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UPCOMING EVENTS

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Nov: 10 | County Agricultural Investment Program (CAIP) Applications due |
| Nov 21: | Greenup County Beekeepers Meeting at 6pm |
| Nov 23-24 | GREENUP COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE CLOSED FOR THANKSGIVING |
| Nov 27: | Greenup County Master Gardeners Meeting at 6pm |
| Dec 1: | Master Gardener Wreath Class 6pm at Extension Office |
| Dec 2: | Master Gardener Wreath Classes 9am, 11am, 1 pm |
| Dec 9-10: | Farmers Market Christmas in the Country |
| Dec 19: | Greenup County Beekeepers Meeting |
| Dec 25-Jan 1: | GREENUP COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE CLOSED FOR HOLIDAYS |
| Feb 16-17: | Eastern Kentucky Farmer Conference |



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KENTUCKY  
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION



HOW CAN WE
serve you??

Take our ten-minute survey to help us develop programs addressing needs in your community. Scan the code above or visit go.uky.edu/serveKY

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Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Contact your local Extension Office for a paper copy of the survey.



Live Wreath Making Classes

Sponsored by the Greenup County Master Gardeners

Friday, December 1 Class time is 6:00 pm
*Saturday, December 2 Class times are 9:00AM, 11:00AM
and 1:00PM*

Registration required. Fee is \$25 if paid by November 27th —\$30 at the door.
Fees are non-refundable.

Make checks payable to
Greenup County Master Gardeners
If paying with cash, please bring exact change.

Light refreshments will be available.

Deadline for sign-up is **Tuesday, November 28th.**

Space is limited to **20 people per class**, so please call
Greenup County Extension Office at (606) 836-0201 to
register for classes as soon as possible.

**If you cannot make it to a class but would like a wreath, call the
Extension Office to order a \$30 pre-made wreath**

Forage Timely Tips: November

Credit: KY Forage News

Apply 30-40 lbs/N/acre to strengthen cool-season grass sods going into winter.

If not already done, inventory hay and assess hay quality.

Using a plate meter or grazing stick, estimate stockpile available for winter grazing.

Adjust animal numbers or purchase additional hay to balance forage-feed supply to livestock needs.

Graze crop residues and cover crops that will not overwinter. Be careful to avoid fields that contain johnsongrass that have recently frosted.

Graze winter annuals that will not overwinter such as brassics and oats.

Graze other winter annuals once they are 6-8 inches tall and are well anchored. Do NOT graze closer to 4 inches.

Sugar content will rise in tall fescue with the cool temperatures and short days of fall. Alkaloid content of tall fescue can also be high in certain years but will begin decline after a hard freeze.

Talk with local conservationist about developing a grazing plan and cost-share opportunities.

[Here's How to Receive information from KY Forage News](#)

The UK Forage Extension program strives to reach forage and livestock producers across the state to improve forage management and utilization. Please join our list serv to stay up to date with events, workshops, and our monthly newsletter, Forage News.

For questions, please contact us at UKForageExtension@uky.edu

ONLINE BEEF TRAININGS

The following online Beef Trainings are offered in the evening on the following dates. Please contact Darrh Bullock at dbullock@uky.edu or Linda Hieneman at linda.hieneman@uky.edu or (606) 836-0201 to register. These trainings are CAIP grant eligible:

December 12—Shoot the Bull

January 9—Reproduction

February 13—Nutrition/Minerals

MASTER GARDENERS SUPPORT GREENUP COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL



Thank you to the Greenup County Master Gardeners for donating to assist in the beautification of the Greenup County War Memorial.

Pictured left to right: James Lewis of the Lt Col Vance Huston Marine Corp League; Linda Slaughter of the Lt Col Vance Huston Marine Corp Ladies Auxiliary; Debbie Meadows, Greenup County Master Gardener Treasurer; and Mike Mullins, Greenup County Master Gardener President.

