# GRAVES COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWS



GRAVES COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE 4200 US HWY 45 MAYFIELD, KY 42066 (270)247-2334 GRAVES.EXT@UKY.EDU

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### April 2024

## **Agent Notes**



Happy Spring!

I hope this newsletter finds you all well and gearing up to get busy! We are looking at an exciting April ahead with a lot of classes and demonstrations coming up. We are lucky to get to host some of these so I encourage you to take advantage some of these opportunities! Be sure to look through and read all the flyers that are included for all of the information you need to get signed up.

We are teamed up with the Graves County Conservation District for a soil sampling voucher program this year. If you are a Graves County resident, you can come into the Extension Office to get a voucher that will grant you 3 free soil samples! If you have questions about how to take a soil sample, just reach out to me and I'll get you squared away!

We had a good turnout for the informational meeting for the new Graves County Horticulture Club! If you weren't able to make it but would like the information, please reach out. We are starting our classes this month and they are open to anyone, regardless of membership of the club. However, being a member of the club gets you opportunities for field trips and service projects that will be a great time so I encourage you to consider joining!

There are some great articles that I have included here that I encourage you take a look at. To point out just a few, there is a timely article on any freeze damage that might have taken place after our last cold spell and

for any that may happen between now and last frost date, which is still a few weeks away. I've included a stink bug article as well. I get a lot of questions about how to handle those nasty little guys, so hopefully this will answer some of those questions. I'd also like to draw your attention to the horticulture article about the new SOW app for gardeners. This is a fantastic resource that I encourage you to download and poke around on. I think you will find it to be very helpful in your gardening ventures!

As always, please reach out with any questions or program ideas you may have!

Miranda Rudelph Miranda Rudolph

Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources Graves County miranda.rudolph@uky.edu | 270.247.2334 | 270.978.7052





## ANR: What's Happening?

Bolded events are hosted by the Graves County Extension Office.

- April 15: Horticulture Club Lesson- Botany 101, 5:30pm, GCEO
- April 17: Farmers Market Prep Workshop- 10am-noon, Calloway
   County Extension Office
- April 23: Microprocessing Certification, 9:30am- 2:30pm, GCEO
- April 25: Fencing School, 7:30am-4:30pm, GCEO
- April 30: Meat Cutting Demonstration, 5:30pm, GCEO
- May 2: Sustainable Gardening, 5:30pm, Calloway County Extension Office
- May 4: Pecan Grafting Demonstration, 10am-2pm, Shearouse Pecan Farm, Boaz, KY

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### Announcements

### April 2024

CALL 270-247-2334

Interested in meats cutting? This will be a great demo on new retail cuts you can get from the beef ribeye, with Dr. Rentfrow from the UK Meats Lab! Call 270-247-2334 to let us know you're coming!



Martin-Gatton



10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Skip & Jennie Shearouse Pecan Farm 3474 State Route 1684 Boaz, KY 42027 (Graves County)

> Cooperative Extension Service

Bring a lawn chair, pecan scion wood to swap, and your picnic lunch!

If you have questions, contact: John Strang Mobile: 859-396-9311 jstrang@uky.edu Jennie Shearouse Mobile: 270-210-3169 shearouse@wk.net Miranda Rudolph Office: 270-247-2334, miranda.rudolph@uky.edu

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

TO REGISTER! NEW RETAIL CUTS FROM THE BEEF RIBEVE MEAT CUTTING DEMONSTRATION WITH DR. GREGG RENTFROW, UK MEAT SCIENCE SPECIALIST

APRIL 30TH 5:30PM

J Martin-Gatton

GRAVES COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

> operative tension Service

No need to register! Bring your chair, lunch, and pecan scions for a great afternoon of learning!

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

### Announcements

### April 2024

Cooperative Extension Service

### Cooperative Extension Service SUSTAINABLE GARDENING

<u>Calloway County Extension</u> <u>Office</u>call 270-753-1452 to register!

