

# GRAVES COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWS



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

**GRAVES COUNTY  
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION  
SERVICE**

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MAYFIELD, KY 42066

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**MAY 2023**

## **IN THIS EDITION:**

- **AGENT NOTES**
- **SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**
- **CROPS**
- **FORAGES**
- **LIVESTOCK**
- **HORTICULTURE**
- **WEATHER NOTES**
- **MISCELLANEOUS**





We barrelled through April and here we are at May already! It was a great month here at the Graves County Extension Office and we are gearing up for all that summer brings.

Later in this newsletter you will see the information for our extension exhibits that we will be collecting at the Graves County Fairgrounds in June. Look it over and see if there is something there that you would like to enter. It's been a minute since we had Farm and Garden categories so I hope that we have a great turn out and get to put Graves County agriculture and horticulture on display!

We have processed a lot of soil samples this last month. If you haven't brought your soil sample in yet to be analyzed, make sure to get it in here so you can start this growing season off on the right foot. If you have any questions about your results make sure to ask so that we can give you some advice or point you towards a great publication that has all the information you need.

There are some really good events coming up soon that are listed in this newsletter in their appropriate categories. The Wheat Field Day, KATS Crop Scout Clinic, and the Summer Forage Tour are being held in Princeton and will be packed full of fantastic information and will be a great opportunity to talk to a

Specialist in person and ask all of your burning questions! Make sure to RSVP when required to any of these events you would like to attend!

I still have several copies of ID-128 Home Vegetable Gardening in Kentucky on hand. This is a great publication that has a variety of information that is important for your gardens. Stop by the office and grab a copy so you have it handy to reference easily throughout the growing season. I also have AGR-6 Weed Control Recommendations for Kentucky Grain Crops and the new ID-160 Burley and Dark Tobacco Production Guides available if you need a copy of those.

Check out all of the other events happening here at the office through the other agents as well. There is something for everyone for sure and we would love to have these events packed! As always, reach out with any questions you might have or any programming ideas that you would like to see this year. I love to hear your ideas and feedback so that I can plan programs that fit the needs and desires of the residents that I serve. Happy May, everyone!

*Miranda Rudolph*

Miranda Rudolph

Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

Graves County

miranda.rudolph@uky.edu | 270.247.2334 | 270.978.7052



## WHAT'S HAPPENING?

*Bolded events are hosted by the Graves County Extension Office. Please call the office at 270-247-2334 for more information or to sign up to attend!*

- May 2 - West KY Small Ruminant Field Day - 3:30pm
- May 4 - Poultry Webinar: Waterfowl Hatching - 2pm - Online
- May 9 - UK Wheat Field Day - UKREC Farm, Princeton
- May 18 - KATS Field Crop Scouting Clinic- UKREC Farm, Princeton
- **May 23 - Pizza Garden Workshop - 5:30pm- GCEO**
- June 6 - Farm & Garden Exhibit Check-in - 9-11am, Graves Co. Fairgrounds, Expo 1
- June 12 - Farm & Garden Exhibit Check-out - 10a-12p, Graves Co. Fairgrounds, Expo 1

*May is National  
Strawberry Month!  
Go visit your  
local strawberry farm  
for fresh & delicious berries!*



Find us on  
**Facebook**



# 2023 WHEAT FIELD DAY

## TOPICS INCLUDE:

### **Drone Regulations, Applications, and Economics**

Dr. Josh Jackson & Dr. Tim Stombaugh  
UK Extension Agriculture Engineers

### **Wheat Market Outlook**

Dr. Grant Gardner  
New UK Extension Marketing Specialist

### **UKY Oat and Rye Breeding**

Dr. Lauren Brzozowski  
New UK Small Grains Breeder

### **Wheat vs Weather: A Reoccurring Battle**

Kinsey Hamby  
UK PSS Graduate Student

### **Management of Fusarium Head Blight**

Dr. Carl Bradley  
UK Extension Pathologist

### **Wheat Agronomics**

Conner Raymond  
UK Grain Crops Extension Associate

### **Variety Trial Walk Through**

Dr. Dave Van Sanford & Bill Bruening  
UK Wheat Breeder & Researcher Specialist

### **Sustainable Management of Wheat for the Presence of Natural Enemies in Grain & Soybeans**

Dr. Raul Villanueva  
UK Extension Entomologist

## May 9, 2023

### UKREC Farm

1205 Hopkinsville Rd,  
Princeton KY 42445

9am – noon (Central time)

Registration: 8 am



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

### Wheat Science

Lunch sponsored by:





College of Agriculture,  
Food and Environment



## 2023

# Field Crop Scouting Clinic

*Ideal for agriculture interns, new and experienced producers, as well as a great refresher for others*

- Corn and soybean diseases and growth staging
- Scouting for insect pests of corn and soybeans
- Weed ID
- Soil nutrients and their influence on crop growth