2023 DEER HUNTING SEASONS IN KENTUCKY

| DEER | Early Season | Late Season |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Archery | Sept. 2, 2023 - Jan. 15, 2024 | |
| Youth/Senior Crossbow | Sept. 2, 2023 - Jan. 15, 2024 | |
| Crossbow | Sept. 16, 2023 - Jan. 15, 2024 | |
| Youth-only Gun | Oct. 14 - 15, 2023 | |
| Muzzleloader | Oct. 21 - 22, 2023 | Dec. 9 - 17, 2023 |
| Modern Gun | Nov. 11 - 26, 2023 | |
| Free Youth Weekend | Dec. 30 - 31, 2023 | |

BBQ Venison Meatballs

Servings: 6 Serving Size: 2 meatballs



Ingredients:

Meatballs

- 1 pound ground venison (may substitute elk or beef)
- ½ cup 2% milk
- ¾ cup rolled oats
- ½ cup minced fresh onion
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon black pepper

Sauce

- *1 cup ketchup
- *½ cup water
- *½ cup grated onion
- *2 tablespoons vinegar
- *¼ cup brown sugar
- *¼ teaspoon black pepper

Directions:

Combine venison, milk, oats, onion, salt, and pepper in a large bowl. Use a sturdy spoon or clean hands to mix well. Shape meat mixture into 12 1-inch balls, and place in a shallow 9-by-13-inch baking pan.

*Combine all the sauce ingredients in a bowl and stir well. Pour sauce over meatballs. Bake uncovered at 350 degrees F for 1 hour, turning over twice.

Source: Adapted from: "Fish & Game Cookbook" Bonnie Scott. 2013.

Nutrition Facts per Serving: 160 calories, 3g total fat, 1g saturated fat, 0g trans fat, 65mg cholesterol, 220mg sodium, 14g total carbohydrate, 1g dietary fiber, 6g total sugars, 3g added sugars, 20g protein, 0% DV vitamin D, 4% DV calcium, 15% DV iron, 6% DV Potassium

Slow Cooker Venison Enchiladas

Servings: 6 Serving Size: 1 enchilada slice



Ingredients:

- 1 ground venison (may substitute elk or beef)
- ½ cup chopped green pepper
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 1 can (16 ounces) low sodium pinot or kidney beans, drained and rinsed
- 1 can (15 ounces) low sodium black beans, drained and rinsed
- 1 can (10 ounces) no-sodium diced tomatoes with green chilies, undrained
- 1/3 cup water
- ½ teaspoon cumin
- ¾ teaspoon chili powder
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 6 corn tortillas
- 1 cup colby jack cheese, shredded

Directions:

In a large skillet, cook meat, green pepper, and onion until meat is browned. Add the beans, tomatoes, water, cumin, chili powder, and pepper, and bring to a boil. Reduce heat, cover, and simmer for 15 minutes. In a slow cooker, layer 1/3 of meat mixture, 2 tortillas and 1/3 cup of cheese. Repeat the layers 3 times. Cover and cook on low for 5 to 7 hours.

Source: Adapted from: "Fish & Game Cookbook" Bonnie Scott. 2013.

Nutrition Facts per Serving: 370 calories, 8g total fat, 4g saturated fat, 80mg cholesterol, 350mg sodium, 39g total carbohydrate, 10g dietary fiber, 3g total sugars, 31 g protein, 15% DV calcium, 35% DV iron, 15% DV potassium

Spotted Lanternfly Has Arrived in Kentucky

Posted on [October 31, 2023](#)

By Jonathan L. Larson, Entomology Extension Specialist

The spotted lanternfly (aka SLF) is the newest invasive species that has found its way to the Bluegrass State. In early October, a homeowner in Gallatin County noticed the adult form of this insect on their property and worked with their local county Extension agent to submit photos to reportapest@uky.edu. Thanks to this, the Kentucky Office of the State Entomologist was able to visit the site and collect specimens to submit for federal confirmation, officially certifying an infestation. Thus far, no other county has reported lanternflies. As with all invasive species, the spotted lanternfly causes trouble in the areas that they move in to, and Kentuckians should expect to see this pest more frequently in the coming years.

What is the Spotted Lanternfly?

SLF is very distinctive in appearance.; the adult is about an inch long, with strikingly patterned forewings that mixes spots with stripes. The back wings are contrasting red, black, and white. The immature stages are black with white spots and develop red patches as they age. They are a type of planthopper; they are capable of jumping and can be quite fast.



Figure 1: Adult spotted lanternflies are distinct looking insects; their fore wings are half spotted and half reticulated, while the back wings are a mixture of black, white, and red. On the left, the wings are open and showing all of the color; on the right is how the insect is most likely to be encountered– with the wings closed over its back (Photos: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org).

Spotted lanternflies develop through a process called incomplete metamorphosis. This means that the female lays eggs, which will hatch to reveal “nymphs,” immature insects that vaguely resemble the adult. They gradually get larger during the growing season, eventually developing their wings and becoming adults. SLF starts off black with white dots, and then before becoming adults, develop red markings.