Held at

Join us for a wonderful educational presentation by Dr. Krista Jacobsen from the Dept. of Horticulture at the University of Kentucky.

WORKSHOP HIGHLIGHTS :

- SUSTAINABLE GARDEN TECHNIQUES
- COVER CROP USAGE
- INCORPORATING ORGANIC GARDENING TECHNIQUES

Cooperative Extension Service Arithmetic Contraction C

MAY 2ND, 2024 @ 5:30PM

Calloway County Extension Campus

93 Extension Way Murray, KY 42071

Classes are open to anyone! If you're interested in joining the horticulture club contact Miranda at miranda.rudolph@uky.edu

### GRAVES COUNTY HORTICULTURE CLUB

\*\* This is a tentative schedule. Dates are subject to change.

All classes begin at 5:30pm unless otherwise noted.

| April 15   | Leaves & Buds & Stems, Oh<br>My! Botany IOI  |
|--|--|
| May 20   | What's Soil Got to Do With<br>It? Soils & Soil Fertility   |
| June II  | I'm Not a Doctor, but I Play<br>One on TV: Plant Pathology   |
| July 9   | Gettin' Buggy With It:   |
| August 20  | Trash or Treasure? Weed<br>Management  |
| September 9  | It Takes 3 to Tango:<br>Integrated Pest Management   |
| Do not have to be  | a club member to attend classes!   |
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### Announcements

### April 2024



## Crops



#### **Impact of March 19 Temperatures on Wheat**

Carrie Knott, Ph.D.

Across Kentucky almost all of the wheat crop has jointed (<u>Feekes 6</u>) and much of it has developed at least two nodes (<u>Feekes 7</u>). When temperatures dropped into the teens and low 20's (°F) overnight March 19 (Table 1), we once again find ourselves asking the question: Will the low temperatures a couple of nights ago damage this year's wheat crop?

For wheat fields that are <u>Feekes 5</u> or less advanced, these temperatures should not harm the wheat. The growing point was still below the soil surface and well protected by the soil temperatures.

For wheat fields that were at <u>Feekes 6 or later</u>, damage may be possible. The national rule of thumb is that wheat at this growth stage is damaged when temperatures are 24°F or less for 2 or more hours. Although there are certainly more factors that contribute to severity of freeze damage than simply duration of a threshold temperature (many of which we are investigating), this is still the most widely accepted condition to 'trigger' a need to scout fields for damage.

When scouting for freeze damage in wheat, it is important to remember that a minimum of four to five days of good growing conditions (high temperatures exceeding 40°F) are needed before damage becomes visible. In reality, waiting a full week to ten days generally makes it easiest to see freeze damage. Therefore, Tuesday March 26 would be the ideal time to begin scouting fields for freeze damage.

Even if freeze damage is found, this does not immediately indicate that final grain yield will be impacted. Wheat has a tremendous ability to redistribute its resources to living tillers and therefore compensate for primary stems and tillers that may be lost in the freeze. This can result in little to no yield impact. If damage is found, refer to Figure 1 and <u>AGR-253: Identifying Damage and Estimating Yield Reductions following a Spring Freeze in Winter Wheat</u> to help determine potential yield reductions based upon estimated damage observed in the field.

