

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Cooperative Extension Service  
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# *Carlisle County ANR Newsletter November, 2024*

## ***Dates to Remember:***

***Women in Ag.-Nov.7, 2024-Young Center in Clinton-flyer attached***

***Winter Grain Meeting- Dec.11, 2024-Amberg Shop-Hickman-flyer attached***

***KY Commodity Conference-Jan. 16, 2025-Bowling Green***

***Winter Ag Conference- Jan. 31, 2025- Lowry Farm***

***Winter Wheat Meeting – Feb. 4, 2025-Hopkinsville***

***Cloverbuds-Third Tuesday each month– flyer attached or call Chuck or Brooke***



## 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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Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.

# 2024 Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series scheduled for October and November

Sign up now for a popular webinar series that addresses timely topics regarding integrated pest management for field crops. University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment extension specialists have once again organized the Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series, hosted through the Southern Integrated Pest Management Center. Each webinar will begin at 10 a.m. ET/9 a.m. CT, and will be one hour in length. Continuing education credits for Certified Crop Advisors include 4 CEUs for IPM (1 CEU for each webinar). Kentucky pesticide applicators will receive 4 CEUs (1 CEU for each webinar) for Category 1a (Agricultural Plant).



*2024 Fall Crop Protection  
Webinar Series*

This year the webinars will be held Oct. 15, Oct. 29, Nov. 12, and Nov. 26. Pre-registration is required to attend each webinar. The webinars are open to agriculture and natural resource county extension agents, crop consultants, farmers, industry professionals, and others, whether they reside or work in Kentucky or outside the state. Pre-registration links and schedules follow:



**Webinar #1: Oct. 15** — Dr. Raul Villanueva, Extension Entomologist

**Title:** Dealing with stink bugs and other insect pests in 2023-24

**Webinar link:** [https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_MAppWNeZR5yCSoTGMGUj\\_Q](https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_MAppWNeZR5yCSoTGMGUj_Q)



**Webinar #2: Oct. 29** — Dr. Kiersten A. Wise, Extension Plant Pathologist

**Title:** Maximizing disease control AND return on investment for corn fungicides

**Webinar link:** [https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_irdgz-OATPy3hCKsOVxyGQ](https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_irdgz-OATPy3hCKsOVxyGQ)



**Webinar #3: Nov. 12** — Dr. Travis Legleiter, Extension Weeds Specialist

**Title:** Spray Application Parameters – The Offensive Line of Herbicide Applications

**Webinar link:** [https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_rxH9T0W4T4a3HZRFAqGA1w](https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_rxH9T0W4T4a3HZRFAqGA1w)



**Webinar #4: Nov. 26** — Dr. Carl Bradley, Extension Plant Pathologist

**Title:** Management of important wheat diseases in Kentucky

**Webinar link:** [https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_NUrPmPdGQICwWGHR-qOCEw](https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_NUrPmPdGQICwWGHR-qOCEw)



# Women in Ag

## ANNUAL SEMINAR

FARM STRESS/RURAL MENTAL HEALTH- DR. CHERYL WITT  
JACKSON PURCHASE DISTILLERY - LLOYD JONES  
KY TAX UPDATE - JENNIFER ROGERS  
FSA UPDATE - MYKALA JEWELL

NOVEMBER 7, 2024  
9:00AM-1:00PM  
YOUNG CENTER  
CLINTON, KY

 Cooperative  
Extension Service

Contact your local Extension Office to RSVP  
by Friday Nov. 1 to ensure your free meal.

Ballard 270-665-9118  
Carlisle 270-628-5458  
Hickman 270-653-2231  
Fulton 270-236-2351

LUNCH  
SPONSORED BY:  


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# Cooperative Extension Service **Winter Grain Meeting**

**WEDNESDAY**  
**DECEMBER 11, 2024**  
**9:00 AM**

**AMBERG FARMS**  
**6299 State Route 1128**  
**Hickman, KY 42050**



Session Title	Speakers
Welcome	Local County Agent
Grain Market Update	Dr. Grant Gardner
Corn Disease Update	Dr. Kiersten Wise
Weed Update	Dr. Larry Steckel
Beaver Mitigation Program	Micah Seavers

**Lunch is sponsored by** 

KY & TN Commercial Applicator Points pending

**\*\*\*RSVP by calling your local county extension office by Friday, December 6th to ensure your free meal\*\*\***

Fulton - 270- 236-2351

Carlisle - 270-628-5458

Hickman - 270-653-2231

**Cooperative Extension Service**

Agriculture and Natural Resources  
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Disability accommodations available with prior notification



