

CARTER COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

AUGUST 2020

Cooperative Extension Service
Carter County
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extension.ca.uky.edu

UPCOMING EVENTS

The Extension Office is now open by appointment only. Call 474-6686 to schedule your appointment.

Little Sandy Beekeepers - August 4th @ 6:00 PM via Zoom—<https://uky.zoom.us/j/93117488533>
or 1(646)876-9923—Meeting ID: 931 1748 8533

Speaker: Dr. Ric Bessin, UK Entomology

Topic: Preparing for Fall & Winter



Ag Advancement Council Meeting— August 17th @ 6:00 PM @ the Extension Office (masks must be worn),
or <https://uky.zoom.us/j/93688704005> or 1(312)626-6799 — Meeting ID: 936 8870 4005

Rinse & Return Chemical Pesticide Jugs - Kee's Farm Service—August 10th from 9:00-11:00 AM
Triple rinse any pesticide jugs and bring them to Kee's for recycling with KY Dept. of Agriculture.



Online webinar series:

Previous editions of all webinars are available online at the links below.

Horticulture Webinar Wednesdays @ 2:00 <https://kentuckyhortnews.com/horticulture-webinar-wednesdays/>

August 5: The Incredible Edible Landscape

August 19: Weed Control: The Non-Nuclear Options

August 12: Invasive Plants

August 26: Cool Season Grass and Lawn Renovation

From the Woods Today Forestry Webinar—Wednesdays @ 11:00 AM

<http://forestry.ca.uky.edu/woods-today>



Sign up to receive Ag Newsletters & more through email! Visit <http://eepurl.com/g9Ho6D>

Enjoy your newsletter,

Rebecca Konopka

Rebecca Konopka, Carter County Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources Education

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Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Carter County FARMER'S MARKET

MONDAY
OLIVE HILL
3PM-SELL OUT

WEDNESDAY
OLIVE HILL
8AM-SELL OUT

SATURDAY
OLIVE HILL
8AM-SELL OUT

SATURDAY
GRAYSON
9AM-NOON

#LoveMyMarket Contest

National Farmer's
Market Week
August 2nd-8th

During Farmer's Market Week,
enter for a chance to win
this "Chefman" 3-in-1 Electric
Grill Pot & Skillet.



How to Enter:

1. Support our farmers by purchasing some fresh, locally grown produce at either the Grayson or Olive Hill Market.
 2. Prepare your favorite recipe using your items
 3. Snap a photo of your completed dish
 4. Go to our Ag facebook page [Carter County Agriculture Extension Service](#) and upload your photo along with the full recipe.
- Your name will then be submitted for a chance to win!

August Gardening Tips—UK Growing Your Own Garden Calendar

August is the time for making the last plantings of warm-season vegetables that mature fairly quickly. Beans and summer squash that are planted early in the month will have time to mature. Continue to plant cool weather crops such as carrots, beets, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, spinach, turnips, and kale plants. Fall broccoli in Kentucky most often has superior quality compared to spring broccoli. This is because broccoli florets are maturing during cooler temperatures in the fall which promotes better quality. Keep a close watch for pests. The green colored cabbage looper caterpillar may be especially plentiful during the fall growing season. August is usually hot and dry. Check the soil for moisture every few days. Raised beds will dry out quicker than the ground.



EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP



Three concurrent sessions, 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm EDT each day:

August 11	August 12	August 13
Pasture-finished beef production overview	Cattle selection, supplementation and winter management	Producer panel
Forages and grazing management	Marketing and processing	Framesize X supplementation
		Putting it all together

Hard copies of materials will be mailed to participants in VA, WV, and KY, and if available to other states. Electronic versions of the materials will be made available to everyone.

REGISTER at vaforages.org/events

If you are a person with a disability and desire any assistive devices, services, or other accommodations to participate in this meeting, please contact Margaret Kenny (434-321-9272) five days prior to the event to discuss those accommodations. This material is based upon work supported by USDA/NIFA under Award Number 2018-70027-28585.



www.ext.vt.edu

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Sorghum-sudangrass and other summer annuals can provide high quality summer grazing for livestock in Kentucky. Begin grazing at 20-24 inches and stop grazing at 8-12 inches.

