


Cooperative Extension Service

Robertson County Extension
PO Box 283
Mt. Olivet, KY 41064

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 Cooperative
Extension Service

Robertson County Cattlemen's' Association

Annual Meeting

Friday, November 8th

6:00 PM

Robertson County School Cafeteria

Topic:

Pasture Management and Weed Control in a Drought Year

Dwight Leslie,

Kentucky Forage Spokesman



Meal will be provided



This meeting fulfills the CAIP
Education Requirement

Robertson County Agriculture & Natural Resources

Newsletter October

2024

Join/Renew your Cattleman's Membership Dues!

Kentucky Cattleman's Membership—\$30/year

Kentucky Cattleman's Couple Membership—Add \$15 to your KCA Membership

Kentucky Junior Cattleman's Membership—We will pay your dues! Just register!

Dues can be brought to the Extension Office or paid at the Annual Meeting

MEMBERSHIP MUST BE RENEWED ANUALLY

Return of the Fall Armyworm? – University of Kentucky - 2024

Dr. Jimmy Henning, KY Forage Specialist

Note: Jonathan Larson and Ric Bessin, both UKY entomologists, contributed significantly to this article.

In 2021, Kentucky was one of many states that were impacted by a historic outbreak of fall armyworms. That year marked perhaps the worst year for the pest since the 1970's and has inspired fear and dread about these hungry, hungry caterpillars rearing their head again. In the past week, reports from western and central Kentucky have indicated that some folks are seeing egg masses and fall armyworms in turfgrass areas. The sudden onset of fall armyworm in 2021 created temporary shortages of effective insecticidal remedies. Reports from UKY entomologists indicate we are not at the same levels as in 2021 but it is prudent to review how this pest works and what can be done about it.

Fall armyworm and Kentucky

Fall armyworms do not overwinter in this state. They are a tropical species, and they typically overwinter in southern Florida and southern Texas. These spots stay warm enough for them to persist and then mate to start the generations that will migrate northward as moths. They usually move from these warmer states into states like Mississippi and Alabama in April and May, arriving next in Tennessee by May or June. Typically, they start to appear in Kentucky by June.

In the bluegrass state, fall armyworms are usually associated with issues in pastures and crops (Figure 1). In this state and others, they will cross over into the home landscape to feed on turf in lawns. Initially when they feed, the tips of the blades of grass will have windowpane-like damage. As the caterpillars grow, they will progress into consuming whole blades of grass. The term “armyworm” also comes from the fact that these pests move in a group across the grass, creating a distinct line of damage opposed to undamaged grass. Newly planted sod is more susceptible to being killed by these pests than established turf areas.



What should you do now?

Keep a close watch on your pastures/hayfields for egg masses and armyworms over the next few weeks. Egg masses may be laid on any outdoor surface and have a fuzzy covering. The eggs themselves are small and round, less than 1/8 inch in diameter.

If you have 2-3 caterpillars per square foot or more, then you should consider spraying. In other words, these numbers will likely mean you will have considerable damage to late summer/fall growth in your pastures and hayfields. Fall armyworms have a characteristic inverted ‘Y’ on their headcap (Figure 2).

Fall armyworm is a sporadic late summer fall pest of alfalfa and mixed stand pastures. Best time to scout for this pest is in the early morning as they hide from the sun at mid-day. Soapy water drenches can be used to flush larvae from the soil at any time. Control should be considered if 2 to 4 larvae per square foot are found.

A potential alternative to insecticide application for hay crops near harvest stage, is to mow the crop IMMEDIATELY. Unfortunately, waiting 2 or 3 days for good curing conditions is not an option since armyworm defoliation is so rapid. Once cut, the conditions in the mowed forage become less conducive for the armyworm.

Check with your ag supplier about their current availability of insecticides. A copy of the labelled insecticides is found in Figure 3. Pyrethroids such as Warrior work best on small larvae (less than 3/4 inch), while diamides such as chlorantraniliprole works better on larger ones. Always be sure that the crop to be protected is on the label of the pesticide to be used.

For the future

In terms of the future, fall armyworm will remain a threat until the first frosts of the fall. Cold weather in the fall and winter kills this insect. It can only overwinter in the extreme southern parts of the United States and re-infests the state each summer.

