

# AG Newsletter

## October 2023

### Agent's Corner

As we are preparing to put our fields to bed for the winter, we need to take time to plan for next year's crop. It doesn't matter if you are growing calves on a pasture, fields of hay, tomatoes, cucumbers or apples, every good crop starts with a soil sample. All soil samples through the Breckinridge County Extension Office are paid for or in other words, FREE! Take the time and effort to take a good soil sample from your cropping area according to the guidelines listed on the following pages. Bring the sample into our office and we will send it for analysis.

If you are interested in starting a new enterprise or dig deeper into the enterprises already on the farm, send a message and we will help you do the research.

#### Hay, Drought and Hay Testing

We are in the middle of October and we should be growing grass like it's going out of style. Well, whatever you want to call it. We are in the middle of a mild drought and we are getting further behind on fall cool season growth. This means that we could and will be short on hay this winter. I know several farms that started feeding hay in mid-September, so there will be a shortage of hay. I suggest that you first go through your herd or flock and 'cull' hard. While prices are staying strong, now is the time to take those animals off the farm that may missed calving, weaning off a calf with a low ADG, are just a 'poor' momma or one that is always skipping through the fence. Don't haul the calves off so quickly as we are seeing a discount on calves that are not properly weaned, castrated, or vaccinated. There is money to be made on feeding calves 'the proper' feed ration and hay for at least 45 days. For more information on calf weaning and vaccinating programs, contact us. A good feed mix can only begin with a good 'hay test'. This is another service that we offer for free. We have the equipment at the office that you need to properly take a hay sample. Again, please give me a call, I might be available to run out and pull those samples for you.

Before you lime —check out this website [https://www.rs.uky.edu/soil/technical\\_info/](https://www.rs.uky.edu/soil/technical_info/) to compare the lime in neighboring counties or contact the Cooperative Extension Service for information.

Sincerely,

Carol M. Hinton  
Breckinridge County Extension Agent  
for Agricultural/Natural Resources Education



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Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.

## Breckinridge County Farmers' Produce Market Extension Farmers' Market and Educational Facility



Open until October 31

every Saturdays at 6:30 a.m. (ct) and Tuesdays at 3 p.m. (ct)

Until products are sold



Nothing else comes close



### Tip on how to prevent ants from invading hummingbird feeder.

Every situation is different, but there are several things to try.

- \* Keep your feeder clean and inspect regularly for cracks. Leaking nectar attracts ants and other insects.
- \* Move your feeder periodically. If ants find a sweet food source, they leave behind a scent trail that leads other ants to the site.
- \* Finally, consider purchasing a feeder with a built in ant moat, or purchasing an ant moat for your existing feeder.



**SHARE THE ROAD  
BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR  
FARM EQUIPMENT ON ROADS**



Harvest season is here.

Before attempting to pass a farm implement, be sure the driver is not about to turn left. Most collisions involving farm equipment and motor vehicles occur when the farm equipment operator slows down to turn left and the motorist attempts to pass. Look for field entrances where the operator could be turning. If you must pass, do not get in between the flagger and the slow moving vehicle that will just create confusion for everyone.

If this is confusing, just remember; take all precautions to avoid an accident.

## University of Kentucky presents 2023 Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series

**B**eginning Nov. 2, 2023, the University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment will present a series of four webinars covering field crop protection. Hosted through the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center, the webinars will feature UK extension pest management specialists discussing weed science, plant pathology and entomology topics. Continuing education credits for Kentucky pesticide applicators and Certified Crop Advisors will be available.

The Thursday morning webinars will take place via Zoom at 10 a.m. EST/9 a.m. CST, and pre-registration is required for each webinar. The webinars are open to agriculture and natural resource County extension agents, crop consultants, farmers, industry professionals, and others, whether they reside or work in Kentucky or outside the state.



**Dr. Kiersten Wise**  
Webinar #1: *Do multiple corn fungicide applications pay?*  
November 2, 2023  
Registration: [https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN\\_CQFt0dQ5nq5fIdna5re7A](https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN_CQFt0dQ5nq5fIdna5re7A)



**Dr. Carl Bradley**  
Webinar #2: *What have we learned from nearly two decades of research on soybean with foliar fungicides?*  
November 9, 2023  
Registration: [https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN\\_35vKPhED55WcYhnUnLvsQ](https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN_35vKPhED55WcYhnUnLvsQ)



