

# Marion County Ag Extension Newsletter

## November 2023

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Kentucky

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UK Community Assessment  
Survey

### A Word From Your County Agent:

Happy November! I am so glad cooler weather is here to stay!

During the month of Thanksgiving, I want to say how thankful I am for this career and the opportunity I have to serve our community.

I have a deep passion for agriculture and education. Help me continue to serve you with relevant and beneficial agriculture programming, take our office survey located on the back of this newsletter. Our office has a goal of 350 completed surveys by December 18th. We need 264 more to reach our goal!



Agriculture and Natural Resources Agent  
Marion County Extension Office  
416 Fairgrounds Road  
Lebanon, KY 40033  
Office: (270) 692-2421  
Email: [chelsea.sapp@uky.edu](mailto:chelsea.sapp@uky.edu)

### Cooperative Extension Service

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

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Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.

# Upcoming Events

**November 9th**

BQCA Training  
9:00am-11:00am  
Cost is \$5

\*pre-requisite training for  
CAIP education

**November 14th**

Sheep and Goat Annual  
Meeting

6:30pm

Members are encouraged  
to bring a side dish.

Please call 270-692-2421 to  
RSVP

**November 16th**

Cattlemen Annual Meeting

6:30pm

Please call to RSVP. 270-692-2421

**November 24-25th**

Marion County Extension  
Office CLOSED for  
Thanksgiving



**December 5th**

Wreath Making Workshop  
6:00-8:00pm

\*\*There will be a class fee to  
cover materials\*\*

**December 6th**

Wreath Making Workshop  
10:00am-12:00pm

\*\*There will be a class fee to  
cover materials\*\*

**December 7th**

Wreath Making Workshop  
6:00-8:00pm

\*\*There will be a class fee to  
cover materials\*\*



Tune in Wednesday's at 8:30am to 100.9 WLSK Radio and hear from  
Marion Co. Extension Agents!

Cooperative  
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Agriculture and Natural Resources  
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**Soil samples are \$7.42 each.**

**We will have a new soil data program by the new year! We are looking forward to this new change.**

**As a reminder, we have soil probes at our office that can be checked out.**

## **County Ag Investment Program Information**

**Important Dates to remember:**

**\*December 4th- LAST DAY to get CAIP education. NO classes offered after 3:00pm 12/4.**

**\*December 5th- ALL completed paperwork must be turned in to CAIP Admin, Natalie.**

**As previously mentioned, there are 6 CAIP classes in November. There are 5 CAIP classes on December 4th.**

**If you are still needing your CAIP education, contact Chelsea. Individual letters have been sent notifying CAIP applicants of what classes are available along with dates and times.**

**For questions, email [chelsea.sapp@uky.edu](mailto:chelsea.sapp@uky.edu) or call 270-692-2421.**

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Agriculture and Natural Resources  
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Community and Economic Development