Watch for updates on this developing pest situation in notices from your Cooperative Extension Office, this publication, in UKY Pest News Alert (<https://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu/extension/kpn>) and UKY Forage News (<https://kyforagenews.wordpress.com/>).



Help us record drought conditions through CMOR

The National Drought Mitigation Center, the National Integrated Drought Information System and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Climate Hubs are working with states, tribes and others across the country to collect Condition Monitoring Observer Reports on Drought (CMOR-Drought), including photos. We want to know how drought is affecting you.

How does this benefit you?

Your reports help us understand how drought is affecting local conditions. They appear on a map. The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) author may consult the CMOR map to help identify areas that need more attention. The USDM triggers drought responses, including the Livestock Forage Disaster Program and Internal Revenue Service tax provisions. State agencies, including emergency management and public safety, may also make use of maps to know where to direct assistance.

Where do you find CMOR-drought reporting?

Landing page for CMOR-drought:
go.unl.edu/cmor_drought
 Includes current and archived maps of reports, and QR code for current form

Direct link to current CMOR-drought form:
go.unl.edu/CMOR

Works on mobile*, tablet or computer
 *To report from your mobile phone, see "Getting started with the field app"

How often should you report?

We recommend that you submit a photo each month or each season, to provide an ongoing comparison of wet, dry and normal conditions. Of course, we also welcome more frequent submissions.

Questions?

Please email DIRinfo@unl.edu.

Getting started with the field app

Install the app

CMOR uses Esri's Survey123 field app. Install the app, either by searching for Survey123 at the app store or by entering go.unl.edu/CMOR into the address bar or scanning the QR code, which will prompt you to download the app.

Click on "continue without signing in."

When it asks about geolocation, choose "Allow While Using App" for best results.



Download the survey

You must go outside the app to download the survey for the first time.

From your phone or tablet, enter go.unl.edu/CMOR into the address bar or scan the QR code with the camera, and this time choose "Open in the Survey123 field app." That will download the survey and open it for you to use.

How do you submit a report?

- If you are using the app on a mobile device with location enabled, it should pinpoint your location automatically. For less precision, enter the name of the nearest city or county, or the island and local jurisdiction, in the map widget search window.
- From a desktop computer, if location is enabled, use the compass icon on the map widget to pinpoint your location, or enter the name of the nearest city or county, or the island and local jurisdiction, in the map widget search window.
- Provide the date.
- How dry or wet is it? Pick from seven levels, ranging from severely dry to severely wet. Your answer to this question will be the first way that people see your report on a map.



- The questions related to your years of experience help us frame your observations as "1 in 10" or "1 in 20," which is how the U.S. Drought Monitor categorizes extremes.
- Click on the triangle to expand "Report normal or wet conditions" to submit observations during non-drought times. This helps develop a basis for comparison with drought conditions.

Report normal or wet conditions

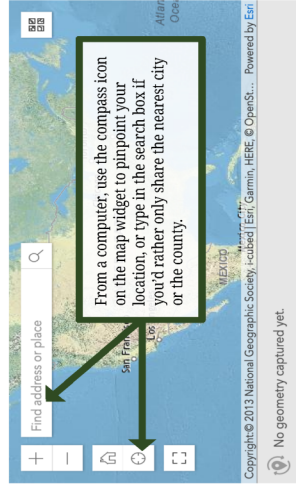
Conditions are normal or wet
 Please use the checkboxes to tell us which of these conditions you are seeing.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal conditions for this time of year	<input type="checkbox"/> More green than usual for this time of year
<input type="checkbox"/> More standing or flowing water than usual for this time of year	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased moisture or humidity
<input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater wells above normal static level	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil moisture is adequate to good
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil moisture is adequate to good	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-irrigated crops or pastures are doing well
<input type="checkbox"/> Lawn and garden watering is not necessary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less fire danger
<input type="checkbox"/> Less fire danger	<input type="checkbox"/> Abundant insects or water-loving wildlife
<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries in good condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries in good condition

Display Name
 A display name will let users of this information see whether multiple reports are from a single individual. Especially if you submit reports consistently over time, this helps you build a credible track record.

*You can use your real name, come up with a nickname or use a pseudonym. If you use a pseudonym, please use the map to find your previous report and use what you used in that report. This should cover some of your photos, we may use your display name as attribution, i.e., "Photo by HappyRancher42 via CMOR."