CCA: 6.5 ceus

PAT: pending

## May 18, 2023

9:00 am to 4:00 pm

University of Kentucky  
Research and Education Center  
Princeton, KY 42445



**Pre-registration is required and will close on May 16.**

<https://2023KATScropscoutingclinic.eventbrite.com>

\$105 registration fee

*Lunch will be provided*



*For more information contact Lori Rogers  
270-365-7541 ext. 21317  
(lori.rogers@uky.edu)*

## Certification Requirements for Aerial Pesticide Applications to Crops in Kentucky

Dr. Ric Bessin - Extension Entomologist

There has been a high level of interest in using unmanned drones to apply pesticides to crops in certain situations. There has also been some confusion in terms of what pesticide certifications are needed to make these aerial applications in different situations. The two common situations are when a farmer wants to use a drone to apply pesticides to their fields they own or rent, or commercial applications to crops grown by others. This article addresses the state requirements for aerial pesticide applications, but there are also Federal FAA requirements that are not addressed here.

There is an exemption in Kentucky that allows farmers to apply non-restricted use pesticides with ground equipment without needing to be certified. But this exemption does not apply to aerial applications, so even when applying a general use (unclassified) pesticide, the farmer applicator would need to be certified. Additionally, persons making aerial pesticide applications are required to have specialized training. This means that a Private Applicator Certification alone is not sufficient, they need to be certified as an aerial applicator. One additional consideration is that in Kentucky, the category 11 aerial application is not a stand-alone certification, it must be used with another certification that is consistent with the use of the application. So for a farmer to apply pesticides aerially to his own crops, at a minimum they would need their Private Applicator Certification and a Category 11 non-commercial license. This would help them to meet the State Laws and Regulations with respect to pesticide applications, but they would also need to meet Federal FAA requirements.



**Aerial drone pesticide applications are being considered by some applicators.**

For commercial application, the Private Applicator certification will not work, instead they would need to earn their Category 1A license as well as their Category 11 Commercial Applicators license. In situations where commercial applicators are making aerial applications in forests, to aquatic areas, or along Rights-of-ways, instead of the Cat 1A, they would need to earn their Cat 2, Cat 5, or Cat 6 licenses, in those respective situations.

## Western Kentucky Summer Forage Tour

### *“Nurtured Lands Farm...A Regenerative Journey”*

**Where:** Nurtured Lands Farms  
546 Highway 293 North  
Princeton, KY 42445

**When:** May 25<sup>th</sup> 2023 from 3:00-7:00 PM, registration at 3:00 PM,  
tour starts at 4:00 PM Rain or Shine

**Cost:** \$10 per person at the door to cover dinner  
\*Please bring a lawn chair

**Preregistration REQUIRED:**

Register on-line at <https://WestKyForageTourMay23.eventbrite.com>  
or contact Kate Adams at [Kate@nurturedlands.com](mailto:Kate@nurturedlands.com) or 513-470-8171



**Farm and Tour Description:**

Kate and Justin Adams purchased their Princeton Kentucky farm in 2016. It had been neglected for many years leading to low soil fertility and poor soil health. While neither Kate nor Justin grew up on a farm, they both enjoy hard work and have a passion for regenerative agriculture. Justin always had an interest in livestock and has an undergraduate degree from Murray State University in Animal Health Technology and a Master of Agriculture in Integrated Resource Management from Colorado State University.

The first year on the farm they started with a contract grazing partnership with Dogwood Farm. Toby and Debby Dulworth quickly moved from just partners to partners and mentors. Like most farmers starting out they started on a budget. Dogwood paid Kate and Justin with a share of the calves, and this is how they started their herd. In 2020, they added layer chickens in a mobile coop to follow the cattle and help reduce the fly population on the farm. This was also the year they ended the cow/calf production and move to grass finishing steers. In 2021, pastured chickens were added, and the farm started direct to consumer marketing both chicken and beef cuts. A partnership with Magney Legacy Ridge farm started in 2021 for Western Kentucky consumers to order online and have a weekly delivery to their home. In 2022, forest finished hogs we added to the farm.

This farm tour will be a walking tour of the 50-acre farm (35 in pasture). Justin and Kate will explain how they used strategic forages, animals, and grazing techniques to bring life back into the soil. They have experimented with many ways of diversifying the forages on the farm and have seen the biggest impacts through frost seeding of clovers and lespedeza. Since Nurtured Lands Farm does not use synthetic fertilizers, having the clovers in the pastures is a main source of nitrogen. The tour will be a friendly discussion of shared practices.



### Tour stops and topics

- Soil health and fertility
- Rotational grazing
- Integrating multiple livestock species
- Chemical free approach
- Watering systems for rotational grazing
- The role of mentorship in new farm success
- Building soil fertility through bale grazing
- Building and maintaining strong nutrient cycles
- Direct to consumer marketing
- Obtaining high quality stored forage
- And much, much more ...

