

# AG HAPPENINGS

Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Newsletter



 Cooperative Extension Service

## RAISING THE STEAKS

6:00 – 8:00 pm

Supper Provided Each Session

Join us for a 4-part series to learn more about raising, processing & marketing beef (and a little pork). There will be lessons on finishing facilities, proper nutrition, beef marketing as well as marketing opportunities, direct-to-customer sales training, and beef grading & processing. There is also a great opportunity to hear from other producers with finishing experience about their successes and challenges.



**September 5** Christian Co. Extension Office  
Facilities & Finishing Nutrition

Dr. Steve Higgins, University of KY  
Dr. Katie VanValin & Mr. Kevin Laurant, UK



**September 12** Todd Co. Extension Office  
Cattle Marketing & Beef Solutions

Dr. Kenny Burdine, University of Kentucky  
Beef Cooking Demo, Todd Co Extension Service



**September 19** Logan Co. Extension Office  
Producer Panel & Direct Sales Marketing

Area Finish Cattle Producers  
Joanna Coles, Warren County ANR Agent



**September 26** Hampton Premium Meats  
Grading & Processing

1890 Pembroke Rd.  
Hopkinsville, KY 42240  
Dr. Gregg Rentfrow, University of KY  
Chris Milam, Hampton Premium Meats

Registration Fee: \$50 per person

### Register with Your Local Extension Office

Logan County Extension Office - **Leann Martin**  
270-726-6323 255 John Paul Ave Russellville, 42276

Todd County Extension Office - **Traci Johnson**  
270-265-5659 240 Pond River Rd. Elkton, KY 42220

Christian County Extension Office - **Matt Futrell**  
270-886-6328 2850 Pembroke Rd. Hopkinsville, KY 42240

### Logan County Extension

255 John Paul Ave  
Russellville, KY 42276  
270-726-6323

*Leann Martin*

**Leann Martin**  
Agriculture & Natural  
Resources Extension Agent  
leann.martin@uky.edu

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# KY-TN CPH-45 Feeder Calf Sale

**DECEMBER 10, 2024**

## KY-TN LIVESTOCK GUTHRIE, TN



### **Cattle Requirements**

- Owned by seller at least 60 days
- Weaned a minimum of 45 days
- Eating from a bunk
- Drinking from a trough
- Dehorned and healed
- Castrated and healed (knife castration strongly recommended)
- Treated for grubs and lice (according to seasonal recommendations)
- Dewormed with endectocide a maximum of 60 days prior to the sale or 100 days, if using LongRange.
- Vaccinated for Clostridia (7-way or 8-way) according to manufacturers label instructions
- Vaccinated and boosted for IBR, BVD, PI3 and BRSV. Booster injection must be modified live
- Vaccinated for Mannheimia

\*\*All vaccines and boosters must be administered no more than 90 days and at least 14 days prior to sale

### **Mineral Requirements**

Calves must have access to a free choice mineral supplement containing a minimum 1,400 ppm copper (no copper oxide), 26 ppm selenium, 3,000 ppm zinc, 3,000 ppm manganese & 18-25% salt based on a 4oz. daily intake. No other salt available.

### **Producer Requirements**

- All consignors must be BQA or BQCA certified
- Complete CPH-45 form to accompany cattle to market
- Calves must be identified with official Kentucky CPH-45 tag. Tag should be placed in calves left ear

### **Bull & Heifer Guarantees**

Males - castrated and healed (knife castration is strongly recommended). Late castrated calves may lead to stags, which are discounted. The scrotal sac with testicles must have fallen off "banded" calves. Steers are guaranteed not to be bulls.

Heifers - guaranteed open at time of sale.

**For more information on tags, contact the Logan Co Extension Office.  
Program questions - Kevin Laurant 270-625-0994**

# LOGAN CO. CATTLEMEN QUARTERLY MEETING

## SEPT. 7, 2024 6:30 PM

LC Extension Office





*Logan County*  
**4-H/FFA YOUTH  
 HOG SHOW & SALE**



**SHOW: 2:30 PM**  
**DINNER: 6:00 PM**  
**SALE: 6:30 PM**

Pork is available for purchase at the conclusion of the project.

