

AUGUST 2024 ISSUE

 Cooperative Extension Service

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

Cooperative Extension Service
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A Monthly Newsletter by Fleming County Extension Office



IN THIS ISSUE:

- Cattle Timely Tips: 2
- Bull Value Assessment: 3
- Healthy Recipe: 4
- Lime & Fertilizer Field Day: 5
- Forage Timely Tips: 6
- Soybean Diseases & More: 6-8
- BQCA Certification: 8
- Managing Pastures: 9
- Farm School for Women: 10
- Corn Diseases: 11
- Apple Bitter Rot: 12
- EKY Hay Contest: 13
- Beginning & Small Farmer: 14
- Farmers Market: 15
- Pollinators BioBlitz: 16
- Important Dates: 17

A Note From Your Agent:

Happy August All,

We have several great educational programs coming up over the next few months. Please check out the flyers in this Newsletter for more info on each.

The Buffalo Trace Counties will be hosting a Lime & Fertilizer Study Field Day on September 10 at the old Hay Auction building in Lewisburg. Earlier this year we began work on several research plots to see comparisons of different scenarios of lime and fertilizer applications. It will be a great time to look at the differences in fertilizer vs no fertilizer and lime vs no lime. Dr. Ray Smith will be our guest speaker. We also plan to have 2 or 3 no-till drills on-hand to do a calibration session. The event does qualify for CAIP education and is also a great way to go ahead and learn or get a refresh on how to calibrate, which will be a requirement for the Fleming County shared-use no-till drill when the county gets it in.

April Wilhoit- Fleming ANR Agent

Cooperative Extension Service

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

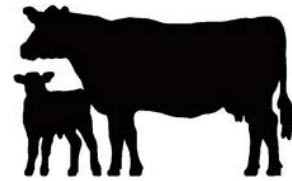
MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English.
University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.
Lexington, KY 40506



Timely Tips

Les Anderson, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky



Spring-Calving Cow Herd

- Fescue pastures don't generally produce much this month. Some of us have had some rain but the heat has punished our pastures and cattle this summer. Most of you may have some forage going into the usually dry months. Keep rotating pastures to permit calves to continue gaining weight. Always keep minerals available.
- Bulls should have been removed from the cow herd by the end of the month. They should be pastured away from the cow herd with a good fence and allowed to regain lost weight and condition. It is a good time to evaluate physical condition, especially feet and legs. Bulls can be given medical attention and still have plenty of time to recover, e.g., corns, abscesses, split hooves, etc. If removing the bull is not practical for you then call your herd veterinarian and schedule a pregnancy diagnosis. Market your "late-bred" cows and keep those that conceived early in the breeding season.
- Repair and improve corrals for fall working and weaning. Consider having an area to wean calves and retain ownership for postweaning feeding rather than selling "green", lightweight calves. Plan to participate in CPH-45 feeder calf sales in your area.

Fall-Calving Cows

- Dry cows should be moved to better pastures as calving time approaches. Cows should start calving next month. Yearling heifers may begin "headstart" calving later this month. Plan to move cows to stockpiled fescue for the breeding season, so it will soon be time to apply nitrogen fertilizer.
- Prepare for the fall-calving season (usually September). Get ready, be sure you have the following:
 - record book
 - ear tags for identification
 - calf puller
 - castration equipment

General

- Perhaps the most tedious aspect of agriculture is keeping records, generating reports, and using data to make management decisions. Consider using one of the many electronic data collection and management systems available on the market. We recommend Stocket.us for a simple, inexpensive web/app platform.
- Provide shade and water! Cattle will need shade during the hot part of the day. Check water supply frequently – as much as 20 gallons may be required by high producing cows in very hot weather.
- Select pastures for stockpiling. Remove cattle and apply nitrogen when moisture conditions are favorable. Stockpiled fescue can be especially beneficial for fall-calving cows after calving. Reproductive rates are highest in fall-calving cows grazing stockpiled fescue.
- Avoid working cattle when temperatures are extremely high – especially those grazing high-endophyte fescue. If cattle must be handled, do so in the early morning.
- Do not give up on fly control in late summer, especially if fly numbers are greater than about 50 flies per animal. You can use a different "type" of spray or pour-on to kill any resistant flies at the end of fly season.
- Keep a good mineral mix available at all times. The UK Beef IRM Basic Cow-Calf mineral is a good choice.
- Cattle may also be more prone to eat poisonous plants during periods of extreme temperature stress. They will stay in "wooded" areas and browse on plants that they would not normally consume. Consider putting a roll of hay in these areas and/or spraying plants like purple (perilla) mint that can be toxic.
- Take soil samples to determine pasture fertility needs. Fertilize as needed, this fall.

