Hickman County Extension Office
329 James H Phillips Drive
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Clinton, KY 42031
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University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

Hickman County Agriculture and Natural Resources Newsletter

JUNE/JULY 2023

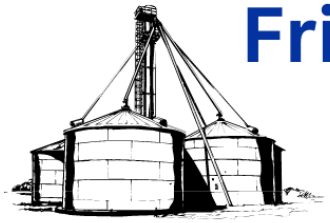
Cooperative Extension Service
Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

LEXINGTON, KY 40546

Grain Bin Safety & Rescue Trainings with Dale Dobson

Coming to Hickman and Fulton County

MARK YOUR CALENDARS



Friday, July 21, 2023 - 10:00 AM

Hickman County Extension Office

329 James H Phillips Dr. Clinton KY 42031

Grain Safety Demo

Lunch provided by Ohio Valley Insurance

RSVP by calling Hickman Co. Ext 270-653-2231, Fulton Co Ext 270-236-2351, or Ohio Valley Ins. 270-653-8401 by **Monday, July 17** to ensure your meal

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Friday, July 21, 2023 - 6:00 PM

Pontotoc Community Center

100 W State Line St. Fulton KY 42041

Silo Movie, Discussion to follow

Saturday, July 22, 2023 - 9:00 AM

Amberg Farm Shop

6299 State Route 1128 Hickman KY 42050

Grain Rescue/Entrapment Training

Lunch Provided by Cargill and CGB

RSVP by calling Hickman Co. Ext 270-653-2231, Fulton Co Ext 270-236-2351, or Ohio Valley Ins. 270-653-8401 by **Monday, July 17** to ensure your meal

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative Extension Service
Hickman County
Fulton County

OHIO VALLEY INSURANCE
EXPERTS IN THE FIELD

Cargill
Helping the world thrive

CGB

Monitoring for important corn diseases in 2023

Farmers are annually concerned about corn disease, and this year will be no exception. Corn is moving through growth stages quickly, with much of the early April-planted corn approaching the ten -leaf stage, or V10. This growth stage has become a popular stage for a fungicide application timing with high-clearance ground sprayers, and there have been questions about what diseases are prevalent and how to monitor for disease presence to determine if a fungicide application is needed in 2023.

To date, weather across most of Kentucky has not been conducive for foliar disease development. Most of the state has experienced low rainfall and low humidity for several weeks, and this combination slows or prevents disease development. Even with spotty rainfall over the weekend, most areas will still be at reduced risk for foliar disease at this time.

This said, it is never too early to scout for disease and monitor our resources to determine where and when disease has been reported so we are ready for action if needed.

One of the most important corn diseases to monitor in Kentucky is southern rust. The fungus that causes southern rust does not overwinter in Kentucky, but spores of the fungus move north on wind currents and weather each summer. We can track the movement of southern rust by watching the map on the cornipmpipe website here: https://corn.ipmpipe.org/southerncornrust/. On the map, red counties/parishes indicate that southern rust has been confirmed by university/Extension personnel. To date, no counties have confirmed southern rust that has been reported on the corn.ipmpipe, but I have heard from my extension colleagues that the disease is likely in the Florida panhandle. Southern rust typically arrives in Kentucky in mid-July, and whether a fungicide will be needed to manage southern rust at that time will depend on the crop growth stage at the time it is detected in your area. Fungicide applications may be needed to manage southern rust through the milk (R3) growth stage. More information on southern rust can be found here: https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/publications/an-overview-of-southern-rust

Another disease that can be monitored on the cornipmpipe website is tar spot. Tar spot is a new disease in Kentucky, with only two counties having confirmed disease in 2021 and one county with confirmed disease in 2023. In all cases, tar spot was not observed until mid-September and did not impact yield. This is a disease of concern in states to the north, and we can monitor real-time confirmations at https://corn.ipmpipe.org/tarspot/. No tar spot has been confirmed in the United States in 2023 to date. More information on tar spot can be found here: https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/publications/an-overview-of-tar-spot

If considering a fungicide application in 2023, remember to scout fields first and check hybrid resistance ratings prior to fungicide application. Hybrids that are moderately resistant or resistant to foliar diseases like gray leaf spot are less likely to demonstrate an economic response to fungicide application.

Scouting over the next few weeks and just prior to tasseling can help determine if fungicide applications are needed. Although disease levels will continue to build over the course of the season, University research indicates that foliar fungicides applied at tasseling or early silking (VT-R1) provide optimal foliar disease control for diseases like gray leaf spot compared to applications that occur earlier or later in the season. For southern rust, a fungicide application may be needed through milk (R3). Management of tar spot will be on a case-by-case basis at this time. Always check with your County Agent for updates on the diseases present in your specific county and help determining if management is warranted.