## Red Potato Salad

<b>6 medium</b> red potatoes cut into 1½ inch pieces	<b>1</b> red bell pepper, chopped	<b>¼ cup</b> mayonnaise
<b>4 cups</b> fresh green beans cut into 1½ inch pieces	<b>1</b> yellow bell pepper, chopped	<b>2 tablespoons</b> red wine vinegar
<b>1</b> small red onion, chopped	<b>1 cup</b> chopped cherry tomatoes	<b>2 teaspoons</b> fresh oregano
		Salt and pepper

- 1. Wash** vegetables in warm water.
- 2. Boil** potatoes until tender and drain.
- 3. Boil** green beans until tender crisp and drain.
- 4. Place** the potatoes and green beans in a bowl.
- 5. Add** chopped red onions, peppers and tomatoes.
- 6. In** a small bowl, **mix** mayonnaise, red wine vinegar and chopped

- oregano.
- 7. Add** to potato mixture and mix lightly.
  - 8. Season** with salt and pepper. **Mix** well. **Serve** cold.

**Yield:** 16, ½ cup servings

**Nutritional Analysis:**  
140 calories, 1.5 g fat,  
0 g saturated fat, 0 mg  
cholesterol, 35 mg sodium,  
26 g carbohydrate, 6 g  
fiber, 3 g sugar, 5 g protein.

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



## Kentucky Potatoes

**SEASON:** Late June-October.

**NUTRITION FACTS:** Potatoes are a good source of vitamins B and C, potassium, and complex carbohydrates. They do not contain fat, cholesterol, or sodium. There is only 70 calories in a ½ cup serving of cooked potato. Most nutrients are located just below the skin, so avoid peeling when possible.

**SELECTION:** Select firm potatoes free from wrinkles, green spots, or bruises. New potatoes are immature potatoes of any variety. They are creamy, thin-skinned, and small enough to serve whole. New potatoes are best in dishes that call for boiled potatoes as they will hold their shape. For baking, frying, and mashing, choose drier varieties.

**Source:** [www.fruitsandveggiesmatter.gov](http://www.fruitsandveggiesmatter.gov)

**STORAGE:** Potatoes should be kept in a cool, dark, well ventilated place. Do not store in the refrigerator.

**PREPARATION:** Potatoes should be thoroughly washed and scrubbed before cooking. Any sprouts or eyes should be cut out. Common methods of preparation include boiling, baking, microwaving, mashing, frying and grilling.

### POTATOES

**Kentucky Proud Project**  
County Extension Agents for Family and Consumer Sciences  
University of Kentucky, Dietetics and Human  
Nutrition students  
March 2013

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COOPERATIVE  
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SERVICE

**UK**  
UNIVERSITY OF  
KENTUCKY  
College of Agriculture,  
Food and Environment

# CLOVERBUD AFTERSCHOOL CLUB



Make a fun and nutritional snack each day, explore the seven curriculum areas of 4-H listed below through hands-on activities, and learn about good character and citizenship!

Maximum 25 youth. **Grades K-3.**

**3rd Tuesday of Each Month**  
(September 2024 - April 2025)

**3:30-4:30**

Call to Register 270-628-5458

**CARLISLE COUNTY  
EXTENSION OFFICE**



College of Agriculture,  
Food and Environment  
Cooperative Extension Service

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Agriculture and Natural Resources  
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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



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with prior notification.

# Soybean Seed Quality Issues Due to Fungal Infections

Posted on [October 15, 2024](#)

Little rainfall during August and most of September in parts of the state has led to poor soybean pod integrity and earlier-than-expected maturity. With the rains that remnants of Hurricane Helene had dropped, along with the warm temperatures, a scenario developed that has led to soybean seeds being infected and contaminated with fungi. Phomopsis seed decay (usually caused by *Diaporthe longicolla*, formerly known as *Phomopsis longicolla*) and purple seed stain (caused by *Cercospora kikuchii* and *Cercospora flagellaris*) generally are the two main culprits of poor-quality seed.

Seeds affected by Phomopsis seed decay may appear shriveled, misshapen, and/or chalky white in color (Figure 1). As the name suggests, seeds affected by purple seed stain will be discolored with purple blotches, or the entire seed may be purple in color (Figure 2). Purple seed stain may be more prevalent in fields that showed symptoms of *Cercospora* leaf blight (Figure 3). Certain varieties in some areas had severe *Cercospora* leaf blight develop late in the season this year. The largest economic losses associated with these seed diseases to farmers occur at the grain elevator, when loads of harvested seed may be docked due to “damaged seed.” Of the two diseases, Phomopsis seed decay generally causes the greatest reduction in seed germination.