CAIP EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES- FLEMING COUNTY

ONLINE AT ANYTIME:

- Visit: <https://anr.ca.uky.edu/caip-training> for instructions
- Visit: <https://campus.extension.org/enrol/index.php?id=1970> to access the online training site

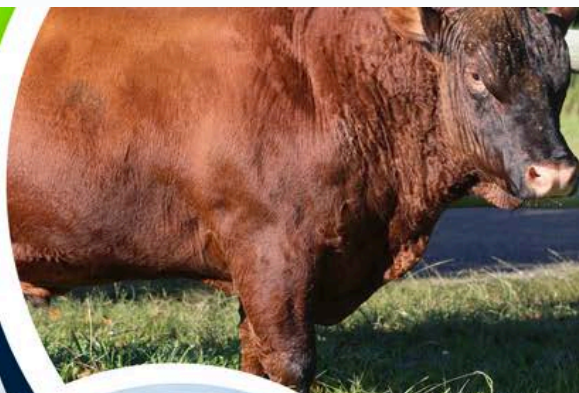
ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES:

- Check out upcoming programs in this Newsletter
- Contact: (606) 845-4641 or april.wilhoit@uky.edu



Bull Value Assessment Program

*Hosted by the Buffalo Trace Area Counties
Cooperative Extension Offices*



Session 1 Topics (10/8)

- Breeding Soundness Exams
- Bull Nutritional Management
- Matching Genetics to Management
- Targeting Selection for Specific Markets
- Tools for Selection

Session 2 Topics (10/15)

- Mock Auction!
- Discussion of scenarios

OCTOBER 8 & OCTOBER 15

**6:00PM (MEAL BEGINS AT 5:30PM)
AT MASON CO. EXTENSION OFFICE**

MUST ATTEND BOTH SESSIONS!

**USE THE QR CODE OR CONTACT YOUR
LOCAL OFFICE TO REGISTER:**

BRACKEN COUNTY: (606) 735-2141

FLEMING COUNTY: (606) 845-4641

LEWIS COUNTY: (606) 796-2732

MASON COUNTY: (606) 564-6808

ROBERTSON COUNTY: (606) 724-5796



REGISTER HERE



Apple Crumb Dessert

Servings: 4 **Serving Size:** 1/4 of recipe

Directions:

1. Move the oven rack to the center of the oven. Preheat the oven to 350° F.
2. Spray the bottom and sides of a 9-inch square baking dish with nonstick cooking spray.
3. Wash and peel the apples. Cut them into thin slices.
4. Spread the apple slices evenly over the bottom of the baking dish.
5. In a small bowl, use a fork to mix the oatmeal, brown sugar and cinnamon.
6. Spread the oatmeal mix evenly over the apples in the baking dish.
7. Lightly pour the apple juice over the oatmeal mixture.
8. Cover the dish and bake for 20-30 minutes until apples start to soften.
9. Uncover and bake for another 15-20 minutes until apples are soft.

Tips:

A baking apple holds its shape and does not breakdown into puree when heated in an oven. Braeburn, Cortland, Gala, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Honeycrisp, Jonagold, Jonathan, Pink Lady, Rome and Winesap are good apple varieties for baking.

Nutrition Info: 130 calories; 0.5g fat; 0g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 0mg cholesterol; 0mg sodium; 33g carbohydrate; 3g fiber; 23g sugar; 9g added sugars; 1g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 2% Daily Value of calcium; 6% Daily Value of iron; 4% Daily Value of potassium.



INGREDIENTS

- 5 cups torn spring leaf lettuce
- Nonstick cooking spray
- 4 medium apples for baking
- 1/2 cup quick-cooking oatmeal (uncooked)
- 1/4 cup light or dark brown sugar, packed
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1/3 cup 100% apple juice

Source: Source: LEAP...for Health: USDA Mixing Bowl. What's Cooking? Fat-Free Apple Crumb Dessert

<http://www.whatscooking.fns.usda.gov/recipes/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap/fat-free-apple-crumb-dessert>.

