

Marion County Ag Extension Newsletter

September 2023

In This Newsletter:

Bacon and Tomato Dip Recipe

Upcoming Events

Sheep and Goat Field Day

Do Smoky Skies Reduce Crop Yield?

Kids Section

National Weather Service

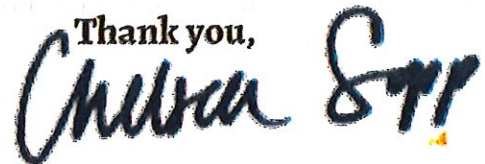
A word from your County Agent:

Important CAIP (County Ag Investment Program) announcement: If you are needing CAIP Education please contact our office.

This year, in ADDITION to BQCA training, you need another class to fulfill your education requirement. This change was made by the state.

Call our office Monday-Friday 8am-4:30pm if you have questions.

Thank you,



Marion County Extension Office

416 Fairgrounds Road

Lebanon, KY 40033

Office: 270-692-2421

Email: chelsea.sapp@uky.edu

**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

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Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification

Bacon and Tomato Dip

Servings: Makes 16 servings Serving Size: 2 tablespoons



Ingredients:

- 1 cup fat free sour cream
- 1 cup low fat mayonnaise
- 2 large tomatoes, diced, reserve excess juice
- 4 slices bacon, cooked crisp and crumbled
- 1 teaspoon garlic powder

Directions:

1. Combine all ingredients.
2. Add reserved tomato juice until dip reaches desired consistency.
3. Serve with fresh vegetables or reduced fat crackers.

Source: *Plate it up! Kentucky Proud Project.*

50 calories; 3g fat; 1g saturated fat; 5mg cholesterol; 160mg sodium; 6g carbohydrate; 0g fiber; 3g sugar; 1g protein.

Upcoming Events

September 5th

BQCA Training

9:00-11:00am

Call to sign up 270-692-2421

September 19th

BQCA Training

6:00-8:00am

Call to sign up 270-692-2421

September 11th

Rinse and Return

10am-12pm

Bring your triple rinsed pesticide containers for proper disposal.

September 27-28th

Beginning Grazing School

Counts for CAIP Education

When: September 27-28, 2023

Where: Woodford County Extension Office

184 Beasley Drive, Versailles, KY 40383

Cost: \$60/Participant – includes all materials, grazing manual, grazing stick, fencing kit, morning refreshments, and lunch both days

Program Registration: DEADLINE is September 22, 2023

Online Registration with CREDIT CARD AT:

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2023-kentucky-beginning-grazing-school-fall-tickets-666511101647?aff=oddtcreator>

Registration by U.S. Mail with CHECK:

Christi Forsythe

UK Research and Education Center

348 University Drive, Princeton, KY 42445

September 16th

Sheep and Goat Field Day

Counts for CAIP Education

9:30am - 4:00pm

\$10 per person



BEEF BASH 2023

DATE: Thursday, September 21, 2023

WHERE: University of Kentucky
C. Oran Little Research Center
1051 Midway Rd.
Versailles, KY 40383

TIME: Registration starts at 1:30 PM EST
Programs start at 2:00 PM EST

MAKE PLANS TO JOIN US!

VISIT WITH:
COMMERCIAL EXHIBITORS
EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS &
DEMONSTRATIONS
UK PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATORS
KCA LEADERSHIP & STAFF

Tickets are \$15 and includes meal. To Pre-register, go to [Eventbrite.com](https://www.eventbrite.com) and search Beef Bash 2023

University of
Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food & Environment
and Forestry

MEMBER OF
CATTLEMAN'S
ASSOCIATION

Beef Bash

For More Information Visit:
<https://www.facebook.com/KyBeefBash/>

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Lexington, KY 40546



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

KY SMALL RUMINANT

Field Day

SEPT | 16th | 2023

Marion County Fairgrounds
593 Fairgrounds Rd, Lebanon, KY
\$10 ticket



Speakers

SHAWN HARPER

DR. JIMMY HENNING

TAYLOR GRAVES

MATT HAMILTON

JASON P'POOLE

Name: _____

additional people: _____

Email: _____

Please circle lunch preference:

Lamb burger # _____

Beef burger # _____

Hot dog # _____



Office Only

Cash: _____

Date: _____

Check #: _____

Make checks payable to:
KSGDO - Kentucky Sheep &
Goat Development Office

Central Kentucky Small Ruminant Association



Do Smoky Skies Reduce Crop Yield?

