

Carlisle County ANR Newsletter July 2024

Cooperative Extension Service
Carlisle County
65 John Roberts Road
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(270) 628-5458
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extension.ca.uky.edu

Ag Dates to Remember

Dates to Remember:

UK Corn, Soybean and Tobacco Day-July 23- Princeton-Flyer attached

Rinse and Return- July 24-with lunch at the extension office- flyer attached

Milan No-Till Day- July 25-UT Experiment Station-Milan, TN

Rally Day 4-H-July 30-Extension Office

WAVE Ag Day –August 1-Columbus Belmont State Park



Cooperative Extension Service

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

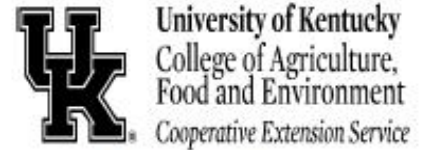
MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.



Carlisle County Rinse and Return July 24, 2024

Cooperative Extension Service
Carlisle County
65 John Roberts Road
Bardwell, KY 42023-0518
(270) 628-5458
extension.ca.uky.edu

Carlisle County Conservation
65 John Roberts Drive STE C PO Box 502
Bardwell, KY 42023
(270) 628-3709
cccd@windstream.net

Lunch Sponsored by Carlisle County Conservation

Triple Rinse Chemical Jugs
And take to the
County Road Department
93 W. Court St.
Bardwell, KY 42023
9:00-11:00



Lunch at 11:00 Carlisle County Extension Office



For more information call the
County Extension Office:
Carlisle -- 270-628-5458
CCD—270-628-3709



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STATE COST SHARE

APPLICATIONS BEING ACCEPTED UNTIL OCT 15, 2024



The Kentucky Soil Erosion and Water Quality Cost Share Program and the Kentucky Soil Stewardship Program were created to help agricultural operations protect the soil and water resources of Kentucky and to implement their agriculture water quality plans. The program helps landowners address existing soil erosion, water quality and other environmental problems associated with their farming or woodland operation. Applications are being accepted until October 15, 2024. Approval of applications are based on a statewide ranking criteria. Cost share rates are maximum of 75% of the actual cost not the exceed \$20,000.00.

Applications available at the Conservation District located inside the Extension office or call 270-628-3709.



Glazed Cantaloupe Bread

3 eggs	1½ cups all-purpose flour	½ teaspoon ground ginger
1 cup unsweetened applesauce	1 teaspoon salt	Glaze:
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon baking soda	½ cup butter
1 tablespoon vanilla extract	¾ teaspoon baking powder	¾ cup brown sugar
2 cups pureed cantaloupe (about one 5-inch round melon)	2 teaspoons ground cinnamon	½ cup chopped pecans
1½ cups whole wheat flour		

Preheat oven to 325 degrees F. Lightly **grease** and **flour** two, 9 x 5-inch loaf pans. In a large mixing bowl **beat** together eggs, applesauce, sugar, vanilla and pureed cantaloupe. In a separate bowl, **sift** together flours, salt, baking soda, baking powder, cinnamon and ginger. **Add** flour mixture to cantaloupe mixture; **mix** just until combined, then **pour** batter into prepared pans. **Bake** in the center of a preheated oven for 60 to 70 minutes, until a toothpick inserted into center of loaf comes out clean and top of loaf springs back when pressed. Let loaves **cool** in pans for 10 minutes, run a knife around edge

then **turn out** of pans to a cooling rack.

For Glaze: **Combine** butter and brown sugar in a microwave safe bowl. Microwave on high 3 minutes, stirring well at 1 minute intervals, until smooth and sugar is melted; add pecans to the glaze. **Pour** glaze over warm loaves. Allow glazed loaves to cool one hour before serving.

Yield: 20 slices

Nutritional Analysis: 200 calories, 8 g fat, 3.5 g saturated fat, 45 mg cholesterol, 20 mg sodium, 32 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 17 g sugars, 4 g protein.



Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.

Kentucky Cantaloupe

SEASON: July through early September.