| Growth Stage    | Feekes              | Zadoks   | Temp. Injury<br>can Occur<br>(≥ 2 hrs)               | Primary Symptoms                                     | Visual<br>Damage | Estimated<br>Yield Effect<br>(% Reduction) |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| Stem Elongation | 4 to 9              | 30 to 39   | 24°F   | Death of growing point                               | Minor            | 0  |
|                 |                     |  |  | <ul> <li>Leaf burning and yellowing</li> </ul>       | Moderate         | 0 - 10                                     |
|                 |                     |  |  | Lesions, splitting, bending of stems     Odor        | Severe           | 0 - 20                                     |
| Boot            | 10                  | 40 to 49   | 28°F   | Floret sterility                                     | Minor            | 0 - 20                                     |
|                 |                     |  |  | Spike trapped in boot                                | Moderate         | n/a  |
|                 |                     |  |  | Damage to stems and peduncles     Leaf discoloration | Severe           | n/a  |
| Heading         | 10.1 to 10.5        | 50 to 58   | 30°F   | Floret sterility                                     | Minor            | 0-20                                       |
|                 |                     |  |  | Bleached or white awns or spikes                     | Moderate         | 0 - 45                                     |
|                 |                     | Damage to stems and peduncles     Leaf discoloration |  | Severe   | 30 - 50          |  |
| Flowering       | 10.5.1 to<br>10.5.3 | 60 to 68   | 30°F   | Floret sterility                                     | Minor            | n/a  |
|                 |                     |  |  | Bleached or white awns or spikes                     | Moderate         | n/a  |
|                 |                     |  | Damage to stems and peduncles     Leaf discoloration | Severe   | 60 - 85          |  |

Graves County Agriculture & Natural Resources

Figure 1: Estimated yield loss following spring freezes at different growth stages

Source: Knott, 2020. https://acsess.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cft2.20080

## Crops

"Wheat" Cont...

For a visual guide to identify freeze damage refer to AGR-253: Identifying Damage and Estimating Yield Reductions following a Spring Freeze in Winter Wheat.

There are also videos demonstrating how to assess freeze damage at different growth stages: jointing (https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=oaPiOU-s-Ro), flowering (https://youtu.be/u0DUgEa23bE) and during grain fill (https://youtu.be/OhcqjeiIE8s).

Table 1: Minimum air temperatures, relative humidity at minimum air temperature, average relative humidity when air temperature 24°F or less, and duration that air temperatures were 24°F or less and 32°F or less for all available KY Mesonet sites overnight March 18 to early morning hours of March 19. Data obtained from KY Mesonet http://www.kymesonet.org/.