If you are interested in more information or would like to participate, please contact the Logan County Extension Office at 270-726-6323

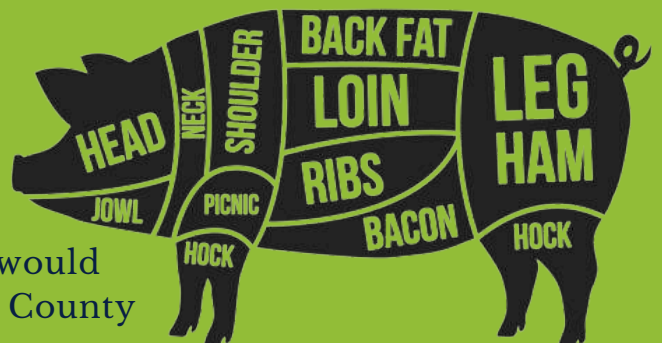
**SEPT. 3**

**LOGAN COUNTY EXTENSION AG ARENA**

**HOG SHOW MEAT ORDERS**

To help students gain a better understanding essential skills of responsibility and commitment, animal science knowledge, record keeping, marketing, and leadership, the Logan Co. 4-H/FFA Hog Show & Sale is designed to be a full cycle program. The youth gain knowledge in pork health & nutrition in hopes of producing high meat quality.

All of the animals shown will be available to purchase as pork. Pork is sold in whole or half custom cut to fit your family's needs.



If you are interested in more information or would like to reserve pork, please contact the Logan County Extension Office at 270-726-6323

# MULTIPLE CORN DISEASES CONFIRMED IN KY

**Dr. Kiersten Wise, UK Extension Plant Pathologist**

In western Kentucky, corn is rapidly approaching maturity, and plans for harvest are underway. High value late-planted corn and re-planted corn may still require some scouting and management in parts of the state, particularly central Kentucky. Multiple foliar diseases have been observed over the past month. Some of these diseases 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 on corn, caused by *Phyllachora maydis*, has been confirmed by the University of Kentucky Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (PDDL) from samples collected in Hardin, Henderson, Meade and Union counties (Figure 1). 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 19-41 days between infection and when symptoms are observed. This could explain why we are finding it now, even though conditions through July were mostly 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	



*Figure 1 - Tar spot on corn (photo by Kiersten Wise)*



*Figure 2 - New disease on corn in Kentucky (photo by Kiersten Wise)*

In addition to tar spot, we are also seeing another new disease on corn in Kentucky (Figure 2). 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.

# A NEW DISEASE ON CORN OBSERVED ACROSS SOUTHERN AND MID-SOUTH STATES

Published: 06/26/2024

David Langston, *Virginia Tech*; Dr. Mychele Batista Da Silva, *Virginia Tech*; Kiersten Wise, *University of Kentucky*; Bob Kemerait, *University of Georgia*; Trey Price, *LSU AgCenter*; and Tom Allen, *Mississippi State University*.

Since 2020, there have been increased reports of new leaf spotting on corn in some southern and mid-southern states. Symptoms include tiny (less than 1 mm) tan to brown spots with a darker brown margin (Figure 1). The associated leaf spots can appear as individual spots, that later occur in small, tight clusters, which can coalesce and cover large sections of the leaf surface (Figures 2 and 3). In general, the spots are more commonly concentrated along the mid-rib and veins (Figure 4). Symptoms are generally more noticeable on field edges.



**Figure 1-** Newly observed leaf spots appear as tiny tan to brown spots with a darker brown margin (Kiersten Wise)



**Figure 2 -** Clustered leaf spots on corn (Kiersten Wise)



**Figure 3 -** Lesions can coalesce and cover large sections of the leaf surface (David Langston)



**Figure 4 -** In general, the spots are more commonly concentrated along the mid-rib/vein (David Langston)



**Figure 5 -** The abiotic disorder can also resemble symptoms of *Curvularia* leaf spot shown here (Kiersten Wise)

Initially the symptoms were thought to be due to an abiotic disorder. However, in 2022, Virginia Tech pathologists began investigating a potential fungal pathogen believed to be the cause of these symptoms after observing that symptoms were reduced in situations where foliar fungicide applications occurred. Similarly, foliar fungicide applications appear to reduce disease in fungicide trials conducted in several states. The suspected pathogen has been observed on symptomatic leaves, and undergone laboratory experiments to confirm its identity, including microscopy and DNA sequencing, but pathogenicity tests are still pending. Preliminary results indicate that the disease is caused by a fungus in the genus *Diaporthe*, which is rare in grass crops. It is possible that symptom expression is associated with a physiological crop shift from vegetative to reproductive stages as symptoms have appeared after tasseling (VT) and during grain fill (R1-R5), and most notably developing during July and August each year. Symptoms have not been observed during vegetative growth stages of corn. Symptoms and severity vary depending on hybrid.

