

Estill County Farm Scoop

Agriculture & Natural Resources



University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service



Cooperative Extension Service

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Happy spring everyone! I would like to thank everyone in the community who has supported me and attended the programs that have been offered this past month.

The beginner vegetable gardening class had a great turn out and I was excited to see everyone who is planning on having a garden this year, some even starting one for the first time ever. I hope to provide more gardening classes that were suggested by some of the attendees so that everyone has the tools they need to succeed.

This month there will be more classes available for everyone to attend. Some of these classes include growing mushrooms, growing and cooking with herbs, and growing strawberries! For

more information on these classes or to sign up, please call the Estill County Extension Office at (606) 723-4557. I look forward to seeing you all there.

As a reminder, we do offer free soil testing (garden spots, hay fields, lawns, compost). This is a very busy time of year at the soil lab so its taking a little longer to get results back. We need at least a pint of soil from the area you are having tested, and will ask you a few general questions (drainage, sun exposure, reseeding, etc.).

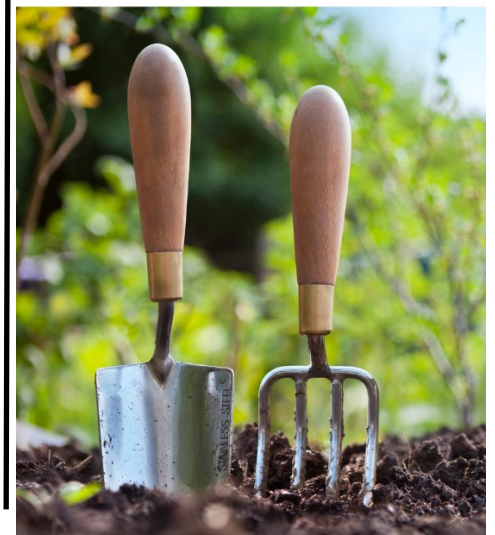
As always, feel free to contact me with any questions that may arise as we get ready for the gardening season.

Emma Lee

Emma Lee, County
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April 2023 Inside this issue:

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- Practice crop rotation



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LAWN MOWER SAFETY REMINDERS

The grass is turning green. Soon it will be time to start mowing, if you have not already started. As you rev up your mower's engine for the first time this spring, here are some reminders to keep you and your family safe.

While mowing your grass may seem like a harmless task, it has its own set of hazards. A 2018 study conducted by John Hopkins researchers analyzed emergency room visits due to lawn mower accidents from the past eight years. They found that 6,394 Americans are injured in lawn mower accidents each year. Lacerations are the most common injuries followed by fractures and amputations. People most often injure their hands and wrists compared to their toes and feet.

Never allow extra passengers on a riding lawn mower. It is a good idea to have children and pets in the house while you are mowing.

Understand your mower and its safety features. Do not start an unfamiliar mower without first familiarizing yourself with it by reading the owner's manual or having someone show you how to operate it. Most push mowers have a clutch handle that will quickly shut off the engine and the blade when you take your hands off it. Most riding lawn mowers are

equipped with a kill switch located under the seat. This turns off the blade and the mower's engine when the rider leaves the seat. Riding mowers will not start unless the operator disengages the blade first. Large mowers will have rollover protection structures to prevent rollovers. If your mower has a seat belt, wear it. All of these are important safety features that you should not disable.

Before mowing, make sure your yard is clear of branches or rocks that could become dangerous projectiles if hit by a mower.

Wear the proper clothing

including closed-toe, non-skid shoes, long-sleeve shirts and snug pants without strings that could get caught in the mower, eye and ear protection and a hat to protect your head from the sun. If you have long hair, put it in a ponytail.

Do not mow in reverse, as you may not be able to see obstacles behind you.

More information is available at Estill County office of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service.