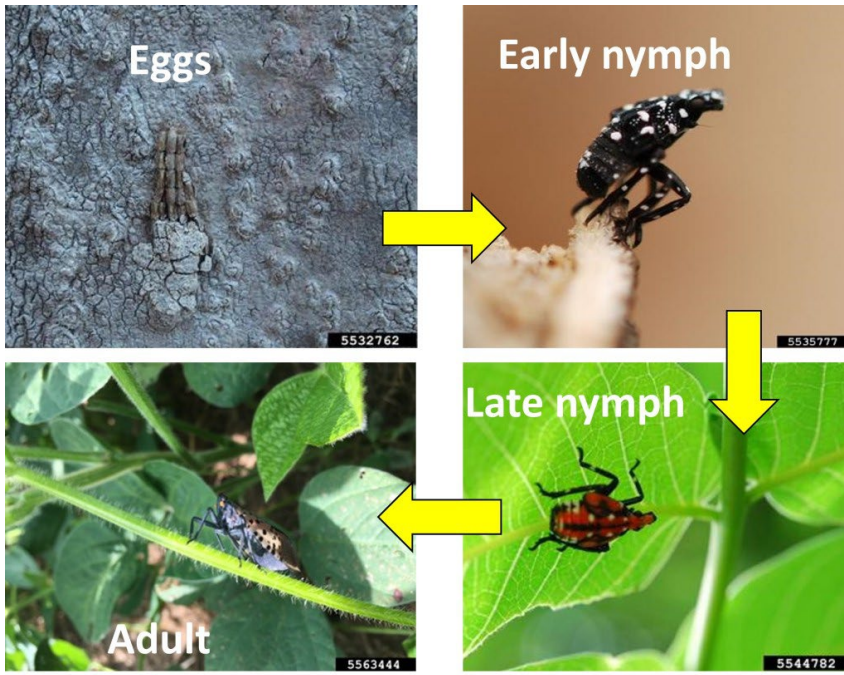


Figure 2: Spotted lanternflies start as eggs, which look like they are covered with brown-grey spackle, and then they develop through spotted nymphal stages before maturing into the adult form (Photos by Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org).

How did it get to Kentucky?

The spotted lanternfly is a non-native insect that is from East Asia. The first confirmed infestations were found in Pennsylvania in 2014. Following that discovery, the pest has steadily made progress in infesting other states, such as New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, New York, Connecticut, Maryland, and West Virginia. In 2021, an infestation was confirmed in Switzerland County, Indiana (directly across the Ohio River from Gallatin County, Kentucky). Further movement in Indiana has been confirmed in 2022 and 2023. In 2022, there was also confirmation of SLF in Cincinnati, OH, with the problem growing in 2023.

In late summer of this year, sites of SLF were confirmed in Illinois and Tennessee, as well. Just when it seemed that the insect might be in every state that touches Kentucky (but not actually in Kentucky), the local infestation was also discovered. Thus far, the number of insects discovered in Kentucky doesn't rival the infestations you might see images of online or in news reports from states in New England. It is possible that the Gallatin County population arrived via natural movement from Indiana. SLF can jump and fly, and their natural spread can take them 3 to 4 miles from an infested site in a given year. It is also possible that they were accidentally brought into the state on infested goods or on a car, truck, or other means of transport.

What does it do?

This pest is known to feed on more than 70 plant species, including specialty crops like grapes, apples, peaches, and hops, as well as trees such as maple and black walnut amongst other hardwoods, and fruit crops. Their preferred host for a portion of their life cycle is the tree of heaven (another non-native/invasive species). SLF is classified as a true bug, part of the order Hemiptera. They feed using piercing sucking mouthparts. As they feed, they excrete honeydew, a sugary fecal material that accumulates on nearby plants and surfaces and can attract black sooty mold fungi. Honeydew can also be slippery for people and unfortunately can attract stinging insects looking to feed on it. Another unique problem is that beekeepers near SLF infestations report that their bees will forage so heavily on the honeydew that they end up with honey made from SLF fecal material rather than nectar.

Finally, females lay their eggs on natural and unnatural surfaces alike. Eggs are being laid right now as autumn settles in, and they will overwinter in that stage. While they use trees, the cryptic and hard-to-see egg cases have also been found on automobiles, trains, lawn furniture, firewood, stones, and many other substrates. It's possible that Kentuckians who travel to Gallatin County or to Cincinnati, OH could pick up hitchhiking female lanternflies that will come back to un-infested parts of Kentucky and lay eggs there.



Figure 3: Spotted lanternflies feed on tender growth as nymphs before moving on to feed on the trunk and branches of trees as these bugs get larger and stronger (Photo by Emelie Swackhamer, Penn State University, Bugwood.org).

