

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



Hickman County Agriculture and Natural Resources Newsletter

Issue Includes:

Winter Grain Meeting Flyer

Upcoming Events

Ryegrass Control

Crop Pest Management Webinar Series

Cover Crop Establishment

KY Grazing Conference Flyer

UK Beef Management Webinar Series

Monthly Recipe

OCTOBER 2022

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

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.

LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.



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WINTER GRAIN MEETING

**DECEMBER
 15
 2022**



**AMBERG
 FARMS**

**6299 STATE
 ROUTE 1128
 HICKMAN KY
 42050**

8:00 AM

Session Title

Speakers

Welcome

Local County Agent

UT Variety Trials

Ryan Blair

Foliar Products

John Grove

Controlling Resistant Weeds

Larry Steckel

Agronomy Update

Chad Lee

Disease Control

Kirstein Wise

Farm Business Management

Jennifer Rogers

Lunch will be provided

*****RSVP by calling your local county extension office*****

For more information call you local extension office:

Fulton - 270- 236-2351

Carlisle - 270-628-5458

Hickman - 270-653-2231

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 LEXINGTON, KY 40546



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UPCOMING EVENTS

Nov 8, 2022	<u>UK 2022 Crop Pest Management Webinar Series</u> Weed Control Lessons Learned From the 2022 Crop Season
Nov 15, 2022	<u>UK 2022 Crop Pest Management Webinar Series</u> Managing Important Soilborne Diseases of Soybean in Kentucky
Nov 22, 2022	<u>UK 2022 Crop Pest Management Webinar Series</u> Implementing Defensive Shifts Against Problematic Kentucky Weeds
Dec 6, 2022	<u>UK 2022 Crop Pest Management Webinar Series</u> Corn Disease Management Questions Asked in 2022
Dec 13, 2022	<u>UK 2022 Crop Pest Management Webinar Series</u> Entomological Studies in Corn & Soybeans Under Difficult Circumstances (Covid, a Tornado & Drought) in 2022
Jan 5, 2023	UK Winter Wheat Meeting
Jan 19, 2023	KY Commodity Conference - Bowling Green
Feb 23, 2023	KATS In-depth Mode of Action
March 9, 2023	KATS Soil Fertility and Assessment
March 9-11, 2023	National Commodity Classic - Orlando FL
May 09, 2023	UK Wheat Field Day
May 18, 2023	KATS Crop Scouting Clinic
June 7-8, 2023	KATS Drone Pilot Certification Prep Course
July 13, 2023	KATS Spray Clinic
Jul 25, 2023	UK Corn, Soybean and Tobacco Field Day



Ryegrass Control Should Start in the Fall

Italian ryegrass escapes prior to corn and soybean planting in the spring have been on the rise over the past several years. During the 2022 spring season we received significantly more calls and reports about ryegrass escaping spring burndowns than in previous years. A number of factors likely contributed to this increase in 2022 including increased ryegrass pressure across the state, herbicide shortages, and poor applications conditions in the spring of 2022. While we certainly cannot predict the upcoming spring weather and can only estimate herbicide shortage affects, the one known factor is that ryegrass will continue to be present on Kentucky corn and soybean fields prior to planting. For those farmers who have been dealing with ryegrass and have known problematic fields it may be pertinent to start planning for ryegrass control with a fall residual herbicide application.

Italian ryegrass is a winter annual that emerges in the fall and then matures and produces seed in the spring/early summer of the following year. Ryegrass has traditionally been a problematic weed primarily in wheat because of their similar lifecycle, but it is becoming more problematic in corn and soybean especially with trends pushing to earlier planting dates in the spring. The lifecycle of ryegrass though, may be an area that can be exploited on corn and soybean acres with the use of residual herbicides to control ryegrass as it emerges in the fall. There are several herbicides containing group 15 that are labeled for fall applications to control winter annual weeds such as Italian ryegrass. There has also recently been a 24(c) label approved in Kentucky specifically for control of glyphosate resistant ryegrass.

The products that are either labeled for fall applications for control of fall emerging weeds, winter annuals, or fall applications specifically for glyphosate-resistant ryegrass control are listed in Table 1 along with the label details for each product. All products listed can be applied in the fall prior to corn or soybean planting.

When planning a fall application of a residual herbicide for control of emerging ryegrass, keep the following in mind.

