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

All Farmer Newsletter

Fall 2024

Cooperative Extension Service
Simpson County
300 N Main St
Franklin, KY 42134
270-586-4484
simpson.ca.uky.edu

In this Issue:

Ag Report

Remember to tune your radio to 92.3 FM WFKN at 8:05 a.m. every Tuesday and Thursday morning for the Extension Agriculture report.

UK Italian Ryegrass Control in Simpson County & Princeton REC

Farmers in Simpson County and many grain producing counties in Western Kentucky have struggled with the control of Italian Ryegrass. Italian Ryegrass has been confirmed to have glyphosate resistance in Simpson County and has shown signs of resistance to other chemistries. In order to help producers combat this issue, the Simpson County Extension Service and UK Extension Weed Specialists looked at control options for Italian Ryegrass in winter wheat during the 2023-2024 growing season. Identical trials took place on a farm in Northeastern Simpson County with a recent history of ryegrass issues as well as at the Princeton Research and Education Center (UKREC).

Situations that were encountered with on-farm research is that the densities of ryegrass in the field was inconsistent across the plot area which is typical. This likely resulted in not seeing statistical differences between treatments in Simpson County, but we think the numerical values can still be of benefit to producers, especially when comparing them to what was found at the UKREC.

After analyzing the data, we concluded the following. Anthem Flex performed the best and was equivalent whether we put it all on at planting or split it. Fierce EZ needed to all go out prior to planting to maximize control. The split Fierce EZ did not hold up, likely due to the limitations of the labeling for rates. If Fierce is split you must have metribuzin in the POST application. Based on trial results, it appears that Axial Bold had little effect on the ryegrass in Simpson County at this location.

This is only one year of data, so it is a small sample size in that regard. We plan to continue this research to help strengthen and expand upon the results that were observed during these trials. We want to share this data to help producers in making herbicide decisions on winter wheat this growing season. If you would like to see more details about dates, rates and control, feel free to reach out the Simpson County Extension Service by calling (270) 586-4484.

Jason R. Phillips
County Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resource Education

Don’t Forget About Fall Garden Crops

There’s still time to plant some vegetable crops for the fall garden. Refer to the table below to see the recommended planting dates. This table can be found in University of Kentucky publication ID-128, “Home Vegetable Gardening in Kentucky”. This publication is available online and hard copies can be obtained from the Simpson County Extension Office.

Table 20.13. Crops for the fall garden.

Vegetable	Date of Planting	Seeds	Transplants	Days to Maturity[1]	Date of Harvest
Beets	Jul - mid-Aug	x		70 - 75	Oct
Bibb lettuce	Jul - Aug	x	x	50 - 60	Sep - Oct
Broccoli	Jul - Aug		x	60 - 80	Sep - Nov
Brussels sprouts	Jun - Jul		x	70 - 80	Oct - Nov
Cabbage	late Jun - early Aug		x	60 - 70	Sep - Nov
Carrots	Jul - Aug	x		80 - 90	Nov
Cauliflower	late Jun - early Aug		x	70 - 80	Sep - Nov
Chinese cabbage	Jul - Aug	x	x	50 - 70	Sep - Nov
Collards	Jul - Aug	x		80 - 90	Oct - Nov
Endive	Jul - Aug	x	x	70 - 80	Sep - Nov
Green beans, bush	Jul - mid-Aug	x		60 - 65	Sep
Kale	Jul - Aug	x	x	70 - 80	Sep - Nov
Kohlrabi	Jul - Aug	x		60 - 70	Sep - Nov
Leaf lettuce	Jul - Aug - Sep	x	x	40 - 60	Sep - Oct
Mustard greens	Jul - Aug	x		50 - 60	Sep - Oct
Parsnips	June	x		90 - 100	Nov
Potatoes	mid-Jun	x		90 - 100	Oct
Radishes	Sep	x		30 - 40	Oct
Rutabaga	July - mid-Aug	x		80 - 90	Oct - Nov
Snow Peas	Aug	x		50 - 70	Oct
Spinach	Aug - Sep	x		50 - 60	Aug - Sep
Sweet corn	Jul	x		70 - 80	Sep
Turnips	Jul - Aug	x		50 - 60	Sep - Nov
Turnip greens	Jul - Aug	x		50 - 60	Sep - Nov

[1] Due to cool temperatures in the fall, a long time will be needed for certain crops to mature.