NUTRITION FACTS: Cantaloupe is a great source of vitamins A and C. A half cup serving provides 50 calories, 120 percent of vitamin A and 80 percent of vitamin C needed per day. They also contain phytochemicals that foster heart health and good vision, boost the immune system and reduce the risk of some cancers.

SELECTION: Choose melons heavy for their size with no visible bruises or yellow or cream undertone. Ripe melons will yield to slight pressure at the blossom end and have a fruity fragrance. The skin should feel springy, not mushy.

STORAGE: Store uncut cantaloupes at room temperature for up to one week. Melons will continue to ripen at room temperature. Refrigerate cut melons in an airtight container up to five days.

Source: www.fruitsandveggiesmatter.gov

PREPARATION: Wash melons in warm water before cutting to rid the rind of any impurities that might be carried from the knife blade to the flesh. Cut the melon in half and scoop out the seeds and strings. Melons can be cut into halves, quarters, wedges, cubes or scooped into balls with a melon baller. Cantaloupe is delicious enough served fresh, but it can also be added to fruit salads and smoothies.

KENTUCKY CANTALOUPE

Kentucky Proud Project
County Extension Agents for Family and Consumer Sciences
University of Kentucky, Dietetics and Human
Nutrition students
June 2014

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COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION
SERVICE

UK
UNIVERSITY OF
KENTUCKY
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment



July 23, 2024

Corn, Soybean & Tobacco Field Day

UKREC, Princeton KY 42445

Wagons roll: 8:00am CT

Topics include:

Corn Disease Concerns For 2024

Familiar and New Soybean Diseases to Look Out for in 2024

Insect Update

Corn and Soybean Variety Trials

Weed Control in 2024 And Beyond

“Weather Alert”

Maximizing Corn Yields Following a Cover Crop

Soybean yield and economic response to irrigation

Corn and Soybean Outlook

The Fundamentals of Soil pH Management for Production Agriculture

Changes To Agr-1 Fertilizer Rate Recommendations for Kentucky Grain Crops

UKREC Dark Tobacco Infrastructure and Research Update

Tobacco Research Update from University of Tennessee

Sulfur Fertility in Tobacco



Registration: <http://tiny.cc/m9jlyz> Or scan the QR Code

Thanks to our lunch sponsors!



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Newsletter ANR

High Temps and no rain in sight will bring about several symptoms in corn fields and maybe a few in soybean. While some smaller areas received some rain this week, most of the state received none. The forecast has low probabilities for rain over the next 7 days or so as well. The following is mostly for dryland corn. The ability to irrigate changes things for the better.