**Directions to the farm:** From I69/Western Kentucky Parkway. Take exit 81 and go north on Highway 293 toward Providence. Travel 0.7 miles and turn right onto farm, follow signs to park in pasture.



For more information on this tour and other forage and livestock related events, please visit <http://forages.ca.uky.edu/> or contact Kate Adams 513-470-8171.

This meeting is a cooperative effort of the following partners...



Kentucky  
Forage and  
Grassland  
Council



**Grain and Forage  
Center of Excellence**



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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.



## A Native Crane Fly Species may Be a Potential Pest in Alfalfa Fields of Kentucky

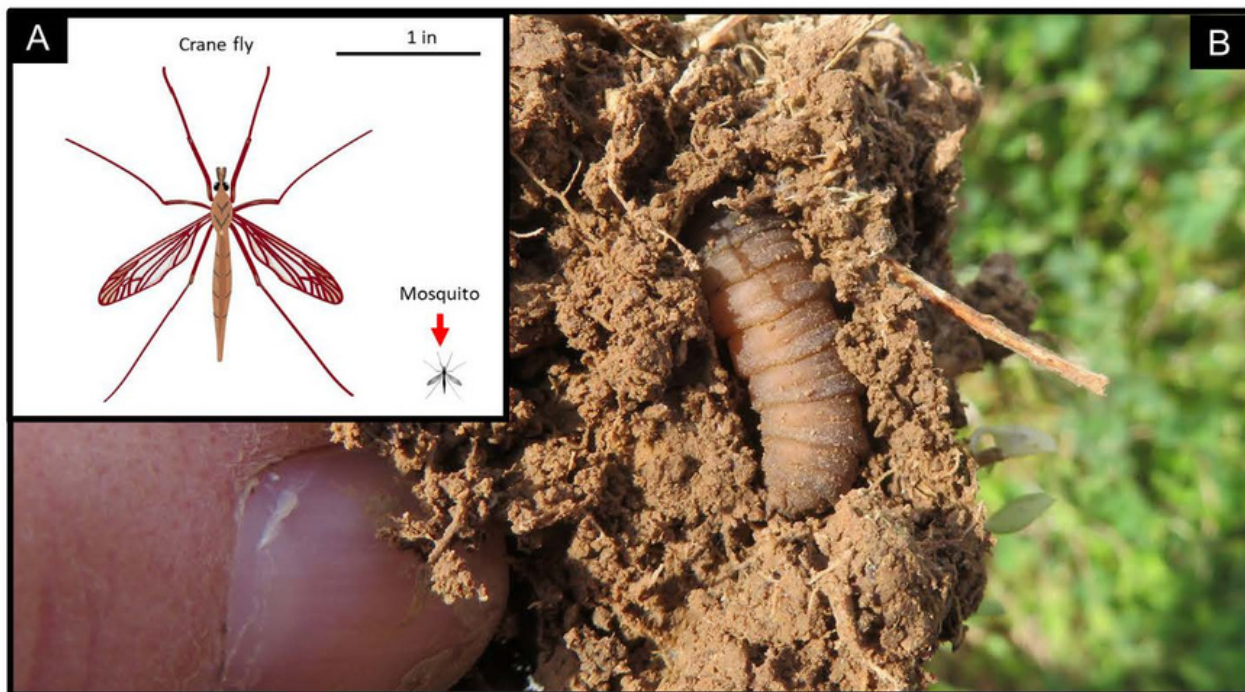
Armando Falcon-Brindis<sup>1</sup>, Raul T. Villanueva<sup>1</sup>, and Julian Dupuis<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Kentucky, Research and Education Center at Princeton, Kentucky, USA

<sup>2</sup>University of Kentucky, Entomology Department, Lexington, Kentucky, USA

### Overview of crane flies

Adult crane flies (Diptera: Tipulidae) are often misidentified as giant mosquitoes (Figure 1A), they are actually different in size (0.8 to > 1 in. of body length) and belong to a different family. The larvae of crane flies are known as “leatherjackets” and in this case the larvae are found around 1-2 inches depth in the soil (Figure 1B), displaying tan to dark brownish colors, with a retractile head capsule and spiracles.

