

Carlisle County ANR Newsletter September, 2016

Cooperative Extension Service

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Before fall bug proof your house

Sources: Lee Townsend and Mike Potter, UK entomologists

You may have noticed your home being invaded by an assortment of pests last fall, including Asian lady beetles, boxelder bugs, crickets, spiders and black soldier beetle larvae. These creatures typically visit homes that provide easy entry in the fall of the year, often seeking refuge from changing weather.

Pest proofing your home is the most efficient way to keep these critters out. A swatter, broom or vacuum cleaner and trash container will take care of pests that occasionally wander indoors. It's best to deal with boxelder bugs and lady beetles outside, before they enter your home.

Following these guidelines will help pest proof your home or place of business and some may even help you conserve energy and increase the comfort level this fall and winter.

Install door sweeps or thresholds at the base of all exterior entry doors, paying particular attention to the bottom corners that are a common entry location. Insects and spiders can enter through a gap of one-sixteenth of an inch or less. Get down on the floor and check for light entering under doors; this indicates possible pest entryways.

To close other potential pest entries, apply caulk on the bottom outside edges and sides of door thresholds; fit garage doors with a rubber bottom seal because vinyl doesn't seal well in the winter; and line the bottom track of sliding glass doors with foam weather stripping $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide to seal any gaps.



Before fall bug proof your house-cont.

Utility openings where pipes and wires enter the foundation and siding are common entry points for spiders, ants, yellow jackets and rodents. You can use caulk, cement, urethane expandable foam, steel wool and copper mesh to plug openings around outdoor faucets, receptacles, gas meters, clothes dryer vents and telephone or cable television wires.

Apply a good-quality silicone or acrylic latex caulk to cracks around windows, doors, fascia boards and other openings. Before you apply the caulk, clean existing caulk, and remove any that's peeling to aid adhesion. Be sure to use a good caulking gun. Desirable features are a back-off trigger to stop caulk when desired, a built-in "slicer" to remove the tip from new caulking tubes, and a nail to puncture the seal within. These guns are available for less than \$10.

To reduce the entry of lady beetles, cluster flies and other overwintering pests, repair gaps and tears in window and door screens. Keep windows closed when adults are emerging to prevent entry. Repairing screens also will keep out flies, gnats, mosquitoes and midges next summer.

Another way to prevent pest entry is to apply an exterior barrier treatment with insecticides. To gain the most from this effort, apply long-lasting liquid formulations that contain synthetic pyrethroids. These products are available at some hardware, lawn and garden shops. Examples (**Ortho Home Defense Max Insect Killer for Indoor & Perimeter**) (**Ortho Home Defense Max Ant and Roach Killer**) (**Bayer Advanced Home Pest Control Indoor & Outdoor Insect Killer**)

If you apply the barrier treatment, use a compressed air or hose-end sprayer to treat the base of all exterior doors, garage, crawl space entrances, foundation vents, and utility openings and beneath siding. It's also useful to treat the outside perimeter of the foundation with a two- to six-foot wide band along the ground and two to three feet up the foundation wall. If you prefer not to tackle these pest-proofing activities, contact a professional pest control firm. Many firms are beginning to offer pest-proofing services.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT & PROCESSING

SEPTEMBER 12, 2016—5:30 P.M. TO 8:00 P.M.

LOCATION: DDI CLINTON, KY

1066 DEAN RD, CLINTON KY, 42031

Door Prizes

Speakers

Dr. Matt Springer

**Food Plot Selection, Deer & Duck Management,
Weed Control and Placement**

Free Meal



Dr. Greg Rentfrow
**Processing and Preparation
of Wild Game**



If you plan on attending you must RSVP by Sept. 6th!!!

Carlisle—270-628-5458

Fulton—270-236-2351

Hickman—270-653-2231

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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.



**Thursday, September 22, 2016
9:00 am CT**

**UK Research & Education Center
Princeton, Kentucky**

<http://www.facebook.com/KyBeefIRM>

Demonstrations & Educational Exhibits:

- Black Vulture Control
- Controlling Anaplasmosis
- Electronic Identification
- Environmental Concerns and Management
- Feeding Distillers Coproduct Feeds
- Forage Systems and Handling Fescue
- Lean to Finish Metabolism Shifts
- Pasture to Plate: Do you know what's under the hide?
- Selenium and Reproduction Interactions
- Veterinary Feed Directive
- UAV's Potential for Livestock

Commercial Exhibitors Include

- | | |
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| • ABS Global, Inc. | • Kentuckiana/Livingston Co. Livestock |
| • BioZyme, Inc. | • Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation |
| • Boehringer Ingelheim | • Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council |
| • Burkmann Feeds | • KY-Tenn Livestock Market, Inc. |
| • Callicrate Banders | • KY-TN Red Angus Assn. |
| • Cargill | • Micronutrients USA |
| • Caudill Seed Co | • Mid-South Ag, LLC |
| • Crystalx | • Multimin USA, Inc. |
| • Central Farm Supply | • Schaeffer Specialized Lubricants |
| • CPC Commodities | • Southern States Coop, Inc. |
| • H&R Agri-Power | • Tru-Test Inc. |
| • Kentucky Cattlemen's Assn. | • United Producers, Inc. |
| • Kentuckiana/Livingston Co. Livestock | • UK Division of Regulatory Services |
| • Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation | • USDA |
| • Kentucky Forage and Grassland Council | • Zoetis |
| • KY-Tenn Livestock Market, Inc. | |

Noon Program

Dr. Nancy Cox, Dean, College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Mr. Warren Beeler, Executive Director of the Governor's Office of Agriculture Policy

Mr. Dave Maples, Executive Vice President, Kentucky Cattlemen's Association

This exciting field day will offer many demonstrations, commercial exhibits, educational exhibits and more. You'll have opportunities for hands on activities and, of course, the chance to visit with other Kentucky beefcattle producers, UK personnel and administration as well as KCA staff and leadership.