Source: Joshua Jackson, assistant extension professor, Biosystems and Agricultural Engineering



APRIL CLASSES

Wednesdays

12:30 p.m. ET / 11:30 a.m. CT

April 5

SAY WHAT? Seed packet terminology

April 12

Tulips

April 19

Early Season Apple Care

April 26

TBD

Register Here:

<https://tinyurl.com/23AprHww>



Corn planting tips

Source: Chad Lee, director of the UK Grain and Forage Center of Excellence

Corn planting season is upon us. Traditional planting dates are April 1 through May 1 in Western Kentucky and April 15 to May 15 in Central and Eastern Kentucky. Proper planting is important to minimize risks to the crop later in the growing season. Here are some tips and important considerations as you ready your planters.

First, you should note that the previous six growing seasons have been among the wettest of the past 30 years. So far, it has been considerably wet again this year across much of the state. Current weather conditions and a comparison of previous growing seasons could change the way you approach this planting season.

Usually, we determine seeding rates based on how likely it is that the soil will have adequate moisture when pollination and seed fill occurs. UK research has shown that when our corn crop has adequate water, higher populations increase yields. Irrigated fields can handle much higher populations, up to 42,000 seeds per acre in 30-inch rows. When the crop lacks water, higher populations hurt yields. Your soil depth should also factor into your seeding rate. Deep soils can handle higher populations of 32,000 to 36,000 seeds per acre. You should use lower seeding rates on shallower soils. If you plant on heavily eroded hillsides, your rate should be less than 26,000 seeds per acre.

Corn should be planted at a uniform depth, typically between 1.5 to 2 inches deep. Uniform planting depth allows for even emergence. Shallow

planted corn runs a higher risk for late-season lodging, developing a potassium deficiency and slower development. To that end, make sure your planter's row closers are fully operational, because if they are not, you could be inadvertently planting shallower than you intended.

In Kentucky in 2019, earlier planted corn did better than corn that was planted late. This was due to the weather turning dry in July and August. Corn that was already into seed fill during the dry period suffered very little from the weather. Ideally, we say wait for dry weather and the proper temperature to plant corn, but we also realize that we would have planted very little corn in 2019 had we waited for ideal weather conditions. Realize if you are planting into wet soils or "mudding in" corn, it increases your risk for sidewall compaction. Compaction restricts root growth and hurts your yields far more than a later planting date. However, if soils continue to be wet throughout much of the spring, consider a spiked-tooth closing wheel and back off the down pressure.

If we are going to plant in riskier conditions, it's important that we try to reduce our risks up front and be

prepared to scout fields for problems as the season progresses. Take the time to make sure your planting equipment and any of its sensors are functioning properly and that you are getting the proper planting depth, closed rows and correct seed placement in each field. Double checking your work takes time, but it could help you avoid potential problems later. Producers who pay attention to details are more likely to end up with better stands.

More information on corn planting is available at the Estill County office of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service.



Wild Turkey & Broccoli Casserole

- 2 packages (10 ounces each) frozen broccoli, or 2 bunches fresh broccoli, washed and cut into pieces
- 4 cups cubed, cooked wild turkey meat
- 1 cup light mayonnaise
- 2 cans (10.5 ounces each) low-sodium cream of chicken soup
- 1 teaspoon curry powder or 1 tablespoon prepared mustard
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- 1/2 cup grated cheddar cheese
- 1/2 cup panko breadcrumbs
- 1 tablespoon melted butter

To cook turkey breast, preheat oven to 325 degrees F. Add vegetable oil to a roasting pan. Place turkey breast in roasting pan. Season meat lightly with garlic powder and black pepper. Cover with lid or aluminum

foil. Cook at 325 degrees F until internal temperature is 165 degrees, about 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 hours for 4 to 8 pounds of meat. Let meat cool in pan for 15 minutes before cutting into cubes. Steam broccoli until tender. Drain. Grease a 2-quart casserole dish or 9-by-13-inch pan. Place turkey on the bottom, and arrange the broccoli over the turkey. Combine mayonnaise, cream of chicken soup, curry powder or mustard, and lemon juice. Pour over broccoli. Combine cheese, breadcrumbs, and butter. Sprinkle over casserole. Bake at 350 degrees F for 30 minutes.