Smoke from forest fires in Canada recently produced hazy conditions in parts of the Midwest, the East and the Mid-South. Smoke and haze reduce the solar radiation reaching the earth's surface. Will this reduction reduce crop yields? This is a logical question given that photosynthesis produces yield and the energy to drive photosynthesis comes from solar radiation. Reducing solar radiation should reduce yield – right? It's not that simple.

Yes, the reduction in solar radiation will reduce photosynthesis, but that doesn't automatically translate into lower yield. First, the relationship between solar radiation levels and photosynthesis is not a straight-line relationship (to put it another way, the relationship curves over as solar radiation increases), so the decrease in photosynthesis is less than the decrease in solar radiation. For example, in a field experiment with soybean, 63% shade (much much greater than reductions from smoke and haze) from planting to maturity only reduced the yield by 50%. The solar radiation – photosynthesis relationship in corn is closer to a straight line, but still the reduction in photosynthesis from a 20% reduction in solar radiation, for example, would be less than 20%.

Secondly, smoky conditions increase the proportion of solar radiation that is diffuse (as opposed to direct radiation). Diffuse radiation occurs when the radiation from the sun bounces off the dust, smoke particulate matter, and other pollutants in the air and arrives at the surface from all directions (direct radiation comes in a straight line from the sun). Diffuse radiation penetrates farther into the plant canopy resulting in a more even distribution of radiation over the leaves and higher photosynthesis. The benefits of diffuse radiation may be larger on the relative compact soybean canopy compared with the more upright leaves in the corn canopy.

Finally, reduced solar radiation will reduce water use (evapotranspiration, ET), which could be a positive effect for fields experiencing drought stress. The first step in the ET process is the conversion of water from a liquid to vapor which requires energy from the sun, so reducing solar radiation could reduce ET. Any reduction in ET would probably be relatively small and may be important only in marginal situations when the crop is just beginning to experience drought stress.

Reductions in photosynthesis during vegetative growth rarely carry over to yield unless there are large reductions in plant size. Lower photosynthesis during vegetative growth will reduce plant size and leaf area; if this reduction is large enough to reduce solar radiation interception during reproductive growth, yield will be reduced. If not, the smaller plants will not result in lower yield. When we shaded soybean communities (30 and 63% shade) in the field from planting to growth stage R1 (initial bloom), total plant dry weight at R1 was reduced by 20 (30% shade) and 42 (63% shade) %, but there was no effect on yield. The smaller plants still intercepted all of the solar radiation, so size did not affect yield.

The overall effect of smoky skies on crop yield is the result of one negative effect (less solar radiation and less photosynthesis), one positive effect (more diffusive radiation and higher photosynthesis)

FARM find

R E L T T A C Q
 X U J H M V C M Z H R L
 B T L O R F I E L D Q B A T
 W H C R X G X C A T C K
 N J O S F C Q O M O C R U K
 W W E S S A T Q I N D R U U
 N C E P I U L J C L M D H O C A
 A M N U L X F X Z K L N S V P K
 T L H S O A H X V A E I T V Z B
 K P A B J Q N L A K A U G K L R Q G A O
 R W R B J N Q T Y B A M C E A I G R G F
 L L V I X K B C J J I I E C I E N H O P
 A Q E T O X M K B H A T P Y L O A H
 G M S K V H I C V O H B X M T C
 V T D K E R P R T A H R S M
 R S L F P Y W U
 N R D S F T J Q
 P E E H S L A M B T S L F B
 A R E M R A F H N N F U
 M A B P I G Q A