Happy Rancher 72



- What impacts of drought are you experiencing? Click on the triangle for a category or sector to expand a list of potential impacts and check any that you have experienced.
- You can upload up to five photos. If you are showing drought conditions, please consider uploading a "before" photo taken during normal conditions, to provide context. If you upload a photo, you as the copyright holder agree that it may be used by the National Drought Mitigation Center, and shared with and by government and academic partners, for drought monitoring, management, and education. Your photo will become part of a permanent public archive. The drought center reserves the right to remove objectionable content.

- Check the box that best describes your role: Extension, agricultural producer, water supplier, homeowner, climate or weather professional, outdoor enthusiast, or other (fill in the blank).
- Enter a display name. A display name will let users of this information see whether multiple reports are from a single individual.
- Especially if you submit reports consistently over time, this helps you build a credible track record. You can use your real name, come up with a descriptive username such as "NDrancher07," or use a random string of letters and numbers. If you forget your display name, you can zoom in on the map to find your previous report and see what you used in that report.
- Use your photos, we may use your display name as attribution, i.e., "Photo by HappyRancher42 via CMOR."
- Please provide your name and email address for the benefit of people assessing drought in an official capacity. This information will not appear on public-facing maps, but we may contact you for follow-up information.

Fall Frost and Freeze Information for The Bluegrass State



By Derrick Snyder – National Weather Service Paducah, KY

As we move through the month October, the risk of crop-killing frosts and hard freezes will quickly increase. The National Weather Service office in La Crosse, WI, compiled the following list of meteorological conditions that can lead to frost conditions:

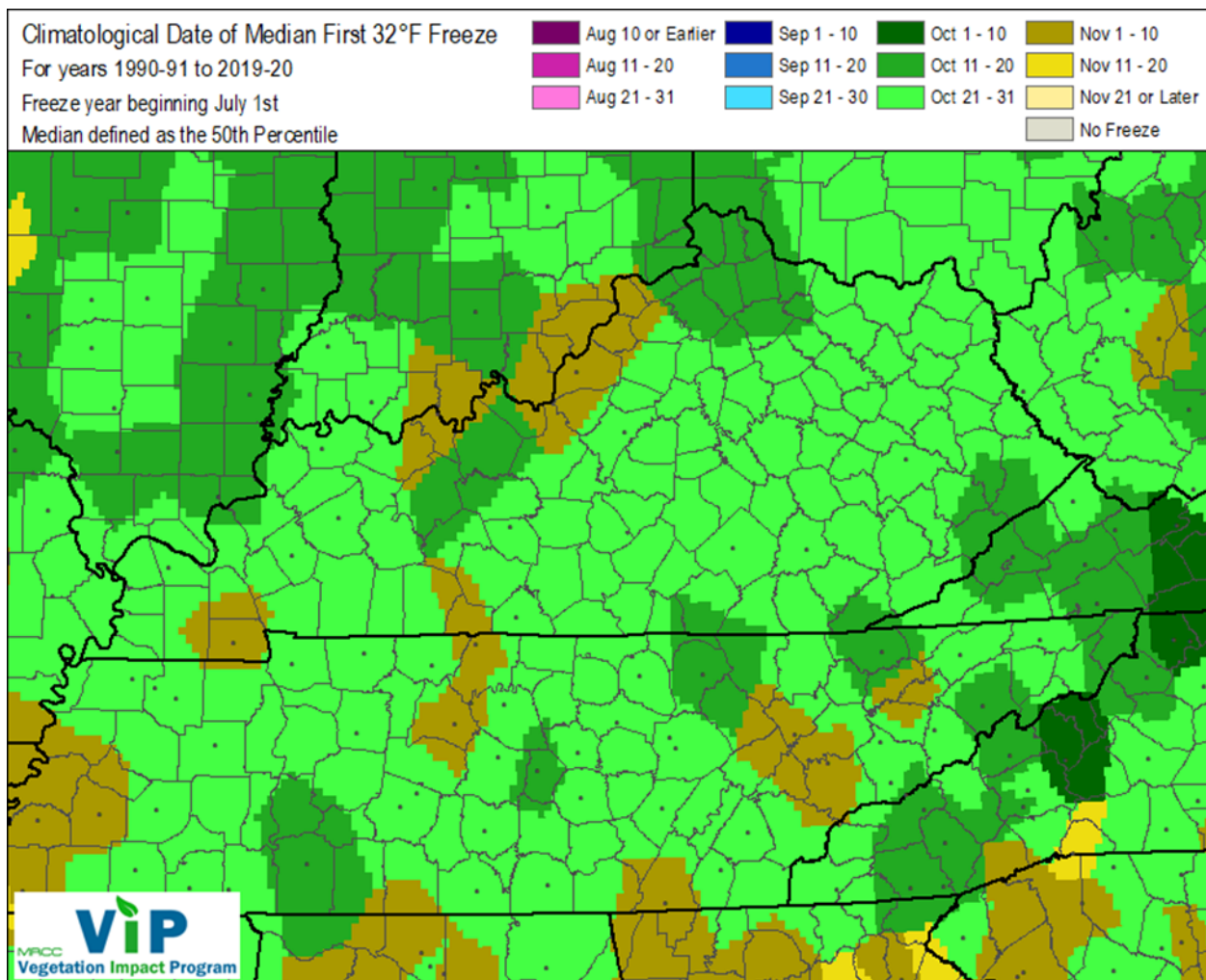
Clear skies lead to radiational cooling, allowing the greatest amount of heat to exit into the atmosphere.