HELP WANTED:

We've been asked by one of the schools to create some videos to help show students where their food comes from. If you would like to help out with this or if you would like for us to spotlight some of your crops or livestock please let us know. We are also looking for ideas for the Around the Farm video series that can be found on the Carter County KY Agriculture Extension YouTube channel.

WARNING!

Have you received unsolicited seed packets through the mail?

Anyone who receives an unsolicited package of seeds should not plant them or throw them away. Instead, they should immediately contact the Kentucky Department of Agriculture for instructions.



Seeds can be mailed to :

USDA-APHIS PPQ
P.O. Box 475
Hebron, Kentucky 41048

Hay Testing Available



Hay sample collecting will begin in August. Please contact the Extension Office if you would like to have hay samples pulled. Samples will be entered into the Eastern Kentucky Hay Contest. Producers will be able to use the results and the UK Beef Forage Supplement tool (<http://forage-supplement-tool.ca.uky.edu/>) to develop a basic ration. If you are participating in the hay contest there is no charge for the hay testing.

KY Woodland Owners Short Course

August and September 2020

Kentucky's woodland owners own their properties for a wide variety of reasons. With proper planning and the right assistance, interests such as timber production, wildlife, and recreational opportunities can complement one another. Learn how at the 2020 Kentucky Woodland Owners Short Course (WOSC)!

The 2020 WOSC consists of two parts: live online evening webinars and optional in-person tours of woodland management practices at Kentucky's state forests. There are two tracks, but feel free to join both.



Green Track - Webinars Via Zoom

For new/beginning woodland owners

August 18:

- Tree Identification - 7 p.m.
- Are My Woodlands Healthy? - 8 p.m.

August 25:

- Basics of Forest Management - 7 p.m.
- Basics of Managing Wildlife on Your Woodland - 8p.m.

Green and Gold Track Combined Webinar via Zoom

September 17:

- Woodland Owners Partners Webinar - 7 p.m. (EDT): This partner webinar will introduce you to many of the organizations and agencies available to assist you with educational, technical, and financial support to help you care for your woodlands in Kentucky.

Kentucky State Forests In-person Field Tours

September 19 and 26: Kentucky State Forests Field Tours. Details will be shared with those who register for the 2020 WOSC.

Gold Track - Webinars Via Zoom

For more active woodland owners

August 20:

- Forest Health Considerations for Woodland Owners - 7 p.m.
- Adaptive Forest Management - 8 p.m.

August 27:

- Managing Wildlife on Your Woodland - 7 p.m.
- Small Scale Logging Equipment - 8 p.m.



You MUST register to join this year's Kentucky Woodland Owners Short Course. Links and additional information will be emailed to registered attendees.



For more information or to register
visit <https://forestry.ca.uky.edu/wosc>



THE TICKS OF KENTUCKY

Ticks are blood-feeding parasites that live in many different habitats. Unfortunately their diet means that they can be disease transmitters and they are responsible for infecting people with issues like Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Here are some of the species that can bother humans and are common in Kentucky.

BLACKLEGGED DEER TICK



- Feed mainly on white tail deer and live in forests
- Adults active October-May on any day above freezing
- Can carry and transmit Lyme disease, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, and Powassan virus

AMERICAN DOG TICK

- More common along paths on long grass
- Adults active April-August
- Can carry and transmit Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Tularemia



LONESTAR TICK



- Common along paths in wooded areas, they are aggressive and will "chase" you
- Adults active April-August
- Can carry and transmit Ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Heartland virus, STARI, and red meat allergy

ASIAN LONGHORNED TICK

- A new invasive species that has been found in Floyd, Martin, and Metcalf county in KY
- Only female ticks have been found in the US
- No disease transmission has occurred yet but they can possibly transmit Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

★ New Invasive Species ★



Sources: <https://tickcounter.org/tick-identification/tick-species>
http://www.dfi.org/ghia/gwreporter/uploads/files/12/2016/2017/tick_borne_Disease_Phye.pdf
 Images: Anna Pasternak (University of Kentucky) and Matt Bertone (NC State Entomology)

ASIAN LONGHORNED TICK

The new tick from the news, this exotic species is odd as so far all Asian longhorned ticks found in the US have been female. They make more ticks through asexual reproduction.

