

# Marion County Ag Extension Newsletter

October 2024

## In This Newsletter:

Upcoming Events

National Pork Month

Skillet Pork Chops Recipe

Eden Shale Farm Open House

Soybean Cyst Nematode

National Weather Service Article

## A Word From Your County Agent:

October is National Pork Month. Check out UK's Skillet Pork Chops recipe in this newsletter.

It is important to allow extra time when traveling and be patient with heavy equipment on roadways this harvest season.

The CAIP education deadline is December 5th. Please contact our office if you have questions about the educational requirement.

Our office is open Monday-Friday  
8:00am-4:30pm.



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## 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

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.

Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.

# Upcoming Events

**October 6-10**

Cattlemen Annual Trip

**October 8**

Sheep and Goat Meeting  
7:00pm

Marion County Extension Office

**October 15**

CEC Meeting  
5:30pm

Marion County Extension Office

**October 17**

Cattlemen Meeting

**\*\*Counts for CAIP\*\***

Marion County Extension Office

**October 26**

JR.Cattlemen Fall Farm Tour

\*contact Chelsea for more  
information\*

**November 5**

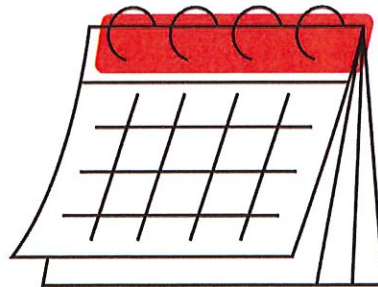
Election Day

**\*\*Our office is CLOSED\*\***

**November 28-29**

Thanksgiving Holiday

**\*\*Office is CLOSED\*\***

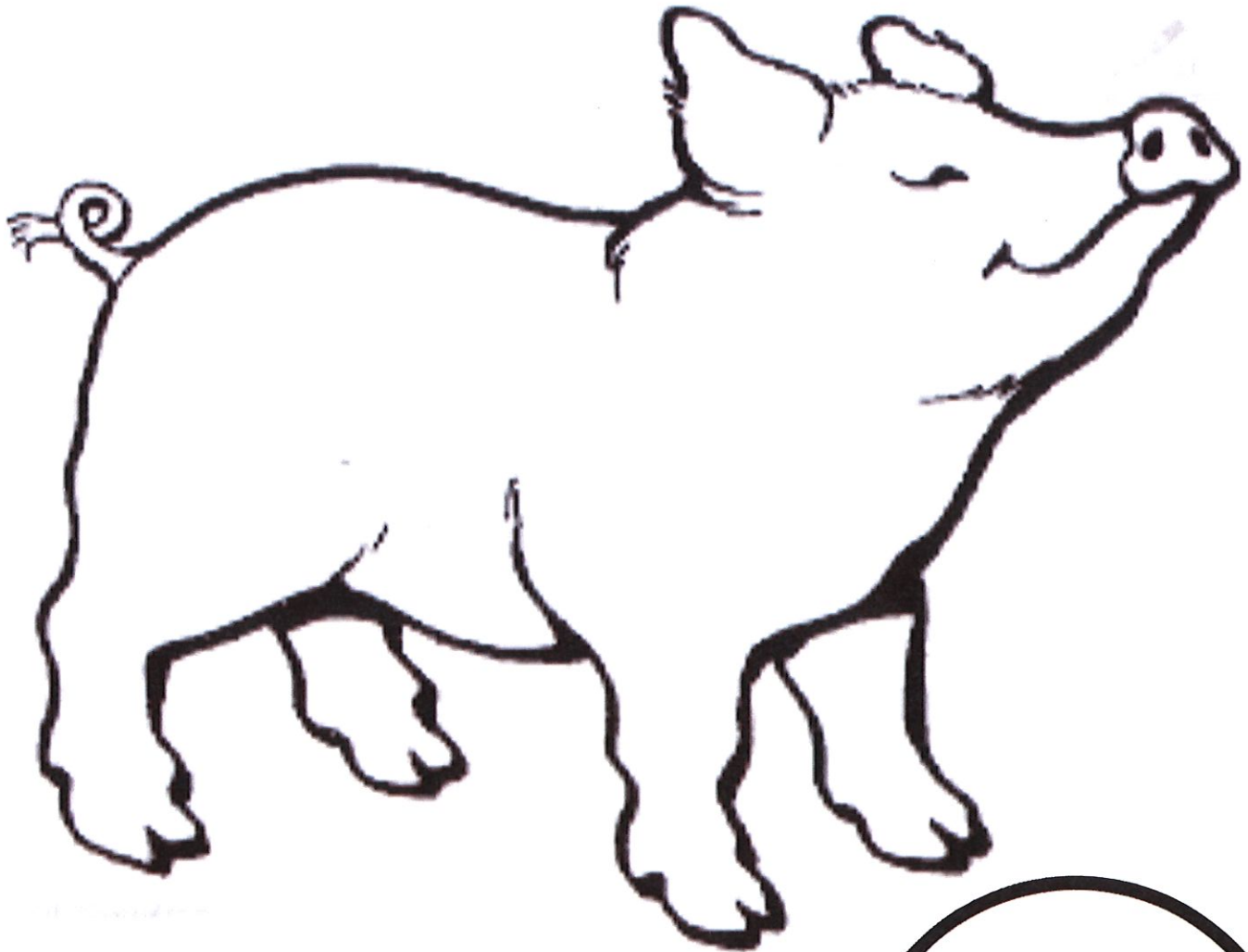


Marion County Cooperative Extension



Tune in Wednesday mornings at 8:30am on  
100.9 WLSK Radio Station to hear live  
updates and. tips from our office!

# October is Pork Month!



Did you know?  
October is when  
hogs were  
traditionally sent to  
market.

Feed is the  
largest single  
expenditure  
category in pork  
production.

The number of  
Kentucky hog  
farms has  
increased in  
recent years.

## Skillet Pork Chops with Peaches



Servings:4 Serving Size:1 pork chopRecipe Cost:\$7.78Cost per Serving:\$1.95