**Dr. Travis Legleiter**  
Webinar #3: *Managing the offensive spread of weeds*  
November 16, 2023  
Registration: [https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN\\_5IOzGyIbQk4A6pTRHGmw](https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN_5IOzGyIbQk4A6pTRHGmw)



**Dr. Raul Villanueva**  
Webinar #4: *Insects in field crops during two years of partial drought and heat wave*  
November 30, 2023  
Registration: [https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN\\_AqvCh08TQ6CAxvXsgdwFA](https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/WWN_AqvCh08TQ6CAxvXsgdwFA)



Hosted by

**Martin-Gatton**  
College of Agriculture,  
Food and Environment  
University of Kentucky



HOW CAN WE

# serve you??

Take our ten-minute survey to help us develop programs addressing needs in your community. Scan the code above or visit [go.uky.edu/serveKY](https://go.uky.edu/serveKY)

Contact your local Extension Office for a paper copy of the survey

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Agriculture and Natural Resources  
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Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification



## Kentucky Forests Signal Season Change

Source: Billy Thomas, UK Extension Forester

If you've been waiting all year to see beautiful fall colors in Kentucky, it is almost time. Mid-October is usually the beginning of the state's brilliant fall tree color show. Actually, these brilliant colors have been there all along; they've been masked by a cloak of chlorophylls, green pigments vital to a tree's food-making process.

Trees use and replenish chlorophylls during the growing season. High replacement maintains green leaf color. As fall approaches, the green pigments are replaced at a slower rate due to complex environmental factors and the trees' genetic makeup. The dwindling supply of green pigments unmasks other pigments that were present all along, revealing the spectacular show of fall color.

We can enjoy a variety of fall colors because Kentucky's diverse climate and soil composition enable many diverse trees to grow here.

Black gum, pear, sumac, dogwood, maple, oak and sassafras trees produce various shades of red. Other trees give us a range of orange and yellow hues such as yellow-poplar, birch, hickory and beech.

Since black gum and sumac trees shut down chlorophyll production early, they are the first to reveal fall color. Both change from green to red, leaf by leaf. No leaf seems to be all green or red at the same time, giving a spotty appearance throughout the trees.

You might be surprised to know that what makes leaves change color has less to do with "Jack Frost" and more to do with shorter days activating a "chemical clock" that tells the trees to shut down chlorophyll production and prepare for winter.

When the tree completely shuts down chlorophyll production, a layer at the base of the leaf forms. This abscission layer causes the leaf to fall off the branch, leaving only the bud with next year's leaves and flowers to wait for the signal in the spring to bloom and grow.

For more information on fall tree color or other forestry topics, contact Cooperative Extension Service office.

## Fire Hazard Season

**During fire season, it is illegal to burn anything within 150 feet of any woodland or brushland between the hours of 6 AM and 6 PM.**

**Fall Fire Hazard Season: October 1 - December 15**

**Spring Fire Hazard Season: February 15-April 30**

# Grazing Conference

## Low Stress Livestock Handling for Serious Graziers

**October 31, 2023**

**Elizabethtown**

Hardin County Extension Office

7:30 AM - 3:30 PM CDT

**November 1, 2023**

**Lexington**

Fayette County Extension Office

7:30 AM - 3:30 PM EDT



### Reducing Livestock Stress in Grazing Systems

Curt Pate, Curt Pate Stockmanship



### Fencing for Multi-Species Grazing

Lewis Sapp, Stay-Tuff Fence



### Designing Flexible Watering Systems

Jeff Lehmkuhler, University of Kentucky



### Designing Livestock Handling Facilities for Existing Structures

Chris McBurney, McBurney Livestock Equipment



### Local Producers and Spokesperson Contest



### Optimizing Resources with Multi-Species Grazing

Greg Brann, Greg Brann Consulting

*For more information please visit [KFGC.ORG](https://www.kfgc.org)*

## Our speakers...

**Curt Pate** is a nationally renowned expert in low stress livestock handling. His focus on reducing stress in grazing systems makes him unique.

**Lewis Sapp** is a nationally recognized fencing expert with extensive experience in both temporary and permanent fencing systems.

**Jeff Lehmkuhler** is an award winning extension educator with more than 20 years of experience in designing flexible watering systems.

**Chris McBurney** has over 25 years of experience in designing, fabricating, and installing livestock facilities throughout the eastern United States.

**Greg Brann** is well known for his extensive knowledge of grassland ecosystems, grazing management, and mixed species grazing.