To date there have been no observed or reported yield losses associated with these symptoms, but the impact on yield continues to be investigated. To distinguish between this new disease and other foliar diseases, like **Curvularia leaf spot** (Figure 5), we recommend submitting samples to a diagnostic laboratory. Research on this new disease and its causal organism are underway.

## CATTLE TIMELY TIPS

### 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 pull 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 calves sales in your area.

### Fall Calving Cow Herd

- 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 the 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.



# MANAGING COOL-SEASON PASTURES FOR ENHANCED FALL GROWTH

Dr. Chris D. Teutsch, *Forage Specialist, University of Kentucky*

Published: 08/01/2024

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 coolseason 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.

# HEART OF AMERICA GRAZING CONFERENCE

Pasture Ecology Workshop  
October 15, 2024  
Cecelia, Kentucky

HoA Grazing Conference  
October 16, 2024  
Elizabethtown, Kentucky

Pasture Walk at Big Springs  
October 17, 2024  
Adolphus, Kentucky



Ray Archuleta



Matt Poore



Greg Brann



Chris Teutsch



Alan Franzluebbers



Greg Halich



Ray Smith

Tickets can be found at  
<https://2024HeartofAmerica.eventbrite.com>



## 2024 Kentucky Intermediate Grazing School

*Helping livestock producers improve profitability with classroom and hands-on learning*

**When:** September 25-26, 2024

**Where:** Woodford County Extension Office  
184 Beasley Drive, Versailles, KY 40383

**Cost:** \$60/Participant – includes all materials, grazing manual, grazing stick, morning refreshments, and lunch both days

**Program Registration:** DEADLINE is September 20, 2024

**Online Registration with CREDIT CARD AT:**

<https://2024FallGrazingSchool.eventbrite.com>

**To Register by Mail:** Contact Local Extension Office before Deadline





# UPCOMING EVENTS & AVAILABLE SERVICES



LOGAN COUNTY



**FARMERS'**  
*Market*

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OPENING DAY  
**JUNE 1**  
7:30 AM - 12 PM

**SATURDAYS**  
7:30 AM - 12 PM

**THROUGH**  
OCTOBER 26TH

LOGAN COUNTY EXTENSION COMPLEX  
255 JOHN PAUL RD RUSSELLVILLE, KY

## BEEF QUALITY CARE ASSURANCE (BQCA)

### is FREE in September!

Visit the Kentucky Beef Network at [kybeefnetwork.com](http://kybeefnetwork.com) or call the Extension Office at 270-726-6323 for more information.

 **4-H Livestock Club**   
BQCA Training  
**Sept. 24 @ 6pm**



**REMINDER:**  
**CAIP & YAIP**

Producer/Student Reports, education (CAIP), receipts, and proof of payment for CAIP and YAIP is due to the Extension Office no later than 4:30pm on **September 20, 2024**. Call the Extension Office for more information.

## HEADS UP - JUST TO LET YOU KNOW

### Neopestalotiopsis on Strawberry Cuttings

Dr. Nicole Gauthier, *Extension Pathologist for Specialty Crops*

We have heard from several of you that a strawberry cutting grower has tested positive for **Neopestalotiopsis**. Cuttings were shipped to several growers in KY.

Some growers have already seen symptoms, while others have not. Keep in mind that symptom development may be delayed. Infected plants may develop symptoms days or weeks after infection.

More information on the disease here: UFL publication on Neopestalotiopsis  
<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/PP357>

If you have been contacted by your cutting producer regarding potential infection, I recommend destroying plants immediately. Infected plants cannot be cured. Take extra caution to sanitize surfaces and tools. Avoid tracking soil/media to clean greenhouses and fields.

Fruit and Orchard Sanitation <https://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu/files/ppfs-gen-05.pdf>

Greenhouse Sanitation <https://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu/files/ppfs-gh-04.pdf>

Cleaning and Disinfesting <https://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu/files/ppfs-gh-07.pdf>

Growers who need disease confirmation should work through their local extension agent for diagnostic sample submission.

Healthy plants can be protected with Switch, Bravo, or one of the fungicides listed in the Southeastern IPM Guide.