### Ingredients:

- 1 tablespoon oil
- 4 center cut pork chops (about 1/2 inch thick), trim visible fat
- 1/2 teaspoon garlic powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon ground black pepper
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 cups diced canned peaches, drained
- 2 tablespoons apple cider vinegar
- 2 tablespoons sugar

### Directions:

Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds.  
If using fresh peaches, wash under cool running water, gently rubbing the skin. Dry. Dice for the recipe.

Heat a large skillet over medium-high heat. Add oil.

Season pork chops with garlic powder, salt, and black pepper. Add to pan.

Rewash hands after handling raw meat.

Brown both sides of pork chops cooking until the meat reaches an internal temperature of 145 degrees F as measured on a meat thermometer. Remove from pan to rest.

Return skillet to the stove and increase heat to high. Add butter, peaches, apple cider vinegar, and sugar. Cook quickly, stirring often, allowing peaches to slightly turn brown and sauce to thicken (about 2 to 4 minutes).

Return pork chops to the pan with peaches and continue cooking until the mixture coats the pork chops (about 2 to 3 minutes).

Serve each pork chop topped with peaches.

Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours.

Source: Brooke Jenkins, Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service

### Tips:

- Boneless pork loin chops can also be used in this recipe.
- Fresh in-season or frozen peaches may be substituted for canned peaches.

# EDEN SHALE OPEN HOUSE

WINTER FEEDING STRATEGIES  
RAINWATER COLLECTION CONCEPTS  
CATTLE FACILITIES



Call **859-278-0899** to register or scan QR above to register online.



## OCTOBER 19

Tour begins at 10 AM ET • Lunch at Noon  
400 Eden Shale Road, Owenton Kentucky

# WHY YOU NEED TO TEST YOUR FIELDS TO KNOW YOUR NUMBERS.

## What's your number?

Take the test. Beat the pest.