Return of the Fall Armyworm?

By: Jonathan L. Larson, Entomology Extension Specialist

In 2021, Kentucky was one of many states that were impacted by a historic outbreak of fall armyworms. That year marked perhaps the worst year for the pest since the 1970s and has inspired fear and dread about these hungry, hungry caterpillars rearing their head again. In the past week, reports from western and central Kentucky have indicated that some folks are seeing fall armyworms in turfgrass areas. It doesn't seem to be at the same levels we experienced in 2021 but it doesn't hurt to review how this pest works and what can be done about it.

Fall Armyworm & Kentucky

Fall armyworms do not overwinter in this state. They are a tropical species, and they typically overwinter in southern Florida and southern Texas. These spots stay warm enough for them to persist and then mate to start the generations that will migrate northward. They usually move from these toasty states into states like Mississippi and Alabama in April and May, arriving next in Tennessee by May or June. Typically, they start to appear in Kentucky by June.

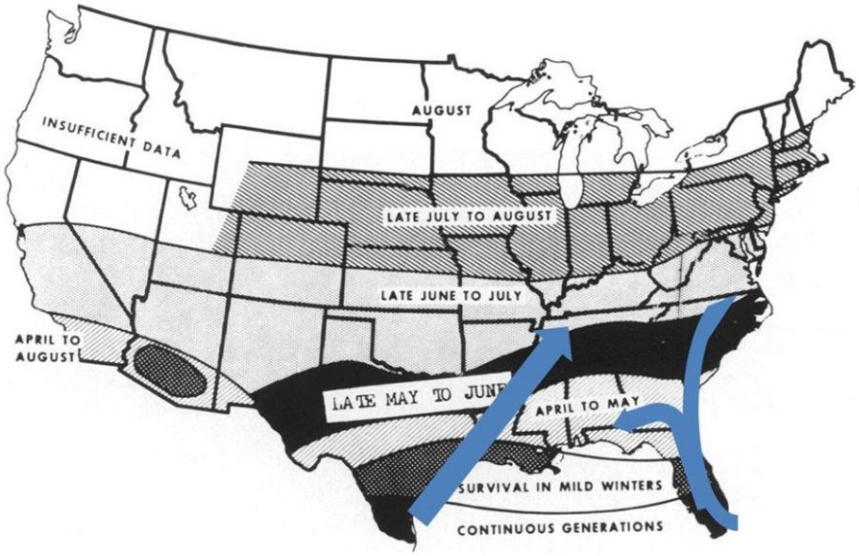

Figure 1: Historically, fall armyworm migration starts in the deep southern tips of Florida and Texas. By late June, successive generations will have migrated to Kentucky. (Graphic adapted from: Sparks, A. 1979. A Review of the Biology of the Fall Armyworm. Fla. Entomol. 62(2):82-87)

In the Bluegrass State, fall armyworms are usually associated with issues in pastures and crops. In this state and others, they will cross over into the home landscape to feed on turf in lawns. Initially when they feed, the tips of the blades of grass will have windowpane-like damage. As the caterpillars grow, they will progress into consuming whole blades of grass. The term "armyworm" also comes from the fact that these pests move in a group across the grass, creating a distinct line of damage opposed to undamaged grass. Newly planted sod is more susceptible to being killed by these pests than established turf areas.

Figure 2: Fall armyworm caterpillars can feed on many plants and can be found in agricultural settings in addition to home landscapes. (Photo: Russ Ottens, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org)

What should you do now?

If you live near pastures or agricultural production fields that have been affected by fall armyworm damage, it might be a good idea to check your lawn for initial signs of damage. Additionally, if you noticed large numbers of egg masses, it would behoove you to check in with your lawn. Infested stands of turf will appear thinned out, often with exposed crowns or soil where caterpillars have completely consumed the plant.

Some folks won't have to worry. If you have a yard that was treated with Acelepryn or Scott's GrubEx in the spring/early summer for grub control, you likely won't get fall armyworms. These systemic products last through the whole summer and are effective against both beetle grubs and moth caterpillars.

