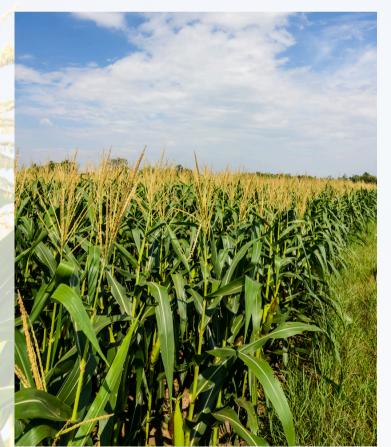


July 2024/Summer 2024

Hello Livingston County! Join us as we celebrate the bounty of summer and uncover the stories shaping our agricultural landscape. In this issue we will be exploring Orange Rust, Ugly Corn, and the upcoming 2024 Livingston County Fair!

Livingston County CEA for ANR



College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Cooperative Extension Service Livingston County 803 U.S. Hwy 60 East.-P.O. Box 189 Smithland KY 42081 Phone: (270) 928-2168 Fax: (270) 928-4808 www.ca.uky.edu E-mail: DL_CES_LIVINGSTON@EMAIL.UKY.EDU

- Now accepting applications for the Livingston County Agriculture Investment Program. To pick up a packet visit the Livingston County Cooperative Extension Office. 803 US 60 East Smithland, KY 42081 Mon-Fri 8:00am-4:30pm.
- Livingston County Fair Week Saturday July 6th 2024 through Saturday July 13th 2024
- Agriculture Open Exhibit Information Entry Check In: Tuesday July 9th 2024 9:00am-2:00pm Entry Pick Up: Friday July 12th 2024 10:00am-2:00pm
- Entry Information and guidelines for fair entry's are attached in this newsletter.
- Now accepting Soil Samples reminder: the first 25 are FREE! per Livingston County Producer

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

Orange Rust: Non-Curable Disease in Brambles

Orange rust of brambles can be a concern for Kentucky blackberry and raspberry growers. The first symptoms are often noticed in early spring when newly formed shoots appear weak and spindly. Once plants become infected, the pathogen spreads throughout the entire plant. While orange rust is unlikely to kill brambles, it significantly reduces vigor and results in lower yields. Infected plants should be removed to reduce disease spread.



Figure 1: Orange pustules develop on the undersides of leaves. (Photo: Sandra Jensen, Cornell University, Bugwood.org)

Orange Rust of Brambles Facts

• New shoots emerge with poor growth in early spring. Leaves may yellow and distort. Orange pustules develop on the undersides of leaves, eventually covering surfaces (Figure 1). Infected leaves often drop readily. Shoot tips and buds may also be infected.

- Over time, infected plants exhibit poor growth, vigor, and fruit production.
- Once plants become infected the disease spreads throughout the plant, and all plant parts become infected.

Thorny and thornless blackberries, as well as black and purple raspberries, are susceptible.
Red raspberries are not known to be infected.

- Disease favors cool, moist periods. Infection may occur throughout the growing season, as long as conditions are conducive.
- Caused by the fungi Gymnoconia nitens and Arthuriomyces peckianus.
- The pathogens survive winter in infected plant tissues like canes and roots.

Management Options

- Remove and destroy all nearby wild blackberries or black raspberries.
- Ensure that new plants are disease-free.
- Dig out infected plants (including roots) and burn or move off-site, as soon as disease is confirmed.

 Fungicides are not recommended as they do not adequately control orange rust. No fungicides are labeled for orange rust on brambles, although some fungicides can help protect healthy plants from infection.

FARMERS RECIPE OF THE MONTH JULY 2024



Red Potato Salad

6 medium red potatoes cut into 1½ inch pieces 4 cups fresh green beans cut into 1½ inch pieces 1 small red onion, chopped

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 to m ato e s.

6. In a small bowl, **mix** mayonnaise, red wine vinegar and chopped

 red bell pepper, chopped
 yellow bell pepper, chopped
 cup chopped cherry tomatoes ¼ cup mayonnaise2 tablespoons redwine vinegar2 teaspoons freshoreganoSalt and pepper

oregano.

7. Add to potato mixture and mix lightly.

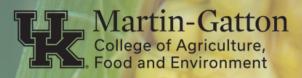
8. Season with salt and pepper. **Mix** well. **Serve** cold. **Yield:** 16, ½ cup

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.





LIVINGSTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAM (CAIP)

MONEY FOR FARM IMPROVEMENTS



Eligible Investment Areas: Agricultural Diversification AgTech & Leadership Development Large Animal - Small Animal Farm Infrastructure Fencing & On-Farm Water Forage & Grain Improvement Innovative Ag. Systems On-Farm Energy Poultry & Other Fowl Value Added & Marketing

Administered by: Crittenden County Conservation District 118 E. Bellville St. Marion, KY 42064 (270) 965-3921

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM (CAIP)

Applications for cost reimbursements are available for Livingston County's CAIP, to assist farmers in making important farm investments.