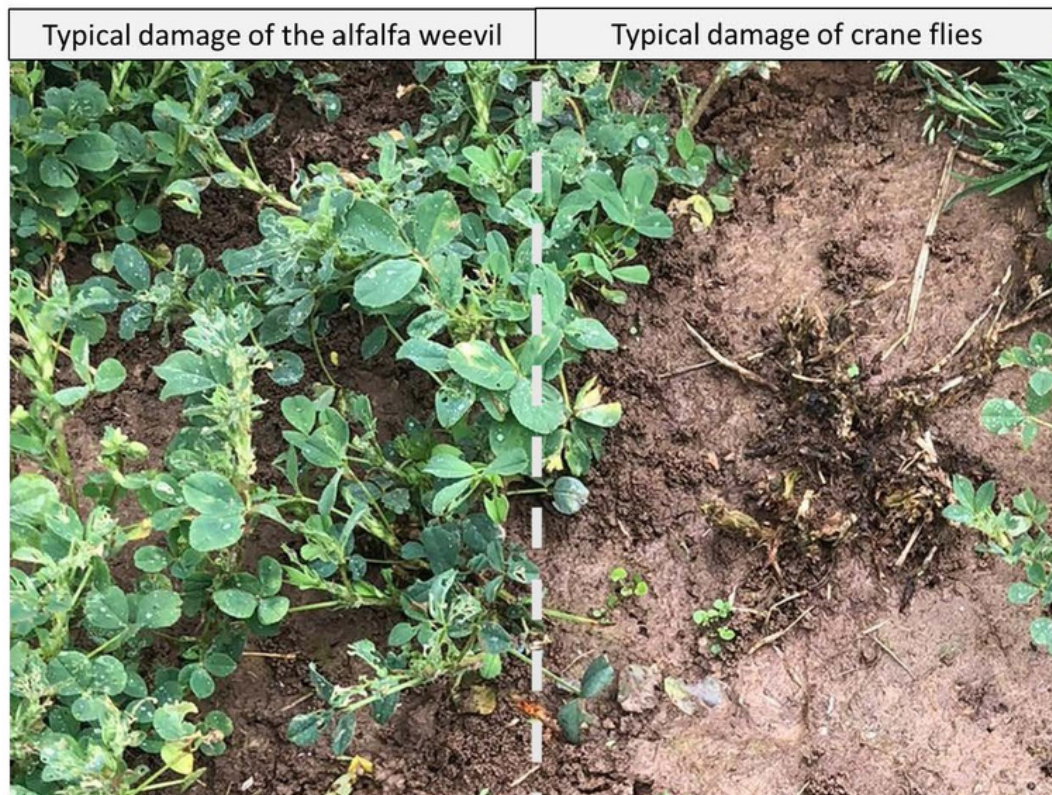


**Figure 1.** (A) Adult tipulid size compared to adult mosquito, and (B) larva of tipulid fly, also known as leatherjacket (Photo: A. Falcon-Brindis).

Most native crane fly species do not represent a threat to agriculture, but they may become pests when certain conditions are met. For instance, some invasive species are considered pests in golf courses and in some pastures. Here is the first report of a native species, *Tipula paterifera* that was found feeding on roots and foliage of alfalfa in Kentucky (Figure 2). The damage to alfalfa plants can be severe when high numbers of larvae are present in the soil (Figures 2 and 3). This species was previously found feeding on herbaceous plants in grasslands.



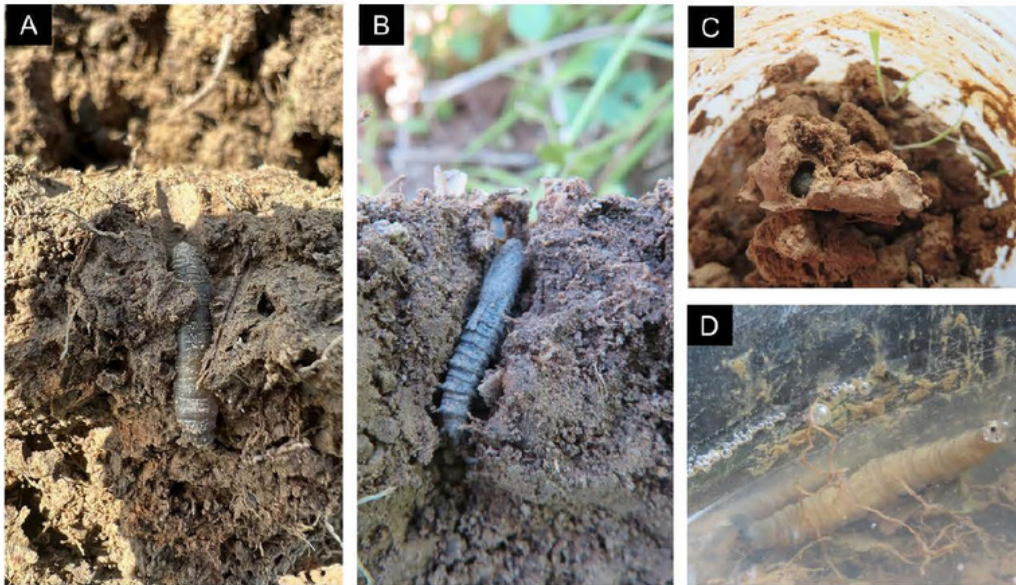
**Figure 2.** Severe defoliation and injuries caused by larvae of the native crane fly *T. paterifera* in an alfalfa field in 2020 (Photo: R.T. Villanueva).



**Figure 3.** Comparison of damage to alfalfa plants caused by crane flies and alfalfa weevils, (Photo: A. Falcon-Brindis).