Grain, Forage, and Cover Crop Guide for Kentucky

Publication of the Month

Grain, Forage, & Cover Crop Guide for Kentucky

<https://publications.ca.uky.edu/sites/publications.ca.uky.edu/files/AGR18P.pdf>



LIME & FERTILIZER STUDY FIELD DAY



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

REGISTRATION 5PM
MEAL 5:30PM
MASON CO. AGRITECH CENTER
6031 KY HWY 3170, MAYSVILLE



USE THE QR CODE
OR CALL YOUR
LOCAL EXTENSION
OFFICE TO
REGISTER BY
9/6/2024

TOPICS:

- COMPARISONS OF FERTILIZER/LIME STUDY PLOTS
- SEEDING
- CALIBRATING NO-TILL DRILLS

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

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Forage Timely Tips: August

- Do NOT graze cool-season pastures closer than 3 to 4 inches. This will help to conserve soil moisture and prevent overheating of the crowns.
- If drought conditions limit pasture growth, close off pastures and feed hay in a sacrifice area.
- Graze warm season annuals or perennials to allow cool season grasses to recover and to avoid endophyte-infected fescue.
- After first good rain in August, seed winter annuals (such as small grains, ryegrass, crimson clover, and brassicas) for late fall and early spring grazing.
- Plant alfalfa after first good rain in August to allow sufficient size going into winter and reduce potential for sclerotinia damage.
- Consider renovation of cool-season grass pastures that have thinned.
- In mid-August to early September, exclude livestock from pastures to be stockpiled and apply 60 lb N/A and any needed lime, P and K.

Soybean Diseases & Disorders with Interveinal Chlorosis Symptoms on Leaves

By Carl A. Bradley, Plant Pathology Extension Specialist

Symptoms of soybean leaves with interveinal chlorosis and interveinal necrosis have been observed in fields across Kentucky recently. Interveinal chlorosis/necrosis is when the leaf tissue between the main leaf veins turns chlorotic (yellow) or necrotic (brown/dead), but the main veins remain green (Figure 1).

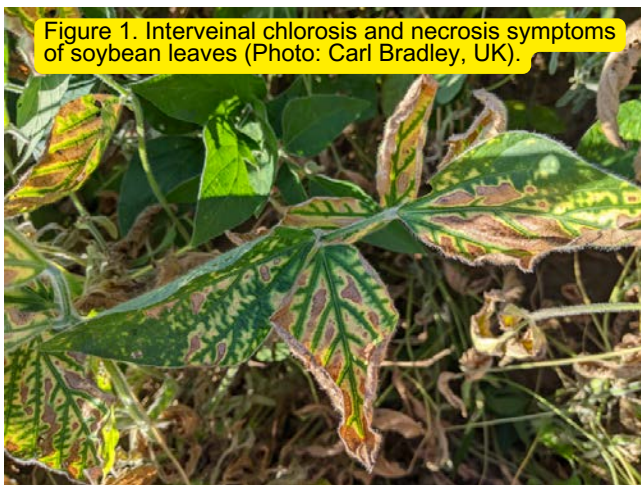


Figure 1. Interveinal chlorosis and necrosis symptoms of soybean leaves (Photo: Carl Bradley, UK).

There are a few diseases or disorders that can cause these symptoms. Below are descriptions of possible causes.

Sudden Death Syndrome

Sudden death syndrome (SDS), caused by the fungus *Fusarium virguliforme*, is generally observed at some level every year in Kentucky. Although symptoms are observed on the leaves, the SDS fungus infects through roots and never makes it to above-ground plant parts. The leaf symptoms are caused by a toxin produced by the fungus that moves up through the plant and accumulates in the leaves. When split open, the middle of the taproot may appear discolored gray to brown

when plants are affected by SDS. Occasionally, masses of *F. virguliforme* spores with a blue tint visible to the naked eye may be present on roots of affected plants.