What can people do to help?



Figure 5: Be on the lookout for the weird looking adults and for the egg masses spackled onto surfaces, as seen here. Don't bring home any unwanted hitchhikers and help us by reporting odd sightings! (Photo by Richard Gardner, Bugwood.org)

Kentuckians should be on the lookout for this pest. Report suspicious looking bugs and egg cases to the Office of the State Entomologist at reportapest@uky.edu. When making a report, please include an image or a sample of the suspect, otherwise it will be difficult to confirm the problem. It is also important to include geographic information. It is true that this is a difficult pest to eliminate, but with the help of citizens monitoring for populations, there is hope that their spread can be slowed to allow communities more time to prepare.

Spotted lanternfly lookalikes

While SLF is unique looking, there are some insects that resemble it!



Some moth species have similar looking under-wings. They will be fuzzy and lack the other designs SLF has.

Ornate bella moth



White lined sphinx moth



Pink underwing moth



Ailanthus webworm moth



Other insects may have spots or stripes but not quite the same mixture as the SLF.

Leopard moth



Harlequin bug



Boxelder bug



Large milkweed bug

Figure 6: While the SLF is a unique looking insect, there are some other species that can be mistaken for it at a quick glance. These are just a few that have been submitted to the University of Kentucky over the last year (Photo: University of Kentucky Department of Entomology).

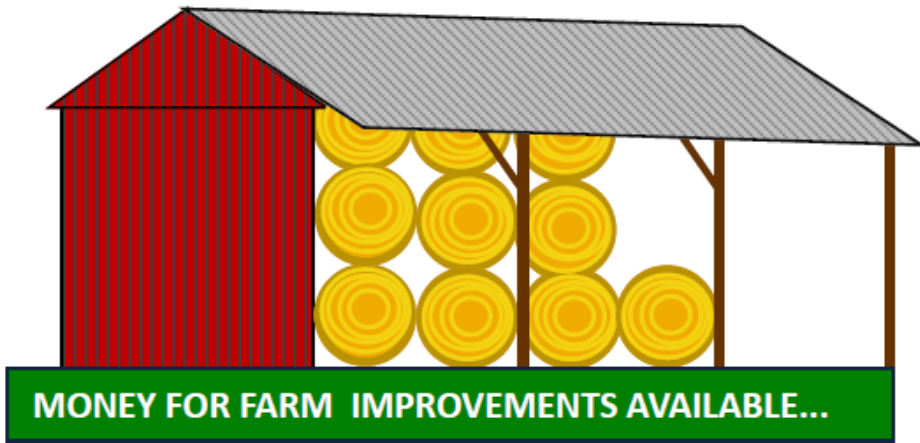


EASTERN KENTUCKY FARMER CONFERENCE

Registration for the 2024 Eastern Kentucky Farmer Conference is now OPEN at <https://form.iotform.com/232974331873160!>

Conference activities will start early afternoon on Friday, February 16th and end late afternoon on Saturday, February 17th.

There are blocks of rooms on hold for conference attendees at the Hampton Inn and Best Western Eagles Inn just off exit 137 in Morehead (about a 5-minute drive from the Conference Center). See the registration form for additional details on making your reservation.



**County
Agricultural
Investment
Program**
KADF
KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT FUND

This 50/50 program is designed to help **producers**. The application dates will be announced on the Greenup County Conservation District's Facebook page, and in the Greenup Gazette. The three week application period is expected to be this fall.

All applicants will need a **Farm Number**, given to them by the Farm Service Agency, and a current **Ag Water Quality Plan**.

Each CAIP application will be scored by a 4 panel scoring committee. The committee is made up of **non applicants**. We, the administering entity, will be able to fund the 56 highest scoring applications. To receive the maximum amount of \$3,000 a producer would need to spend \$6,000 on eligible cost-share items. There is no requirement for an approved producer to spend the maximum amount.

No cash purchases will be cost-shared on. Payments must be made by check or credit/debit card—establishing a paper trail.

For additional information about the CAIP program including a sample application, visit **Kyagr.com** in the search type in **2023 CAIP**. About 1/3 of the page down and on the left you will see "County Agricultural Investment Program (CAIP) Guidelines".

Shenni McCarty, CAIP Administrator

Greenup County Conservation District, 287 Teague Dr.—Smith Branch, (606) 473-3228



Greenup County Extension Service
35 Wurtland Avenue
Wurtland, KY 41144

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Enjoy your newsletter,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Linda S. Hieneman'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Linda Hieneman,
Greenup County Extension Agent for
Agriculture & Natural Resources

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