- Applications should occur following crop harvest and should ideally be prior to ryegrass emergence.
- If ryegrass emergence has occurred at the time of application, an effective foliar herbicide will be needed to kill emerged ryegrass. Many labels suggest the use of Gramoxone (paraquat) for glyphosate-resistant ryegrass populations, although most Kentucky populations remain glyphosate susceptible and a rate of 1.25 to 1.5 lb ae glyphosate per acre will control small glyphosate-susceptible ryegrass.
- One of the labeled herbicides contains metribuzin which can assist in controlling emerged ryegrass, although metribuzin alone should not be relied on for foliar control. Ideally, products containing metribuzin should be sprayed with paraquat to control ryegrass as the two actives are synergistic, whereas glyphosate and metribuzin can be antagonistic on ryegrass control.

Lastly, while a residual herbicide applied in the fall can help with ryegrass control, it should not be expected to completely control the ryegrass population in each field. Some ryegrass plants may emerge after the residual herbicide has degraded or may even emerge in the spring. Also, similar to all residual herbicide applications, rainfall is needed to fully activate the herbicide and in the absence of rainfall ryegrass control will be minimal.

Even under the best of conditions, one should not expect a fall residual herbicide to completely control ryegrass and should plan accordingly for a spring burndown application. The use of a residual herbicide should be considered as a component of a larger ryegrass management program that reduces the number of plants needing to be controlled in the spring prior to corn and soybean planting. Additionally, the use of a fall residual lowers the potential of continuing to select for herbicide-resistance with the addition of sites of action in the fall application.

Table 1. Herbicide labeled for fall applications for controlling weeds germinating in the fall/winter annual weeds or fall applications for control of glyphosate-resistant ryegrass prior to corn and/or soybean planting the following spring.

Trade Name Product	Active Ingredients (Site of Action Group #)	Labeled Application Timing	Fall application Rate (Medium Soils) ^{ab}	Replant Restrictions	Label Restrictions specific to fall applications
Anthem Maxx	Pyroxasulfone (15) + fluthiacet-methyl (14)	Fall applications for controlling weeds germinating in the fall or winter annuals	Corn – 4 to 5 fl oz/a Soybean – 3.5 to 4.5 fl oz/a	Corn & Soybean – 0 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Not exceed 2-inch incorporation if tilled after application - Do Not Apply to frozen or snow-covered soil - Do Not make fall applications on coarse soils
Boundary	S-metolachlor (15) + metribuzin (5)	Control of glyphosate-resistant Italian ryegrass in the fall prior to soybean or corn planting the following spring (24c Special Needs Label)	Corn & Soybean – 1.8 to 2 pt/a	Corn – 4 Months Soybean – 0 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply September 1 to November 30 - Do Not apply Boundary to Frozen Ground - Tillage may occur following application but may not exceed 2 to 3 inches - Do Not Make more than one fall application of Boundary
Dual II Magnum ^c	S-metolachlor (15)	Fall application for residual control of glyphosate resistant Italian ryegrass in corn and soybean -	Corn & Soybean – 1.33 to 1.67 pt/a	Corn & Soybean – 0 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply from September 1 to December 1 after harvest and prior to ryegrass emergence - Tillage may occur following application but may not exceed 2 to 3 inches
Zidua SC	Pyroxasulfone (15)	Fall/Winter application for controlling weeds germinating in the fall, or winter annual weeds	Corn & Soybean – 3.25 to 5 fl oz/a	Corn & Soybean – 0 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Not apply to frozen or snow-covered soil - If tillage is used following application tillage may not exceed 2 inches.

^a Check the herbicide label for product rates to use on fine and coarse soils

^b Refer to label for maximum seasonal/yearly rate allowance for each active ingredient.

^c Numerous generic formulations of S-metolachlor and metolachlor exist on the market. Check product label to assure fall applications for control of ryegrass are labeled for each specific product prior to use.

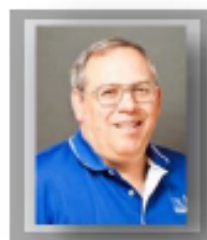


Dr. Travis Legleiter
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 Weed Science
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[@TravisLegleiter](https://twitter.com/TravisLegleiter)

University of Kentucky 2022 Crop Pest Management Webinar Series begins in November

Information regarding your pest management questions is just a few mouse clicks away. As offered in previous years, the University of Kentucky has once again organized five webinars on field crop protection topics that will be hosted through the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center beginning on Nov. 8, 2022. The weekly webinars will feature University of Kentucky Extension Specialists speaking on topics ranging from Weed Science, Plant Pathology and Entomology.

