

CARTER COUNTY
AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES
NEWSLETTER

UK University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service
Carter County
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JANUARY 2023 UPCOMING EVENTS

Denotes events where preregistration is required. Call 474-6686 or email Rebecca.k@uky.edu to register.



January 5-6	*KY Cattlemen's Convention—Lexington*
January 10 @ 10:00 AM	Extension Council & District Board Meetings—Extension Office
January 19 @ 6:00 PM	*Beef Quality Care & Assurance Training—Extension Office*
January 24 @ 6:00 PM	Northeast Area Livestock Association Meeting—Extension Office
February 1 @ 4:30 PM	Deadline to Order Apple & Pear Rootstock—Extension Office
February 2 @ 10:00 AM	*Beef Quality Care & Assurance Training—Extension Office*
February 2 @ 5:30 PM	*Private Pesticide Applicator Training—Extension Office*
February 27 @ 4:30 PM	Deadline to Order Strawberry, Raspberry & Blackberry Plants
February 7 @ 6:00 PM	Little Sandy Beekeepers— Extension Office
February 28 @ 6:00 PM	Northeast Area Livestock Association Meeting—Extension Office
March 20 @ 2:00 PM	*Private Pesticide Applicator Training—Extension Office*

Enjoy your newsletter,

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



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

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Private Pesticide Applicator Trainings

This training is required for those wishing to purchase and apply restricted use pesticides. A valid ID is required for training.

Please preregistered. Sessions will be cancelled if there are no preregistrations.

- ⇒ Thursday, February 2nd @ 5:30 PM
- ⇒ Monday, March 20th @ 2:00 PM



Changes to the Private Pesticide Applicator Program in 2023

Ric Bessin, Extension Entomologist

In December of 2016, the EPA published the final rule to improve pesticide applicator certification and training standards. Implementation of this plan has been plagued by delays, but our new plan for Kentucky has been reviewed and approved and we are set to begin using it at the start of 2023. This is the most significant change to the program since 1978. There are some significant changes in how we operate the program that I will outline in this article.

Age and Identity—Only persons 18 and older are qualified to become private applicators. The EPA requires that applicators pre-sent a government issued photo ID in order for county agents to verify their age and identify. County agents must use this to verify age and identity, but do not need to record this information. For those that do not have a government issued photo ID due to some specific reasons, there are some alternative methods of verification that can be used.

Non-certified Applicator (NCA) Under Direct Supervision of a Certified Applicator—A new category of applicator has been created to work under the supervision of certified private applicators on farms. This is the “Non-certified Applicator under the Direct Supervision of a Certified Applicator.” These applicators must be trained annually and be supervised while applying general use pesticides. They cannot apply restricted use pesticides. There are a number of responsibilities for the supervising certified applicator beyond training and supervision. While any certified applicator can conduct the annual training of non-certified applicators, there is specific content that must be covered in each annual training. We are developing a Non-Certified Applicator card that can be issued from the county office for NCAs to carry to verify their training.

Fumigation and Aerial Application Training —The EPA now requires specialized training and certification for fumigation and aerial applications. As such, applicators using fumigation or applying pesticides aerially, either manned aircraft or drone applications, will need to be certified in the appropriate commercial category. Through KY statues, farmers applying general use pesticides to their own land or land they rent using ground equipment are exempt from needing to become certified private applicators, but this exemption does not apply to aerial applications. So, drone applications of any type of pesticide must be done by category 11 applicators. Persons using fumigation will need to certify in one of the commercial categories for fumigation depending on what they are treating; soil, non-soil or structures.

Terms of Certification—The KDA has brought the length of the certification for private applicators in line with commercial applicators. Both of these groups will be certified for up to three years which includes the year they were trained. Previously, private applicators were given three years plus the year they were trained in. There is no fee charged to those certified as private applicators.

New Core Competency Standards—Core competencies for private applicators have been expanded to include 11 core competency areas: label comprehension and understanding, understanding of pesticide safety, understanding of how to protect the environment, recognizing common pests and diseases, knowledge of characteristics of pesticides, understanding of pesticide application equipment and calibration, knowledge of pesticide laws and regulations, responsibilities of supervisors of non-certified applicators, pesticide safety and professionalism, and general knowledge of agricultural pest control. Persons becoming private applicators are expected to meet these core competency requirements.