BARN

CALF

CATTLE

CHICKEN

COW

CROP

EGG

FARMER

FIELD

GOAT

HARVEST

HAY

HORSE

LAMB

MILK

PIG

PLANT

SHEEP

TRACTOR

TRUCK

minutes.com



Wildfire Preparedness

By Simone Lewis - National Weather Service Charleston, WV



When the word **wildfire** comes to mind, images of burning forests in the western United States usually enter the thoughts of most. But did you know that Kentucky is also prone to wildfires? In fact, the state averages 1,447 wildfires a year! The following article will discuss what weather conditions are favorable for wildfire development, the weather alerts that are issued during periods of favorable fire weather, and what you can do to prepare for and prevent wildfires.



Photo Credit: Kentucky Emergency Management

The first question on your mind is probably “What is Fire Weather”? Essentially, fire weather is any sort of weather that can ignite or lead to rapid spread of fires. This includes thunderstorms (which contain strong gusty winds and lightning that can lead to rapid spread or ignition of a fire), days when the relative humidity is low (often in the early spring and fall seasons), and windy days (which acts to not only spread wildfires but also leads to the drying of vegetation, making it more susceptible to burning).

Wildfire Prevention

Most wildfires in the state of Kentucky are caused from arson or from uncontrolled debris burning. In fact, 90% of all wildfires in Kentucky are caused by humans. Unlike many fires in the western United States, most of the fires in Kentucky are fought by firefighters *on the ground* (Source: Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet). They are putting their lives in danger to control the spread of these fires. It is therefore important to always be fire aware, and heed any Fire Weather Watches or Red Flag Warnings issued by the NWS.

Here are some general guidelines to follow when the following products are issued:

Fire Weather Watch = BE PREPARED! Dangerous fire weather conditions are possible in the next few days but are not occurring yet.

Red Flag Warning = TAKE ACTION! Dangerous fire weather conditions are ongoing or expected to occur shortly. During a Red Flag Warning, you should avoid or use extreme caution when dealing with anything that could pose a fire hazard.

- Do not start a campfire or ignite a burn pile.

- Do not burn trash.
- Avoid using a lawnmower, chainsaw, or any other equipment that may emit sparks.
- Do not dispose of cigarette butts on the ground or outside of your car.
- If using an outdoor grill, make sure to have a water source nearby and do not dispose of the ashes until the Red Flag Warning has expired or been canceled AND the ashes are fully extinguished!
- Watch for smoke nearby. If you spot an unattended fire, call 911 and report it immediately!

What do I do to prepare?

Take personal responsibility by preparing long before the threat of a fire, so your home and family are ready.

- If there are concerns of fire potential, create a defensible space by clearing brush that is easier to ignite away from your home.
- Put together a basic emergency supply kit. Check emergency equipment, such as flashlights and generators.
- Plan escape routes and make sure all those residing within the home know the plan of action.
- Sit down with your family and close friends, and decide how you will get in contact with each other, where you will go, and what you will do in an emergency. Keep a copy of this plan in your emergency kit, or another safe place where it can be accessed in the event of an emergency.
- Review your insurance policies to ensure that you have adequate coverage for your home and personal property in the event of fire.
- Follow the latest NWS forecasts and listen to a NOAA Weather Radio for the latest updates.



Photo Credit: U.S. Forest Service

What are Kentucky's Fire Laws?

Lastly, it's important to know and heed the fire laws and seasons for the state of Kentucky. During the following periods, it is illegal to burn anything within 150 feet of any woodland or brushland between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

- Spring Forest Fire Hazard Season: February 15 - April 30
- Fall Forest Fire Hazard Season: October 1 - December 15

Also, burn bans can be issued at any time of the year if conditions warrant, particularly during periods of drought, and should always be followed.