Application Period: beginning September 1, 2023

Applications will be accepted first-come, first-serve until funds are used.

Application Available from: Crittenden County Conservation District 118 E. Bellville St., Marion **-OR-**Livingston County Cooperative Extension Svc. 803 US 60 E, Smithland Monday – Friday (8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

For More Information: Contact 270-965-3921 or 270-928-2168 or email Cynthia.Jenkins1@usda.gov All applications are scored, based on the scoring criteria set by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Board.

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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

<u>Ugly Corn About to Turn the Corner</u>

Chad Lee, University of Kentucky

The 2024 corn season has created some ugly cornfields around the state. Those fields are about to turn the corner if they have not already. Excessive water, cool temperatures, windy conditions, active slugs and bugs, sidewall compaction, weeds and more created many challenges for the corn planted, especially corn planted earlier. Most of the corn is somewhere between emergence and about waist high which can be anywhere from the V8 growth stage (which has eight fully emerged leaves) to about V12. At this time of this writing, about 20% of the corn acres are still in the bag. Perhaps another 10% or more needs planted again. Corn fields seem to be either excellent or very poor. For the very poor fields, either the plants are rather small (probably V4 or less) or the corn plants are all over the place. Some fields have corn that is nearly waist high, corn that is stunted and yellow and low areas where corn was completely killed from flooding. Saturated soils can cause corn plants to look yellow. Most of that yellowing is from root death and the inability of the plant to take up nitrogen. Those plants need oxygen back into the rooting zone to allow for new growth of roots. Once new roots are developed, the plants will start taking up nutrients again. Plants in these fields may take one to two weeks before they start to look better. Saturated soils can cause nitrogen losses, mostly from denitrification, when anaerobic microbes convert the nitrogen into gaseous forms lost to the atmosphere. That nitrogen loss usually is not as high as you would think. Three days of saturation are needed before microbes will be active enough to denitrify. Even in fields that have not been saturated, several nutrient deficiency symptoms are evident this year. Sulfur deficiency is more prevalent this year. Historically, visual sulfur deficiency does not translate to yield differences. However, some recent studies in Kentucky have showed yield increases to fertilizer sulfur. No more than 30 pounds of sulfur per acre should be used and foliar applications of sulfur are not effective.

The earlier-planted corn had more problems with slugs, insects, and seedling diseases. Raul Villanueva wrote an article on slug management for the last Corn and Soybean Newsletter:

https://graincrops.ca.uky.edu/sites/graincrops.ca.uky.edu/files/corns oynewsletter2024vol06issue05_May_final_0.pdf

Kiersten Wise wrote an article about seedling diseases in the same newsletter. The weather forecast suggests that corn will grow out of this ugly phase in most fields. Once corn gets to about the V6 or V7 growth stages, the plants will actively take up nutrients and start to look healthier. The stress of the weather on the corn before the V5 growth stage likely will have little impact on yield if the plant population has been maintained. For those 20% of acres that needs planting, farmers should stay with their selected hybrids and populations for most fields if the corn is planted before June 15. At this point, there is only one chance to get it right and farmers will not be able to replant. As much as possible avoid planting into wet conditions that create sidewall compaction. If done correctly, there is still an opportunity for respectable yields. The corn planted in June will grow very quickly. For example, from June 7, 2024, the weather forecasts that corn will emerge in 5 days in Daviess, Hardin and Boyle counties. The longer term forecast historically suggests that corn will speed through the growth stages thereafter. If there has been 3 or 4 weeks between burndown application and planting, expect to need to apply more herbicide. Consider soil residual herbicides, accounting for what was applied earlier and accounting for crop rotation restrictions.

FOLLOW LIVINGSTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES PAGE ON FACEBOOK!



Livingston County Fair 2024

Agriculture Open Exhibits

July

2024

Livingston County Fairbarn 799 US 60 East Smithland, KY 42081

09

Exhibit Check In: Tuesday July 09, 2024 9:00am - 2:00pm Exhibit Pick-Up Friday July 12, 2024 10:00am - 2:00pm

Entry Classes Include:

• Garden Display	• Single Stem
• Flowers	Crops
Flower Arrangements	• Hay

For Questions or more Information Conatct Adam Barnes at the Livingston County Cooperative Extension Office / 270.928.2168 Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:30pm / 803 US 60 East Smithland, KY 42081

Livingston County Fair 2024 Home & Garden Open Division

Flowers

RULES:

- 1.) All flowers must be home grown.
- 2.) All arrangements must contain at least 50% living materials
- **3**.) No potted plants

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

600-00 : Gladioli

- 600-01 : Roses
- 600-02 : Marigolds
- 600-03 : Zinnias
- 600-04 : Daylilies
- 600-05 : Calla Lilies
- 600-06 : Cone Flowers
- 600-07 : Mixed Flowers
- 600-08 : Phlox
- 600-09 : Daises
- 600-10 : Hydrangeas

600–11 : Miscellaneous – *(Only items that can not be*

entered into another category)