Yield: 8 servings

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

Nutrition Facts

8 servings per recipe	
Serving size	(243g)
Amount per serving	
Calories	270
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 12g	15%
Saturated Fat 3g	15%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 65mg	22%
Sodium 660mg	29%
Total Carbohydrate 17g	6%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Total Sugars 2g	
Includes 0g Added Sugars 0%	
Protein 23g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 66mg	6%
Iron 1mg	6%
Potassium 355mg	8%

* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.



GROWING STRAWBERRIES FOR BEGINNERS

Tuesday, April 11 at 1p.m.

Estill County Extension Office, 76 Golden Court, Irvine

Interested in growing strawberries but don't know where to start? Then this class is for you!

- Learn how to plant strawberries
- How to care for your plants
- How to manage common insects and diseases



Those who attend the class will receive strawberry plants to start their own garden.

Limited spots available. Must call 606-723-4557 to register.

Emma Lee

Emma Lee,
County Extension Agent for
Agriculture & Natural Resources

**Will satisfy CAIP requirement*

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REVENUE LOSS ASSISTANCE

Emergency Relief Program Phase 2 and Pandemic Assistance Revenue Program Comparison Factsheet



Emergency Relief Program (ERP) Phase 2

Overview

ERP Phase 2 is part of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act, which includes \$10 billion in assistance to agricultural producers impacted by expenses associated with losses of eligible crops due in whole or part, to a qualifying disaster event experienced **during calendar years 2020 and 2021**. ERP Phase 2 provides direct financial assistance to producers who suffered an eligible revenue loss in the applicable disaster year, compared to the benchmark year.

Benchmark & Disaster Years

ERP Phase 2 applicants will use the following **tax years** when selecting allowable gross revenue:

- Benchmark years: 2018 and/or 2019, or **adjusted** for new producers with no 2018 or 2019 revenue, or if the benchmark years are not representative of the disaster year due to a change in operation size;
- Disaster years: 2020 and/or 2021. The allowable gross revenue for the specific disaster year will be based on the **tax year** applicable to that revenue (2020, 2021 or 2022)

Pandemic Assistance Revenue Program (PARP)

Overview

USDA is providing critical support to producers impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak through the Pandemic Assistance Revenue Program (PARP). PARP provides direct financial assistance to producers of agricultural commodities who suffered at least a 15% loss in gross revenue in **calendar year 2020** due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Benchmark & Disaster Years

To be eligible for PARP, an agricultural producer must have been in the business of farming during at least part of the **2020 calendar year** and had a 15% loss in allowable gross revenue for the **2020 calendar year**, as compared to:

- The 2018 or 2019 **calendar year**, as elected by the producer, if they received allowable gross revenue during the 2018 or 2019 **calendar years**, or
- the producers' expected 2020 **calendar year** allowable gross revenue if the producer had no allowable gross revenue in 2018 or 2019.

Eligible Producers

To be eligible for payments, individuals or legal entities must:

- Be an eligible producer who was entitled to a share in the agriculture commodity or would have shared had the agriculture commodity been produced and marketed;
- Comply with the provisions of the "Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation" regulations, often called the conservation compliance provisions;
- Not have a controlled substance violation.
- **For ERP Phase 2 Only:** Be a U.S. citizen, resident alien, which means "lawful alien," a partnership consisting solely of U.S. citizens or resident aliens, a corporation, limited liability company, or other organizational structure organized under State law consisting solely of U.S. citizens or resident aliens, Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization, per section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)
- **ERP Phase 2 Only:** if at least 75% of the person or legal entity's average AGI is derived from farming, ranching, or forestry related activities and the participant provides the required certification and documentation by submitting optional form FSA-510, as discussed below, the person or legal entity, other than a joint venture or general partnership, is eligible to receive, directly or indirectly, up to:
 - \$900,000 for each program year for specialty and high value crops; and
 - \$250,000 for each program year for all other crops