Dr. Kiersten Wise
Extension Plant Pathologist
(859) 562-1338
kiersten.wise@uky.edu

WAVE AG DAY 2023

Columbus Belmont State Park • Columbus, KY

JULY 20, 2023

Breakfast and Fellowship, 7:30 - 9:00 a.m.
Speaking & Awards Ceremony, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Mr. Tim Hughes - *Senior Trade Advisor, KY Dept. of AG*

GUEST SPEAKERS

Mr. Ryan Quarles - *Commissioner of Agriculture*
Mr. Brian Lacefield - *Director of KY Office of Agriculture Policy*
Mr. Tom Womack - *Senior Advisor for AGLaunch*

Insects Updates in Field Corn and Soybeans up to June 2023

By Raul T. Villanueva, Entomology Extension Specialist

Current Situation

Most of June 2023 has been dry and lacking much rain, until June 18, when rain occurred in many western counties. Accumulated precipitations levels have been near or above 1 inch. Before this period, corn and soybean fields were drought-stressed. This rain event has benefited corn and soybean plants, resulting in growth and enabling them to compete with weeds. In addition, temperatures have been unusually cool during these nights, and this abiotic factor may influence the low humidity that may extend the duration of the egg stage of some insects.

Up until June 25, there has been a low presence of key pest insects; stink bugs and caterpillars have not been seen in great abundance. Even in pheromone-based traps for armyworms, black cutworms, European corn borers, and corn earworm (Figure 1) the numbers of adult moths have not been high. When scouting in corn or soybean fields using sweep nets or based on direct observations, it may be possible that the 2022 and 2023 drought has affected pest populations. For example in 2022, the population of stink bugs decreased 2/3 compared to the numbers collected in 2021 (check the following publication: Changes on stink bug species composition in soybeans across central and western Kentucky

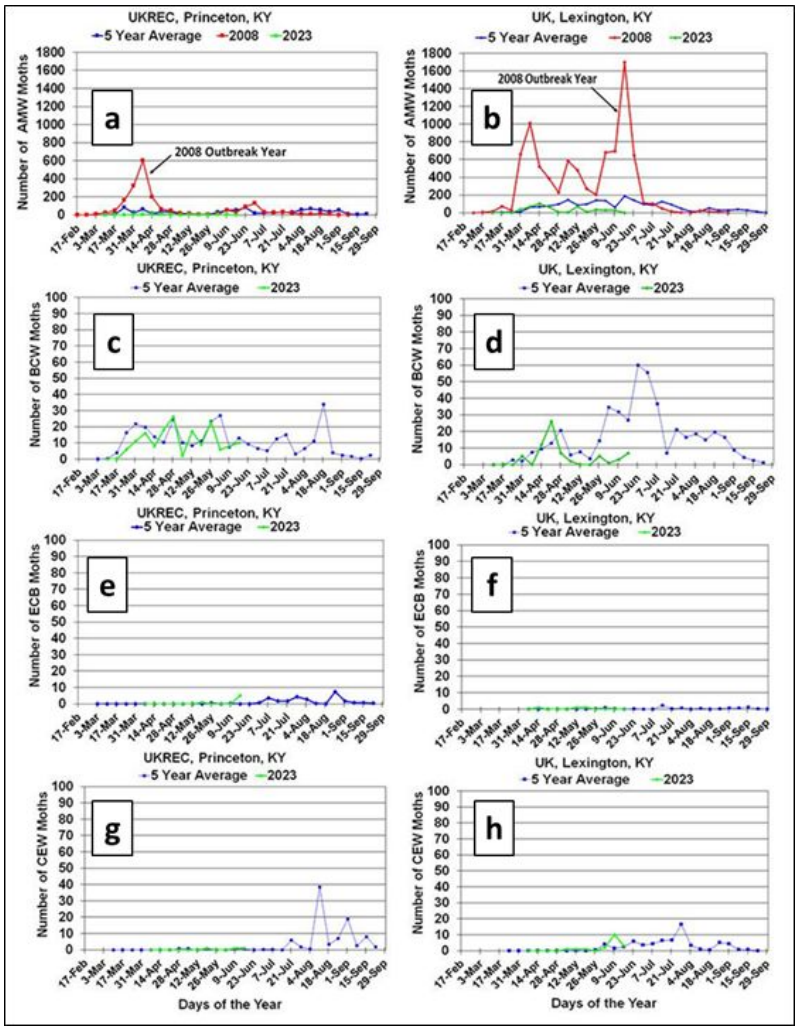


Figure 1. Weekly numbers of (a and b) armyworms, (c and d) black cutworms, (e and f) European corn borers, and (g and h) corn earworm male moths captured on pheromone-based traps in Princeton and Lexington, Kentucky in 2023 and a five-year average. (Image adapted from Z. Viloria images; for original data check here.)