Organic producers should protect healthy plants with Serenade Opti and Actigard. Organic management options are limited.

As I mentioned above, infected plants cannot be cured. Don't try to save plants that come from an infected site.

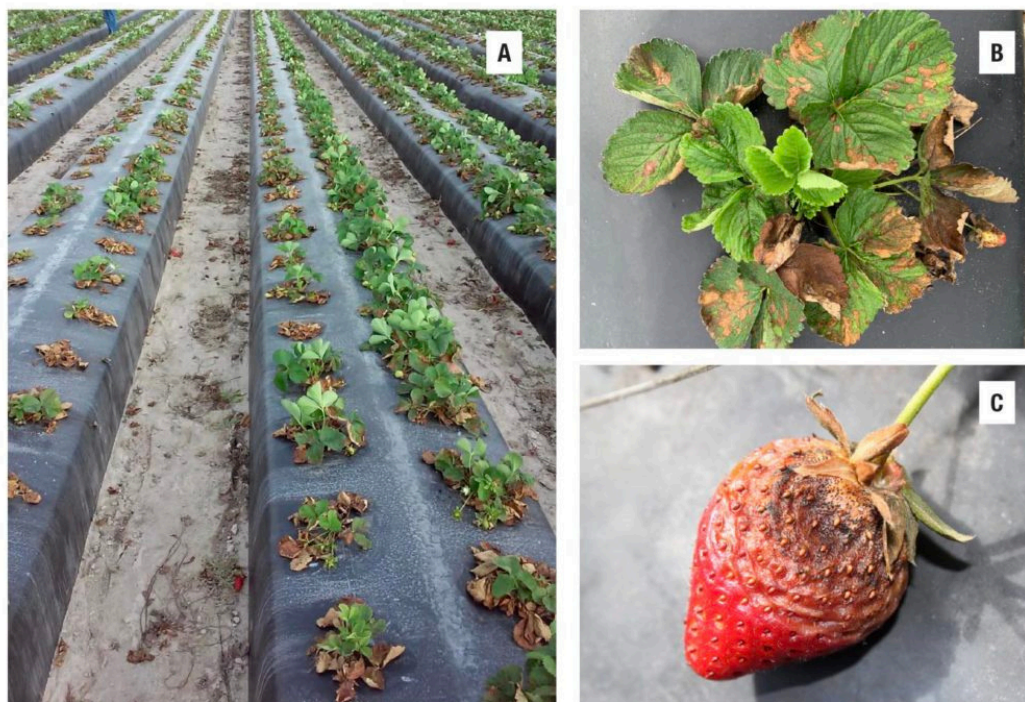
SE IPM Guide

[https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/AP%20119-5\\_2.PDF](https://secure.caes.uga.edu/extension/publications/files/pdf/AP%20119-5_2.PDF)

Summary

<https://smallfruits.org/2021/10/neoestalotiopsis-disease-in-strawberry-what-do-we-know/>

Figure 1. Pestalotia leaf spot and fruit rot outbreak in Florida strawberry fields: A) overall field symptoms, B) light to dark brown spots on leaves, C) fruit rot symptoms showing black structures of the fungus



## Fall Army Worms

We are getting increasing numbers of fall armyworm reports from a number of locations. Producers should scout their fields and pastures and treat if numbers exceed a threshold of 2 to 4 larvae (caterpillars) per square foot on average. While we don't anticipate the severe infestation we had a couple of years ago, some areas of KY may experience damaging levels of fall armyworm.

**Crops Affected: Corn, Soybeans, Alfalfa, Grass Pastures**



Photo by Curtis Young, Ohio State University Extension



# 68TH ANNUAL LOGAN COUNTY TOBACCO SHOW

RUSSELLVILLE SQUARE  
SHOW 10 AM

Friday, October 11

### OPEN CLASSES

BURLEY, ONE SUCKER, DARK FIRE

#### PREMIUMS:

1ST - \$40	4TH - \$25
2ND - \$35	5TH - \$20
3RD - \$30	6TH - \$15

### YOUTH CLASSES

BURLEY & ONE SUCKER

#### PREMIUMS:

1ST - \$55
2ND - \$45
3RD - \$35



TOBACCO WILL BE  
RECEIVED FROM

7:30 - 9:00 AM

Sponsored By:

Farm Credit Mid America,  
Logan Co Farm Bureau,  
Southern States Russellville Coop,  
Nutrien Ag Solutions