| County       | Minimum      | Relative    | Average Relative | Duration of    | Duration of    | Johnson    | 31.6 | 58.9 | -    | 0.0  | 3.3  |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|              | Air          | Humidity at | Humidity when    | Temperatures   | Temperatures   | Knott      | 28.7 | 61.3 |      | 0.0  | 14.4 |
|              | Temperature  | Minimum Air | Air Temperature  | ≤24°F          | ≤32°F          | Knox       | 29.5 | 68.7 | -    | 0.0  | 4.6  |
|              | /°E)         | Temperature | ≤24°F            | (hours)        | (hours)        | LaRue      | 24.1 | 82.0 | -    | 0.0  | 7.7  |
| Adair        | (°F)<br>22.0 | (%)<br>76.9 | (%) 76.0         | (hours)<br>3.7 | (hours)<br>7.6 | Lawrence   | 28.1 | 66.1 | -    | 0.0  | 8.1  |
| Allen        | 22.3         | 86.0        | 85.4             | 1.2            | 10.9           | Letcher    | 31.8 | 59.7 | -    | 0.0  | 3.9  |
| Ballard      | 23.7         | 88.0        | 88.5             | 0.7            | 11.6           | Lewis      | 25.8 | 78.9 | -    | 0.0  | 8.2  |
| Barren       | 23.7         | 81.1        | 81.1             | 0.3            | 9.5            | Lincoln    | 26.1 | 77.0 | -    | 0.0  | 9.3  |
| Bath         | 28.1         | 70.4        |                  | 0.0            | 12.8           | Logan      | 22.0 | 97.4 | 95.0 | 5.8  | 11.8 |
| Boone        | 26.2         | 75.5        |                  | 0.0            | 13.8           | Madison    | 26.8 | 70.5 | -    | 0.0  | 7.0  |
| Boyle        | 26.3         | 70.8        | -                | 0.0            | 10.9           | Marion     | 22.2 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 1.6  | 6.3  |
| Breathitt    | 29.3         | 65.3        | -                | 0.0            | 13.8           | Marshall   | 20.0 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 3.7  | 10.9 |
| Breckinridge | 25.7         | 73.3        |                  | 0.0            | 9.3            | Mason      | 25.3 | 72.5 | -    | 0.0  | 13.8 |
| Bullitt      | 24.4         | 70.1        | -                | 0.0            | 5.8            | McCreary   | 22.1 | 72.7 | 72.0 | 2.0  | 12.3 |
| Butler       | 21.2         | 98.6        | 96.3             | 5.0            | 11.1           | McLean     | 21.9 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 1.3  | 12.5 |
| Caldwell     | 22.3         | 85.6        | 86.0             | 3.3            | 11.5           | Meade      | 22.4 | 81.4 | 79.1 | 1.5  | 8.3  |
| Calloway     | 22.7         | 88.1        | 87.5             | 2.3            | 10.8           |            | 22.4 |      |      |      |      |
| Campbell     | 24.5         | 67.1        |                  | 0.0            | 12.2           | Menifee    |      | 67.0 | -    | 0.0  | 13.8 |
| Carroll      | 26.4         | 78.0        |                  | 0.0            | 6.6            | Mercer     | 25.1 | 75.4 | -    | 0.0  | 8.3  |
| Casey        | 25.6         | 77.3        | -                | 0.0            | 7.6            | Metcalfe   | 25.2 | 79.0 | -    | 0.0  | 9.3  |
| Christian    | 24.9         | 89.3        | -                | 0.0            | 11.5           | Monroe     | 41.5 | 46.3 | -    | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Clark        | 25.7         | 76.3        | -                | 0.0            | 11.6           | Morgan     | 29.6 | 57.2 | -    | 0.0  | 13.8 |
| Clinton      | 19.4         | 81.5        | 79.2             | 3.9            | 9.5            | Muhlenberg | 22.1 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 2.7  | 11.5 |
| Crittenden   | 25.8         | 75.0        | -                | 0.0            | 9.4            | Nicholas   | 26.9 | 74.3 | -    | 0.0  | 13.4 |
| Cumberland   | 19.3         | 92.7        | 90.6             | 4.3            | 9.1            | Ohio       | 16.9 | 94.0 | 90.8 | 5.8  | 11.0 |
| Fayette      | 26.6         | 72.7        |                  | 0.0            | 10.9           | Oldham     | 25.4 | 77.0 | -    | 0.0  | 8.7  |
| Franklin     | 24.9         | 80.6        |                  | 0.0            | 7.6            | Owen       | 25.9 | 76.7 | -    | 0.0  | 11.9 |
| Fulton       | 23.1         | 86.9        | 86.9             | 0.4            | 11.0           | Owsley     | 29.2 | 65.8 |      | 0.0  | 2.8  |
| Graves       | 21.8         | 91.3        | 90.5             | 4.2            | 12.1           | Pike       | 22.7 | 72.6 | 76.2 | 10.9 | 15.7 |
| Grayson      | 19.4         | 91.9        | 84.8             | 6.7            | 9.7            | Pulaski    | 25.1 | 77.2 | -    | 0.0  | 12.3 |
| Hardin       | 20.8         | 92.9        | 90.7             | 1.8            | 8.3            | Rowan      | 29.7 | 60.9 |      | 0.0  | 11.6 |
| Harlan       | 16.2         | 89.2        | 82.7             | 14.7           | 16.7           | Russell    | 26.1 | 76.0 |      | 0.0  | 7.7  |
| Harrison     | 26.2         | 83.2        | -                | 0.0            | 8.6            | Shelby     | 22.9 | 84.4 | 82.0 | 1.9  | 10.3 |
| Hart         | 23.8         | 84.0        | 83.7             | 0.6            | 8.3            | Simpson    | 22.8 | 89.4 | 89.3 | 1.6  | 11.8 |
| Henderson    | 22.4         | 93.2        | 91.9             | 4.1            | 11.0           | Taylor     | 24.8 | 78.3 | -    | 0.0  | 7.4  |
| Hopkins      | 23.7         | 70.0        | 70.1             | 1.8            | 12.3           | Todd       | 17.6 | 93.8 | 92.8 | 6.8  | 12.3 |
| Jackson      | 27.0         | 68.3        | -                | 0.0            | 13.8           | Trigg      | 19.3 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 4.8  | 12.5 |
|              |              |             |                  |                |                | Union      | 23.8 | 86.9 | 87.5 | 0.3  | 11.1 |
|              |              |             |                  |                |                |            | 23.8 | 87.1 | 86.4 | 1.2  | 11.8 |
|              |              |             |                  |                |                | Warren     | 22.0 | 07.1 | 00.4 | 1.2  | 10.0 |