Read Full article at kentuckypestnews.wordpress.com

2023 UK Corn, Soybean & Tobacco Field Day

July 25, 2023

UKEC
1205 Hopkinsville St.

Talks begin: 8 am (CT)

Pre-register:
2023 C,S&T Field Day

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

EDUCATIONAL CREDITS:

GC IPM Stop
- CCA: 1 PM
- Pesticide: 1hr Cat 4

GC Management stop
- CCA: 1 CM
- Pesticide: 1hr Cat 10

Tobacco Stop
- CCA: 0.5 CM, 0.5 PM
- Pesticide: 1hr Cat 1A

TOPICS INCLUDE:

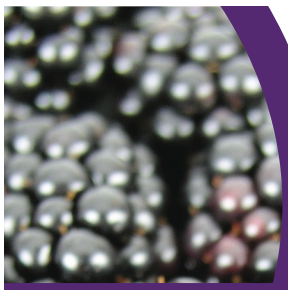
- Corn Disease Concerns for 2023
- Red Crown Rot of Soybean: A New Disease to Kentucky
- The New "Non-certified Pesticide Applicator's" Category
- UKREC Tobacco Barn Construction Update
- Evaluating Biological N Fixation for Corn
- Tobacco Types Grown in Kentucky: Old vs. New Varieties
- Do We Need to Spray for Caterpillars in Soybeans?
- Comparing Wheat, Barley, and Rye Cover Crops Before Corn
- Flea Beetle Management in Tobacco
- The Continuing Battle Against Problematic Weeds!
- Corn & Soybean Outlook
- Potassium Chloride Use in Tobacco
- Effect of Fungicides on Cigar Wrapper Leaf Production

Thanks to our lunch sponsors!

Kentucky Soybean Board

Kycorn Promotion Council

Altria Client Services



Blackberry Coffee Cake

1 cup all-purpose flour
1 cup whole wheat flour
1½ cups white sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
⅓ cup margarine
⅓ cup applesauce
½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons brown sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
⅔ cup 1% milk
2 cups blackberries, washed

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. **Grease** and **flour** a 9-by-13- inch baking pan. In a large bowl, **combine** flours, sugar, baking powder and salt. Using a pastry blender, cut margarine and applesauce into the mixture until it resembles coarse crumbs. **Stir** in the cinnamon and brown sugar. **Set aside** ¾ cup of crumb mixture to be used as a topping for the cake. In a medium bowl, **mix** together eggs, vanilla and milk. **Blend** into remaining flour mixture. **Spread** batter into prepared pan. **Sprinkle** blackberries evenly over the batter. Gently **press** blackberries into the batter. **Sprinkle** reserved crumb mixture over fruit and gently pat down. **Bake** in preheated oven for 25-30 minutes or until a toothpick inserted into the center of the cake comes out clean.

Yield: 15 servings.

Nutritional Analysis: 170 calories, 5 g fat, 1 g saturated fat, 1 g trans fat, 30 mg cholesterol, 280 mg sodium, 32 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 18 g sugars, 3 g protein.

Kentucky Blackberries

SEASON: June to September

NUTRITION FACTS: A ½ cup serving of raw berries contains 35 calories, has zero fat, and is a good source of potassium, vitamin C and fiber.

SELECTION: Look for plump fruit that is uniform in color and appears fresh. Berries should be free of stems or leaves. Avoid fruit that is moldy, crushed, bruised or contains extra moisture.

STORAGE: Store unwashed and covered berries in the refrigerator. Use within two days.

PREPARATION: Handle all berries gently. Wash berries by covering them with water and gently lifting the berries out. Remove any stems and drain on a single layer of paper towels. Blackberries are delicious cooked, which intensifies the flavor, or eaten fresh as a snack or in a salad.

PRESERVING: Berries may be preserved by canning or freezing, or made into jellies or jam. For more information, contact your local County Extension Office.

KENTUCKY BLACKBERRIES
Kentucky Proud Project
County Extension Agents for Family and Consumer Sciences
University of Kentucky, Dietetics and Human Nutrition students
August 2018

Source: www.fruitsandveggiesmatter.gov

Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers market, or roadside stand. http://plateitup.ca.uky.edu

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For more information follow us at https://hickman.ca.uky.edu/ or Hickman County Cooperative Extension Service on Facebook

Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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