Management of SDS occurs prior to planting by choosing the most resistant varieties available. Two fungicide seed treatments with proven efficacy against SDS also can help with management of this disease (ILEVO from BASF and SALTRO from Syngenta). Fields with high populations of soybean cyst nematode may be at greater risk of severe SDS symptoms, and fields planted early in the season in cool soil temperatures also may be at greatest risk of infection and severe SDS symptoms.

Continued on next page

Southern Stem Canker

Southern stem canker, caused by the fungus *Diaporthe aspalathi*, also is frequently observed on soybean in Kentucky, especially when susceptible varieties are planted in fields that have been continuous soybean (non-rotated). In addition to the interveinal chlorosis/necrosis symptoms on the leaves, plants affected by southern stem canker also will have dark-colored lesions on the stem that will begin at the nodes and will spread across the stem (Figure 2).

Management of southern stem canker begins with planting the most resistant varieties available and rotating to non-host crops (i.e., corn, grain sorghum, wheat). Results from University of Kentucky field research trials have not shown any effect of foliar fungicides on this disease.



Figure 2. Dark lesions on a soybean stem caused by southern stem canker (Photo: Carl Bradley, UK).

Red Crown Rot

Red crown rot, caused by the fungus *Colonectria illicicola*, is a new disease to Kentucky that was found for the first time in the state in 2021 in a few fields in Graves County and then in Calloway County in 2023. Although it has only been detected in these counties in Kentucky so far, it is very possible for red crown rot to be in other counties as well. In addition to interveinal chlorosis/necrosis symptoms on the leaves, the lower stem and root area around the soil line will have a red discoloration. Small, red-colored spherical fungal structures, known as perithecia, also will eventually form on the lower stem and roots (Figure 3). Rotating to non-host crops (i.e., corn, grain sorghum, wheat) is an important step in managing this disease. If found, it is important to contact your local county Extension agent to assist with getting an accurate diagnosis and to help provide information about the distribution of this new disease in the state.



Figure 3. Red discoloration of lower soybean stems caused by red crown rot and red spherical fungal structures known as perithecia produced by the red crown rot fungus (Photo: Carl Bradley, UK).

Brown Stem Rot

Brown stem rot, caused by the fungus *Cadophora gregata*, is a disease not likely to occur on a frequent basis in Kentucky. This disease generally is found in states further north than Kentucky. To eliminate brown stem rot as the cause of the symptoms, stems can be split open with a knife to look for brown discoloration of the pith (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Interveinal chlorosis and necrosis of soybean leaves and browning of piths of soybean stems caused by brown stem rot (Photo: A. Sisson, Iowa State University).

Continued from previous page

Fungicide Phytotoxicity

Fungicide phytotoxicity can be another cause of interveinal chlorosis/necrosis symptoms. Fungicide products that contain either prothioconazole or tebuconazole may cause this damage. These symptoms are more likely to appear when fungicides are sprayed when temperatures are hot. In this case, symptoms will only appear on leaves that were sprayed with the fungicide, and symptoms will not spread to new leaves.

Soybean Vein Necrosis

Soybean vein necrosis, caused by soybean vein necrosis virus (SVNV), will cause symptoms that are almost the exact opposite of interveinal chlorosis/necrosis. Rather than being between the veins of soybean leaves, symptoms of soybean vein necrosis occur on or near the leaf veins as yellowing and reddish-brown lesions (Figure 5). Symptoms of this disease are very common in Kentucky soybean fields this year. The virus is vectored by thrips. In general, SVNV is not considered to cause economic yield loss to soybean.



Figure 5. Lesions associated with the veins of a soybean leaflet, caused by soybean vein necrosis virus (Photo: Carl Bradley, UK).

 Cooperative Extension Service

2024

BQCA Certification

at Fleming County Extension Office

SEPTEMBER 19 | 5:30PM
SEPTEMBER 20 | 11:30AM.

FREE!



Pre-registration required, please use the QR code or call (606)845-4641

[REGISTER HERE](#)

Managing Cool-Season Pastures for Enhanced Fall Growth

By: Dr. Chris D. Teutsch, University of Kentucky Research and Education Center at Princeton.

It seems early to be thinking about stockpiling cool-season grasses for winter grazing, but how we manage pastures now can have a profound impact on fall growth. How closely and frequently we graze pastures this summer can either enhance or reduce our ability to stockpile grass this fall. The objective of this article is to provide some tips that will help to keep cool-season pastures healthy this summer.