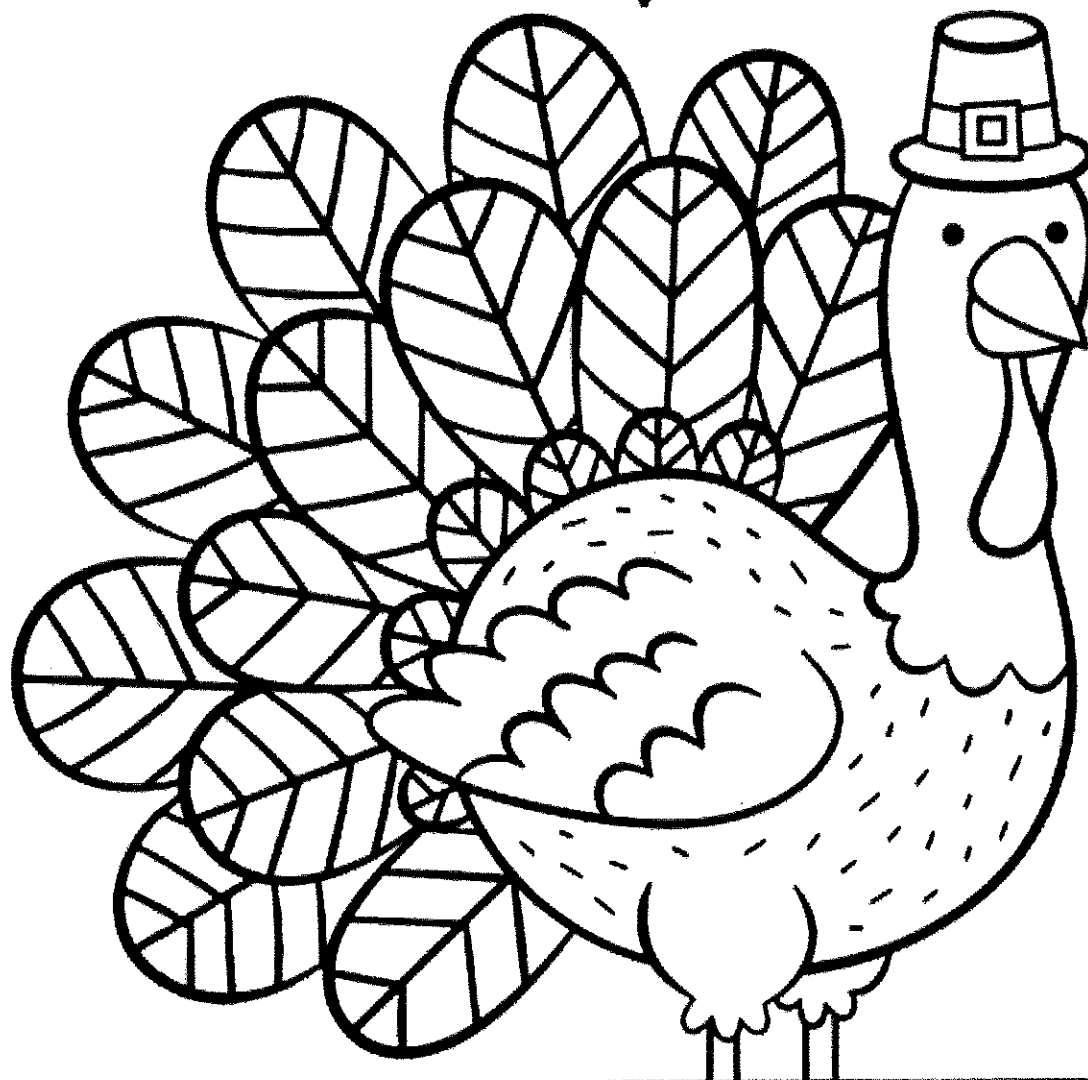
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Disabilities  
accommodated  
with prior notification.

GOBBLE 'til  
you WOBBLE



# FOREST HEALTH



healthywoodsapp.org

## New Invader Alert: Spotted Lanternfly

by Ellen Crocker, Jonathan L. Larson, and Ric Bessin

There's a new invasive insect attacking trees—the spotted lanternfly. While this invasive insect has been attracting attention for a while in the Northeast, gathering in large numbers and feeding on trees, last year it was detected in southeastern Indiana, just across the river from Kentucky (Figure 1). Spotted lanternfly poses a major risk to trees in forests, landscapes, and orchards.

While we don't want to find spotted lanternfly in Kentucky any time soon, the sooner it is detected after it arrives, the more options will be available for managing it. Join us in a search for this unwelcome insect!

### The threat

Spotted lanternfly feeds on a wide range of trees, gathering in large numbers, sucking sap, and stressing trees over time. As these insects feed, they decrease the plant's health and can cause mortality. Their high numbers on trees (and the black, sooty mold that accompanies their feeding) pose a particular threat to wine production, fruit growing, and Christmas tree production. Although the outcomes of infestations in diverse woodland settings and natural areas are less clear than in more uniform agricultural and landscape settings, the added drain on trees' resources may compound existing tree stress issues and trigger decline.

The regulatory response to spotted lanternfly can also impact Kentuckians. Restrictions on the movements of goods like lumber, the need for quarantines, and even the requirement of permits to travel or move goods out of infested areas could all have consequences for those living in infested areas.

### What should we look for?

Spotted lanternflies start life as eggs, then progress through nymphal stages before becoming adults.

