

Carlisle County ANR Newsletter April, 2017

Cooperative Extension Service

Carlisle County
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Dates to Remember:

Ag Day- April 14-Carlisle Elementary

UK Wheat Field Day- May 9-Princeton-Flyer attached

Hemp Field Day- May 19-Crofton, KY-Flyer attached

UK Corn, Soybean and Tobacco Day- July 27- Princeton

Rinse and Return with Lunch- August 30-lunch at Extension Office





1st ANNUAL HEMP FIELD DAY

Hosted By:



11609 Dawson Springs Road Crofton Ky. 42217

May 19th Registration starts at 9:00 A.M

Lunch will be provided seating is limited must RSVP by MAY 12th 2017

RSVP: at Austin.Wright@kysu.edu 270-886-6328 or kkean@utk.edu or 931-648-5725, ext. 3037

Topics

The Hemp Industry: Thomas Keene Extension Associate University of Kentucky

Industrial Hemp: Dr. Eric Walker Extension Associate University of Tennessee

What Is Hemp Dr. Shawn Lucas Assistant Professor of Organics Agriculture KSU

Door Prizes!!! Door Prizes!!!!

Hear the experts discuss the future of hemp & beyond

See You There!!!!!!

WHEAT FIELD DAY

May 9, 2017



TOPICS INCLUDE:

Wheat Variety Trials (Walk Through)

*Dr. Dave Van Sanford
Bill Bruening*

Management Decisions Following A Severe Spring Freeze

Dr. Carrie Knott

UAV Use In Wheat Production

*Dr. Tim Stombaugh
Peterson Farms*

Soil Related Q & A

Dr. Edwin Ritchey

Wheat Disease Management

Dr. Carl Bradley

Spring Aphid Populations In Wheat On Fall Treated Vs. Untreated Seed

Dr. Raul Villanueva

Diagnosing Herbicide Injury In Wheat

Dr. Jim Martin



GRAINS AND FORAGE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

AT THE UK RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER

UKREC FARM

1205 Hopkinsville St.
Princeton, KY 42445

REGISTRATION:

8 am (CST)

WAGONS ROLL:

8:45 am (CST)

CCA and Pesticide Credit
applications have been submitted

Lunch Sponsored by :



For additional information contact:

Colette Laurent
UK Grain Crops Coordinator
claurent@uky.edu
(270) 365-7541 Ext 264

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Safety Savvy

Tillage – Planting Special

By Dan West

Ah, springtime. Soon the sun will be warming the earth and a gentle breeze will be drying it out. It won't be long now before you'll be able to hit the fields. Some fields need to be plowed while those that were plowed last fall need only to be disked. Then there is the planting. Every year schedules seem to get more hectic, fields seem to get farther away and machinery gets bigger and faster. We rely more and more on hydraulic systems to accomplish the work we have to do in a shorter amount of time.

Not only do our tractors have hydraulic power brakes and hydrostatic power steering, but also hydraulic (wet) clutches and even hydraulically actuated diff locks, PTOs and direction reversers. The greater concern, though, are the hydraulically raised and lowered implements. Drawn and semi-mounted plows, disks with folding wings and planters with hydraulically operated markers rely heavily on highly pressurized oil being directed to remote locations to exert tremendous forces on mechanical parts. We seldom consider the consequences of something going wrong in this system. Maybe we should.

Hydraulic systems operate at pressures of 2200 to 3000 pounds per square inch (psi) and can get as hot as 180o. When hoses get chafed and seals get worn very serious injuries can result. Careless checking of a hydraulic fluid dipstick can result in an ordinary burn but a pinhole leak in a hose can inject oil under the skin. This may not sound serious but if it is not surgically removed it can cause gangrene and lead to loss of the limb!

Nearly every year we hear of a farmer who was crushed when a raised implement or loader he was under unexpectedly dropped on him. Sometimes a hose bursts or an o- ring or seal breaks, and sometimes someone accidentally bumps the control lever. Gravity ensures that implements drop faster than they are raised hydraulically. In any case, hydraulic systems cannot be trusted with your life.

Here are some safety reminders to help keep you safe this spring around your tillage and planting equipment.

Never look for hydraulic leaks with your hand. Hold a piece of cardboard or wood near hoses with a gloved hand.

Look for oil spray on the cardboard to detect a leak. An accumulation of dust often signals oil seepage.

Never work under a machine held up only by a hydraulic system.

Always support it on blocks, jack-stands or with the built-in mechanical safety locks.

Don't transport a raised or folded implement over the road without locking the mechanical transport locks.

Keep hoses away from moving parts such as the nearby PTO shaft.

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Tie hoses away from harm where they won't be kinked in a tight turn, either.