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## Forages

### April 2024

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#### Forage Timely Tips: April UK Forage News

- Graze cover crops using temporary fencing.
- As pasture growth begins, rotate through pastures quickly to keep up with the fast growth of spring.
- Creep-graze calves and lambs, allowing them access to highest-quality pasture.
- Finish re-seeding winter feeding sites where soil disturbance and sod damage occurred.
- As pasture growth exceeds the needs of the livestock, remove some fields from the rotation and allow growth to accumulate for hay or haylage.
- Flash graze pastures newly seeded with clovers to manage competition.

#### **Upcoming Forage Events**

**2024 Spring Fencing Schools**—Hands on school focusing on the installation of fixed knot woven wire fence and electrified smooth high tensile fence. April 23 in Morehead, KY; April 25 in Mayfield, KY

**2024 Beginning Grazing School**—Not sure where to start? This school is designed to provide you with the tools needed to establish a profitable and sustainable grazing system. April 30-May 1 in Princeton, KY

**Electric Fence Troubleshooting School**—This school is designed to provide students with tips on installation of new and troubleshooting of existing electric fencing. June 12 in Morgantown, KY.

Go to <u>https://forages.ca.uky.edu/events</u> to register or for more information or contact Caroline Roper at 270-704-2254 or <u>Caroline.Roper@uky.edu</u>

See next page for registration papers!



## Forages

### April 2024















2024 Kentucky Beginning Grazing School

Emphasis on ruminants - beef, dairy, sheep, & goats

#### Meeting the nutritional needs of grazing livestock-Katie VanValin, UK Electric fencing-Jeremy McGill,

- Gallagher Fencing
- 10:30 How I made grazing work on the farm-Justin Adams
- 11:00 Rejuvenating run-down pastures-Chris Teutsch, UK
- 11:30 Financial assistance for improved grazing infrastructure-Frank Yancey,

- Hands on electric fencing
- Hands on watering system
- Grain drill calibration and set up Frost seeding demonstration
- Presentation of grazing plans Surveys and graduation







## Horticulture

### April 2024

#### Grow Smart with SOW: Kentucky Gardener's Ultimate App for Planting Success

Rick Durham, UK Horticulture Extension Specialist

Kentucky gardeners can download a free tool in the Apple and Google Play app stores to help them decide what to plant and harvest in their home garden. The app SOW—A Planting Companion is largely based on ID-128 Home Vegetable Gardening in Kentucky from the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension. The app also has information from the Cooperative Extension services in Alabama and North Carolina for users in those states.

The app provides growing information for Plant Hardiness Zones 6a–9a. Some parts of Kentucky are in zones 6a or 7a, but most of the state is in zone 6b.

When you get the app, enter your state and county for plant information specific to your hardiness zone. You can always go back to the settings menu and change the information if you are interested in looking at data specific for other hardiness zones.



2:38

The app has three main parts: Library, My Garden and Journal.

#### <u>Library:</u>

- The library has informational sheets and pictures of almost 40 common home garden vegetables. You can arrange the vegetables by planting date, vegetable name or harvest date.
- When you click on a vegetable in the library, more information about that vegetable will appear. This information includes how many plants you need to grow for a good harvest, how far apart you should plant them, how deep you should plant them, and the range of pH levels in the soil.
- There are also specific cultivars of each crop recommended for Kentucky gardens.

