



Jessamine County
Agriculture



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

AGRICULTURE NEWS

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Cooperative
Extension Service
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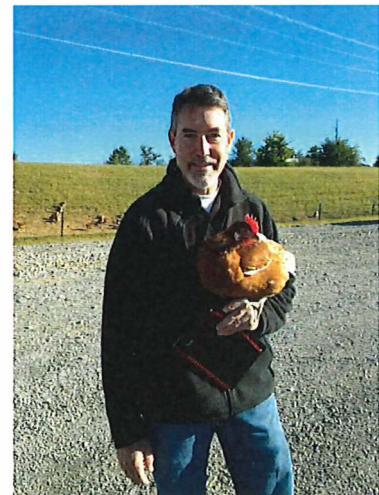
May 2024

Small Scale Poultry Production Training

Are you interested in getting started in poultry production? Whether you would like to produce a few eggs for family consumption, for sale roadside or at the farmers market, or grow a few chickens or turkeys for meat, this is an evening for you.

Steve Musen, Jessamine County Extension Agent for Ag. And Natural Resources will share information on chicken coop construction, fencing, nutrition, health, predator control, and poultry breeds. Local ordinances related to backyard poultry and laws governing the sale of eggs and other poultry products will be covered. We will primarily focus on egg production.

The training will be held on Tuesday, May 28th at 6:00p at the Jessamine County Extension Office. A light dinner will be provided, so pre-registration is required. This training will meet the educational requirements for the CAIP Cost-Share Program.



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Cooperative Extension Service
Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
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LEXINGTON, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Upcoming Events in Agriculture

May 4	The Kentucky Derby! 150th Running @ Churchill Downs	May 23	Jessamine County Beekeepers 6:00p @ Jessamine Extension (see flyer)
May 9	Jessamine County Goat Producers 6:00p @ Jessamine Extension	May 28	Small-Scale Poultry Production 6:00p @ Jessamine Extension (see page 1)
May 10	26th Annual Taste of Jessamine 6:3-p-8:30p @ R.J. Corman Dr.	June 1	Small Ruminant Boot Camp & FAMACHA/SRQA Certification
May 10-11	J.C. Cattlemen Cookout @ Tractor Supply Parking Lot	June 12	Electric Fence Troubleshooting School @ Morgantown, KY
May 20	Jessamine County Cattlemen 6:30p @ Jessamine Extension		

For more information on any of these programs, please contact the Jessamine County Extension Office



Oven-Fried Fish Fillets

Healthy Recipe From Cook Wild Kentucky



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



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

Oven-Fried Fish Fillets

- 1 pound fish fillets
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- ¼ cup shredded parmesan cheese
- ¼ teaspoon dill weed
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 2 cups cornflake-type cereal, crushed

Preheat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. Grease a 13x9 baking dish. Cut fillets into serving pieces, if necessary. In a small bowl, combine lemon juice and vegetable oil. In a separate small bowl, mix Parmesan cheese, dill weed, salt, and pepper. Dip each fillet into lemon juice mixture. Lay in baking dish, sprinkle with cheese mixture, and coat with crushed cereal. Bake uncovered for 20 to 30 minutes or until fish flakes easily.

Yield: 4 servings

Adapted from "Fish and Game Cookbook" by Bonnie Scott. Copyright 2013, Bonnie Scott

Nutrition Facts

4 servings per container
Serving size 4 ounces (110g)

Amount per serving	% Daily Value*
Calories 200	
Total Fat 6g	8%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 80mg	27%
Sodium 330mg	14%
Total Carbohydrate 12g	4%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Total Sugars 1g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%
Protein 24g	
Vitamin D 1mcg	6%
Calcium 87mg	8%
Iron 6mg	35%
Potassium 449mg	10%

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



Upcoming Opportunities:

Small-Scale Poultry Production Training

Tuesday, May 28th, 6:00p @ Jessamine County Extension
 Light dinner provided, please call ahead to reserve a spot
 See Page 1 For details
 Meets CAIP Education Requirements

Jessamine County Beekeepers

Thursday, May 23rd, 6:00p @ Jessamine County Extension
 See flyer for registration information
 Meets CAIP Education Requirements

Small Ruminant Boot Camp & FAMACHA/SRQA Certification

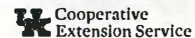
June 1st @ Wolfe County Extension Office
 See flyer for registration information
 Meets CAIP Education Requirements

Electric Fence Troubleshooting School

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

Join us on Facebook

@ Jessamine County Agriculture



Managing damage caused by brown marmorated stink bugs

They smell strongly, so don't smash them. To eliminate large quantities, sweep them off plants and place them in buckets of soapy water.