1. **Leaf rolling in corn:** Leaf rolling indicates the corn is sensing a lack of available water for growth and development. The leaves will roll to try to conserve water. Photosynthesis is diminished during leaf rolling. Leaf rolling for a few days or even a week on plants between about V5 to V12 and plants recover afterwards will result in little yield loss. The crops are setting potential kernel number on the dominant ears, but leaf rolling alone likely will not reduce potential kernel number. Also, most ears will develop 800 to 1,000 potential kernels (ovules) and most ears at ideal populations will produce about 400 to 600 kernels. So, leaf rolling on corn at V5 to V12 for a few days is not a large concern for yields. Leaf rolling on corn closer to pollination could disrupt synchronization of pollination. In those case, the pollen could drop before the silks emerge. In other cases, the tassels are wrapped in the upper leaves and pollen is trapped by the upper leaves.
2. **Soil Compaction Will Show Up Quickly:** Corn in any part of a field where the soil is shallow, has subsurface compaction or sidewall compaction will roll very quickly and before corn in the rest of the field. In any field where leaf rolling and/or nutrient deficiencies are evident, dig up plants to examine the roots for compaction problems. If compaction problems are severe, then minimize additional in-field management decisions. Those plants with damaged roots from compaction will never fully recover. A farmer cannot chase that damaged corn with more inputs. Irrigation could alleviate some of the damage, but no other management options will. In this field cannot be irrigated, the horse has already left the barn. Focus on fields and areas of fields that do not have compaction problems.
3. **Nutrient deficiencies even though soil fertility is adequate or high:** Dry field conditions can lead to symptoms of N, K, S and/or Mg deficiencies, even though the field has adequate nutrients available for the crop. If the field has adequate fertility already, simply adding more to “green-up” the crop is not impacting yield or cost-effective. Corn needs water for the uptake of many nutrients, including foliar applied nutrients. The leaves are conducting photosynthesis and the plant is still growing, perhaps a little more slowly. The nutrient uptake is reduced because of a lack of water in the root zone and eventually the plant becomes deficient in one or more nutrients because of the inability to take up additional nutrients. Corn with roots with stunted growth from soil compaction will be unable to take up nutrients sooner than corn with healthy roots. Applying additional nutrients to corn that is V10 to V12 will do very little to help in the long-term. Apply needed nutrients to younger corn. While most dry fertilizers will dissolve with dews on the field, all fertilizer products need water for crop uptake. Foliar fertilizers have low nutrient concentrations and are not a substitute for the water needed by the crop. Foliar fertilizers can lead to leaf burn if applied at too high of a concentration. If a crop truly needs N, P, K, S and/or Mg, a foliar product cannot meet the crop demand for those nutrients. Micronutrients are needed in much less volume and a foliar fertilizer could satisfy those nutrient demands.
4. **Sidedress N Where a Sidedress was Planned:** If a farmer still needs to apply N to emerged corn, topdressing with urea or another dry material can be done if corn is small (up to V8 growth stage) as most of the fertilizer falls on the soil surface and leaf burn has minimal impact on yield. Sidedressing, with any material (especially urea and UAN solutions), is preferred with larger corn. Top dress or sidedress applications of urea and UAN materials to the soil surface in these conditions are at considerable risk to ammonia volatilization loss. A urease inhibitor should be applied to any urea-containing materials applied to the soil surface. See current information on these inhibitors at <https://graincrops.ca.uky.edu/files/cornsoynewsletter2023vol05issue02feb.pdf> . Good generic products containing NBPT, the most widely used active ingredient, are available – just be sure to provide an adequate rate of the active ingredient per ton of fertilizer.
5. **Fungicides:** Keep scouting for diseases and make management decisions based on the latest fungicide timing information from Kiersten in the Corn and Soybean Newsletter: https://graincrops.ca.uky.edu/sites/graincrops.ca.uky.edu/files/cornsoynewsletter2024vol06issue06_Jun.pdf Do not apply fungicides in the hopes of improving water-use efficiency in drought-stressed plants.
6. **Herbicides and weeds:** Under these stressful conditions, be sure to use the appropriate type and rate of adjuvants listed on the herbicide label. Do not add any additives NOT listed on the label. For more information on adjuvants and herbicides refer to this publication: <https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/publications/adjuvants-with-herbicides-when-and-why-they-are-needed> .

Chad

Chad Lee, Ph.D.

Director, Grain and Forage Center of Excellence



WAVE River Counties AG Day-August 1, 2024

It is almost time for the River Counties' WAVE Ag Day mark your calendar.

We will kick off the day with a farmer appreciation breakfast at 7:30 a.m. at Columbus Belmont State Park. The Farmer of the Year, Ag Business of the Year, Special Friend of Agriculture, Young Farmer of the Year along with 4-H and FFA members of the year will be recognized that day.

We plan to host exhibitors, vendors and educational entities that will highlight the rich resources and hidden beauties of all four-river counties, from agriculture to natural resources to commercial opportunities – some of which can be found in this unique region of Kentucky. The exhibitor fair will begin at 8:00 a.m. and conclude at noon.

*Our theme for the day is still “**Let’s Grow With It,**” our nod to the idea that all of our strengths – agricultural heritage, great people, and natural resources – are economic engines that can enrich our communities for years to come. We want to let people know that we are open for business in the River Counties, and that we are moving forward together.*

If your asking why should I attend? The goal and vision is a willingness to work together to achieve new opportunities for all the counties involved.

What a great chance to promote agriculture in Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, and Hickman County along with all of our other assets.

Come enjoy the morning with us and celebrate agriculture and the Four River Counties!!!

We hope more farmers will please come out and join us. You never know what the day will hold!

Thanks so much Chuck.

Information released by

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chuck Flowers". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chuck Flowers
Carlisle County Extension Agent for
Agriculture & Natural Resources



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

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