K \$10,995/\$235 Mo. 1998 Saturn, 4 Dr., Remote Entry, Power Pkg. 29K . \$7,750/\$169 Mo. 1998 Saturn, 2 Dr., Auto, Sunroof, Leather, Loaded, 31K ... \$10,500\$225 Mo.

1998 Toyota Camry, 4 Dr., LE, Gold Pkg, Spoiler, 34K .. \$12,500/\$265 Mo.

1996 Pontiac Grand Am. 4 Dr. V6. Local

1999 Suzuki Grand Vitara 4x4. 23K

\$12,995

4x4, V8, Shortbed \$17,500/5322 Mo

\$7,200/\$155 Mo.

2000 Chevy Silverado

1998 Ford F-150

\$9.995/\$195 Mo. 2001 Chrysler PT Cruiser \$14,500/\$269 Mo. 56.995/149 Mo.

2000 Chevy Monte Carlo

Limited, Leather, Sunroof, 300 miles \$22,500/\$405 M

2000 Buick Regal

4 Dr. Loaded

\$12,995/\$262 Mo

SES, All Power \$13,500/\$259 Mo.

2000 Ford Taurus

2000 Chev. Impala

Loaded, Spoiler

Loaded, 15K

2001 Buick LeSabre \$18,500/\$334 Mo

\$13,995/\$269 Mo.

\$15,995/\$289 Mo



\$5.995/\$159.Mo

1996 Jeep Grand Cherokee

\$11,995/\$312 Mo,

1989 Dodge Caravan \$10,500/\$207 Mo

1996 Ford Explorer XLT, 4x4, Local \$10,995/\$286 Mo.

2000 Chevy S-10 LS 4x4, V6, Auto, 3K \$15,995

2001 Pontiac Grand Prix

GT, 4 Dr., 12K

\$15,500/\$285 Mo.

4 Dr., Loaded, 12K \$13,750/\$266 Mo.

\$11,500/\$223 Mo.

2000 Nissan Altima GXE

2000 Pontiac Grand Prix GT

2 Dr., Leather, Sunroof \$15,450/\$285 Mo.

2000 Ford Windstar Van LX 4 Dr Regr Air \$15,500/\$285 Mo.

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