Credits have been applied for regarding Kentucky Pesticide Applicator credits and Certified Crop Advisor continuing education. Pre-registration for the webinars is required through the registration URL provided. Dates, speakers and registration links are listed below. All webinars will begin at 10 a.m. EST/ 9 a.m. CST, on the Tuesday morning listed. For more information contact Jason Travis, Agricultural Extension Associate for the University of Kentucky, at (859) 562 -2569 or by email at jason.travis@uky.edu.



Webinar #1

Date: November 8, 2022

Speaker: Dr. JD Green

Title: Weed Control Lessons Learned From the 2022 Crop Season

Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_4JQovXYvR76AZXp_tSmBwg



Webinar #2

Date: November 15, 2022

Speaker: Dr. Carl Bradley

Title: Managing Important Soilborne Diseases of Soybean in Kentucky

Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_t6D6toO8Sh2BhYoD3iw1HQ



Webinar #3

Date: November 22, 2022

Speaker: Dr. Travis Legleiter

Title: Implementing Defensive Shifts Against Problematic Kentucky Weeds

Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_QnugWPJQUynBXDf4io9zg



Webinar #4

Date: December 6, 2022

Speaker: Dr. Kiersten A. Wise

Title: Corn Disease Management Questions Asked in 2022

Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_KwibLTsHQY6oJjiKzURCEQ



Webinar #5

Date: December 13, 2022

Speaker: Dr. Raul Villanueva

Title: Entomological Studies in Corn and Soybeans Under Difficult Circumstances
(Covid, and Tornado and Drought) in 2022

Registration URL: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_3KVvBMYKQYKnxzW1K-A0-g

Cover Crop Establishment

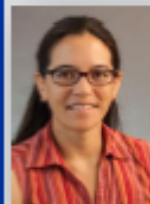
This dry fall weather may be great for harvesting, but it's not ideal for establishing cover crops. Just like any other crop, cover crop seed needs moisture to establish and that is certainly in short supply this fall. There is some rain in the forecast over the next couple of weeks, and that will hopefully be enough to get cover crops (and our wheat) established. Even a moderate cover crop stand will protect soil from erosion, and bring additional benefits, over the winter and spring period. With limited moisture, and with seed costs being higher this year, how can you increase the odds of successful establishment?

First, when it's dry, cover crop establishment will be better if you can drill the seed. Planting the seed into the soil puts it in closer contact with moisture, which will aid in germination and emergence. Broadcasting seed onto dry soil is very risky, especially if there is not regular rain in the forecast. If you have to broadcast, try some vertical tillage or packing to improve seed-to-soil contact. (Remember, however, that tillage can dry out the soil and increase erosion.) Smaller seeds such as clovers need to be planted shallower for successful emergence, while seeds such as wheat and cereal rye can be planted deeper where there may be more moisture. These small grains may be better options in dry conditions. (Plus, see the next point – it's getting late for species other than wheat, cereal rye, or triticale!)

Second, make sure you're watching planting dates and optimal planting windows. Don't push them by planting species too late. Some species, like crimson clover, needs to reach a certain size to successfully over-winter. If planted late and it stays dry, plants are unlikely to reach that size. University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension publication AGR-18 gives planting date windows for many common cover crop species. The Southern Cover Crops Council (www.southerncovercrops.org) also has multiple cover crop fact sheets, and information on planting, managing, and terminating cover crops.

Third, make sure your residual herbicide program won't interfere with the cover crop germination and establishment. The University of Wisconsin has a guide for this (https://ipcm.wisc.edu/download/pubsPM/2019_RotationalRestrictions_final.pdf); it outlines numerous pre-plant herbicides in corn and soybean, and whether damage might occur for different types of cover crops planted that same fall. Also see [this newsletter article from Ohio State](#) for a simpler table. (It gives names of herbicide active ingredients rather than products, but you can match your herbicide name to its active ingredient online.) *If you will graze these cover crops or harvest them for forage, you MUST adhere to the rotational restrictions on the herbicide label.*

As always, when choosing cover crops, consider your goals, as well as your location (soil and climate), your cropping system (when can you plant and when do you want to terminate), and available equipment. Goals for cover cropping may include reducing soil erosion or suppressing winter weeds (including marestail). In dry years, cash crops may not take up all the nutrients applied in the spring, so capturing these before they are lost may be an important goal for cover crop plantings this fall. When seed costs are high, consider the most economical species to accomplish your goals. If you're interested in learning more about cover crops, the Southern Cover Crops Council is hosting a conference in February 2023, in Baton Rouge! See the flier in this newsletter for more information, or contact me at erin.haramoto@uky.edu.