The SCN Coalition™

Funded by the soybean checkoff

## THE SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE

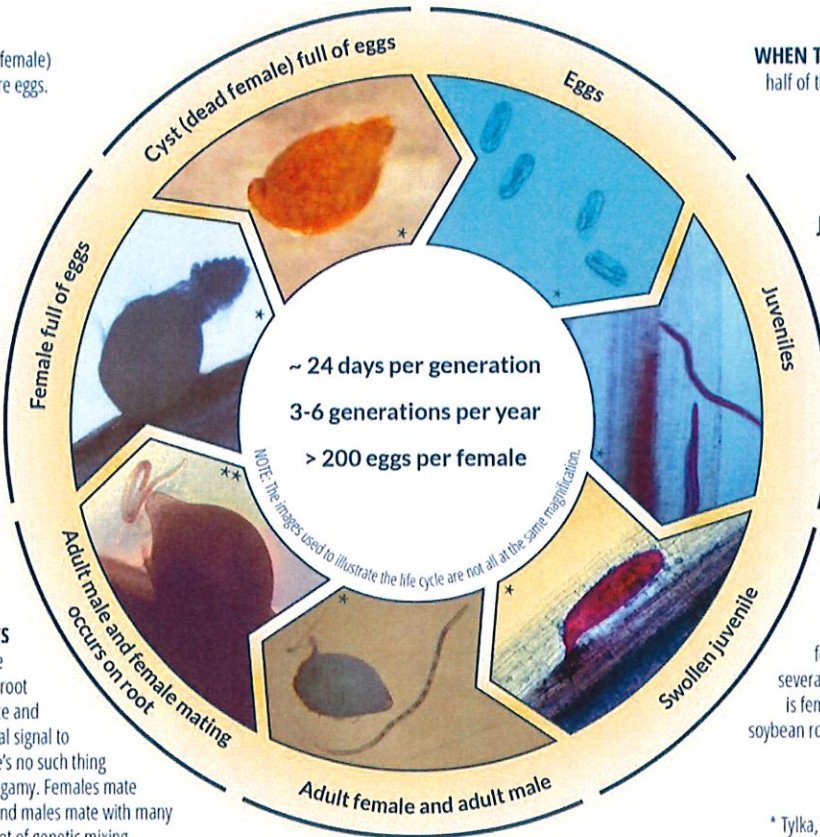
life cycle.

The SCN life cycle can be completed in as few as 24 days during the growing season. There can be from three to six generations per year.

**EACH CYST** (dead female) contains 200 or more eggs.

**AFTER MATING**, she makes about 50 eggs outside her body and fills up with another 200+ internally. Then she dies and her body wall hardens to form the cyst.

**THE FEMALE GETS SO LARGE** that she ruptures out of the root onto the root surface and sends out a chemical signal to attract mates. There's no such thing as nematode monogamy. Females mate with many males, and males mate with many females. There's a lot of genetic mixing.



**WHEN THE CYST BREAKS**, half of the eggs will become male and half will become female.

**JUVENILE WORMS** hatch from eggs and burrow into soybean roots to feed and develop. There's no way to tell whether a juvenile is male or female at this stage.

**THIS JUVENILE IS SWOLLEN** from feeding in the root for several days. If this juvenile is female, she'll stay in the soybean root and keep feeding.