### Biology and ecology of *Tipula paterifera*

The larva of *T. paterifera* is mostly found within 5-in. depth in the soil and some of them are collected close to the main root of alfalfa plants (Figure 4A). Pupae are found close or on the ground surface (Figure 4B). Between 1 to 10 crane fly larvae/ft<sup>2</sup> were found in soil samples in 2022. The larva's lengths ranged from 0.5 to 0.9 inches. Under laboratory conditions adult females lay on average 397±121 (SEM) eggs, ranging from 41 to 1,361 eggs within 72 h. Eggs are laid on small clusters containing up to 18 eggs. Under dry conditions, larvae remained in hardened soil clumps (Figure 4C). These individuals barely moved unless poked or if the soil clump was intentionally opened. In contrast, larvae in soaked conditions were able to breathe using their annal breathing tubes or spiracles (Figure 4D).



**Figure 4.** (A) Larvae and (B) pupa of *T. paterifera* found in alfalfa fields of Kentucky, and pictures of the capacity of *T. paterifera* larva to survive in (C) dry and (D) wet conditions (Photo: A. Falcon-Brindis).

*Tipula paterifera* larva (as many crane fly species) is physiologically adapted to survive both dry and moist conditions during larval stages. It caused economic damage to alfalfa only when high larvae populations appear (i.e., 2019 and 2021). However, there is no known economic threshold thus far. The outbreaks of *T. paterifera* in alfalfa fields could be attributed to certain climatic and ecological conditions not yet understood. The low populations of this species detected in 2022 could be explained in part by the extreme drought conditions across the north central U.S.

#### More information

- Chen-Wen, Y. 1978. Comparison of the crane flies (Diptera: Tipulidae) of two woodlands in Eastern Kansas, with a key to the adult crane flies of Eastern Kansas. The University of Kansas Science Bulletin. 51(12): 407-440.
- Oosterbroek, P. 2023. Catalogue of the Craneflies of the World, version 12.01.2023. Available via <https://ccw.naturalis.nl/index.php>
- Pritchard, G. 1983. Biology of Tipulidae. Ann. Rev. Entomol. 28: 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.en.28.010183.000245>
- Villanueva, R.T., and B. Kenned. 2019. Crane Fly Larvae Might Be on the Rise in Soggy Alfalfa Fields. In [Kentucky Pest News Blog](#) (Checked on 04/20/23).
- Villanueva, R.T., and R. Bessin. 2020. Warrior II with Zeon Technology® Approved for Control of Crane Flies in Alfalfa. In [Kentucky Pest News Blog](#) (Checked on 04/20/23).

## Timely Tips

*Dr. Les Anderson, Beef Extension Professor, University of Kentucky*

### Spring Calving Cow Herd

- Watch cows and calves closely. Work hard to save every calf (you can cull/sell them later). Calves can be identified while they are young and easy to handle. Commercial male calves should be castrated and implanted. Registered calves should be weighed at birth.
- Cows that have calved need to be on an adequate nutritional level to rebreed. Increase their feed after calving. Don't let them lose body condition. Keep feeding them until pastures are adequate.
- Don't "rush to grass" although it can be really tempting. Be sure that grass has accumulated enough growth to support the cow's nutritional needs before depending solely upon it. Cows may walk the pastures looking for green grass instead of eating dry feed. This lush, watery grass is not adequate to support them. Keep them consuming dry feed until sufficient grass is available to sustain body condition. We've spent too much money keeping them in good condition to lose it now!
- *Prevent grass tetany!* Provide magnesium in the mineral mix until daytime temperatures are consistently above 60°F. Mineral supplement should be available at all times and contain a minimum of about 14 percent magnesium. Make sure that your mineral mix also contains adequate selenium, copper and zinc. You can ask your feed dealer about the UK Beef IRM High Magnesium Mineral.
- Make final selection of heifer replacements. Strongly consider vaccinating with a modified-live BVD vaccine.
- Purchase replacement bulls at least 30 days prior to the start of the breeding season. Have herd bulls evaluated for breeding soundness (10-20% of bulls are questionable or unsatisfactory breeders). Get all bulls in proper condition (BCS 6) for breeding.
- If you are going to use artificial insemination and/or estrous synchronization, make plans now and order needed supplies, semen, and schedule a technician.
- Prebreeding or "turn-out" working is usually scheduled for late April or May - between the end of

calving season and before the start of the breeding season (while cows are open). Consult your veterinarian about vaccines and health products your herd needs. Make arrangements now for products needed and have handling facilities in good working order. Dehorn commercial calves before going to pasture.

### Fall Calving Cow Herd

- Pregnancy check cows now and cull open ones at weaning especially if the open cows are older than 5 years of age.
- Re-implant feeders.
- Consult with your veterinarian about a preweaning working of the herd.
- You may let calves creep-graze wheat or rye, if it is available. Calves will benefit from extra feed until spring grass appears.
- Plan marketing strategy for feeder calves.