Calm to light winds prevent stirring of the atmosphere, which allows a thin layer of super-cooled temperatures to develop at the surface. These super-cooled temperatures can be up to 10 degrees cooler than five to six feet above the surface, where observations are typically taken. This is why frost develops even when reported temperatures are a few degrees above freezing.

Cool temperatures, with some moisture, that promote ice crystal development. If the supercooled, freezing temperatures can cool to the dew point (the temperature at which, when cooled to at constant pressure, condensation occurs; moisture will have to come out of the atmosphere as fog, frost, etc.) frost could develop on exposed surfaces.

Local topography also has a large role in determining if and where frost develops. Cold air will settle in the valleys since cold air is heavier than warm air, therefore frost conditions are more prone in these regions. Valleys are also sheltered from stronger winds, enhancing the potential for frost.

Other local effects, such as soil moisture and temperature, and stage of vegetation "greenness", are factors that can affect the possibility of frost forming. The Midwest Regional Climate Center has put together a map of when Kentucky can typically expect to see the first 32 degree freeze of the season. The great majority of the commonwealth will see the first hard freeze during the last 10 days of October, but this can vary a week or two sooner or later depending on the set-up for that particular year.



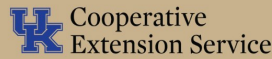


ROBERTSON COUNTY BEEF FIELD DAY

September 30, 2024

6:00 PM

1952 Five Lick Rd.
Mayslick, KY 41055



Counts toward CAIP
Education Credit



Topics:

Fescue Toxicity in Beef Cattle
Dr. Ray Smith, UK Forage Specialist

Harrison Harvesting, Meat Processing Facility
Perry Harrison, Owner

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

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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Cooperative Extension, Lexington, KY 40516



UK Cooperative
Extension Service

BEGINNING & SMALL FARMER SCHOOL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1

10:00AM-3:00PM
9:30AM Registration

25 MSU FARM DRIVE
Arena Classrooms

TOPICS

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

To register, use the QR code or call your local
Extension Office at: **(606) 724-5796**



Registration required by 10/25/24

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Community and Economic Development

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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Cooperative Extension, Lexington, KY 40516



DATE	PROGRAM	LOCATION
OCTOBER 3	FARM SCHOOL FOR WOMEN—BEEKEEPING	FLEMING CO. EXTENSION OFFICE
OCTOBER 8	BULL VALUE ASSESSMENT	MASON CO. EXTENSION OFFICE
OCTOBER 10	FARM SCHOOL FOR WOMEN—POND MANAGEMENT	FLEMING CO. EXTENSION OFFICE
OCTOBER 15	BULL VALUE ASSESSMENT	MASON CO. EXTENSION OFFICE
OCTOBER 17	FARM SCHOOL FOR WOMEN—PLANT DISEASES	FLEMING CO. EXTENSION OFFICE
OCTOBER 19	KY SHEEP & GOAT ANNUAL PRODUCER CONFERENCE & FIELD DAY	FLEMING CO. EXTENSION OFFICE
OCTOBER 24	FARM SCHOOL FOR WOMEN—BASICS OF ELECTRIC	FLEMING CO. EXTENSION OFFICE
NOVEMBER 1	NEW/SMALL FARM SERIES	MSU FARM
NOVEMBER 8	ROBERTSON COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING	ROBERTSON COUNTY SCHOOL
NOVEMBER 22	COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE CEU PROGRAM CALL (606)-845-4641 TO REGISTER	ZOOM



KY Sheep & Goat Annual Producer Conference & Field Day

October 19, 2024

Fleming Co. Extension Office

Morning 8:30am-12:30pm

Fleming County Extension Office- speaker, market update, officer elections, etc.