**Tickets: \$45 Advance / \$60 Onsite / \$15 Students**

### Register Online:

Elizabethtown-<https://2023-KY-Grazing-Conference-Hardin-Lexington-https://2032-KY-Grazing-Conference-Fayette>

Lexington-<https://2032-KY-Grazing-Conference-Fayette>

**Register by Email:** [info@kfgc.org](mailto:info@kfgc.org)

**Register by Phone:** 513-470-8171

**Register by Mail:** Christi Forsythe, PO Box 469, Princeton, KY 42445

Make Checks payable to: **KFGC**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants \_\_\_\_\_ x \$45per participant = \_\_\_\_\_ Total Amount

Names of additional Participants: \_\_\_\_\_



## **Wanted: Beef Cattle Producers for an Internal Parasite Field Study**

Sources: Jeff Lehmkuhler, UK Extension Professor, Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Associate Professor and Extension Veterinarian

Internal parasites impact animal performance and immunity. Research shows weaning weights of calves burdened with internal parasites are 20-35 pounds lighter. We want to learn more about the prevalence of internal parasites and the efficacy of products available on the market. Most of the anthelmintic products for livestock have been on the market for decades and concerns regarding their effectiveness have been mentioned. We need your help.

Kentucky Cooperative Extension, Kentucky Beef Network and Merck Animal Health, are joining to recruit 100-120 farms to participate in a Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT) in beef cattle this fall. Several producers participated in the effort this spring and will participate again this fall. We are looking for an additional 20-30 farms.

### **Who can participate?**

The team wants to gather more information on growing cattle. This includes calves you will wean and hold for at least 14 days, backgrounding/stocker operations buying in fall calves and those developing replacement heifers. We can sample mature cows as well if you have them on the farm.

### **How many animals do we need?**

We need producers who have at least 20 animals in a group. These animals must stay together in a group for at least 14 days after deworming. We cannot collect samples from 15 calves and five cows to reach the 20 samples needed.

### **What do participating producers need to do?**

You'll need to collect fecal samples from at least 20 different animals immediately before you treat for internal parasites. Then exactly 14 days later, collect 20 fecal samples from different animals to examine the difference in fecal egg counts between PRE and POST treatment. Producers may grab samples from freshly excreted fecal pats in the pasture, this works well for POST samples. You will need to send samples to the lab for counting and the lab will send results to you/your county extension agent.

### **What does it cost?**

The service is free except for your time and the money to purchase the product you choose to collect samples.

### **How do I join the study?**

Contact the Breckinridge County Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources agent at least three weeks before you plan to work cattle to set up an appointment.

For more information about beef cattle and other topics, contact the Breckinridge County Cooperative Extension Service.



# Bringing the Web to Your Yard

By Lee Townsend, Extension Entomologist, Professor Emeritus

Source: KY Pest News, Sept. 2017

Several web-making caterpillars can be active in late summer. They cooperate to bind leaves and branches together into unsightly, but protective, nests where they can feed more or less undisturbed. Species active at this time of year include the relatively common fall webworm, the specialist mimosa webworm, and the relatively uncommon ugly nest caterpillar. Usually, they cause scattered aesthetic injury, but occasional outbreaks can be destructive.

## Fall Webworms

Fall webworms are fuzzy caterpillars that have pale green or yellow hairs over their bodies and rows of black spots along their backs. They cooperatively build light gray tents (Figure 1) that enclose the ends of branches of over 100 species of forest trees, shade trees, and shrubs; sourwood, pecan, and persimmon are favorite hosts. Fall webworms feed on leaves inside the webbing and expand the “tent” as they require more food during their 4- to 5-week developmental period. There are two generations of the mimosa webworm each year; the second generation can cause severe defoliation, especially to thornless cultivars. Populations were very high in parts of Kentucky during 2015 and 2016 but seem to be less abundant this year. Fall webworms are primarily an aesthetic issue on healthy, established landscape trees. However, significant infestations on stressed or new transplants can be serious.



Figure 1. Fall webworms bind together the foliage at the ends of branches (Photo: Lee Townsend, UK).

## Mimosa Webworm

Mimosa webworm caterpillars generally produce smaller webbed areas than fall webworms but can make up for it in intensity of infestation (Figure 2). Larvae feed primarily on mimosa and honeylocust. Full-grown gray to dark brown caterpillars have five narrow stripes running from head to tail. Mature caterpillars (about 0.6 inches long) can be nuisances as they rappel down silk threads onto unsuspecting passers-by walking below infested trees. There are two generations of mimosa webworm each year; the second generation can cause severe defoliation, especially to thorn-less cultivars.