**IF THE JUVENILE IS MALE**, it will revert back to a worm shape and leave the root.

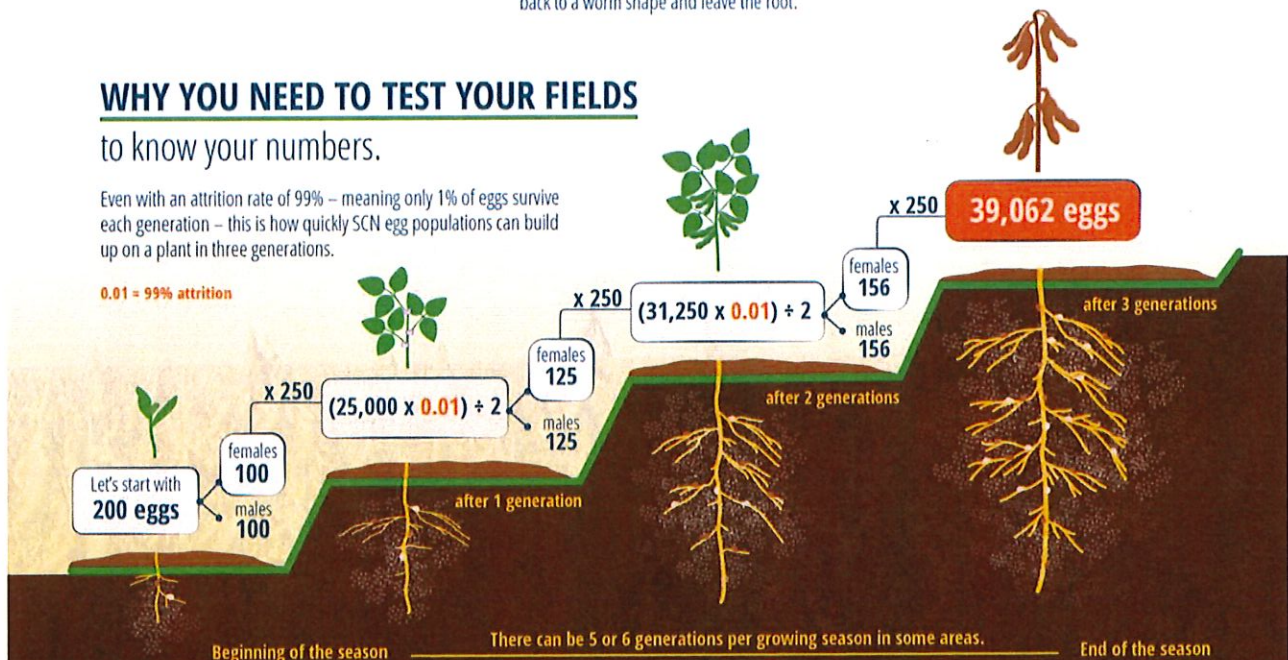
\* Tylka, Iowa State University  
\*\* Chitwood, USDA

## WHY YOU NEED TO TEST YOUR FIELDS

to know your numbers.

Even with an attrition rate of 99% – meaning only 1% of eggs survive each generation – this is how quickly SCN egg populations can build up on a plant in three generations.

0.01 = 99% attrition



Visit [TheSCNcoalition.com](http://TheSCNcoalition.com) for more information.



## Fall Frost and Freeze Information for The Bluegrass State



By Derrick Snyder – National Weather Service Paducah, KY

As we move through the month October, the risk of crop-killing frosts and hard freezes will quickly increase. The National Weather Service office in La Crosse, WI, compiled the following list of meteorological conditions that can lead to frost conditions:

- Clear skies lead to radiational cooling, allowing the greatest amount of heat to exit into the atmosphere.
- Calm to light winds prevent stirring of the atmosphere, which allows a thin layer of super-cooled temperatures to develop at the surface. These super-cooled temperatures can be up to 10 degrees cooler than five to six feet above the surface, where observations are typically taken. This is why frost develops even when reported temperatures are a few degrees above freezing.
- Cool temperatures, with some moisture, that promote ice crystal development. If the supercooled, freezing temperatures can cool to the dew point (the temperature at which, when cooled to at constant pressure, condensation occurs; moisture will have to come out of the atmosphere as fog, frost, etc.) frost could develop on exposed surfaces.
- Local topography also has a large role in determining if and where frost develops. Cold air will settle in the valleys since cold air is heavier than warm air, therefore frost conditions are more prone in these regions. Valleys are also sheltered from stronger winds, enhancing the potential for frost.

Other local effects, such as soil moisture and temperature, and stage of vegetation "greenness", are factors that can affect the possibility of frost forming. The Midwest Regional Climate Center has put together a map of when Kentucky can typically expect to see the first 32 degree freeze of the season. The great majority of the commonwealth will see the first hard freeze during the last 10 days of October, but this can vary a week or two sooner or later depending on the set-up for that particular year.



# It's Harvest Time!

**Please be mindful of SMV's  
(Slow Moving Vehicles)**

- Farm equipment can be wider than one lane.
- It is legal to pass an SMV, as long as it is safe to do so. Make sure there is enough room for you to safely pass without running into the equipment.
- Not all farm equipment has mirrors—the driver may not know you are there.
- Tractors do have headlights and they look a lot like lights on cars.

A PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT ON ROAD SAFETY BROUGHT TO YOU BY