### Stockers

- Don't go to pastures too soon, give plants some growing time. Then stock at two to three times the July rate and rotate rapidly.

- "Condition" purchased calves prior to grazing. They should be processed and fed a conditioning diet prior to being placed on pasture. You can also use this time to introduce them to electric fences which are used in rotational grazing.
- Provide a good mineral supplement which contains a rumen modifier (Rumensin, Bovatec, etc.) along with adequate levels of copper and selenium.

## General

- We've made a muddy mess this winter, so be prepared to reseed bare spots. Our forage group has some excellent information on restoring heavily traffic areas.
- Make plans to improve hay feeding areas to avoid muddy conditions like we have faced this winter. Consider geotextile fabric with gravel or concrete feeding pads.
- Prepare for the grazing season. Check fences and make necessary repairs. Check your corral, too.
- Get everything ready to make high quality hay in May! Have equipment serviced and spare parts on hand. Order baler twine now. Be prepared to harvest an adequate supply of hay when you have the opportunity. Re-supply the extra hay that you fed out of the barn. This past winter caused most producers to exhaust their hay supply, so it's time to re-stock.
- Plan now for fly control ... decide what fly control program that you will use but don't put insecticide eartags on cattle until fly population appears.



## 2023 POULTRY WEBINARS

ALL WEBINARS BEGIN AT 2PM CST/3PM EST

**FEBRUARY 7:** REPRODUCTIVE ISSUES WITH SMALL AND BACKYARD POULTRY FLOCKS

**MARCH 7:** RAISING TURKEYS IN SMALL AND BACKYARD FLOCKS

**APRIL 4:** DAILY MANAGEMENT OF A HOME POULTRY INCUBATOR

**MAY 4:** HATCHING WATERFOWL EGGS IN A HOME INCUBATOR

**JUNE 6:** DOING FECAL FLOTATIONS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF INTESTINAL PARASITES IN POULTRY \*\* THIS DATE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE\*\*

**AUGUST 1:** SANITIZING IN A POULTRY HOUSE

**SEPTEMBER 5:** ORGANIZING A COUNTY POULTRY SHOW

**OCTOBER 3:** RESPIRATORY ISSUES WITH POULTRY

**NOVEMBER 7:** DESIGNING A SMALL FLOCK POULTRY HOUSE

**DECEMBER 5:** MANAGING A POULTRY FLOCK ON PASTURE

Visit  
[poultry.extension.org/webinars](https://poultry.extension.org/webinars)  
to register for upcoming webinars  
or watch past webinars!



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## MICROGREENS

They are tiny, tasty, and trendy. Microgreens are also described as cute, but what are they? Not sprouts; not baby greens, but greens with fully developed cotyledon (first) leaves.

Anyone can grow microgreens in a kitchen window or greenhouse with a shallow pan and 3 inches of clean soil or a sheet of coconut coir. Seeds that you plant will need 4 or 5 hours of light daily within a temperature range of 65 to 75 degrees. Use only herb and vegetable seeds that are labeled for microgreens and have not been coated. Sow the seeds very thickly.

The best seeds to use are cabbage, broccoli, kale, radish, mustard, beets, carrots, chard, basil, cilantro, dill, fennel, parsley, kohlrabi, and arugula. Once planted, microgreens can be harvested in 10 to 14 days. Harvest once cotyledons are fully developed, or true leaves are just beginning to emerge. Larger seeds may take longer. During that time, they should be misted every day. The final product is harvested by clipping them with a pair of clean scissors. The shelf life on microgreens is short, so plan to use them quickly after cutting. The greens should be 2 or 3 inches tall.



Photo by Mikhail Nilov on Pexels.com

An advantage of microgreens is that they can be grown all year, making them a valuable recipe ingredient. They are enjoyed because they appeal to the senses, but they are valued because of their nutrient density. Past research on microgreens confirms them to be high in micronutrients, trace minerals, antioxidants, and vitamins C, K, and E. According to the USDA, the microgreen plant may contain as much as 40 times the nutrients as the mature plant. In recent years, extensive research has begun to determine if microgreens are a practical food source in space. They are also being considered for playing a role in diets that are tailored for specific diseases.

Use microgreens as a garnish for soups or desserts; or as an ingredient on sandwiches and in salads.

Source: Johnnie Davis, Marshall County Master Gardener



## MAY CLASSES

Wednesdays

12:30 p.m. ET / 11:30 a.m. CT

**May 3**

Putting the Kibosh on Squash Bugs

**May 10**

Starting Native Perennial Seeds

**May 17**

Companion Planting

**May 24**

Planting for Monarchs

**May 31**

No Class



Register Here:

<https://tinyurl.com/23MayHww>

## DIY Hummingbird Nectar

- Mix 4 parts water to one part sugar.
- Boil for 2 minutes to slow fermentation.
- Cool and refrigerate.
- Clean feeders weekly.
- Do not add red dye! Red dye can actually harm hummingbirds.
- Never add honey to your mixture.