**Eggs** are laid in masses that typically contain 30-40 eggs and are coated in a putty-like substance. Initially this coating is white, but it darkens over time to look

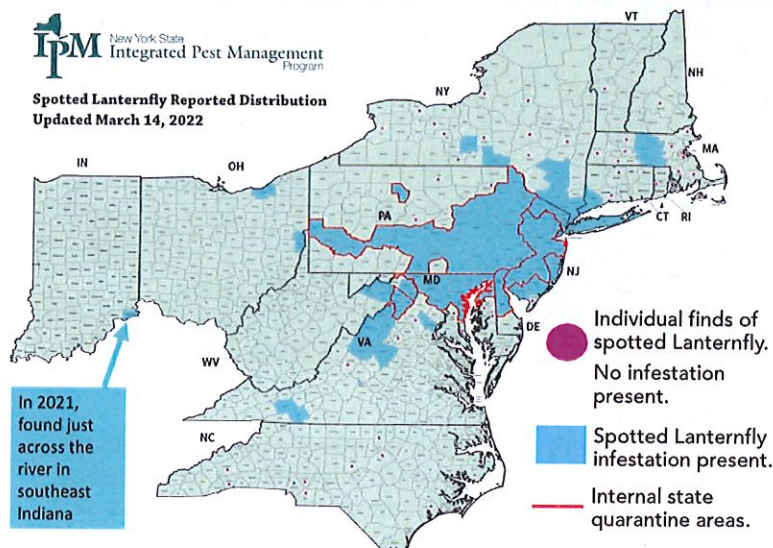


Figure 1. Spotted lanternfly was recently detected in southeast Indiana.



Figure 2. Spotted lanternfly egg masses.

Photo courtesy: Emelie Swackhamer, Penn State University, Bugwood.org

like mud (Figure 2). These egg masses can be found on natural objects like logs but have also been found on many human-made objects like vehicles and equipment. Egg masses can be found from fall through early summer.

**Nymphs** of spotted lanternfly develop through several stages before reaching adulthood and looks different depending on what stage it is in. At first, nymphs are black with white dots (Figure 4). Then they go through a stage that is black with red patches and white spots (Figure 5). Nymphs of all stages will jump when approached. Look for nymphs from late spring to early fall.

## Spotted Lanternfly...

**Adults** are over an inch long with a mixture of stripes and spots on their wings. Adult spotted lanternflies (Figure 3) are quick and will run and jump when approached. The color of their wings is khaki pink. When their front wings are open, a second, smaller pair of wings underneath can be seen that are red with black spots. Look for the adults in the summer and fall.



Figure 3. Adult spotted lanternflies are distinctive-looking insects with a pink-khaki coloration and spots and stripes on their wings, and, when viewed from the side, is vaguely teardrop shaped.

Photo courtesy: Ric Bessin, University of Kentucky



Figure 4. Younger nymphs (black and white).

Photo courtesy: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org

Figure 5 below. Older nymphs (black with red patches and white spots).

Photo by Eric R. Day, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Bugwood.org



### Signs on trees

Spotted lanternflies feed by inserting piercing mouthparts into host plants, which allows them to suck sap. This drain of resources stresses plants and results in other notable signs and symptoms, including:

- Wilted foliage
- Branch dieback
- Accumulation of "honeydew," a sticky, sugary fecal material
- Black, sooty mold growing in honeydew
- Increased visitations of flies, bees, and wasps feeding on honeydew

### What does it feed on?

Tree-of-heaven, an invasive plant that is a problem on its own, is the primary host plant of spotted lanternflies, but they are also known to feed on over 70 different species of plants. Potential hosts include willow, maple, apple, walnut, pine, and stone fruit trees. They may also be found on hops plants, grape vines, and other orchard crops.



Figure 6. Tree-of-heaven has compound leaves composed of many leaflets, with small lobes at the base that have glandular dots on the underside.

Photo courtesy: Ellen Crocker

### How to spot tree-of-heaven

Tree-of-heaven plants bear these recognizable features:

- Large (1-4 feet long) compound leaves with many

(10-24) spear-shaped leaflets with smooth edges (Figure 6)

- Small lobes at the base of leaflets, with a distinctive glandular bump on the underside
- Branches and stems that give off an unpleasant smell when cut (like rancid peanut butter)
- Smooth, green bark when young, turning gray with age (Figure 7)
- Very large tree growth (greater than 80 feet tall) is possible, but it is also common to see dense thickets of smaller trees that are clonally connected through roots



Figure 7. Tree-of-heaven bark changes with age, but large trees have a smooth grey color.

Photo courtesy: Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org

Tree-of-heaven must be carefully distinguished from native look-alikes like black walnut and sumac.

### Have you seen spotted lanternfly?

1. Take a photo or capture the specimen.
2. Get it identified by submitting it to your local extension professional or forester.