Figure 2. Scorched appearance of terminal honeylocust foliage attacked by the mimosa webworm (Photo: Lee Townsend, UK).



Figure 3 Leaves tied together by silk from the mimosa webworm. The nests contain caterpillars and accumulated frass (Photo: Lee Townsend, UK)

## Ugly Nest Caterpillars

Ugly nest caterpillars are yellow-green with black heads. They inhabit seemingly slapped-together nests that resemble those of the fall webworm. Full of brown leaves and dark, granular frass, the few nests that occur each season tend to be widely scattered and serve only as minor eye-sores.

Individual webs have little impact on tree health and can be left to natural enemies. An insecticide spray may be needed if the first generation of mimosa webworm is causing noticeable damage, usually during June. This reduces the potential for a larger and more damaging second generation during August and September. Products containing spinosad or pyrethroids can work as contact or stomach poisons. Treatments can be focused on the foliage in and around the tent. Usually, there is no need to spray entire trees.



Figure 4. The messy home of the ugly nest caterpillar is most likely found on choke cherry, hawthorn, rose, and black cherry, but they can inhabit other hardwoods (Photo: Lee Townsend, UK).

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## Pest-Proofing Your Home

By Zachary DeVries, UK Entomology Extension Specialist

Source: KY Pest News, Sept. 2023

Many pests seek refuge in homes and buildings in response to changes in weather, such as extended periods of rain or drought, or the onset of cool autumn temperatures. In response to these pest invasions, homeowners often apply liberal amounts of insecticides indoors. Although indoor insecticide application often provides quick results for the pests you see, this strategy is generally ineffective at providing a long-term solution because most of the pests being treated are coming in from outside the home. Therefore, to ensure a pest-free home, it is important that residents focus their attention towards denying pest entry before they make their way indoors, a process better known as “pest-proofing”.

Outlined below are six tips for pest-proofing one’s home or business. The suggestions in the first three bullets will also conserve energy and increase the comfort level during winter and summer. Equipment and materials can be purchased at most hardware or home improvement stores.

- **Install door sweeps or thresholds at the base of all exterior entry doors.** Lie on the floor and check for light visible under doors. Gaps of 1/16 inch or less will permit entry of insects and spiders; 1/4-inch-wide gaps (about the diameter of a pencil) are large enough for entry of mice; 1/2-inch gaps are adequate for rats. Pay particular attention to the bottom corners as this is often where rodents and insects enter. Garage doors should be fitted with a bottom seal constructed of rubber (vinyl seals poorly in cold weather). Gaps under sliding glass doors can be sealed by lining the bottom track with 1/2- to 3/4-inch-wide foam weather stripping. Apply sealant (see “Seal cracks” below) along bottom outside edge and sides of door thresholds to exclude ants and other small insects.



## Pest-Proofing Your Home - continued

- **Seal utility openings** where pipes and wires enter the foundation and siding, such as around outdoor faucets, receptacles, gas meters, clothes dryer vents, and telephone/cable TV wires. These are common entry points for ants, spiders, wasps, rodents, and other pests. Holes can be plugged with mortar, caulk, urethane expandable foam, copper mesh (like the material in pot scrubbers), or other suitable sealant.
- **Seal cracks around windows, doors, fascia boards, etc.** Use a good quality silicone or acrylic latex caulk/sealant. Although somewhat less flexible than pure silicone, latex-type caulks clean up easily with water and can be painted. Caulks that dry clear are often easier to use than pigmented caulks since they don't show mistakes. Buy a good caulking gun; features to look for include a back-off trigger to halt the flow of caulk when desired, a built-in 'slicer' for cutting the tip off of new caulking tubes, and a nail for puncturing the seal within. Prior to sealing, cracks should be cleaned and any peeling caulk removed to aid adhesion. For a professional look, smooth the bead of caulk with a damp rag or a moistened finger after application. A key area to caulk on the inside of basements is along the top of the foundation wall where the wooden sill plate is attached to the concrete foundation. Ants, spiders, and other pests often enter through the resulting crack.
- **Repair gaps and tears in window and door screens.** Doing so will help reduce entry of flies, gnats, mosquitoes, and midges during summer, and cluster flies, lady beetles, and other overwintering pests in autumn. Certain insects are small enough to fit through standard mesh window screen. The only way to deny entry of these tiny insects is to keep windows closed during periods of adult fall emergence.
- **Install 1/4-inch wire mesh (hardware cloth) over attic, roof, and crawl space vents** in order to prevent entry of birds, bats, squirrels, rodents, and other wildlife. Be sure to wear gloves when cutting and installing hardware cloth as the wire edges are razor-sharp. Backing the wire mesh from the inside with screening will further help to prevent insects such as ladybugs, paper wasps and yellowjackets. If not already present, invest in a chimney cap to exclude birds, squirrels, raccoons, and other nuisance wildlife. Raccoons, in particular, are a serious problem throughout Kentucky. Many chimneys become home to a family of raccoons which, in turn, are often infested with fleas.
- **Consider applying an exterior (barrier) insecticide treatment.** While sealing is the more permanent way to exclude pests originating from outdoors, comprehensive pest-proofing is laborious and sometimes impractical. For clients needing an alternative, pest-proofing can be supplemented by an exterior treatment with an insecticide. Homeowners will get the most for their efforts by applying longer-lasting liquid formulations containing pyrethroids (e.g., cypermethrin, bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, Gamma-Cyhalothrin, etc.). Such products are sold at hardware and lawn and garden shops. For better coverage, it's often best to purchase these products as concentrates so that they can be diluted and applied with a pump up sprayer, hose end sprayer, etc. Treat at the base of all exterior doors, garage and crawl space entrances, around foundation vents and utility openings, and up underneath siding. It also may be useful to treat around the outside perimeter of the foundation. Be sure to follow all label instructions, and use this information only as general guidance. Clients who choose not to tackle these activities may want to hire a professional pest control firm, many of which offer pest-proofing services.