This species will pose a hazard to wildlife and farm animals. They can build high populations on individual animals and can cause severe blood loss.

They can carry pathogens, but their native germs have not been found in the US. They can carry Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, an American pathogen.

It has not been shown to vector Lyme disease.

Photo by Matt Bertone, NC State Entomology

As adults these ticks are small, only about 1/10th of an inch. They have no markings and are a reddish-brown. They can resemble immature ticks of our native species.

College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Entomology

HOW TO PREVENT TICK BITES

Ticks are disease vectors that can negatively impact human health. Luckily, with some common sense approaches you can keep yourself safe from these tiny vampires.

<p>Be aware of tick habitat</p> <p>Ticks like overgrown areas. Some prefer woodlands while others like open spaces. If grass or shrubs reach about knee high, ticks may be there.</p>	<p>Wear protective clothing</p> <p>Pants and long sleeves block ticks from your skin. You can also treat clothes with permethrin to kill ticks. Do not apply permethrin to skin though.</p>	<p>Use an insect repellent</p> <p>Skin based repellents like DEET, picaridin, IR3535, and oil of lemon eucalyptus help repel mosquitoes and ticks. They don't last forever though!</p>
<p>Protect your pets</p> <p>If your pets go outdoors, provide them with tick prevention medicine to keep ticks from hitchhiking on your furry friend.</p>	<p>Perform regular tick checks</p> <p>Check hair, ears, arms, belly button, groin, and legs.</p>	<p>Remove ticks safely</p> <p>Pull ticks out of your skin with tweezers. Do not apply alcohol or fire to tick, this can cause the tick to puke in you!</p>

I BOUGHT A FARM... NOW WHAT?—YOUTUBE SERIES
[HTTPS://YOUTU.BE/PP-FOMT980Y](https://youtu.be/pp-fomt980y)



This is an adult Japanese beetle. Maybe you've seen them flying around or eating your plants lately!

You can recognize them by a few noticeable traits:

- They are about 7/16th of an inch long
- They are shiny with an emerald green and copper color
- You can also find white patches of hair on the sides of their body

Japanese beetle adults are around from June till August

Before they emerge as adults, they spend a lot of time as grubs in the soil. They overwinter as a grub to become an adult the next year.



What do they do to plants?

Usually they eat leaves and cause skeletonization (aka lacy leaves)

Japanese beetles have sharp, chewing mouthparts that help them eat all the green tissue in between the veins. They also will shred flowers and eat fruits like grapes and peaches.

They can attack and feed on over 300 different species of plants!

Some favorites include lindens, roses, grapes, blackberries, and peaches. You can see a longer list of host plants by going here:

<https://entomology.ca.uky.edu/ef451>

How can you prevent Japanese beetle damage?

First, consider what you are planting. We can avoid Japanese beetles damage by planting species and cultivars they don't like to eat. You can see some examples of plants they don't like below.

Most oaks



Hollies



Tulip tree



Silver maple



Make sure to pick beetles off of plants when you see them!

The more a plant is damaged by Japanese beetles, the more beetles are attracted to it. If you go out in the evening and remove beetles by hand you'll cut down on the number that show up the next day!

As you pick them off, throw them into a bucket of soapy water.



You can use insecticides against adult beetles as well

Treating leaves can help kill or repel some of the beetles. Always follow the label and beware of treating anything that is blooming.

Organic options (3-4 days protection)- Neem oil, pyola, and BTC (BT for beetles)
Synthetic options (1-3 weeks protection)- Bifenthrin, carbaryl, cyfluthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin

There are tactics to avoid as well:

- Japanese beetle traps often attract more beetles than they can capture and lead to more damage for your plants.
- You can experiment with them but do not place traps anywhere near plants you want to protect
- Insecticidal soaps and extracts of garlic, hot pepper, and oranges will not help either.



August Beef Tips—UK Beef IRM Calendar

Spring Calving Herd

Bulls should be removed from the cow herd, grouped together in a pasture with good fence and allowed to regain 'normal' weight.