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### Spring Weather Can Bring Heavy Rain and the Risk of Flooding



By Derrick Snyder – National Weather Service Paducah, KY

As we head deeper into spring, we wanted to talk to you about something that's on our minds this time of year: flash flooding. Now, we know Kentuckians are no strangers to heavy rain and overflowing creeks, but it's important to be prepared for the worst.

So, what can you do to stay safe during a flash flood? Here are a few tips to keep in mind:

1. Keep your eyes and ears open: Listen for weather reports and stay alert for any signs of flooding in your area. If you see water starting to rise, don't wait until it's too late to take action.
2. Have a plan in place: Talk to your family about what you would do in case of a flood. Make sure everyone knows how to get to high ground and where to meet up if you get separated.
3. Don't take any chances: Never try to drive or walk through flooded areas. The water might look shallow, but it could be a lot deeper and faster than you realize. It only takes 12 inches of water to cause your vehicle to lose traction, and only 6 inches of water to sweep you off your feet.
4. Get your homestead ready: If you live in a flood-prone area, make sure you have sandbags or other barriers on hand to protect your home. Keep your gutters clean and your downspouts pointed away from your house.
5. Stay safe during the flood: If a flood does happen, get to higher ground as quickly as possible. And if you have to wade through water, be sure to wear rubber boots and stay away from downed power lines.

But there's one more thing you can do to help keep your community safe during floods: report rainfall measurements to the National Weather Service. Measuring and reporting rainfall can help the Weather Service better predict and prepare for flash floods.



Here's how to do it:

1. Get a rain gauge: You can buy a rain gauge at a hardware store or online. Make sure it's placed in an open area away from trees or buildings. You can obtain a high-quality rain gauge by becoming an observer with a nationwide network known as the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS). Learn more at [cocorahs.org](http://cocorahs.org) or call your local National Weather Service (NWS) office.
2. Measure rainfall: After a rainfall event, go outside and check the gauge. Write down the amount of rainfall in inches, to the nearest hundredth of an inch. Don't forget to dump your gauge so it's ready for the next event!
3. Report the measurement: You can report the rainfall measurement to the NWS by calling your local weather office or by visiting their website. Be sure to include your name, location, and the amount of rainfall you measured, as well as the period for which you measured the rain.

Reporting rainfall is a simple and important way to help your community stay safe during floods. We hope you'll consider doing your part to keep everyone informed.

### 3 SIMPLE STEPS FOR FLASH FLOOD SAFETY

During a flood, water levels and the rate at which the water is flowing can quickly change. Remain aware and monitor local radio and television.



- 1 GET TO HIGHER GROUND**  
Get out of the areas subject to Flooding
- 2 DO NOT DRIVE INTO WATER**  
Do NOT drive or walk into flooded areas. It only takes 6" of water to knock you off your feet.
- 3 STAY INFORMED**  
Monitor local radar, television, weather radio, internet or social media for updates.



# EXTENSION EXHIBITS



## Farm and Garden

FIELD  
SEED  
GRAIN

FRUITS  
VEGETABLES  
PLANTS  
FLOWERS

HONEY  
SORGHUM  
EGGS

### ENTRY CHECK IN

TUESDAY, JUNE 6  
9:00 - 11:00 AM  
EXPO 1

### LOCATION

GRAVES COUNTY  
FAIRGROUNDS  
  
1004 KY-121  
MAYFIELD, KY  
42066

### ENTRY CHECK OUT

MONDAY, JUNE 12  
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM  
EXPO 1



University of Kentucky  
College of Agriculture,  
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premium money will be  
mailed within two weeks

printed rules are available at the  
Graves County Extension Office  
or find them online  
<http://graves.ca.uky.edu>



### FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE

1. All exhibits must be entered between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 6, 2023, Expo 1.
2. All entries must be removed between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. on Monday, June 12, 2023, Expo 1  
Premiums will be paid at this time.
3. **All entries are to be grown by the exhibitor.**
4. Each person may make only one entry per class.
5. Entries will be ranked by quality, condition, display and description.
6. The judges decisions are final.
7. Each entry needs to arrive and be presented as described. Entries should be labeled with he class, scientific name and the variety (ex. Zinnia, Zinnia elegans, Bernays Giant).