Fertilize and lime according to soil test. If you have not already done it, take a soil sample and apply any needed phosphorous, potassium, and lime. Avoid summer applications of nitrogen to cool-season pastures. They are generally not economical since cool-season grasses are not actively growing during the summer months. In addition, they can inadvertently weaken cool-season grass stands by promoting the growth of summer weeds.

Do NOT graze cool-season pastures too closely. Grazing pastures closely during the summer months can weaken cool-season grass stands and promote the growth of warm-season grasses such as bermudagrass or crabgrass in these stands. There is nothing wrong with warm-season grasses, but we want to minimize them in pastures that will be stockpiled for winter grazing. Maintaining 4 to 6 inches of residue in cool-season pastures can also moderate soil temperature and conserve soil moisture.

Rest cool-season pastures during the summer month. Resting pastures during the summer months allows them to acclimate to the hot and dry conditions often found in Kentucky. It allows plants to replenish and maintain stored carbohydrates (energy reserves) that can be mobilized in late summer and fall to full rapid growth during the stockpiling period.

Graze warm-season grasses during the summer months. During the summer months, warm-season grasses will produce about twice as much dry matter per unit of water used when compared to cool-season grasses. The beauty of warm-season grasses is that they allow you to get off of cool-season pastures when they are most susceptible to overgrazing.

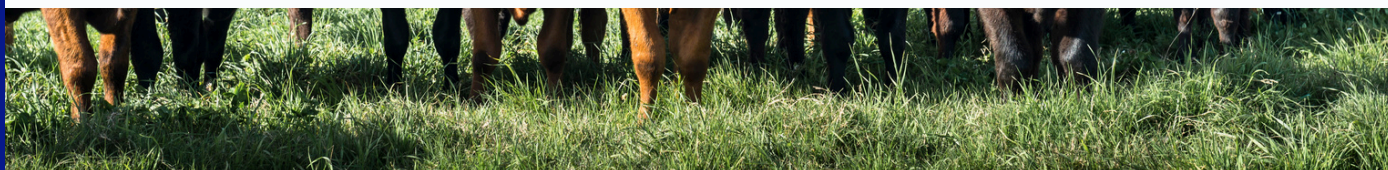
There are several perennial warm-season grasses that can be used, but in western Kentucky the most productive, persistent, and tolerant to close and frequent grazing is bermudagrass. Johnsongrass is another warm-season perennial grass that can provide high quality summer grazing. I am going on record to make clear that I am NOT encouraging anyone to plant johnsongrass, but sometimes it is just there. Because johnsongrass is extremely palatable, it can be grazed out of pastures if not rotationally stocked.

Warm-season annual grasses like pearl millet, sorghum-sudangrass, sudangrass, and crabgrass can provide high quality summer grazing. The primary disadvantage with summer annual grasses is that they need to be reestablished every year, which costs money and provides the chance for stand failure. The exception to this is crabgrass that develops volunteer stands from seed in the soil. Although most people don't realize (or want to admit it) crabgrass has saved many cows during dry summers in western Kentucky.

Feed hay in sacrifice area. During the summer months, it is tempting to just open the gates up and let the cattle free range. However, a better plan is to confine animals to the weakest paddock that you have and feed hay. You will likely damage this paddock, but it will allow you to maintain strong and vigorous sod in the others. This sacrifice area can then be renovated in late fall.

When it comes to stockpiling cool-season grasses for winter grazing, what you do during the summer months really does matter! So, as we roll into the hottest and driest part of the grazing season, make sure and give your cool-season pastures a little tend loving care. It will pay big dividends this fall!

More information on stockpiling can be found at your local extension office or by visiting UK Forages Webpage or KYForages YouTube Channel.





FARM SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

4 THURSDAYS IN OCTOBER

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

FLEMING CO. EXTENSION OFFICE

1384 ELIZAVILLE RD, FLEMINGSBURG

CALL YOUR LOCAL EXTENSION OFFICE TO
REGISTER BY 9/27/2024

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



OCTOBER 3
BEEKEEPING

OCTOBER 10
POND MANAGEMENT

OCTOBER 17
PLANT DISEASES

OCTOBER 24
ELECTRICAL BASICS

OR REGISTER USING
THE QR CODE



REGISTER HERE



Multiple Corn Diseases Confirmed in Kentucky

By Kiersten Wise, Plant Pathology Extension Specialist

There are multiple foliar diseases confirmed in Kentucky corn fields this year. Some are familiar and annually important diseases like gray leaf spot and southern rust, but newer diseases are also present in several areas of the state.