## Soil Sampling

The most important part of making fertilizer recommendations is collecting a good, representative soil sample. Soil test results and fertilizer recommendations are based solely on the few ounces of soil submitted to the laboratory for analysis. These few ounces can represent several million pounds of soil in the field. If this sample does not reflect actual soil conditions, the results can be misleading and lead to costly over- or under-fertilization. It is necessary to make sure that the soil sample sent to the laboratory accurately represents the area sampled.

### Sample Timing

Soil samples can be collected through much of the year, although fall (September to December) or spring (February to April) are the best times. Fall sampling will often result in a faster return of results and recommendations. Fall sampling will also allow the grower time to have the fertilizer applied well before planting the next crop. However, fall sampling results in lower pH and soil test K levels when conditions are dry. In either case, a field should always be sampled the same time of the year in order to make historical comparisons.

Most fields should be sampled every three to four years. High-value crops, such as tobacco, commercial horticultural crops, alfalfa, red clover, and corn silage, should be sampled annually so that plant nutrient levels can be monitored more closely. Application of manure can change soil test phosphorus, potassium, and zinc levels dramatically, so sampling manured fields each year is also recommended.

### Collecting Field Crop Samples

An individual sample should represent no more than 20 acres except when soils, past management, and cropping history are quite uniform. The most representative sample can be obtained from a large field by sampling smaller areas on the basis of soil type, cropping history, erosion, or past management practices. For example, a portion of a field may have a history of manure application or tobacco production while the other part does not. Phosphorus and potassium levels will likely be higher in these areas, causing the rest of the field to be under-fertilized if the field is sampled as one unit. It is much better to collect separate samples from these areas because their nutrient requirements are likely quite different from the rest of the field.

If a few years of yield maps are available, these can help identify areas of the field that should be sampled separately.

Soil sampling can also be used to “troubleshoot” areas of the field that are visually different or are consistently low yielding when compared to the rest of the field. Take a sample both from the poor growing area and adjacent areas of good growth. Keep good records indicating where each sample was taken.

Collect at least 10 soil cores for small areas and up to 30 cores for larger fields. Take the soil cores randomly throughout the sampling area and place them in the bucket.

### Do not sample:

- back furrows or dead furrows,
- old fencerows,
- areas used for manure or hay storage and livestock feeding, and
- areas where lime has been piled in the past.

## Soil Sampling—continued

### Sample Depth

One commonly overlooked component of soil sampling is the depth of soil to be tested. Most plant nutrients accumulate at the soil surface. This nutrient stratification is a result of past broadcast fertilizer applications and decomposition of plant residue on the soil surface. Because there is a higher concentration of nutrients on the soil surface, soil test values usually go down as the sample depth is increased. To obtain accurate and consistent (between different years) results, samples must be taken to the following depths for these areas:

**Tilled Areas**—Take soil cores to the depth of the tillage operation (usually 6 to 8 inches).

**Non- or Reduced-Tilled Areas**—Take soil cores to a depth of 3 to 4 inches for pastures, no-till planting (where fertilizer or lime remains on the soil surface), and minimum-till planting (where fertilizer is incorporated only in the surface 1 to 2 inches).