Don't leave loaders or implements in the raised position when unattended. Release pressure on the hydraulic system before dismounting the tractor by operating the hydraulic control levers in every position with the engine off.

Worn O-rings and seals can cause system failure. Guard against dirt entering the hydraulic system by cleaning around the fill port before opening it to check or add oil.

Store hoses with the ends off the ground and away from dirty machine parts. Clean off couplers before connecting hoses.

If you paint older machines, retract hydraulic cylinders so no seal-damaging paint gets on the piston rods.

Proper maintenance always promotes safe operation.

Keep fluid levels in the recommended range for the equipment being operated, change filters at recommended intervals, keep oil coolers clean, clean off couplers before connecting or disconnecting and replace hoses with questionable cracks or worn spots.

If raised equipment doesn't hold its position, consider it a warning that there is a leak in the system. Get it fixed before the seal or O-ring fails completely.

Hydraulic systems, like the tractors they are a part of, are very helpful and magnify the work we do, but they can be deadly if we ignore their hazards. Review the warnings in the operator's manuals that came with your tractor and hydraulically operated implement. Follow the safe practices mentioned above and your hydraulic system won't let you down unexpectedly. For more information about farm health or safety concerns, call NYCAMH at 1-800-343-7527.

Safety = Good Working Equipment + Able and Aware Operator



Choosing Tomato Plants with Disease Resistance

Professional tomato growers are very conscious of the diseases that are likely to affect their plants. If growing outside each season, and in the same soil, a grower will have a good idea “what lurks beneath!” and how to combat it.

However, for the home gardener, a little understanding of diseases and how to avoid them, will go a long way.

There are many diseases that affect tomato plants but here are a few very common ones:

Verticillium Wilt, Fusarium Wilt, Nematodes

Disease resistant codes such as VFN = Verticillium Wilt, Fusarium Wilt and Nematodes are often mentioned or listed on seed packets – **Roma VF** for example

The two wilts (V+F) are fungal diseases that stop-up a plant’s plumbing. Nematodes (N) are microscopic worms that attack roots, and again, effect a plant’s plumbing by restricting water and nutrient absorption by the roots.

Blight tolerant varieties – blight is a most serious fungal disease as it spreads easily and can destroy all your plants in a couple of weeks! **Legend**, **Ferline F1** and **Losetto F1** are blight tolerant and put-up some resistance – but they are not totally immune.

The new **Crimson Crush** and **Mountain Magic** varieties are blight resistant and their fruit can escape blight – even in a warm wet July and August!

Choose plants with vigorous growth

A healthy, quick growing tomato plant may not be immune to disease but will be able to last longer before being effected and often produce ripe fruit before being “bumped off!”.



Crimson Crush F1



Mountain Magic F1



Lizzano F1

Feed High-Quality Forage to Boost Animal Performance by: Ray Smith, UK Forage Specialist

The ultimate test of forage quality is animal performance. Producing high quality forages is vital to improved animal performance, whether your goal is more pounds of milk, a higher rate of gain, increased wool production or an improved conception rate. Forages provide a major percentage of the nutrients for beef and dairy cattle, sheep and goats, horses and ruminant wildlife. If the quality isn't right, you can't feed animals enough forage to achieve production goals. Forage quality is defined as "the extent to which a forage, whether pasture, hay or silage, has the ability to produce the desired animal response." While many factors affect forage quality, the stage of maturity at harvest is the single most important consideration. It also is the one over which producers can make the most progress. Protein content, digestibility and acceptability to livestock drops as legumes and grasses move from the vegetative, or leafy, stage to the reproductive, or seed, stage. For instance, grasses may contain more than 30 percent protein at the immature, leafy stage, but drop to less than eight percent protein when they mature. Because we have considerable variation in quality among the various forage species, choosing plant species is another important factor in producing high-quality forages. Generally, legumes are higher quality than grasses. Cool season grasses usually are more digestible than warm-season grasses. Plant breeders continue to improve forage quality within species, so variation also exists within species among varieties. In addition to forage quality, producers need to consider animals' nutritional needs and match the quality to these needs. For example, a high-producing dairy cow needs a higher quality feed than a dry, pregnant beef cow. Palatability, intake, digestibility and nutrient content are among these considerations. Palatability is a measure of acceptability by animals when offered free choice. In general, high-quality forages are more palatable. Forages must be palatable for animals to consume enough to meet their daily needs. Research has shown that animals tend to eat more of the better quality forages. Digestibility also improves with forage quality. Animals may digest 80 to 90 percent of immature, leafy grasses but only 50 percent or less of mature material with lots of stems. High quality forages have significant amounts of protein, energy, vitamins and minerals, but are low in undesirable contents such as fiber and lignin.

Information released by



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Carlisle County Extension ANR



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