Tar Spot

Tar spot on corn, caused by *Phyllachora maydis*, was confirmed by the University of Kentucky Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (PDDL) from samples collected in Hardin, Henderson, and Union Counties. As of July 30, there are several Kentucky counties with suspected tar spot, although samples will need to be confirmed by the PDDL. Crop scouts will likely continue to find tar spot as the season progresses, but the impact of the disease in each field is still to be determined.

In areas where the disease is confirmed, infections likely occurred a month or so ago. The fungus that causes tar spot has a very long latent period (the time between infection and symptom expression) under optimal conditions, but in our Kentucky environment, that exact time period is unknown. Recent research has suggested that it could be 19 to 41 days between infection and when symptoms are observed. This could explain why we are finding it now, even though conditions are currently hot and humid.

The Crop Protection Network has recently put together a fungicide decision table (Table 1) that shows the benefit of spraying fungicide for tar spot based on when symptoms are first observed. This is similar to our fungicide decision table for southern rust and will aid in making decisions of if/when to spray for tar spot based on disease detection. Remember, fields that do not have tar spot do not need a fungicide application to manage tar spot.

Research has shown that a single fungicide application at VT/R1 is effective at preventing yield loss from tar spot and is also the best chance of seeing a positive ROI. If fields have already been sprayed for southern rust or other diseases, the decision to make a second application should be made on a case-by-case basis.

Table 1. Possible benefits (by growth stage) from applying fungicides to protect against tar spot in corn.

Crop Stage When Tar Spot is First Detected	Possible Benefit From Spraying	Comment
Late Vegetative	Rarely, consult Extension specialists before spraying	Scout fields and monitor disease progress; may need a second spray
VT/R1 (Tasseling/Silking)	Yes	May need a second spray
R2 (blister)	Yes	Less likely to need a second spray
R3 (milk)	Yes	No second spray needed
R4 (dough)	Maybe, with severe disease pressure	No second spray needed
R5 (dent)	No	No second spray needed
R6 (black layer)	No	

New Corn Disease

In addition to tar spot, another new disease has been observed on corn in Kentucky. This Crop Protection Network article describes the symptoms of the new disease. This disease is not yet named but has been present in the state since 2020. It is easily confused with other foliar diseases like *Curvularia* leaf spot. There has not been confirmed yield loss associated with this disease yet, but like tar spot, it is important to scout and identify the disease through the PDDL so we can learn about its spread and impact in Kentucky.

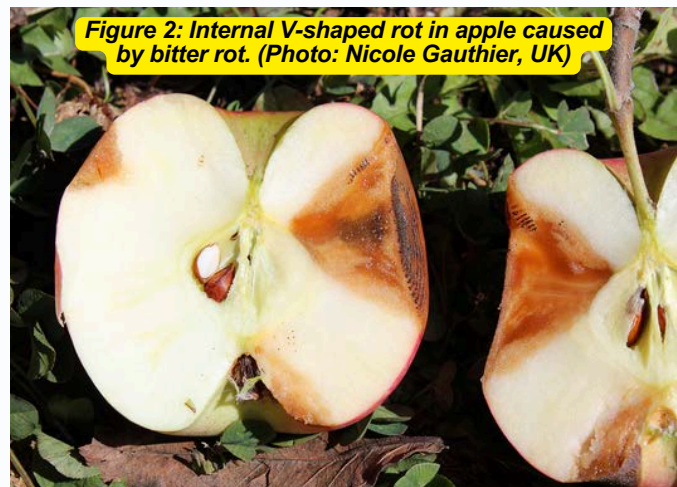
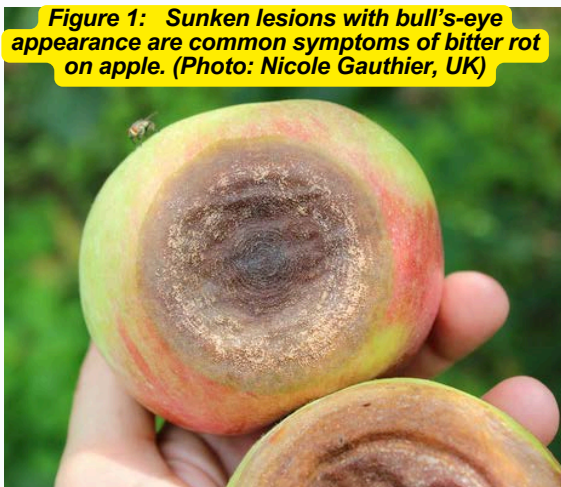
Apple Bitter Rot Season is Upon Us