**Lawns and Turfgrasses**—Collect soil cores to a depth of 3 to 4 inches.

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***The Poultry-related webinars will be shown at the Breckinridge County Extension Farmers' Market & Educational Facility at 2 p.m. (CT) on the dates listed below. If you are interested in attending, please call the Extension Office at 270-756-2182 to register.***

### **eXtension Poultry-related Webinars and Other Poultry Resources**

Source: Dr. Jacquie Jacob , UK Poultry Extension Project Manager



In conjunction with the Universities of Wisconsin, Florida, Minnesota, The Ohio State University and Utah State University, UK will host 10 Zoom sessions in 2023 on everything from reproductive issues to managing poultry flocks on pasture.

### **The upcoming webinars schedule is:**

Designing a small flock poultry house (November 7, 2023 @ 3 PM Eastern Time)

Managing a poultry flock on pasture (December 5, 2023 @ 3 PM Eastern Time)

Recordings from all past webinars are available at [PAST WEBINARS – Small and backyard poultry \(extension.org\)](https://www.poultryextension.org/PAST-WEBINARS)

We also have a YouTube channel - @poultryextension - <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRMPDhvzuDXb2sjDTF3Tj7w>

And a Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/poultryextension>



OCTOBER 2023

Download this and past issues  
of the Adult, Youth, Parent, and  
Family Caregiver Health Bulletins:  
[http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/  
content/health-bulletins](http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/content/health-bulletins)

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## THIS MONTH'S TOPIC: BREAST CANCER AWARENESS



October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, a time dedicated to increasing public awareness about the signs and symptoms of breast cancer. The month brings awareness to screening, treatment, and research resources as well.

Every year in the United States, about 264,000 women get breast cancer and tragically, 42,000 women die from the disease annually. Early detection and treatment are the best ways to ensure that a person diagnosed with breast cancer is able to beat the disease.

Most breast cancers are found in women who are 50 years old or older, but breast cancer also affects younger women. Other than skin cancer, breast cancer is the most common cancer among American women. Mammograms are the best way to find

Continued on the next page →



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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating  
Lexington, KY 40506



Disability  
with prior notification

*Mammograms are the best way to find breast cancer early. That's when it is easier to treat and before it is big enough to feel or cause symptoms.*



### Continued from the previous page →

breast cancer early. That's when it is easier to treat and before it is big enough to feel or cause symptoms. Ask your doctor when you should get a mammogram to check for signs of breast cancer.

Men also get breast cancer, but it is not as common. About 1 out of every 100 breast cancers diagnosed in the United States is found in a man.

### Symptoms

It is important for everyone to be aware of signs and symptoms of breast cancer.

Though in early stages, some people have no symptoms at all. Symptoms can include:

- Change in the size or the shape of the breast
- Pain in any area of the breast tissue
- Nipple discharge other than breast milk (including blood)
- A new lump in the breast tissue or underarm

If you have any signs that worry you, see your doctor right away.

### Prevention

There are also things that you can do to lower your risks of developing breast cancer. Some of those things include:

- Keep a healthy weight and exercise regularly.
- Do not drink alcohol, or drink alcohol in moderation.
- Breastfeed your children, if possible.
- If you are taking hormone replacement therapy or birth control pills, ask your doctor about the risks.

### REFERENCE:

<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dpcc/resources/features/breastcancerawareness>

ADULT  
HEALTH BULLETIN

Written by:  
Katherine Jury, MS  
Edited by: Alyssa Simms  
Designed by: Rusty Manseau  
Stock images:  
123RF.com, Adobe Stock



# Be on look out this winter to restock your supplies for spraying apples, review information below.

TABLE 1. SIMPLIFIED LOW-SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR BACKYARD APPLE PLANTINGS.