Afternoon Field Day 1-3:30pm

Schwartz Show Stock and Meat Company (sheep)

Hickory Hollow Acres (goat)

Field days will focus on forage management, reproduction, lambing/kidding, and much more!

Cost: \$35 single & \$50 couple (lunch included)
additional lunches - \$10

Crispy Oven Zucchini Fries

Ingredients:

- ½ cup all-purpose flour
- Pinch of salt
- ½ teaspoon black pepper
- 1 egg + 1 egg white
- ½ cup plain or panko breadcrumbs
- ¼ cup grated parmesan cheese
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- Dash of salt
- 4 medium zucchini
- Nonstick spray

Directions:

1. Preheat oven to 450° F.
2. In a pie pan, whisk together flour, salt and pepper. In a second pie pan, beat egg and egg white together. In a third pie pan, whisk together breadcrumbs, parmesan cheese, paprika and a dash of salt.
3. Slice zucchini lengthwise into ½-inch thick pieces. Cut into 4-inch lengths and then into “fries” or strips.
4. Dip zucchini strips into the flour, then the egg and then through the breadcrumb mixture. Place on a baking sheet treated with nonstick spray.
5. Bake for 10 minutes. Turn slices and continue baking for another 10 minutes until golden-brown and crisp. Serve immediately.

Robertson Conservation—Equipment Rental

⇒ No-till Drill (Hay Buster)

\$65/day, 1-10 acres

\$65 + \$6.50/acre, 11 acres and up

⇒ Lime Spreader

\$50/day

***NEW* \$100 check deposit is required upon pick-up of equipment**

Contact Grant Paynter to schedule: (606)-842-0320

Soil Samples

First 10 Soil Samples are free!

\$10 deposit on soil probe

Hay Samples

\$10 (Check) /sample

For more information call the

Extension Office at (606)-724-5796

**We do free samples for the East KY Hay Contest in the fall. If you could like to be added to the list for sampling, please call the office.

Robertson County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter

October 2024

 Cooperative
Extension Service

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Robertson County
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samantha.woerner@uky.edu

This year seems to be flying by as we are preparing for fall and wrapping up the harvesting of our summer crops.

This newsletter contains flyers for several upcoming programs in our area. Please take a minute to look through and see if there may be something of interest to you or someone in your household.

Robertson County Cattlemen's will be sending out letters in the mail for upcoming dues and also their annual meeting in November. Dues can be paid at the annual meeting or brought to the Extension Office.

Thank you to everyone who came out to support our 4-H and FFA Youth at the Livestock Show and Sale!

Samantha Saunders

Samantha Saunders
Robertson County Agriculture & Natural Resources/
4-H Youth Development Agent

Forage Timely Tips: September

- ⇒ If not already done, soil sample and apply fertilizer as needed.
- ⇒ Plant perennial grasses and legumes. Consider using a novel endophyte tall fescue.
- ⇒ Harvest hay as needed. Do not harvest alfalfa after mid-September.
- ⇒ Scout pastures, identify perennial weeds and woody brush. Consult an agricultural professional to determine the control strategy.
- ⇒ Closely monitor livestock and do not overgraze. Pasture plants accumulate energy reserves in the fall that help them overwinter and regrow in the spring.
- ⇒ Feed hay to allow pastures to stockpile for winter grazing.
- ⇒ Rest native warm-season grass fields until after frost for better winter survival.

Inside this edition:

- Forage Timely Tips
- KY Sheep & Goat Annual Producer Conference
- Crispy Oven Zucchini Fries
- Equipment Rates & Soil Testing
- Beef Field Day
- Beginning & Small Farmers School
- Important Dates
- Fall Frost and Freeze Information for The Bluegrass State
- Farm School for Women
- Bull Value Assessment Program
- Should I Buy Coated Seed
- USDA Drought Recording
- Robertson County Cattlemen's Annual Meeting

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Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.