Northeast Area Livestock Association

Carter County Extension Office

Fourth Tuesday of the Month

6:00 PM

January 24th

Speaker: Tyler Wells, AW Meat House

February 28th

Speaker: Dr. Wes Whitley, Bluegrass
Animal Clinic



Little Sandy Beekeepers Association

February 7th @ 6:00 PM

Congratulations to new president
Marty Skaggs!

At the February meeting we will be making plans for the upcoming year as well as having officer elections for vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.



Frost Seeding Clover: A Recipe for Success

UK Forage News

Legumes are an essential part of a strong and healthy grassland ecosystems. They form a symbiotic relationship with Rhizobium bacteria in which the bacteria fix nitrogen from the air into a plant available form and share it with the legume. Clover also increases forage quality and quantity and helps to manage tall fescue toxicosis. In the past, the positive impact of clover on tall fescue toxicosis has always been thought to simply be a dilution effect, but new research from the USDA's Forage Animal Production Unit in Lexington shows that compounds found in red clover can reverse vasoconstriction that is caused by the ergot alkaloids in toxic tall fescue. The primary compound found in red clover is a vasodilator called Biochanin A. Clover stands in pastures thin overtime due to various factors and require reseeding every three to four years. There are several techniques for reintroducing clover into pastures including no-till seeding, minimum tillage, and frost seeding. Of these techniques, frost seeding requires the least amount of equipment and is the simplest to implement. Frost seeding is accomplished by broadcasting clover seed onto existing pastures or hayfields mid to late winter and allowing the freezing and thawing cycles to incorporate the seed into the soil. This method works best with red and white clover and annual lespedeza. It is NOT recommended for seeding grasses or alfalfa. This publication covers the important factors for successful frost seeding. Find this and related publications at the UK Forage Website (<https://forages.ca.uky.edu/>) under the "establishment" tab.

Frost Seeding at a Glance (from the new publication)

- Legumes are an essential part of sustainable grassland ecosystems.
- Overseeding may be required to maintain and thicken stands.
- Frost seeding is the simplest method for reintroducing clover back into pastures.
- Control broadleaf weeds fall prior to frost seeding.
- Soil test and apply any needed lime or fertilizer before frost seeding.
- Suppress the existing sod and reduce residue with hard grazing in the fall and winter.
- Choose well adapted varieties of red and white clover using the UK forage variety testing data.
- Calibrate seeder and check spread pattern.
- Broadcast 6-8 lb/A of red clover and 1-2 lb/A of white clover that has been inoculated in mid-February (no later than early March).
- Control competition from existing grasses by grazing pastures in short intervals until clover seedlings become tall enough to be grazed off.
- Put pasture back into your regular rotation once seedlings reach a height of 6-8 inches.



Beef Quality & Care Assurance Trainings

The Beef Quality & Care Assurance (BQCA) Program's mission is to maximize consumer confidence in and acceptance of beef by focusing the producer's attention to daily production practices that influence the safety, wholesomeness and quality of beef and beef products through the use of science, research and education initiatives.

BQCA training is required for reimbursement in the large animal CAIP investment area.

Cost is \$5. Farm gate signs are an additional \$5.

Trainings will be offered on the following dates. Please preregister. Sessions will be canceled if there are no preregistrations.

Thursday, January 19th @ 6:00 PM

Thursday, February 2nd @ 10:00 AM

Training is also available online at kybeefnetwork.com.



Preparations for Winter Kidding/Lambing

- Vaccinate pregnant does and ewes approximately 30 days prior to kidding or lambing with CD/T (Enterotoxemia Types C, D and Tetanus).

- * Shear pregnant wool ewes.

- * Trim feet and run through foot bath with 10% zinc sulfate solution.

- * De-worm pregnant ewes and does with FAMACHA score of 3, 4, or 5.

- * Keep pregnant females on pasture as long as possible for exercise.

- * Check facilities, equipment, and supplies to ensure everything is ready for kidding/lambing.

Apple & Pear Rootstock Order Form

Now is the time to order rootstock for spring grafting. Grafting demo sessions will be held to help those who order learn to graft their own rootstock. Grafting tools will also be available for checkout. For more information on grafting visit <https://tinyurl.com/c69wpd55> and <https://youtu.be/kYgMEEPq9I4>.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

QUANTITY	ITEM	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
	Pear (Pyrus Old Home x Farmingdale 87 3/16"-	\$2.00	
	Apple (M7A 3/16") Rootstock	\$2.00	
		Total Due:	

Orders will be taken until February 1st or until sold out. Please pay with check or exact change. Mail checks to the Extension Office. Make checks payable to: Carter County Ag Council Rootstock should arrive the first week of March. All rootstock will need to be picked up at the Carter County Extension Office. Refunds will not be issued due to late pickup.