Timely Tips

Dr. Roy Burris, Beef Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

Spring-Calving Cow Herd

- Fescue pastures don't generally produce much this month, however rain in July has given us some forage going into the usually dry months. Keep rotating pastures to permit calves to continue gaining weight. Keep minerals available at all times.
- Repair and improve corrals for fall working and weaning. Consider having an area to wean calves and retain ownership for post weaning feeding rather than selling "green", lightweight calves. Plan to participate in CPH-45 feeder calf sales in your area.
- Bulls should have been removed from the cow herd by now! 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. Don't keep trying to get open spring cows bred - move them to fall calving or sell them when they wean this year's calf.

Fall-Calving Cow Herd

- Prepare for the fall-calving season (usually September). Get ready, be sure you have the following:
 - record book
 - ear tags for identification
 - iodine solution for newborn calf's navel
 - calf puller
 - castration equipment
- Dry cows should be moved to better pastures as calving time approaches. Cows should start calving next month. Yearling heifers may begin "head start" 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.

General

- 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 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.
- 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.
- 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 which can be toxic.
- Take soil samples to determine pasture fertility needs. Fertilize as needed, this fall.

Select pastures for stockpiling. Remove cattle and apply nitrogen when moisture conditions are favorable. Stockpiled fescues can be especially beneficial for fall-calving cows after calving

Seeing Orange in Your Corn?

[Carl A. Bradley](#), Extension Plant Pathologist, University of Kentucky



Figure 1. Orange pustules covering a corn leaf

The pathogen of southern rust of corn (*Puccinia polysora*) has infected a lot of corn fields in Kentucky within the last month. Orange pustules (Figure 1) covering affected leaves are common, and can make your shirt turn orange when walking through a field.

Southern rust is different from another corn rust disease known as common rust (caused by *Puccinia sorghi*). Southern rust is considered a more tropical disease and needs warm weather to occur, whereas, common rust is more likely to occur in slightly cooler weather (generally in spring and then later on near harvest). Most dent corn hybrids have some resistance to common rust, but nearly all dent corn hybrids are susceptible to southern rust. Neither the southern nor the common rust pathogen can overwinter in Kentucky, but both can blow up during the season from the south.

Since southern rust is prevalent now, I have received several questions in the last few weeks. Those questions, along with my best answers are below:

Will southern rust affect the yield of my corn crop?

This all depends on when infection first occurred relative to the growth stage of the crop. From results of foliar fungicide trials conducted in my past experience at the University of Illinois, southern rust was more likely to cause detectable yield reductions when pustules were first observed sometime between R1 (silking) and R3 (milk) stages. Although detection of southern rust at later stages (R4-dough and beyond) could lead to leaves that were completely covered with pustules, yield reductions were less likely to be detected.

Will southern rust affect stalk quality (lodging)?

Possibly. Any stresses that cause reduced photosynthesis in corn plants can cause the plant to “cannibalize” itself, and move carbohydrates from the roots and stalk to the ear for kernel development. This process can predispose the stalk to infection by stalk rot pathogens.

What can I do about controlling southern rust next year?

Unfortunately, nearly every dent corn hybrid grown in the U.S. is susceptible to southern rust, so foliar fungicide application is the best way to protect against losses from this disease. In addition, crop rotation will have no effect on southern rust, since it will not overwinter in Kentucky. Keep in mind that southern rust does not appear in Kentucky early enough every year to cause yield reductions, so scouting during the season is important. Most of the common foliar fungicide products marketed for use on corn will provide an acceptable level of control of southern rust.

Congratulations to Kyle Bugg from Graves County for the highest 2016 Wheat Yield in the state. Kyles’ yield was 123.01 bushels per acre. Kyle planted AgriMaxx 446. For other winners and winner practices go online to Kentucky Yield Contests.

Fall Harvest Time Can Lead To Hazards on the Roads/Farm

Farm vehicles and machinery on public roads are involved in injury accidents from 6,000 to 7,000 times annually. Thus, people driving farm machinery and those driving vehicles should be especially careful and watchful. Keep slow-moving-vehicle emblems and extremity markings clean and bright to help motorists notice equipment. Replace faded SMV emblems and check headlights, taillights and flashing lights for satisfactory operation. To alert on-coming drivers, use reflectors or reflective tape when the edges of towed equipment extend beyond the left side of a tractor.

REMEMBER WATCH OUT FOR THE OTHER GUY AND BE SAFE FARMERS!!



Information released by

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chuck Flowers".

Chuck Flowers
Carlisle County Extension Agent for
Agriculture & Natural Resources



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College of Agriculture,
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