Growth Stage <sup>1</sup>	Target Organism(s)	Pesticide(s) <sup>2</sup>	Comments
Dormant (before buds swell)	Fire blight	fixed copper	Label recommendations may vary; refer to individual label for specific application timing.
	Scale	dormant oil	Spray only if you have scale insect problems. If fixed copper is used, these two sprays may be combined.
Green tip to half-inch green	Fire blight	fixed copper	Use now if you did not use it as a dormant spray.
	Scale	dormant oil	Apply now if not used as a dormant spray.
	Scab	captan	Captan and oil cannot be combined. Captan should be applied at least 7 days after the copper and oil mixture.
Pink (just before blooms open)		no insecticides	No insecticides needed at this point.
	Cedar apple rust, Scab	captan	Apply every 10 to 14 days.
Bloom	Aphids, Tarnished plant bug, Stink bug	malathion	Spray only if insects are present.
	Cedar apple rust, Scab	captan + Immunox	Immunox is systemic and will not wash off.
	Fire blight	streptomycin	Optional for fire blight control (every 4 days for a total of no more than four sprays for maximum control). Recommended for large backyard orchards.
After petals fall		no insecticides	Do not use insecticides during bloom.
	Cedar apple rust, Scab, Fruit rots	captan + Immunox	
Every 2 weeks after petal fall (cover sprays) <sup>3</sup>	Codling moth, Plum curculio	malathion	
	Fruit rots	captan	
	Codling moth, Plum curculio cover sprays	malathion or Spinosad	For improved codling moth control; alternate malathion and spinosad every other spray.
	Mites	insecticidal soap	Spray only if mites are present.
	Sooty blotch, Fly speck	Topsin M	Thiophanate-methyl (Topsin M) may be added to tank mix for improved sooty blotch and fly speck control.
	Japanese beetles	Sevin	Spray only if insects are present.
	San Jose scale crawlers	horticultural oil	Avoid using Sevin or Captan within 14 days of an oil application.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to *Disease and Insect Control Programs for Homegrown Fruit in Kentucky*, ID-21, for pictures of apple growth stages.

<sup>2</sup> Insecticides and fungicides can be mixed in the same tank and sprayed together.

<sup>3</sup> Check pesticide labels for the Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI).

TABLE 2. DISEASE-RESISTANT APPLE CULTIVARS.<sup>1</sup>

Variety	Resistance to:				Harvest
	Apple scab	Cedar-apple rust	Fire blight	Powdery mildew	
Pristine	HR	S	S	R	mid-July
Williams Pride	HR	S	MR	R	mid-July
Redfree <sup>2</sup>	HR	HR	S	S	early Aug
Dayton <sup>2</sup>	HR	R	MR	R	mid-Aug
Liberty <sup>2</sup>	HR	R <sup>3</sup>	R	R	late Aug
Jonafree <sup>2</sup>	HR	S	S	R	early Sept
Nova Easygro	HR	HR	R	S	early Sept
Pixie Crunch <sup>2</sup>	HR	—	—	—	early Sept
Spartan <sup>2</sup>	MR	R	MR	R	early Sept
CrimsonCrisp <sup>2</sup>	HR	MR	S	S	mid-Sept
Macfree	HR	HR <sup>3</sup>	MR	S	mid-Sept
Priscilla <sup>2</sup>	HR	HR <sup>3</sup>	HR	R	mid-Sept
Enterprise <sup>2</sup>	HR	HR <sup>3</sup>	MR	R	mid-Oct
GoldRush <sup>2</sup>	HR	S	MR	S	mid-Oct
Sundance <sup>2</sup>	HR	HR	HR	HR	mid-Oct
WineCrisp <sup>2</sup>	HR	MR	HR	MR	mid-Oct

## Ratings

HR = highly resistant, R = resistant, MR = moderately resistant, S = susceptible, — = insufficient information

<sup>1</sup> This information has been reprinted from the table of disease-resistant apples in the publication *Disease and Insect Control Programs for Homegrown Fruit in Kentucky*, ID-21. Additional resistant cultivars are listed in *Disease Susceptibility & Resistance of Common Apple Cultivars*, PPFS-FR-T-28.

<sup>2</sup> Produces high-quality apples in Kentucky.

<sup>3</sup> Although these cultivars are resistant to cedar-apple rust, they are susceptible to cedar-quince rust.

May 2022

Photo: John Strang, University of Kentucky

Editor: Cheryl Kaiser, Plant Pathology Extension Support

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## Organized and Sponsored by the Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council, UK Cooperative Extension Service, and the Master Grazer Program

*This program is designed for producers and agricultural professionals to learn the newest fencing methods and sound fencing construction through a combination of classroom and hands-on learning*