#### My Garden:

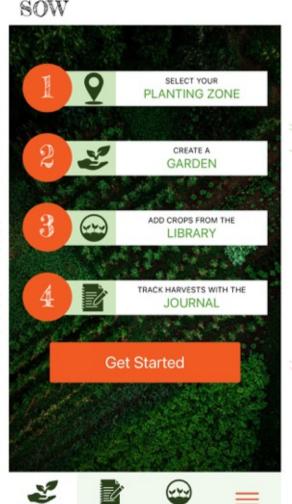
- You can also add plants to the My Garden area. You can design more than one garden at the same time. For example, you could have a spring garden, a summer garden and a fall garden. My Garden helps you remember when you planted, whether you used seeds or transplants, what cultivar or variety you planted and when you should be able to harvest it.
- You can also plan and enter a date to plant in the future. This is beneficial when you are planning transitions from the spring to summer garden, or from summer to fall. The app will then let you add that scheduled planting date to your phone's calendar as a reminder.

#### Journal:

• Once a crop is harvested, use the Journal section to write down the yield, the harvest date and any other information that might help you plan your garden for next year.

The app can also link you to your local Cooperative Extension office, where you'll find staff information and ways to contact extension agents with questions.

For more information on gardening tips, contact your Graves County Extension office.





## Entomology

#### How to Properly Manage the Damage Caused by Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs

Jonathon Larson, UK Extension Entomologist

As their name implies, brown marmorated stink bugs are not just stinky—they can seriously harm crops. You must take action to keep this pest away, regardless of the size of your field or garden.

Although brown marmorated stink bugs have long been present in the eastern part of the state, since 2019 they have started appearing in more counties in Western Kentucky. This invasive species resembles native stink bugs in appearance, but it has a gray belly, and a brown, mottled top along with white bands on its antennas.

These stink bugs will consume any crop. Sweet corn, eggplant, peppers and tomatoes are a few of their favorite foods. They also prey on ornamental trees like redbuds and field crops like soybeans. Their feeding discolors crops, turns their insides corky, and—most importantly—makes them inedible.

Home and commercial growers should take prompt action to control brown marmorated stink bugs because of their capacity to quickly decimate crops.

Here are some quick tips:

- They smell strongly, so you don't want to smash them. Even if you inadvertently crush them, their odor will keep other stink bugs away from your crops. To eliminate them in large quantities, you can sweep them off plants and place them in buckets of soapy water.
- When stink bugs are small, homeowners can control them with insecticidal soap; for larger stink bugs, use products containing pyrethroids. You can also utilize physical exclusion techniques like netting or row covers to keep the stink bugs out of your yard. When using row covers, timing is crucial because you don't want to use them to impede pollination.
- Since the brown marmorated stink bug most frequently infiltrates along field edges, commercial producers should concentrate their monitoring efforts there. In these circumstances, pyrethroid products can also be helpful.
- Throughout the summer, stink bugs will most likely produce two generations, so keep a careful eye on your crops. Early summer is when the first generation will emerge, and late summer or early fall is when the second generation does.
- Brown marmorated stink bugs may begin to appear in your home as the weather cools off and they seek cover from the elements. Toward the end of August, they can also begin to cluster on the exterior of homes. If homeowners spot these stinkbug parties, they can spray them with soapy water and kill them before they end up inside.

For more information on pest control, contact your Graves County Extension office.