- 600-12 : Most Unusual Arrangement
- 600-13 : Three(3) or Fewer Flowers
- 600-14 : Mini Arrangement under 3in
- 600-15 : Small Arrangement 4-5in
- 600-16 : Wildflower Arrangement
- 600-17 : Table Arrangement (Live)
- 600-18 : Bridal or Prom Arrangement
- 600-19 : Artificial Arrangement
- 600-20 : Dried Flower Arrangement
- 600-21 : Miscellaneous Arrangement

(Only items that can not be entered into another category)

Premiums Offered for ALL Winners: 1st Place \$3.00 2nd Place \$2.00 3rd Place \$1.00

Livingston County Fair 2024

Home & Garden Open Division

<u>Flowers</u>

RULES:

- 1.) All flowers must be home grown.
- **2**.) All arrangements must contain at least 50% living materials
- 3.) No potted plants

SINGLE STEM

- 600-22 : Gladioli 600-23 : Roses 600-24 : Marigolds 600-25 : Zinnias 600-26 : Dahlias 600-27 : Daylilies 600-28 : Calla Lilies
- 600-29 : Other Lilies

600-30 : Sunflowers 600-31 : Daises 600-32 : Hydrangeas 600-33 : Coneflower 600-34 : Miscellaneous Single Stem (Only items that can not be entered into another category)

Premiums Offered for ALL Winners:

 1st Place \$3.00

 2nd Place \$2.00

 3rd Place \$1.00

Livingston County Fair 2024 Home & Garden Open Division

GARDEN DISPLAY

RULES:

- 1.) All veggies & Fruit should be clean
- **2**.) All veggies & Fruit must be homegrown by the exhibitor

GARDEN DISPLAYS BY CLASSES

- 700-00 : Apples (3)
- 700-01 : Grapes (Any Varity 3 Bunches)
- 700-02 : Peaches (Home Grown 3)

700-03: Pears(3)

- 700-04 : Blackberries (Wild 6)
- 700-05 : Blackberries (Tame 6)
- **700-06 : Other Berries** (6)
- 700-07: Display of garden Products
- 700--08 : Potatoes Red / White / or Sweet (3)
- 700-09 : Slicing Cucumbers (3)
- 700-10 : Pickling Cucumbers (3)
- 700-11: Burpless Cucumbers (3)
- 700-12 : Onions Red / White / or Yellow $(\mathbf{3})$
- 700-13 : Green Onions / Edible (3)
- 700-14 : Other Onions (3)

Premiums Offered for ALL Winners: 1st Place \$3.00 2nd Place \$2.00 3rd Place \$1.00

- **700–15 : Red Tomatoes (3)**
- 700-16 : Miniature Tomatoes Yellow / Cherry / or Pear (5)
- **700-17 : Tomatoes Other** (**3**)
- 700-18 : Bell Peppers all kinds (3)
- **700-19 : Banana Peppers (3)**
- 700-20 : Jalapeno Peppers (3)
- 700-21:Beets(3)
- 700-22: Squash Yellow (3)
- 700-23 : Squash Zucchini (3)
- 700-24 : Carrots (3)
- 700-25 : Cabbage (1)
- 700-26 : Okra (12 Pods)
- 700-27 : Sweet Corn Any Varity (3 Years)
- 700-28 : Bunch Beans (12)
- 700-29 : Horticulture Beans (12)
- 700-30 : Other Peas (12)
- 700-31 : Eggplant (1)
- 700-32 : Melons Any Variety (1)
- **700-33 : Sunflower** (1)
- **700-34 : Radishes** (**3**)
- 700-35 : Broccoli (3 spears)
- 700-36 : Most Unusual Vegetable (Please Label)
- 700-37 : Biggest Potato
- 700-38 : Biggest Tomato
- 700–39 : Biggest Onion

700-40 : Biggest Squash

700-41 : Biggest Head of Cabbage

700-42 : Biggest Cucumber

700-43 : Biggest Pepper

700-44 : Herb and/or Spices (1 Bunch)

700-45 : Display of 3 or more Herbs and or Spices

700-46 : Miscellaneous – (Only items that can not be entered into another category)

Livingston County Fair 2024

<u>Crops & Hay Division</u>

800-00 : Soybeans (3 Stalks)

800-01 : Corn (3 Stalks)

800-02 : Grain Sorghum (3 Stalks)

 $\textbf{800-03: Soybeans} \ (1 \ quart \ jar \ from \ \textbf{2023})$

800-04 : Corn (1 quart jar from 2023)

- $800 05: Grain \ Sorghum \ (1 \ quart \ from \ 2023)$
- $\textbf{800-06: Wheat} \ (1 \ \textbf{quart from 2023 crop})$
- $800\text{--}07: Alfalfa\;Hay\;(1/2\;Square\;Bale)$
- 800-08 : Clover Hay (1/2 Square Bale)
- 800-09 : Alfalfa Mix Hay (1/2 Square Bale)
- 800–10 : Grass Hay (1/2 Square Bale)

Premiums Offered for ALL Winners: 1st Place \$3.00 2nd Place \$2.00 3rd Place \$1.00