Smaller stink bugs can be controlled with insecticidal soap. For larger ones, use products that contain pyrethroids as stink bugs tend to infiltrate along field edges.

Try netting or row covers to keep them out of your yard. Timing is crucial because you don't want to use them to impede pollination.

Stink bugs produce two generations, keep a careful eye on your crops during early and late summer. Toward the end of August, they can cluster on the exterior of homes, if spotted spray them with soapy water before they end up inside.

Sources: Jonathan Larson, UK Extension entomologist
 An Equal Opportunity Organization.

Warm Early Spring Means Early Eastern Tent Caterpillars

“Consumption of large numbers of caterpillars by pregnant mares caused staggering foal losses in the Mare Reproductive Loss Syndrome outbreak of 1999-2001.”

Eastern tent caterpillars have begun to hatch in Kentucky, with the first detection in Fayette County March 1 and in Western Kentucky counties the last week of February. University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment entomologists said the abnormally warm spring has created favorable conditions for an early annual hatch.

“The Eastern tent caterpillar is one of our early riser pests,” said Jonathan Larson, UK assistant extension entomology professor. “They overwinter as eggs and begin hatching around 100 growing degree days, a measurement of development for insects that reflects the high and low temperature of any given day.”

Temperature heavily impacts eastern tent caterpillars’ development.

“Usually, we have a couple more weeks of waiting in Central Kentucky before we reach egg hatch,” Larson continued.

“However, with the strangely warm winter, we are way ahead of schedule. As of March 1, when egg hatch had begun in Fayette County, we had hit 101 growing degree days. In comparison, last year on March 1, Fayette County had only reached 29 growing degree days. West-

ern counties are even further ahead, with some counties between 120 and 140 growing degree days already.”

Larson said egg hatching typically coincides with the first blooms of the Eastern Redbud.

Consumption of large numbers of caterpillars by pregnant mares caused staggering foal losses in the Mare Reproductive Loss Syndrome outbreak of 1999-2001. MRLS may cause early- and late-term foal losses or weak foals. UK researchers conducted studies revealing horses will inadvertently eat the caterpillars in pastures and feedstuffs. The caterpillars’ hairs, specifically the hair cuticles, can embed into the lining of the horse’s alimentary tract. Once that protective barrier is breached, normal alimentary tract bacteria may gain access to and reproduce in sites with reduced immunity, such as the fetus and placenta.

When mature, the 2- to 2.5-inch long, hairy caterpillars may wander from their host trees to seek protected areas to spin their cocoons or additional food if their natal tree becomes defoliated. At such times, they may crawl along fence lines and into pastures. If practical, farm managers should move pregnant mares away from areas with abundant wild cherry trees to minimize caterpillar exposure. The greatest threat is when the mature caterpillars leave trees and wander to find places to pupate and transform to the moth stage.

Larson explained the Eastern tent caterpillar prefers to feed on cherry,



Early Eastern Tent Caterpillars (cont.)

crabapple, maple and apple trees, and more. The caterpillars receive their name from the silken tents they build to protect them from predators and parasitoids. The Eastern tent caterpillar is a much tidier builder when compared to another web-making caterpillar, the fall webworm. Eastern tent caterpillars build compact nests found in branch crooks and crotches. The fall webworm builds large and messy webs over the tips of branches. Eastern tent caterpillar populations annually fluctuate based on the climate, predators or pathogens.


“They still inspire fear in some due to their connection with MRLS,” Larson said.


“While we haven’t seen levels of caterpil-

lars reach the extremes we saw during MRLS, we do like to let people know when they have started their activity each year so that concerned horse owners can start to monitor for webs on their property.”

The tents start to become obvious about 50 growing-degree days after the eggs hatch. To track growing degree days for each county, visit http://weather.uky.edu/php/kyc_dd.php

Source: Krista Lea, UK Horse Pasture Evaluation Program
(ukforageextension@uky.edu)



 Cooperative Extension Service

Composting Horse Manure ID 168

Benefits of Composting Horse Manure:

- Composting is a great way to convert horse muck into a more desirable product.
- The material produced can be used as a low-grade fertilizer, mulch for reducing weed infestation, and soil amendment for retaining soil moisture.
- To get the best result, monitor the moisture, oxygen, temperature, and carbon to nitrogen (C: N) ratio.
- Use small bins or windrows to compost the material.
- The end result should have a texture and color similar to potting soil media or peat moss.