## Weather Notes

### April 2024



### **Total Solar Eclipse Will Dazzle on April 8th!**

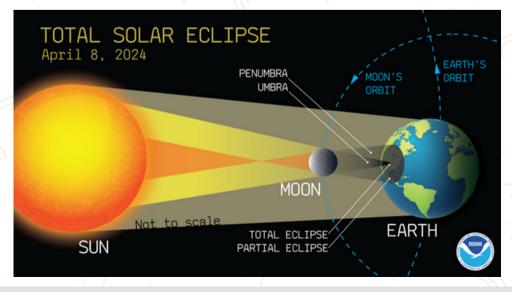


By Jane Marie Wix - National Weather Service Jackson, KY and Derrick Snyder- National Weather Service Paducah, KY

During the afternoon hours of Monday, April 8th, a spectacular celestial event will pass through the country – a total solar eclipse of the sun! The eclipse on April 8th will cross a good part of the southern, central, and northeastern portion of the country, including portions of far Western Kentucky. A large part of the Ohio River on the west half of the Commonwealth will be just outside of the totality. The map below is courtesy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and shows the path of the eclipse and what time it will reach locations in its path. For places in the path of totality (where the Sun will be completely obscured by the Moon), the sun will be covered between roughly two and four minutes.



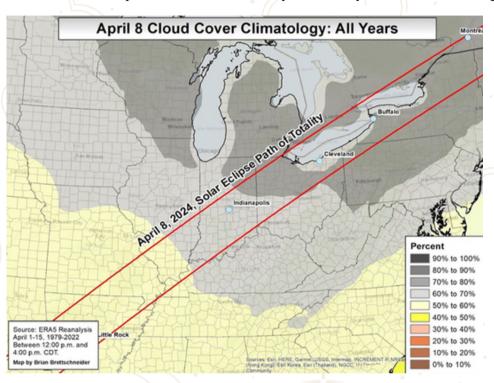
Why do eclipses occur anyway? On Earth, the Sun appears about 400 times larger in the sky than the Moon does. However, the Sun is also about 400 times further away from Earth than the Moon is. This unique planetary positioning allows for special occurrences where the Moon perfectly obscures the Sun in what we call an eclipse. Solar eclipses only occur when the positions of the Sun and Moon align just right to block the sun. This alignment happens rarely because the orbit of the Moon around Earth is not a perfect circle. In reality it is more like an oval. For this reason, the next total solar eclipse visible in the U.S. will not be until 2033 in Alaska!



## Weather Notes

### April 2024

Will the weather cooperate for the eclipse? The biggest obstacle to seeing a solar eclipse is cloud cover. The timing of the eclipse in early April presents a challenge, as this can be a cloudy time of year in much of the country, including across Kentucky. The map below shows the typical amount of cloud cover present on April 8th in Kentucky and surrounding states. Most areas usually have at least half of the sky covered by clouds, and locations near the Great Lakes can see much cloudier conditions, with upwards of 75% of the sky covered by clouds on an average day.



Even if the clouds do not cooperate, seeing a total solar eclipse is truly a once-in-a-lifetime experience! If you are in the path of totality, you may feel the temperature cool a few degrees as the sun becomes increasingly covered. Birds and insects will often become quiet and behave as they would at dusk. When totality arrives, the sun is completely covered! You may even be able to see the chromosphere (a layer of the sun's atmosphere) and the sun's corona (the outer layer of its atmosphere - appears as white streamers or plumes of ionized gas that flow outward into space).



## Recipes

### April 2024



### Honey Raisin Muffins

1/2 cup + 2 tablespoons all purpose flour

1/2 cup + 2 tablespoons whole wheat flour

3/4 teaspoon baking powder

- 1. Combine flours, baking powder, baking soda, cinnamon and salt in a bowl and set aside.
- 2. In a large mixing bowl, combine cereal, milk and honey; let stand for 2 minutes to soften. Stir in egg whites, applesauce 6. Cool 10 minutes before

1/4 teaspoon baking soda 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon 1/4 teaspoon salt

2 cups bran flake cereal with raisins

and oil: mix well.

- 3. Add dry ingredients and stir until moistened. 4. Fill a greased or paper-
- lined muffin pan <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> full.
- 5. Bake at 400°F for 15-18 minutes.
- removing from pan.