The two most common questions that I am receiving about these diseases are: “Why am I having this problem this year?” and “What could I have done to prevent these seed disease issues?”



**Figure 1.** Symptoms of *Phomopsis* seed decay on soybean seeds (Photo: Carl Bradley, UK).



*Figure 2. Symptoms of purple seed stain on soybean seeds (Photo: Carl Bradley, UK).*

### **Why am I having this problem this year?**

The primary reason why Phomopsis seed decay and purple seed stain occur in a field has a lot to do with the weather that has occurred since soybeans have been at physiological maturity. Fields in areas of the state that have received frequent rainfall since soybeans have been mature have been hit the hardest with seed disease problems. Along with wet weather, the very warm temperatures that the state was experiencing up until recently also helped promote infection by these fungi. The Phomopsis seed decay pathogen is best able to infect seeds after physiological maturity, and the longer that soybeans sit in the field in wet and warm conditions after they are mature, the greater the likelihood of Phomopsis seed decay problems.

### **What could I have done to prevent these seed disease issues?**

Harvesting soybeans as soon as possible after physiological maturity and at optimal seed moisture is the primary way to avoid problems with Phomopsis seed decay and purple seed stain; however, when rainy conditions prevail, seeds take longer to dry down, and harvest becomes delayed. Planting soybean varieties with relative maturity ratings that match your region and your farming operation also may help with a timely harvest. Since these seed pathogens survive in soybean debris, rotating fields with a non-legume crop may help reduce inoculum levels in the field. Since these pathogens also survive on seed, planting bin-run seed may help perpetuate the problem in a field by continually introducing the pathogen back into the field. Although soybean germplasm lines have been identified with resistance to Phomopsis seed decay, no commercial soybean varieties are marketed as having resistance to this disease, and soybean breeding programs may not intentionally screen their lines for resistance to Phomopsis seed decay. When applied at later growth stages, such as R5 (beginning seed stage), foliar fungicides have been shown to inconsistently reduce Phomopsis seed decay in research trials. Unfortunately, even when reductions in Phomopsis seed decay have occurred with late-applied fungicides, often-times the magnitude of the reduction would not have been enough to prevent levels of disease that would still be discounted at the grain elevator. Overall,



the wet and warm harvest season that parts of the state experienced was likely so favorable for infection and disease development, that there was little that could have been done to avoid some losses due to these diseases this year.

By Carl A. Bradley, Plant Pathology Extension Specialist



# *Fall is a Great Time to Sample Soil*

*Source: Frank Sikora, UK Soil Test Coordinator*

*If you think spring is the best time to take soil samples, you might want to rethink that. Fall is actually the optimum time to take soil samples for fertility analyses.*

*Fall sampling gives you plenty of time to follow fertility recommendations before planting season. As soon as you receive the soil test results, look at the recommendations for lime and pH, a measure of soil acidity that affects plants' uptake of all nutrients. If the soil pH is too low, it decreases the uptake of essential nutrients, and elements like aluminum and manganese can become toxic to growing plant roots.*

*Applying limestone neutralizes soil acidity. Because agricultural lime takes about six months to break down and react with the soil, it should be applied in the fall to be fully effective in the spring. Unlike fertilizer, lime is needed every three to five years, depending on your crop rotation and nitrogen fertilizer history. The only way to determine if your fields will need lime next year is by soil testing this fall.*

*The turn-around time for test results is much faster in the fall, usually within a week of submission, because fewer people are submitting samples.*

*You can also apply all the recommended fertilizers, except nitrogen, in the fall. Often a fall application will save you considerable money, because fertilizer prices generally are cheaper in the fall as a result of lower demand. In addition to lower fertilizer prices, it's easier to get the spreader truck in the field during the fall, because the soil usually is drier. If you don't soil test, you can only guess at the fertility needs of your fields, and far too*

*often those assumptions are wrong. Guessing at the amount of fertilizer to apply often results in applying more than the recommended rate. Some producers want to be sure, there is plenty of fertilizer available in case they have a bumper crop next season. However, studies have shown that crops need the same amount of fertilizer in a good year as in a poor year.*

*If you are interested in collecting fall soil samples, stop by your local county Extension office. We can give you details on how to take accurate soil samples and where to send the collected cores.*

*Remember, spending some effort on soil sampling this fall can keep you from wasting time and money. Fall soil samples also can provide big returns for next year's crop.*

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Information released by



Chuck Flowers  
Carlisle County Extension Agent  
Agriculture & Natural Resources



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Carlisle County  
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Bardwell, KY, 42023-0518

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