Dr. Erin Haramoto
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Plant and Soil Sciences Department
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2022 Kentucky Grazing Conference

Profitable Grazing Systems from the Soil Up

Western Kentucky - October 26th

Grayson County Extension Office, Leitchfield

Eastern Kentucky - October 27th

Clark County Extension Office, Winchester

7:30 Registration

8:30 My soil is alive! **Ray Archuleta**

9:30 Right-sizing your cows for profit **Les Anderson**

10:30 Don't let grazing myths impact your profitability **Greg Halich**

11:15 Hay Feeding Strategies to Build Fertility in Grazing Systems
Nick Roy & Fred Thomas

12:00 Lunch

1:15 Producer Speaker / Forage Spokesperson Contest

2:15 The role of extended grazing in profitable ruminant livestock
operations **Jim Gerrish**

3:15 Closing



Tickets: \$35 Advance / \$50 Onsite / \$15 Students

Leitchfield: <https://2022GrazingLeitchfield.eventbrite.com>

Winchester: <https://2022GrazingWinchester.eventbrite.com>

UK Beef Management Webinar Series

Registration is necessary, however, if you received this email directly from Darrh Bullock then you are already registered. If you received this from another source, or have not registered previously, then please send an email to dbullock@uky.edu with Beef Webinar in the subject line and your name and county in the message. You will receive the direct link with a password the morning of each meeting. This invitation will directly link you to the site and you will be asked for the password which can be found just below the link. Each session will be recorded and posted for later viewing. **All meeting times are 8:00pm ET/7:00pm CT.**

October 11, 2022

Shooting the Bull: Answering all your Beef Related Questions! – Updates and Roundtable discussion with UK Specialists

November 8, 2022

From Hay Sample to Feed Bunk: Winter Feeding Considerations for Cattle – Katie Mason, Assistant Professor, University of Tennessee

December 13, 2022

Packer and Consumer Trends with Some Holiday Beef Ideas – Gregg Rentfrow, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky and Alison Smith, Kentucky Beef Council Retail and Foodservice

Slow Cooker Venison Enchiladas

Servings: 6 Serving Size: 1 enchilada slice



 College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment



Ingredients:

- 1 ground venison (may substitute elk or beef)
- ½ cup chopped green pepper
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 1 can (16 ounces) low sodium pinot or kidney beans, drained and rinsed
- 1 can (15 ounces) low sodium black beans, drained and rinsed
- 1 can (10 ounces) no-sodium diced tomatoes with green chilies, undrained
- 1/3 cup water
- ½ teaspoon cumin
- ¼ teaspoon chili powder
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 6 corn tortillas
- 1 cup colby jack cheese, shredded

Directions:

In a large skillet, cook meat, green pepper, and onion until meat is browned. Add the beans, tomatoes, water, cumin, chili powder, and pepper, and bring to a boil. Reduce heat, cover, and simmer for 15 minutes. In a slow cooker, layer 1/3 of meat mixture, 2 tortillas and 1/3 cup of cheese. Repeat the layers 3 times. Cover and cook on low for 5 to 7 hours.

Source: Adapted from: "Fish & Game Cookbook" Bonnie Scott. 2013.

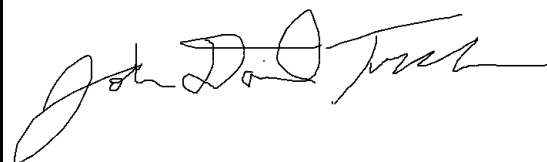
Nutrition Facts per Serving: 370 calories, 8g total fat, 4g saturated fat, 80mg cholesterol, 350mg sodium, 39g total carbohydrate, 10g dietary fiber, 3g total sugars, 31 g protein, 15% DV calcium, 35% DV iron, 15% DV potassium



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Agent for Agriculture and
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