To learn more check out Composting Horse Muck, ID-168, or contact your local county extension office.

An Equal Opportunity Organization.

Effective Strategies to Prevent Plant Diseases in your Garden

“In the unseen sphere of our vegetable gardens, plant pathogens including fungi, bacteria, nematodes and viruses are ever-present threats.”

In the unseen sphere of our vegetable gardens, plant pathogens including fungi, bacteria, nematodes and viruses are ever-present threats. However, with proactive measures, gardeners can successfully manage these threats and maintain healthy vegetable gardens.

Selecting the right location for your garden is the first step in prevention. Opt for a sunny area with well-drained soil to discourage the growth of pathogens. Raised beds can be an effective solution for improving drainage and air circulation around plants. It's also crucial to clear out old plant debris, which can harbor diseases from the previous season.

When choosing plants, prioritize disease-resistant varieties and inspect any transplants for signs of disease before introducing them to your garden. For seeds, consider those that have been treated with fungicide to give them a better chance of thriving. Planting in warm soil and ensuring proper spacing between plants are additional measures that can minimize stress and disease susceptibility.

Crop rotation is an invaluable strategy, especially in smaller gardens. Changing what's planted in a specific area every few years can prevent the buildup of soil-borne diseases. For crops that are particularly disease-prone, consider skipping their cultivation for a few years or growing them in containers separate from the garden.

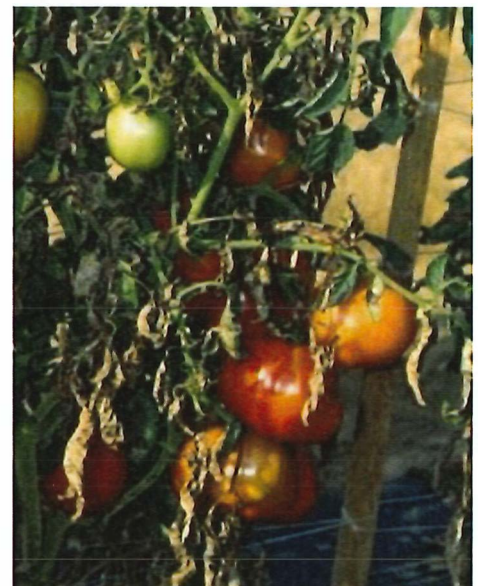
Maintaining a weed-free garden throughout the growing season is essential. Weeds can serve as hosts for pests and diseases, transferring them to your vegetable plants. Proper watering techniques can also make a significant difference;

water at the base of plants to avoid wetting foliage, and if overhead watering is necessary, do so early in the day to allow leaves to dry.

Avoiding mechanical injury to plants, such as from gardening tools or rough handling, can prevent openings for pathogens. Furthermore, refraining from working in the garden when plants are wet can reduce the spread of diseases.

By taking these steps gardeners can effectively manage plant diseases. This approach not only protects the garden from the myriad of pathogens waiting to attack but also leads to a bountiful and healthy harvest.

Dr. Rick Durham, U.K. Extension Horticulturist



JESSAMINE COUNTY
BEEKEEPER'S CLUB
MAY MEETING

**Troy Simpson talks about:
Maximizin Your
Honey Production**

**Join Our FB page:
Jessamine County
Beekeepers**

95 PARK DR
NICHOLASVILLE, KY
6PM 5/23/24



Small Ruminant Boot Camp & FAMACHA/SRQA Certification

Register at <https://www.kysheepandgoat.org/product-page/small-ruminant-boot-camp-and-famacha-srqa-certification>

Price: \$25– includes 1 FAMACHA & SRQA Certifications

June 1, 2024

Wolfe County Extension Office

Registration Deadline: May 27th

Hosted By:



Online

Participants will receive links to six video lectures prior to the in-person clinic (**videos must be completed prior to June 1st**):

- Parasitology 101 & Intro to Quality Assurance– May 13
- Dewormers and Treatment Strategies & Proper Use of Medications and Antibiotics– May 20
- Rotational Grazing for Parasite Resistance & Record Keeping, Biosecurity, and Animal Welfare– May 27

In-person Clinic, 9:15am-12:15pm, June 1, 2024
Wolfe County Extension Office, 20 Washington St, Campton, KY 41301

Check-in
SRQA Test
Hoof Trimming
FAMACHA/Body Condition Scoring

Sponsored By:





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