- Each exhibit consists of 5-6 stalks per stick
- Entries must be produced by the exhibitor
- All tobacco needs to be removed after judging

Call the Logan County Extension Office for more details 270-726-6323

## AG WEATHER UPDATE

**Matt Dixon**, *Meteorologist, University of Kentucky Ag Weather Center*

As of August 23rd, the state has averaged 1.95 inches of precipitation, which is roughly three-quarters of an inch below normal. That said, there is a significant range across the state (see maps below). While Eastern Kentucky has averaged nearly 3 inches, that number shrinks to 1.19 for Western KY. Although drought conditions have been kept at bay, conversations with some folks in Western Kentucky suggest we might soon see some changes on the U.S. Drought Monitor (more on that below).

Temperature-wise, we've also seen quite the range, but overall, the state average is about normal for the month so far. While we've had max temperatures reaching the mid to upper 90s at times, we've also had some cool days with temperatures well below normal. Case-in-point, the past few days. Highs have struggled in the 70s, and some areas have even seen lows in the 40s! I included a chart above of the top 10 lowest temperatures recorded by the Kentucky Mesonet yesterday morning (8/22). Meade County took top honor with a low of 44.2 degrees! To put this in perspective, average highs for this time of year

range in the mid to upper 80s, while lows average in the mid to upper 60s. The highs in the mid to upper 70s we've seen recently would actually be more typical of late September or early October! It's been quite a turnaround from what has been a somewhat warm summer for the area, ranking #32 warmest over the first two months of the summer season (June and July)(130-year record).

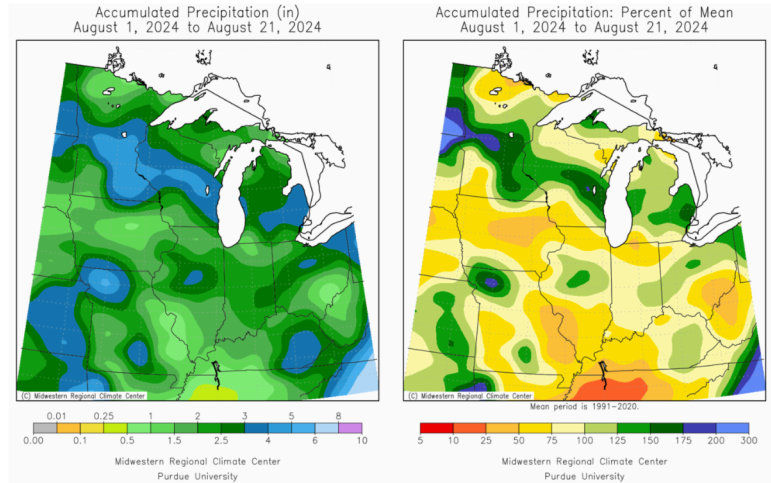
### **Drought conditions on the rise?**

So, what can we expect moving forward? If you're looking for some rain, the forecast isn't very promising. As it stands now, with high pressure expected to remain in control, there's a good chance that most of Kentucky will stay dry over the upcoming week. Unfortunately, as high pressure moves east today, our winds will shift to a southerly direction, pushing highs back into the mid to upper 80s, and even into the low to mid-90s this weekend and into next workweek. I wouldn't be surprised if some of the driest areas in Western Kentucky hit 100. These temperatures WILL push the livestock heat stress index back into the danger category, so be sure to take necessary precautions.

Long-range outlooks suggest that this warm and relatively dry trend will continue through the start of September. While the Climate Prediction Center indicates that we are favored to see near-normal precipitation, it's important to remember that "near normal" for this time of year is not particularly significant and likely won't be enough to alleviate drought conditions. In doing so, many of us will start monitoring the tropics, but currently, there is nothing in the picture (which is somewhat unusual for this time of year).

As much as I hope to avoid a repeat of 2022 and 2023, it's something that remains a possibility. Dry conditions combined with high heat are a concerning combination. Currently, the spatial coverage of abnormally dry conditions and moderate drought is relatively sparse. However some areas are already starting to go in the wrong direction. Shallow soil moisture levels have been tanking and we still have a sizable portion of the growing season ahead.