FIELD, SEED, & GRAIN	MISCELLANEOUS
Corn, Yellow, Best Quart Jar Corn, White, Best Quart Jar Hay, Under 45 lbs., Best Bale Soybeans, Best Quart Jar Wheat, Best Quart Jar	Comb Honey, Best Quart Jar Honey, Light, Extracted, Best Pint Jar Sorghum Syrup, Sweet, Best Pint Eggs, Best Dozen
FRUITS	VEGETABLES
Berries, Best Plate Grapes, Best Plate Misc. Fruit, Best Plate Misc. Nuts, Best Plate	Beans, Best Plate Carrots, Best Plate Corn, Sweet, Best Plate of 3 Ears Cucumbers, Pickling, Best Plate of 3 Cucumber, Slicing, Best Plate of 3 Herb Display, Best Garlic, Best Plate of 3 Okra, Best Plate Onions, Best Plate Pepper, Bell, Best Plate Pepper, Hot, Best Plate Pepper, Sweet, Best Plate Potatoes, Best Plate of 3 Squash or Zucchini, Any, Best Sweet Potatoes, Best Plate Tomato, Largest Tomatoes, Cherry, Best Plate Tomatoes, Other Colors, Best Plate Tomatoes, Red, Best Plate of 3 Vegetable or Melon, Other, Best Vegetable Garden Basket, Best Zucchini, Largest
PLANTS & FLOWERS	
Coleus, in Water, 3 Sprays, Any Color, Best Dahlia, in Water, 1 Stalk, Best Echinacea, in Water, 1 Bloom, Best Hosta, in Water, 1 Leaf, Best Hydrangea, in Water, 3 Stems, Best Marigold, in Water, 1 Spray, Best Other Flower, in Water, 1 Spray/Leaf/Cut, Best Potted Plant, Best Rose, in Water, 1 Spray, Best Succulent/Cacti, Potted Plant, Best Sunflower, Biggest Head Zinnia, in Water, 3 Blooms, Best Hanging Basket, Best	

## State Cost Share Program for 2023-2024

**Applications are currently being accepted until November 15, 2023.** Ranking of applications will be performed once each year on the state level by the Kentucky Soil and Water Conservation Commission at the Kentucky Division of Conservation in Frankfort. Approval of applications is based on a statewide ranking criterion and the availability of funds. Cost share rates are a maximum of 75 percent of the actual installation cost of the practice not to exceed \$20,000 per year.

Practices eligible for cost share are agriculture and animal waste control facilities; animal waste utilization; vegetative filter strips; integrated crop management; pesticide containment; sinkhole protection; pasture and hay land forage quality; heavy use area protection; rotational grazing system establishment; water well protection; forest land and cropland erosion control systems; closure of agriculture waste impoundment; on-farm fallen animal composting; soil health management; precision nutrient management; strip intercropping system; livestock stream crossing and riparian area protection. Once approved, applicants will have 12 months to complete their new practice.

**For more information stop by the Graves County Conservation District at:**

USDA- Department of Agriculture Service Center  
1000 Commonwealth Drive  
Mayfield, KY 42066.

Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Phone: 270-247-9529 ext: 8118





## Strawberry Salsa

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>1 tablespoon</b> olive oil                                | <b>2 cups</b> , coarsely chopped fresh strawberries | <b>2 cups</b> chopped cherry or grape tomatoes |
| <b>2 tablespoons</b> white vinegar or white balsamic vinegar | <b>8</b> green onions, chopped                      | <b>½ cup</b> chopped fresh cilantro            |
| <b>½ teaspoon</b> salt                                       |   |  |

- 1. Whisk** olive oil, vinegar, and salt in large bowl.
- 2. Add** strawberries, green onions, tomatoes, and cilantro. Toss to coat.
- 3. Cover** and chill for 1 hour.
- 4. Serve** with tortilla or pita chips.

**Yield:** 7, ½ cup servings.

**Nutrition Analysis:** 40 calories; 2 g fat; 0 g saturated fat; 0 mg cholesterol; 170 mg sodium; 6 g carbohydrate; 1 g fiber; 4 g sugar; 1 g protein; 60% of vitamin C.

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

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



## Asian Asparagus Salad

- |  |  |                                 |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>1 pound</b> fresh asparagus             | <b>2 teaspoons</b> sugar or artificial sweetener | <b>2 teaspoons</b> sesame seeds |
| <b>1½ tablespoons</b> low sodium soy sauce | <b>1 tablespoon</b> olive oil                    |                                 |

- 1. Snap** off and discard the root ends of the asparagus.
- 2. Wash** remaining stalks thoroughly.
- 3. Slice** stalks into 1½ inch lengths on the diagonal.
- 4. Blanch** asparagus for 1-3 minutes in boiling water, until bright green in color.
- 5. Cool** immediately under cold water and drain.
- 6. Combine** soy sauce, sugar, olive oil, and sesame seeds in a small glass bowl. **Mix** dressing until sugar is dissolved.
- 7. In** a gallon zip-seal bag, add asparagus and dressing. **Turn** bag to coat asparagus with dressing and chill in the refrigerator for 15 minutes. **Turn** bag again and chill for an additional 15 minutes before serving.

**Yield:** 4, ½ cup servings.

**Nutrition Analysis:** 70 calories, 4.5 g fat, .5 g sat. fat, 0 mg cholesterol, 250 mg sodium, 7 g carbohydrate, 2 g fiber, 3 g protein.

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