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

1 cup skim milk 1/2 cup honey 2 egg whites 3 tablespoons unsweetened applesauce 2 tablespoons canola oil

Yield: 12 muffins.

**Nutrition Analysis:** 150 calories, 3 g fat, 0 mg cholesterol, 170 mg sodium, 30 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 15 g sugar, 4 g protein.



# Kentucky Honey

SEASON: Honey is harvested in July and August.

NUTRITION FACTS: 1 tablespoon of honey has 60 calories, 0 g fat, 17 g carbohydrate, 0 g protein.

SELECTION: Bees prepare honey from nectar collected from the flowers and blossoms of trees. Color and flavor is determined by the blooms.

STORAGE: Store honey at room temperature, in an air-tight container for up to 2 years.

PREPARATION: Honey can be used in cooking in place of sugar. For baking with honey, substitute honey for up to 1/2 the sugar in recipes. Reduce

Source: www.honev.com

the liquid in the recipe by ¼ cup for each cup of honey used. Add 1/2 teaspoon baking soda for each cup of honey and reduce the oven

> temperature by 25° to prevent overbrowning. Honey has a higher sweetening power than sugar. It will take less to sweeten your recipe.

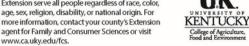
#### HONEY

#### Plate It Up! Kentucky Proud Project

County Extension Agents for Family and Consumer Sciences University of Kentucky, Nutrition COOPERATIVE and Food Science students EXTENSION March 2012 SERVICE

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www.ca.uky.edu/fcs.





## Recipes

### April 2024



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





Mutuition

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

Cook Wild

**Baked Fish** 

**Fillets with** 

**Dill Sauce** 

#### **Baked Fish Fillets**

- 1 pound freshwater fish fillets
- I tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon water
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- 1 small onion, diced

Preheat the oven to 425 degrees Fahrenheit. Coat 9 x 13 inch baking dish with nonstick cooking spray. Place the fish in a single layer in a baking dish. Sprinkle the fish with 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 tablespoon water, pepper, and onion. Cover tightly with foil. Bake 20 to 25 minutes and internal temperature reaches 145 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### **Dill Sauce**

¼ cup low-fat mayonnaise
¼ cup fat-free milk

- I tablespoon dried dill weed
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2 teaspoons Dijon mustard

Place mayonnaise in a saucepan. Gradually whisk in milk. Whisk over medium-low heat for 2 minutes or until smooth and heated through but not bubbly. Remove sauce from heat. Stir in dill weed, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, and Dijon mustard. Remove fish to a serving platter. Spoon dill sauce over fish and serve.

#### Yield: 4 servings

Adapted from "Living Well, More Than a Cookbook," Published by National Extension Association of Family and Consumer Sciences, Copyright 2010 by National Association of Family and Consumer Sciences, 14070 Proton Road, Suite 100LB9, Dallas, Texas 75244.

| Amount per serving<br>Calories 170 |            |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| % Da                               | lly Value' |  |  |  |  |
| Total Fat 5g                       | 6%         |  |  |  |  |
| Saturated Fat 1g                   | 5%         |  |  |  |  |
| Trans Fat 0g                       |            |  |  |  |  |
| Cholesterol 80mg                   | 27%        |  |  |  |  |
| Sodium 280mg                       | 12%        |  |  |  |  |
| Total Carbohydrate 6g              | 2%         |  |  |  |  |
| Dietary Fiber 1g                   | 4%         |  |  |  |  |
| Total Sugars 3g                    |            |  |  |  |  |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars           | 0%         |  |  |  |  |
| Protein 23g                        |            |  |  |  |  |
|                                    |            |  |  |  |  |
| Vitamin D 0mcg                     | 0%         |  |  |  |  |
| Calcium 125mg                      | 10%        |  |  |  |  |
| Iron 2mg                           | 10%        |  |  |  |  |
| Potassium 480mg                    | 10%        |  |  |  |  |