Payment Information:

Amount Paid: _____ Date: _____ Received By: _____ Check No: _____ or Cash _____

2023 BERRY PLANT ORDER FORM



University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Purchaser Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Cooperative Extension Service

Carter County
94 Fairground Drive
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(606)474-6686
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QUANTITY	ITEM	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
_____ BUNDLE(S)	Strawberries (Seascape—Day Neutral, Heavy Producing Variety)	\$7.00 (bundle of 25)	
_____ BUNDLE(S)	Strawberries (Earliglow—Sweet, Early Season Variety)	\$7.00 (bundle of 25)	
_____ BUNDLE(S)	Strawberries (FlavorFest—Midseason Variety with Large Berries)	\$7.00 (bundle of 25)	
	Blackberries (Triple Crown – Thornless, Semi-erect plant with large, glossy fruit. May require trellising.)	\$5.00 (per plant)	
	Black Raspberries (Jewel—Winter hardy, productive & vigorous)	\$4.00 (per plant)	
		Total Due:	

Order & Payment is required by February 27th. Please pay with check or exact change. Mail checks to the Extension Office at the address listed above. Make checks payable to: Carter County Ag Council

Plants should arrive the first week of April. All plants will need to be picked up at the Carter County Extension Office. Refunds will not be issued due to late pickup.

Payment Information:

Amount Paid: _____

Date: _____

Received By: _____

Check No: _____ or Cash _____



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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Berry Plant Information

Brambles



Raspberries and blackberries, commonly called brambles, grow well in Kentucky. With favorable growing conditions and proper care, a raspberry planting may produce for 8-12 years. Blackberry plants usually live longer than raspberries, because they are better adapted to Kentucky's climate. They both have biennial canes and perennial roots. The roots and crowns live for a number of years and produce a new crop of canes each spring, while the fruit matures on last season's canes.

Deep, fertile soil that is well drained, high in humus and free from hard pans is best for brambles. However, almost any well-drained soil can be modified to grow brambles. Planting brambles on raised beds may help reduce root rot and prolong the life of the planting. Trickle irrigation and mulching will help ensure good plant growth and high yield. When possible, plant brambles on a northern slope or where there is afternoon shade. Such soils are cooler and hold moisture better.

Remember to purchase certified, virus-free stock when possible. The two bramble varieties available through the Extension Office are:

- ⇒ Triple Crown (Blackberry) - The berry is named for its three crowning attributes – flavor, productivity and vigor. The plants yield large, glossy black fruit that are pleasantly firm. Plants can be trellised or grown upright and pruned to a height of about 42”.
- ⇒ Jewel (Black Raspberry) - The plant is vigorous, erect, consistently productive and widely adapted. The fruit ripens early and the ripening season is concentrated. The berries are large, with glossy skin, coherent, firm, of superior quality and excellent flavor.

Strawberries

For the best strawberry results, select a site with deep, sandy loam soil well supplied with organic matter. Clay soils can produce a good crop if the site has been prepared to drain well and has added organic matter. Fields with heavy perennial weed pressure should not be planted to strawberries. Avoid fields that have been in potatoes, tobacco, peppers, eggplants or tomatoes due to potential problems with Verticillium wilt. Strawberries need to be located on ground higher than the surrounding area to reduce the chance of spring frost damage. A protective straw mulch should be applied when plants become dormant in late fall and removed the following spring.

Strawberries are commonly grouped as either June-bearing, everbearing, or day-neutral. June-bearing varieties have been grown in Kentucky for many years. They are typically planted in early spring and blossoms are removed during the first season to encourage runner establishment. A full crop is harvested during the second and subsequent seasons. June-bearing varieties produce flowers under shortday conditions. Early varieties may be more subject to frost injury because of their bloom time, and the opened blossom is at the stage of fruit development most susceptible for frost injury. Strawberry varieties all ripen about 30 days after bloom. June-bearing strawberries normally produce the largest yield per season, in a short period of time. If you want enough berries for freezing and processing choose June Bearers. The two June-bearing varieties being offered by the Extension Office this year are:

- ⇒ Earliglow sets the standard for traditional strawberry taste. It is the max for fresh out of the garden eating, jams and freezing. So sweet no sugar is needed. For years Earliglow has been one of the biggest sellers in the Eastern U.S. for gardeners and smaller commercial growers. It is the earliest fruiting variety available. The first and second pickings are nice sized berries for eating out of hand and the later pickings are fantastic for jams and freezing.
- ⇒ Flavorfest performs well on plasticulture as well as matted row. Flavorfest has shown consistent high yields, bright red and excellent flavor. Also shows good resistance to red stele and most stem and leaf diseases as well as no susceptibility to anthracnose crown or fruit rot.

Everbearing and day-neutral strawberries are very similar under Kentucky conditions. Both produce few runners and flower buds develop regardless of the day length. They typically yield three crops during a season: a

moderate spring crop, a summer crop of small berries, and a heavier fall crop. Total season-long yields, however, are similar to those of June-bearing strawberries. The fall crop depends on having a cooler summer for obtaining good fruit size and yields. During the first year of establishment, blossoms are removed so that only a fall crop is produced. Spotted wing drosophila is a newer pest in Kentucky that is of particular concern to any soft fruit that matures after July 1. Populations tend to be low enough prior to that time that they are not a serious concern for June-bearing varieties.

⇒ Seascape is a very large, hardy, heavy producing variety with firm fruit, good color and flavor when picked ripe. Resistant to Red Stele, Verticillium, Leaf Spot and Leaf Scorch.

Deicing Around Your Home...Spare the Salt!

Source: UK Environmental and Natural Resources; KY Horticulture News

How much is too much? When a wintery storm is forecasted, our thoughts turn to potential hazards. Naturally, we start to worry about ice on our sidewalks and driveways. Are we, in our excitement over the storm, applying too much deicer? Exactly how much deicer is effective?

Steps for effective deicing:

1. Clear your driveway and main sidewalks of all snow*
2. Limit deicer application to problem areas
3. Sprinkle deicer crystals so they are about 3 inches apart, or a handful per square yard**
4. After the storm passes, sweep up excess deicer to protect your lawn and waterways



Overapplication of deicers is not more effective at tackling ice buildup, just more expensive. If you have piles of crystals, you used too much! If salt crystals are visible after the surface has dried, you have used too much salt and can use less the next time.

**Think about what pathways are necessary. You can save yourself time, energy, and money by only shoveling and deicing main pathways. **This is a good general rule, but product application varies. For example, calcium chloride is a handful per every 3 square yards. Best practice is to read manufacturer directions.*

What's the harm in overapplication? All deicers are chemicals and when ice melts it carries these chemicals into our stormwater and into our streams. Applying more deicer than necessary adds extra chemicals to our lawns and our water supply. Yellowing lawns and landscape shrubs next to sidewalks and driveways are common signs of heavy deicer application. Leftover deicer products wash down sidewalks and driveways into storm drains and end up in our water supply. Removing these chemicals from our drinking water supply can be costly. In addition, reducing the amount of deicer you use can help lessen damage to your sidewalks caused by many deicer products.

Which deicer should I choose? There are so many choices when it comes to deicers. No matter which one you choose, all are chemicals that can be carried by stormwater into our streams. Which ones are the least harmful to our natural systems? The US Environmental Protection Agency's safer choice website has taken the guesswork out of finding the best options. Simply select deicer in the Product Type dropdown menu for a list of products that are safer for the environment and pets. Remember, apply salt sparingly!

**Common fertilizers including urea, 10-10-10, ammonium nitrate, and ammonium sulfate are NOT environmentally friendly options for deicing. Fertilizers are more expensive, and less effective compared to other options, break down concrete, and pollute nearby streams.*

Alternatives to deicers—Need a little traction? Try cracked corn on your sidewalks. Cracked corn is not a deicer, however, it can increase traction in slippery areas. There are several other options including sand, fireplace ashes, and kitty litter that can increase traction as well, but these alternatives require clean up after the snow melts. To stop ice from covering steps or smaller areas consider covering these areas with heavy plastic before an ice storm.

Choose salt-tolerant plants—Think about planting native salt-tolerant plants next to sidewalks, driveways, and roads impacted by deicer application. Adding these plants to your landscaping will help avoid unsightly plant damage.



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DECEMBER FLASHBACK