Figure 3: Fall armyworm egg masses are fuzzy in appearance, often with hundreds of eggs underneath the fuzz. They may lay them on nearly any surface. (Photo: Richard Sprenkel, University of Florida, Bugwood.org

Figure 4: Representative damage to grass plants; note the thin appearance of the grass and visible soil underneath. (Photo: Chazz Hesselein, Alabama Cooperative Extension System, Bugwood.org)

If you haven't had your yard treated, though, and are seeing a concerning amount of damage, you can minimize fall armyworms and their feeding with pyrethroid products like bifenthrin, cyhalothrin, and others. Bt and spinosad, which are organic options, will work when caterpillars are smaller and might be effective if another generation of armyworms develops here.

No insecticide will make grass green again though! If you have seen part of your lawn destroyed, you can salvage what is left, but prepare to reseed or resod in the near future.

Speaker: Kenneth Clayton

GET ONLINE TRAINING FOR HOME LAWN IMPROVEMENT

Do you want a greener, healthier lawn? Join us for an educational series to learn essential turf basics for creating and maintaining your home lawn.

Who should join?
-Homeowners
-Property Renters
-Homeowner Associations

What will I learn?
Session 1- September 9th: Lawn Establishment & Renovation
Session 2- September 16th: Lawn Maintenance
Session 3- September 23rd: Weed Management
At the end of each session, there will also be time for questions and answers.

SCAN ME

Sign up today using this QR code!
Deadline to Register is September 5th.

For more information, contact the Simpson County Extension Office at (270) 586-4484.

Dates & Time:
September 9, 16, 23
6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. CT

Location:
Virtual Event via Zoom

Register at:
https://uky.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ0rceGqqD8sHdHNryDIMQOnnXImuc4yPCJb

Registration Deadline:
September 5th

Program Fee: $20 which includes a copy of the Home Lawn Improvement Guidebook

Jason Phillips
Simpson Co. Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

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

Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Lexington, KY 40506

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
University of Kentucky.

Ways to Prevent Prussic Acid Poisoning in Livestock
Source: Chris Teutsch, UK Forage Extension Specialist, Jason Phillips, Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

We usually experience frost/freeze events starting around the 20th of October in Simpson County. Some years it can occur a little earlier or later, but rest assured it is on the way. When this happens, prussic acid poisoning is a real concern, especially for those who graze their animals on sorghum-based forages like forage sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass, sudangrass and johnsongrass. Johnsongrass it typically the most problematic of all of these because it grows volunteer in many of our pastures. By taking proper precautions, you can prevent prussic acid poisoning in your animals.

Prussic acid poisoning occurs when livestock graze sorghum-based pastures shortly after the field experiences a traumatic event, such as frost. These forages can accumulate high levels of cyanide-producing compounds in their outer cells. Further inside these plants are enzymes that can convert the compounds into the poison. Frosts cause plant cells to rupture, which allows cyanide-producing compounds and enzymes to mix. If consumed by livestock, the compounds will interfere with how their bodies use oxygen, and it can rapidly result in death. Ruminants are especially susceptible to prussic acid poisoning, because they have enzymes inside of their rumen that are also capable of converting the cyanogenic compounds into the poison.

Do not allow your animals to graze fields containing sorghum-based forages for at least two weeks after a non-killing (>28 degrees F) frost, even if it's patchy. A killing frost occurs when temperatures reach 28 degrees F or less for more than 2 hours. Do not allow the animals to graze after a killing frost until plant material is completely dry and brown. Once it has completely dried down the prussic acid will convert to cyanide gas and volatilize into the atmosphere leaving the plant safe for consumption.

You can cut sorghum-based forages for hay after a frost, but make sure the hay is properly cured before baling. During the curing process, prussic acid volatilizes and renders the forage safe for livestock feeding.

In most cases, you can ensile sorghum forages for baleage, because the ensiling process reduces cyanide compounds in the forage. Delay feeding the baleage six to eight weeks after ensiling to allow the fermentation process to finish and toxin levels time to decrease. If your forage has particularly high toxin levels at ensiling, you should have the baleage tested before feeding it to livestock.

Regularly test your soils and apply nutrients according to recommendations. Soils that are high in nitrogen and low in potassium and phosphorus have a higher potential of causing plants to produce prussic acid.

A rapid field test is available that can provide on-site results. Contact the Simpson County Extension Service by calling (270) 586-4484 or stop by 300 N. Main St. for more information.