In some closing thoughts, although we've seen five of our top-10 wettest years on record since 2011, the fall seasons haven't necessarily followed this trend. In fact, the fall seasons of 2022 and 2023 rank as the 9th and 12th driest falls ever recorded in Kentucky. 2016 is 6th on the list, and September 2019 was the driest September ever recorded in state history. A dry fall in Kentucky isn't necessarily unusual (it is our driest season of the year), but the dryness has been taken to another level over recent years.





# GET ONLINE TRAINING FOR HOME LAWN IMPROVEMENT

Do you want a greener, healthier lawn? Join us for an educational series to learn essential turf basics for creating and maintaining your home lawn.

## Who should join?

- Homeowners
- Property Renters
- Homeowner Associations

## What will I learn?

Session 1- September 9th: Lawn Establishment & Renovation

Session 2- September 16th: Lawn Maintenance

Session 3- September 23rd: Weed Management

*\*At the end of each session, there will also be time for questions and answers.*



**Sign up today using this QR code!**  
Deadline to Register is September 5th.

**For more information, contact  
the Warren County Extension Office  
at (270) 842-1681.**

**Speaker: Kenneth Clayton**

## Dates & Time:

September 9, 16, 23  
6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. CT

## Location:

Virtual Event via Zoom

## Register at:

<https://uky.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ0rceGqqD8sHdHNryDIMQonnXImuc4yPCJb>

## Registration Deadline:

September 5th

## Program Fee: \$20

which includes a copy of the Home Lawn Improvement Guidebook

*Kristin D. Hildabrand*

Kristin Hildabrand  
Warren Co. Extension Agent  
for Horticulture

## 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



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

## UPCOMING DATES

Sept. 3	2:30 pm	Logan Co Hog Show/Sale	LC Ag Arena
Sept 5	6 pm	Raising the Steaks	Hopkinsville, KY
Sept 7	6:30 pm	LC Cattlemen Quarterly Meeting	LC Extension Office
Sept 12	6 pm	Raising the Steaks	Elkton, KY
Sept 19	6 pm	Raising the Steaks	LC Extension Office
Sept 20	4 pm	DEADLINE - YAIP & CAIP	LC Extension Office
Sept 24	6 pm	BQCA Training / 4-H Livestock Meeting	LC Extension Office
Sept 25-26		KY Intermediate Grazing School	LC Extension Office
Sept 26	6 pm	Raising the Steaks	Hopkinsville, KY
Oct. 11	7:30 am	Tobacco Show	Russellville Square
Oct. 15-17		Heart of America Grazing Conference	Elizabethtown, KY
Nov. 18	8 am	SOKY Commercial Pesticide	LC Extension Office
Dec. 7	8 am	LC Cattlemen Steer Show Weigh In	Russellville Livestock
Dec. 7	6 pm	LC Cattlemen Quarterly Meeting	LC Extension Office
Dec. 10		KY-TN CPH-45 Feeder Calf Sale	Guthrie, TN

LOGAN COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
**YOUTH MARKET STEER  
 SHOW, SALE, & CARCASS  
 CONTEST**



**WEIGH-IN DEC. 7**

For more information call 270-726-6323

**Nov. 18**  
**SOKY COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE  
 TRAINING**

### LIVESTOCK CLUB

Youth exhibiting livestock are required to have 6 hours of livestock education. For more information about the club and to know about the upcoming meetings, please join the Livestock Club Remind by texting @b9e88d9 to 81010

## AUTUMN APPLE PORK

Serving: 8 Servings Serving Size: 4 oz

### Ingredients:

- 2 pounds pork loin
- 1 teaspoon garlic powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 teaspoon dried sage
- 3 apples, cored and sliced
- 1/2 dried cranberries
- 1 tablespoon unsalted butter
- 1 tablespoon honey

220 calories; 5g total fat; 2.5g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 65mg cholesterol; 410mg sodium; 21g carbohydrate; 2g fiber; 11g sugar; 2g added sugar; 23g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 8% Daily Value of calcium; 6% Daily Value of iron; 15% Daily Value of potassium



### Directions:

1. Season pork on both sides with garlic powder, salt & sage. Wrap pork tightly in foil & place in the slow cooker.
2. Place apples slices, cranberries & butter on a large piece of foil. Drizzle with honey. Wrap up in foil to create a pocket. Place in slow cooker.
3. Cook for 4 hours on high.
4. Unwrap both packets. Slice pork and top with apples.
5. *Optional step:* brown the top of pork loin by placing it in the oven at 425 degrees F for five to seven minutes

