

Taylor County Horticulture Newsletter October 2024

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Kam Buk-Campbell

Kara Back-Campbell Extension Agent for Horticulture

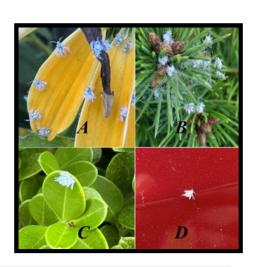
What are Wooly Aphids?

A flying bug that resembles a snowflake or cotton lint has been observed in many areas of western Kentucky and landing on tobacco leaves, many ornamental shrubs, on car surfaces, or flying while people were walking.

This insect can be any of the several species of woolly aphids: alder (Prociphilus tessellatus), apple (Eriosoma lanigerum), elm (E. americanum), or hackberry (Shivaphis celti) woolly aphids. The appearance of woolly aphids is given by a waxy secretion that covers the body, legs, antennae, and around wings that makes them resemble a cotton lint or snowflakes. Aphids are sap feeders of many plant species and excrete a liquid sweet waste substance known as honeydew. Honeydew, in many cases, accumulates on leaves, where a fungus called sooty mold can grow, turning leaves and branches black. Feeding of aphids can cause twisted, curled, or yellowed leaves and/or poor growth.

Not all aphids produce this wax structure, but other insects, such as white flies and psyllids, are also covered by wax. Researchers that studied the woolly oak aphid (Stegophylla brevirostris) in Florida hypothesized that the possible roles of these secretions might be to avoid contamination with honeydew, provide some protection against natural enemies, act as water-proofing protection, and reduce the efficacy of insecticides.

Beneficial insects such as ladybeetles, lace wings, and parasitoids may be able to control aphids without the application of insecticides. However, woolly aphids may be sporadic pests, and outbreaks can be produced and require intervention to reduce their numbers. In these cases, plants can be treated with horticultural oils or soaps, and if required, conventional insecticides may be used.



Source: Raul R. Villanueva, Entomology Extension Specialist

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Agriculture and Natural Resources Family and Consumer Sciences 4-H Youth Development Community and Economic Development

Lexington, KY 40506

October Calendar of Events

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	Farmers' Market 8 a.m 2 p.m.
6	7	8	9	Fall Wine Bottle Lanterns 1:30 & 5:30 p.m.	11	Farmers' Market Fall Festival 9 a.m 12 p.m. Farmers' Market 8 a.m 2 p.m.
13	Busy Bloomer Garden Club 1 p.m.	Horticulture 4-H Group Pumpkin Painting 3:30 p.m.	16	Green River Beekeepers Marion County Extension Office 7:00 p.m.	18	Farmers' Market 8 a.m 2 p.m.
20	21 4-H Entomology Club Spiders 3:30 p.m.	22	23	24	25	26 Trick-or-Treat at the Farmers' Market 9 a.m 12 p.m. Farmers' Market 8 a.m 2 p.m.
27	28	29	30	31 HAPPY HALLOWEEN		

BLACK BAT FLOWER LINE LAND

This unique flower blooms from late summer through fall. The Black Bat flower is native to the tropical forests of Southeast Asia and Australia. The flower gets its name from the way its petals mimic a bat in flight. The dark purple bracts look almost black. The plant does well in humidity. Use a humidifier to give it the environment it needs. It does well with indirect light, fertile, and well draining soil. The Black Bat flower can reach 24-36 inches tall and 12 inches wide. Consider adding one to your collection this fall season.



Gardening Tips for Fall

By Karen Redford, Master Gardener

Fall is when I thought I could relax a little after having a vegetable garden and canning all summer long. But when I look around, I still had lots of things to do concerning gardening. So much for relaxing!

Fall is a good time to get your garden cleaned out for the end of the season. Now is a good time to check for pests and diseased plants. You will want to get rid of them from your garden area, and not leave them where it can expose other plant life to disease or insects. Even weeds need to be destroyed before they seed out and spread. Do a walk through on a regular basis to check on what kinds of things are trying to take over your garden.

Fall is a great time to divide out your perennials. Daylilies and Hostas seemed to flourish during the summer and the fall is a good time to divide them, along with other perenials. Fall is a good time to replant them in different locations and to get them established before Spring.

Now is a good time to check on your blackberry and raspberry bushes. Do they have enough support trellis to climb and spread up on? Check on the support of your other climbing plants as well.

Your soil can be tested now as well to see what nutrients are needed. This might

give you a head start for your planting in the spring. Contact your County Extension Office to see about doing this. Applying lime or sulphur in the fall might help your soil come spring.

It seems there is always something that needs to be done. Might as well try to enjoy the cooler weather, whenever it does get here. Happy Gardening! Be blessed and be a blessing to others.