Any grain producer growing a minimum of 10 continuous acres or more of corn or soybeans in Kentucky are eligible to enter the Kentucky Yield Contests this fall. The objectives are to recognize producers who achieve high yields, document production practices used in the contest, and promote the use of sound cultural practices to increase profitability.

To obtain rules and contest entry forms, go to https://graincrops.ca.uky.edu/content/kentucky-yield-contests

You can also contact the Simpson County Extension Office if you have questions or would like to make an entry by calling (270) 586-4484.

Tips & Reminders

Don't forget to take advantage of the many services offered by Extension!

- Soil Testing
- Nitrate Testing
- Manure Testing
- Plant Disease Diagnostics
- Weed & Insect Identification
- Seed Testing Services
- On-farm visits

Find us on Facebook @SimpsonCES

These are just a few of the services that local citizens have the opportunity to utilize. To learn more, come see us at 300 N. Main St!

The All ag lime is not created equal! All quarries in Simpson and surrounding counties are in the Fall KDA Report which will help to insure that you are getting the most effective lime available for your dollar. Go to the following website to view recent Relative Neutralizing Value (RNV) test results per the Kentucky Department of Agriculture for quarries throughout Kentucky and surrounding states. http://soils.rs.uky.edu/technical_Info/

We have farm record books available at the extension office. These books are only $5.00 each. They will help you become better organized to more efficiently manage your operation and keep up with information for tax time.

Venison Stew

- *½ teaspoon black pepper*
- *1 teaspoon salt*
- *½ teaspoon garlic powder*
- *2 tablespoons flour*
- *1 pound venison, cubed*
- *1 tablespoon oil*
- *3 cups water*
- *1 onion, chopped*
- *4 potatoes, cubed*
- *3 carrots, sliced*
- *3 stalks celery, chopped*
- *2 bay leaves*
- *1 tablespoon dried parsley*

Combine pepper, salt, garlic powder, and flour in a plastic bag or large bowl. Add cubed venison and shake bag or toss to coat meat. Brown meat in hot oil, in a large, heavy saucepan. Stir in water. Add remaining ingredients and cook on high until it begins to boil. Reduce heat and simmer for approximately 1 hour. To thicken, in a small mixing bowl, stir ½ cup warm water into 2 tablespoons of flour. Add mixture into stew. Stir until thickened and bubbly. Cook an additional 30 minutes or until vegetables and meat are tender.

Alternative to stove-top cooking: use slow cooker set on low for 8 hours.

Yield: 6 servings

Adapted from Venison Recipe Collection, Compiled by Becky Nash, Extension Agent for Family and Consumer Sciences

Nutrition Facts

6 servings per container

Serving size **2 cup (440g)**

Amount per serving	
Calories	**270**
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 4.5g	**6%**
Saturated Fat 1g	**5%**
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 65mg	**22%**
Sodium 490mg	**21%**
Total Carbohydrate 36g	**13%**
Dietary Fiber 5g	**18%**
Total Sugars 5g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	**0%**
Protein 22g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 65mg	6%
Iron 4mg	20%
Potassium 1,096mg	25%

* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program — SNAP.

SNAP Putting Healthy Food Within Reach. USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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

Cook Wild Kentucky

Calendar of Events

September 9	**Home Lawn Improvement Series – Lawn Establishment & Renovation** Zoom, 6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
September 15- 21	**National Farm Safety & Health Week**
September 16	**Home Lawn Improvement Series – Lawn Maintenance** Zoom, 6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
September 23	**Home Lawn Improvement Series – Weed Management** Zoom, 6:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
October 15-17	**Heart of America Grazing Conference** Hardin County Extension Office, Elizabethtown, KY
October 18	**4-H Ribeye Sale** Extension Pavilion, 10:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
October 19	**BOOfest** Franklin Town Square, 4:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
November 5	**Simpson County Extension Office Closed-Election Day**
November 12	**Simpson County Cattlemen's Association** Location: TBD, 6:00 p.m.
November 18	**SOKY Commercial Pesticide Training** Logan County Extension Office, 8:30 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Nov. 27-Dec. 4	**National Farm-City Week**
November 28-29	**Simpson County Extension Office closed – Thanksgiving Holiday**
December 25-January 1	**Simpson County Extension Office closed- Christmas Break**
January	**Beef Cattle Management Short Course begins** Zoom, 6 p.m. – 7 p.m.