**WHEN:** November 7-Scott County, KY  
November 9-Caldwell County, KY

**WHERE:** Scott County Extension Office  
1130 Cincinnati Road  
Georgetown, KY 40324  
  
Kentucky Soybean Board Office  
1000 Highway 62 West  
Princeton, KY 42445



**COST:** \$35/participant -- includes notebook, refreshments, safety glasses, hearing protection, and catered lunch

**Registration DEADLINE: 1 week prior to workshop**

**ONLINE Registration with Credit Card:**

\_\_\_\_\_, Georgetown, KY [Register for KY Fencing School in GEORGETOWN](#)  
\_\_\_\_\_, Princeton, KY [Register for KY Fencing School in PRINCETON](#)



\*\*\*\*\*

**Registration by U.S. Mail:**

Christi Forsythe  
UK Research and Education Center  
P.O. Box 469  
Princeton, KY 42445

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants \_\_\_\_\_ x \$35 per participant = \_\_\_\_\_ **Total Cost**

**Make CHECKS payable to: KEGC**

For more information contact Krista Lea at 270-625-0712 or [Christi.Forsythe@uky.edu](mailto:Christi.Forsythe@uky.edu)



## 2023 Kentucky Fencing Schools

## 2023 Kentucky Fencing School Agenda

### 7:30 Registration and Refreshments

8:15 Welcome and Overview of the Day – Chris Teutsch, UK

8:30 Fencing Types and Costs – Morgan Hayes, UK

9:00 Fence Construction Basics – Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff

- Perimeter fences vs. cross fences
- Fencing options on rented farms
- Proper brace construction
- Line posts and fence construction

9:45 Break – visit with sponsors and presenters

10:15 Electric Fencing Basics – Jeremy McGill, Gallagher

- Proper energizer selection and grounding
- Proper high tensile fence construction and wire insulation
- Electric offset wires for non-electric fences
- Underground wires and jumper wires

11:00 Innovations in Fencing Technologies – Josh Jackson, UK

- Wireless fences, fence monitoring, fence mapping

11:30 Overview of Kentucky Fence Law – Clint Quarles, KDA

12:15 Catered Lunch – visit with sponsors and presenters

1:00 Hands-on Fence Building

- Safety, fence layout, and post driving demo – Jody Watson and Tucker LaForce, ACI

- H-brace construction – Jeremy McGill, Gallagher & Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff

- Knot tying, splices, and insulator installation – Jeremy McGill, Gallagher & Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff

- Installation of Stay-Tuff Fixed Knot Fence – Eric Miller and Payton Rushing, Stay-Tuff

- Installation of High Electrified Tensile Fencing – Jeremy McGill, Gallagher

4:30 Questions, Survey and Wrap-up





## EQUIPMENT FOR RENT

The Extension Office has a No-Till Seed Drill, an in-line silage Hay Wrapper and Boomless Pasture Sprayers available for rent.

*For more information on renting or to schedule a date to use call:*

Seed Drill —  
Hobdy Dye & Reed at 270-756-2555



Hay Wrapper —  
Wright Implement at 270-756-5152

2 -Pasture Sprayers —  
Carol Hinton at 270-617-3417



## FREE Soybean Cyst Nematode Testing:

If you are interested in taking and receiving information on Soybean Cyst Nematode levels in your fields, please contact the Breckinridge County Extension Service.

## Mark Your Calendar!

Oct. 31, 2023—Grazing Conference—Hardin Co. Extension Service, Elizabethtown

Nov. 9, 2023—KY Fencing School—KY Soybean Board Office, Princeton, KY

Nov. 23 and 24, 2023—Office Closed—Thanksgiving Holiday

Dec. 25, 2023 thru January 1, 2024—Christmas and New Year Holidays

## Breckinridge County Recycling Program



All recycling sites are  
accessible 24 hours a day,  
seven days a week.

### Stop by one of the following recycling centers near you:

Breckinridge County High School  
Cloverport Fire Department  
Auggie Doggie's, Garfield  
St. Romuald Gym, Hardinsburg  
McQuady Firehouse  
Breckinridge County Extension Office  
Rough River Corp of Engineers Office  
McDaniels Fire Department  
Frederick Fraize High School, Cloverport  
Hardinsburg Elementary School  
Union Star

### Almanac Tidbits for: October

Plant above ground crops — 14-16, 19-21, 24-25

Plant Below ground crops — 1-2, 5-6, 12-13, 28-29

Seed Beds — 5-6, 15-16

Kill plant pests: — 3-4, 7-11, 17-18, 22-23, 26-27, 30-31

Aries		♈
Taurus		♉
Gemini		♊
Cancer		♋
Leo		♌
Virgo		♍
Libra		♎
Scorpio		♏
Sagittarius		♐
Capricorn		♑
Aquarius		♒
Pisces		♓

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