Manage to minimize the effect of high endophyte level in fescue. Pasture, other than fescue, can be beneficial this month.

Watch pastures! If pasture is running short, start supplemental feeding.

Creep graze or advance graze calves, providing them with the best available.

Repair and improve corrals for fall working and weaning.

Fall Calving Herd

Prepare for calving.

Pregnant cows should be moved to better pastures as calving approaches.

Consider giving a scours vaccine to pregnant cows and bred heifers to prevent calf diarrhea.

Observe first-calf heifers closely now. Expect calving difficulty and intervene if:

- no progress after 60 minutes of labor,
- calf is backwards (only the calf's tail is visible or the dewclaws are pointed 'up'),
- calf's head and two feet are not visible.

Arrange for enough labor to assist during the calving period.

Inform tax preparer of sales of unbred heifers in the breeding pool because they are considered breeding livestock by the IRS.

Get equipment ready for calving season.

Determine how much you can spend for bulls and/or semen.

Considerations for all Cattle

Provide shade and water. Check water supply frequently - as much as 20 gallons may be required by high producing cows in very hot weather.

Don't give up on fly control. Methods may need to be combined (i.e. spraying of "tagged" cattle) in late summer.

Keep a good mineral mix available at all times. Provide a free-choice mineral mix containing adequate levels of phosphorus, vitamin A, selenium, copper, zinc and other trace minerals.

Watch for cattle trying to consume poisonous plants. Don't feed Japanese yew/taxus clippings to cattle.

August Forage Tips—2020 Kentucky Grazing Calendar

Do NOT graze cool-season pastures closer than 3-4 inches. This will help conserve soil moisture and prevent overheating of the crowns.

Graze warm season annuals or perennials to allow cool season greases to recover and to avoid endophyte-infected fescue.

After the 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 the first good rain in August to allow sufficient size going into winter.

In mid-August to early September, exclude livestock from pastures to be stockpiled and apply 60lb of Nitrogen per acre and any needed Phosphorus and Potassium.

University of Kentucky

College of Agriculture

Plant Pathology Extension



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Plant Pathology Fact Sheet

PPFS-OR-W-10

Black Spot of Rose

John Hartman & Paul Bachi

INTRODUCTION

Black spot is the most common and serious disease of roses in Kentucky. It is a problem in greenhouse production and outdoor plantings.

SYMPTOMS

Nearly circular black spots with feathery or irregular margins form on upper leaf surfaces (FIGURE 1). Individual spots vary in size and may expand to 1/2 inch; coalescing spots produce larger irregular lesions. Yellow halos may form around spots; entire leaves turn yellow and drop prematurely. Defoliation weakens plants and reduces flower production and quality.

Infections on canes are often inconspicuous; they first appear as raised, purple-red, irregular blotches that later become blackened and blistered.

CAUSE & DISEASE

DEVELOPMENT

Black spot is caused by the fungus, *Diplocarpon rosae*, which overwinters on infected canes and fallen leaves. At least 7 hours of leaf wetness is required for infection. After infection, symptoms may appear in as little as 3 days or may take up to 2 weeks, depending on weather conditions. Fungal spores are spread via splashing water.



FIGURE 1. BLACK CIRCULAR LESIONS WITH IRREGULAR MARGINS ARE TYPICAL OF BLACK SPOT. (PHOTO: WILLIAM FOUNTAIN, UK)

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

- Plant rose cultivars that are tolerant or resistant to this disease.
- Provide sufficient spacing between plants to permit good air circulation.
- Avoid overhead irrigation that would contribute to leaf wetness and encourage disease.
- Protective fungicide sprays should be applied as soon as the growing season begins. Continue sprays at 7 to 12 day intervals until autumn; use the shorter intervals during wet seasons, but longer intervals may be adequate during dry weather.
- Once disease occurs, good sanitation practices are critical. Gather fallen leaves, and remove diseased canes well below lesions. Collect this debris and discard or destroy.



Agriculture & Natural Resources • Family & Consumer Sciences • 4-H/Youth Development • Community & Economic Development

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AUGUST 2020

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