By Kimberly Leonberger, Plant Pathology Extension Associate, and Nicole Gauthier, Plant Pathology Extension Specialist

While fruit rots have a variety of causes, the most common fungal fruit rot of apple in Kentucky is bitter rot. The disease results in rotten, inedible fruit. Fungicides are available for management; however, sanitation is critical for disease prevention.

Bitter Rot Facts

- Symptoms begin as small, slightly sunken lesions that enlarge and eventually develop a bull's-eye pattern (Figure 1). Cutting into infected fruit reveals an internal rot with a V-shaped pattern (Figure 2).
- Symptoms may not appear immediately after infection and may take several months to become visible.
- Initial infection begins as early as bloom and may continue through harvest.
- Fruit infected in the field can develop symptoms in storage and shorten shelf-life.
- The fungal pathogen overwinters in fallen fruit, dried fruit (mummies), and in crevices in bark and dead wood.
- Bitter rot is caused by multiple species of the fungus *Colletotrichum*.



Management Options

- Remove and discard diseased fruit immediately.
- At the end of the season, remove fallen fruit from the ground and prune out cankers and dead wood that may harbor fungi.
- Plant cultivars that are less susceptible to bitter rot. Information on cultivar susceptibility can be found in the publication [Disease Susceptibility & Resistance of Common Apple Cultivars \(PPFS-FR-T-28\)](#).
- Homeowners can apply fungicides that contain captan or mancozeb beginning soon after petal fall and continuing every 10 to 14 days until harvest. Always follow label directions when utilizing fungicides.

Additional Information

- Bitter Rot of Apple ([PPFS-FR-T-24](#))
- Fruit Diseases of Apple ([PPFS-FR-T-2](#))
- Fruit, Orchard, and Vineyard Sanitation ([PPFS-GEN-05](#))
- Backyard Apple & Pear Disease, Pest, and Cultural Practices Calendar ([PPFS-FR-T-21](#))
- IPM Scouting Guide for Common Problems of Apple ([ID-219](#))
- Scouting Guide for Problems of Fruit Website ([Fruit Scout](#))
- Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide ([ID-232](#))

FREE!
HAY TESTING

2024

**EAST KENTUCKY
HAY CONTEST**

SIGN UP EVEN IF YOU THINK YOUR HAY ISN'T THAT GOOD!

UK Cooperative
Extension Service

LIMITED TO 5 LOTS



TESTING PROVIDES: NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF HAY & HAYLAGE; RATIONS; & CAN RESULT IN: REDUCED FEED COSTS, INCREASED ANIMAL PERFORMANCE, & INFORMATION TO IMPROVE FORAGE STANDS

USE THE QR CODE OR CALL: (606) 845-4641 TO SIGN-UP

DEADLINE TO SIGN-UP IS 9/1/24

REGISTER HERE





UK Cooperative
Extension Service



BEGINNING & SMALL FARMER SCHOOL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1



10:00AM-3:00PM

9:30AM Registration



25 MSU FARM DRIVE

Arena Classrooms

TOPICS

- First Steps
- Farm Design & Layout
- Taxes & Record Keeping
- Enterprises to Consider
- Info from Partnering Groups

To register, use the QR code or call your local
Extension Office at: (606) 845-4641



Registration required by 10/25/24

REGISTER HERE



2024

FLEMING COUNTY



Farmers Market

LOCAL SELLERS BRINGING YOU THE FRESHEST CROPS & LOCALLY HANDMADE GOODS

JUNE 15- OCTOBER 29

NORMAL SUMMER HOURS:

TUESDAYS: 4PM- 7PM OR SELLOUT

SATURDAYS: 8AM-1PM OR SELLOUT



FLEMING COUNTY
FARMERS' MARKET

SPECIAL DATES:

- SATURDAY, JUNE 15: OPENING DAY! (2 BASKETS TO BE GIVEN AWAY)
- TUESDAY, JUNE 18: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (THREE SILOS FOOD TRUCK)
- TUESDAY, JUNE 25: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (WILLY BOY'S FOOD TRUCK)
- TUESDAY, JULY 2: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (CLASSIC CRAVING FOOD TRUCK)
- TUESDAY, JULY 9: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (TRAVELING CAFE FOOD TRUCK)
- TUESDAY, JULY 16: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (THREE SILOS)
- TUESDAY, JULY 23: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (TRAVELING CAFE)
- TUESDAY, JULY 30: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (DAILEY'S GRILL)
- SATURDAY, AUGUST 3: CUSTOMER APPRECIATION (FREE MEAL W/ PURCHASE)
- TUESDAY, AUGUST 6: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (WILLY BOY'S)
- SATURDAY, AUGUST 10: DONNA FRYMAN DAY (FC HOMEMAKERS)
- TUESDAY, AUGUST 13: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (LIL JUMBOS PIZZA)
- TUESDAY, AUGUST 20: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (TRAVELING CAFE)
- TUESDAY, AUGUST 27: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (DAILEY'S GRILL)
- TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (TRAVELING CAFE)
- TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (TORTILLA JUNCTION)
- TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24: FOOD TRUCK TUESDAY (TRAVELING CAFE)
- TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29: SUMMER CLOSING DATE

LOCATION: EXTENSION OFFICE PARKING LOT (1384 ELIZAVILLE RD, FLEMINGSBURG)



WE GLADLY ACCEPT WIC VOUCHERS



Parks for **Pollinators** *BioBlitz*



What it is

The *Parks for Pollinators BioBlitz* is a national effort for people to find and document pollinator friendly plants and pollinators across the country in partnership with their local park and recreation agency. It is a national campaign to see who can make the most observations, engage the most people and promote pollinator awareness and education. The results not only make an impact for awareness of pollinators nationally and for those that participate, but they also help agencies know what pollinator and plant species are in their parks and helps them plan for how to protect them and promote biodiversity.



How you can help

- We need folks to assist in taking pictures anywhere around Fleming County of pollinators and pollinator plants with the iNaturalist app (a special login is needed & will be provided to those interested in helping).
- Groups are encouraged to host a pollinator activity during the month of September to help promote the program.
- Interested in participating? Please scan the QR code below.



ATTENTION FLEMING COUNTY RESIDENTS

Fertilizer Usage

Following these fertilizer recommendations offers several benefits to farmers:



- Optimized nutrient delivery boosts crop yields through timing and application.
- Enhanced soil health fosters long-term productivity and sustainability.
- Fertilizer application based on soil tests maximizes efficiency and reduces costs.
- Sustainable resource management through efficient fertilizer use protects soil quality for future generations.

Important Dates



- **Now-September 1 | EKY Hay Contest Sign-Ups | Fleming Co. Extension Office**
- **August 15-25 | Kentucky State Fair | Louisville, KY**
- **September 1-30 | Parks for Pollinators BioBlitz**
- **September 10 | Lime & Fertilizer Study Field Day | 5:30PM | Mason Co. Agritech Center**
- **September 19 | BQCA | 5:30PM | Fleming Co. Extension Office**
- **September 20 | BQCA | 11:30AM | Fleming Co. Extension Office**
- **October 3 | Farm School For Women- Beekeeping | 6:00PM | Fleming Co. Extension Office**
- **October 8 | Bull Value Assessment Program Session 1 | 6:00PM | Mason County Ext. Office**
- **October 10 | Farm School For Women- Pond Mngt | 6:00PM | Fleming Co. Extension Office**
- **October 15 | Bull Value Assessment Program Session 2 (must attend session 1) | 6:00PM | MCEO**
- **October 17 | Farm School For Women- Plant Diseases | 6:00PM | Fleming Co. Extension Office**
- **October 24 | Farm School For Women- Electrical Basics | 6:00PM | Fleming Co. Extension Office**
- **November 1 | Beginning & Small Farmer School | 10:00AM | MSU Farm**