If spotted lanternfly is discovered and the infestation is relatively contained, efforts will be made to locally eradicate the insects to prevent their continued local spread and establishment. This is done with a combination of insecticide treatment of potential host trees and eradication of tree of heaven and other preferred hosts. The sooner the spotted lanternfly is reported, the better—and the higher the probability of effectively controlling it.

About the Authors: **Ellen V. Crocker**, Ph.D., UK Department of Forestry and Natural Resources and Forest Health Research and Education Center. Her focus is on forest health issues including tree diseases, insect pests, and invasive plants.

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## Building an Emergency Kit

By Jane Marie Wix - National Weather Service Jackson, KY

(Source: Ready.gov/kit)



After an emergency (whether it be natural or man-made), you may need to survive on your own for several days. Being prepared means having your own food, water, and other supplies to last during this amount of time. A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items your household may need in the event of an emergency.

Make sure your emergency kit is stocked with the items on the checklist below. Once you take a look at the basic items, consider what unique needs your family might have, such as supplies for pets or seniors.

### Basic Disaster Supplies Kit

To assemble your kit, store items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers such as plastic bins or a duffel bag.

A basic emergency supply kit includes the following recommended items:

- Water (one gallon per person per day for several days, for drinking and sanitation)
- Food (at least a several-day supply of non-perishable food)
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert
- Flashlight
- First aid kit
- Extra batteries
- Whistle (to signal for help)
- Dust mask (to help filter contaminated air)
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape (to shelter in place)
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties (for personal sanitation)
- Wrench or pliers (to turn off utilities)
- Manual can opener (for food)
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers and a backup battery



### Additional Emergency Supplies

Consider adding the following items to your emergency supply kit based on your individual needs:

- Soap, hand sanitizer and disinfecting wipes to disinfect surfaces
- Prescription Medications. An emergency can make it difficult for you to refill your prescription or to find an open pharmacy. Organize and protect your prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, and vitamins to prepare for an emergency.

- Non-prescription medications such as pain relievers, allergy medication, antacids, etc.
- Prescription eyeglasses and contact lens solution
- Infant formula, bottles, diapers, wipes and diaper rash cream
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Cash
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records saved electronically or in a waterproof, portable container
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
- Complete change of clothing appropriate for your climate and sturdy shoes
- Fire extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates, paper towels and plastic utensils
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

### **Maintaining Your Kit**

After assembling your kit remember to maintain it so it's ready when needed:

- Keep canned food in a cool, dry place.
- Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers.
- Replace expired items as needed.
- Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family's needs change.

### **Kit Storage Locations**

Since you do not know where you will be when an emergency occurs, prepare supplies for home, work and cars.

- **Home:** Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept.
- **Work:** Be prepared to shelter at work for at least 24 hours. Your work kit should include food, water and other necessities like medicines, as well as comfortable walking shoes, stored in a "grab and go" case.
- **Car:** In case you are stranded, keep a kit of emergency supplies in your car.

### **Finally...Make a Plan!!!**

- Learn what hazards affect your area. Contact your local National Weather Service office, your local emergency management office, or a local Red Cross chapter to learn which hazards can affect you.
- Make sure you know what to do when severe weather strikes.
- If you get separated from family, make sure you have a place to meet, and a point to contact to let someone know you are ok.
- Involve children in the plan making process.
- Practice your plan.



# Easy Granola Bars

Servings: 14 Serving Size: 1 bar



## Ingredients:

- 2 cups quick oats
- 1 cup peanut butter
- 2 tablespoons sliced almonds
- 1/4 cup honey
- 1/4 cup raisins or dried cranberries (optional)

## Directions:

1. Mix together ingredients in a medium-sized bowl.
2. Line a 9×9 square pan or 7×11 rectangular pan with parchment paper and press the granola into the pan until evenly distributed.
3. Place pan in freezer for one hour until granola is firm. Cut into 14 bars.

**Source:** Eat Smart to Play Hard : University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service, Nutrition Education Program

200 calories; 11g total fat; 2g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 0mg cholesterol; 80mg sodium; 20g carbohydrate; 3g fiber; 9g total sugar; 7g added sugar; 6g protein; 0% Daily Value of calcium; 6% Daily Value of iron; 0% Daily Value of potassium

**KENTUCKY**    
**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION**



- Kentucky resident?
- At least 18 years old?
- Care about your community?



# 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](http://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.