Fall **Wine Bottle** Lantern

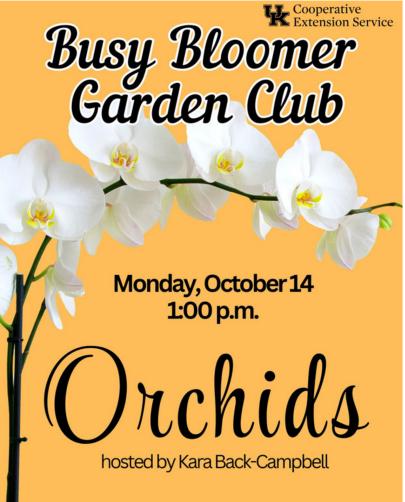
Thursday October 10 1:30 p.m. & 5:30 p.m.

Taylor County Extension Office 1143 South Columbia Avenue Campbellsville, KY

Spots are limited! Call (270) 465-4511 to RSVP.

*An equal opportunity







3:30 PM

Taylor County Extension Office 1143 S. Columbia Ave. Campbellsville, KY

Registration required on Eventbrite.

Cooperative **Extension Service** MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT







Tri-County Lawn Gare GEU Gourse

Wednesday, November 6th, 2024

Taylor County Extension Office 1143 South Columbia Avenue Campbellsville, KY 42718

1:00 p.m. Spider Mites, Ornamental, & Lawn Pests

Dr. Jonathan Larson

nts: Pests, Pesticides, Label Comprehension, Safety, & Application Methods

Specific Components: 3. Ornamental, Turf, & Lawn Care

2:00 p.m. **Lawn & Boxwood Diseases**

nts: Pests, Pesticides, Label Comprehension, Safety, & Application Methods Specific Components: 3. Ornamental, Turf & Lawn Care

3:00 p.m. Zoysia for Beginners: Establishment and Pest Management

Kenneth Clayton

Specific Components: 3. Ornamental, Turf, & Lawn Care

4:00 p.m. **Proper Pesticide Mixing**

Dr. Ric Bessin

nents: Pests, Pesticides, Label Comprehension, Safety, & Application Methods Specific Components: 3. Ornamental, Turf, & Lawn Care





MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT













Off 210, Past Wal-Mart

*Regular Market Hours are 8 AM - 2 PM

Cooperative Extension Service

Cooperative **Extension Service**



DISEASE MANAGEMENT ROADMAP FOR SMALL ACREAGE GROWERS

- · Treat saved seed with hot water or chlorine (bleach) to kill disease-causing pathogens.
- Select cultivars with tolerance or resistance to plant diseases.
- Intercrop or succession plant with crops that are not susceptible to the same disease.

Site Preparation

- Rotate crops from different families for 2 to 3 years
- · Fertilize according to soil test results; do not overfertilize

Planting

- Avoid planting too early; wait until soil and air temperatures are suitable for the crop.
- Space plants to allow for increased air flow and reduced humidity.

Identifying Problems

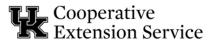
- Scout regularly for abnormal plants or growth patterns.
- Remove dead, dving, and diseased tissue as soon as possible.
- · Contact a county Extension agent for disease identification, management recommendations or assistance submitting samples to the Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
- Fungicides and biologicals are best used as preventatives, especially when disease was a

Sanitation

- · Avoid tracking soil from infested areas to clean fields.
- · Remove infected plant parts throughout the growing season.
- Harvest marketable produce in one container and damaged/diseased produce in another
- Do NOT compost diseased plants or produce.

- Remove all leaves, stems, roots, and produce from fields or structures
- · Clean and sanitize all tools and harvest equipment.
- · Save seeds from the best produce
- · Plant a cover crop that provides disease management benefits





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Fall Spiced Pumpkin Bread

½ cup all-purpose flour
1¼ cup whole-wheat
flour
1½ teaspoons baking
powder
1 teaspoon baking soda

2 teaspoons
pumpkin pie spice
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup melted
margarine
½ cup sugar

½ cup honey
 2 cups pumpkin puree
 ⅓ cup olive oil
 2 eggs
 ⅓ cup chopped walnuts

Heat oven to 350 degrees F. Mix flours, baking powder, baking soda, pumpkin spice and salt; set aside. In a large mixing bowl, whisk together margarine, sugar, honey, pumpkin puree and olive oil. Blend in eggs. Add flour mixture. Stir until dry ingredients are moistened. Spray a 8-by-4 inch loaf pan with non-stick cooking spray. Pour batter into pan; sprinkle walnuts on top of batter. Bake for 1 hour. Remove from oven

and **cover** with foil. **Return** to oven and **bake** an additional 20 minutes or until toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. **Cool** for 10 minutes and **remove** from pan.

Yield: 16 slices

Nutritional Analysis: 220 calories, 13 g fat, 2 g saturated fat, 30 mg cholesterol, 270 mg sodium, 26 g carbohydrate, 1 g fiber, 14 g sugars, 4 g protein.