- **For PARP Only:** Be a U.S. citizen, resident alien, which means "lawful alien," a partnership, a corporation, limited liability company, or other organizational structure organized under State law, Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization, per section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), a foreign person or foreign entity who meets all requirements as described in 7 CFR part 1400;
- **PARP Only:** To be eligible for payments, a person or legal entity must have an average adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than \$900,000 for tax years 2016, 2017, and 2018 or have an adjusted gross income of less than \$900,000 for tax year 2020 if exceeding average AGI. With respect to joint ventures and general partnerships, this AGI provision will be applied to members of the joint venture and general partnership.

Ineligible Commodities

The following chart outlines which commodities are *ineligible* for ERP Phase 2 and PARP.

ERP PHASE 2	PARP
Wild free-roaming animals	Wild free-roaming animals
Horses and other animals used or intended to be used for racing or wagering	Horses and other animals used or intended to be used for racing or wagering
<i>Cannabis sativa L.</i> and any part of that plant that does not meet the definition of hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa L.</i> and any part of that plant that does not meet the definition of hemp
Timber	Timber
Aquatic species that do not meet the definition of aquaculture	Aquatic species that do not meet the definition of aquaculture
Livestock	
Crops for grazing	

Ways to minimize brown marmorated stink bug damage

Source: Jonathan Larson, UK extension entomologist

Not only do they stink, as their name suggests, but brown marmorated stink bugs can do a number on crops. No matter the size of your garden or field, you will need to take action to keep this pest at bay.

Brown marmorated stink bugs have been in the eastern half of the state for some time but have been appearing in an increasing number of Western Kentucky counties since 2019. While they look similar to native stink bugs, this invasive species has a brown, mottled top, a gray belly and white bands on their antennas.

These stink bugs will feed on all kinds of crops. Some of their favorites include tomatoes, sweet corn, peppers and eggplant. They

also attack field crops like soybeans and ornamental trees like redbuds. Their feeding causes crop discoloration, makes the insides of crops corky and most importantly, inedible.

Due to their ability to quickly decimate crops, home gardeners and commercial growers should take action to control brown marmorated stink bugs as soon as they appear. Because of their strong scent, you likely do not want to smash them. But if you do accidentally crush them, their scent will not attract other stink bugs to your crops. However, you can sweep them off of plants and into buckets of soapy water to kill them in large numbers.

Homeowners can control the stink bugs when they are small with insecticidal soap or the larger stink bugs with products containing pyrethroids. You can also use physical exclusion methods like row covers or netting to exclude the stink bugs. Timing is everything with row covers

as you don't want to hinder pollination by using them.

Commercial producers can focus their monitoring efforts along field edges, where the brown marmorated stink bug is most often found infiltrating. Pyrethroid products can also help in these situations.

Keep a close watch over your crops because you will likely see two generations of stink bugs during the summer. The first generation will appear in early summer and the second shows up in late summer or early fall.

When the weather gets cooler, you may start finding brown marmorated stink bugs in your home as they seek shelter from the colder temperatures.

For more information on controlling brown marmorated stink bugs or other pests, contact the Estill County office of the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service.

Practice Crop Rotation

When planning this year's vegetable garden, make sure to practice crop rotation. Growing plants from the same family season after season can lead to disease, pest problems and the depletion of specific nutrients from the soil. Plant vegetables from the same family in different locations every year. Here are some common vegetables and their families:

- Solanaceae: tomatoes, peppers, potatoes and eggplant
- Amaryllidaceae: onions, leeks, garlic
- Brassicaceae: cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale
- Cucurbitaceae: cucumbers, melons, gourds, squash, pumpkins
- Fabaceae: peas, beans
- Chenopodiaceae: spinach, beets, chard
- Asteraceae: lettuce, endive, artichoke



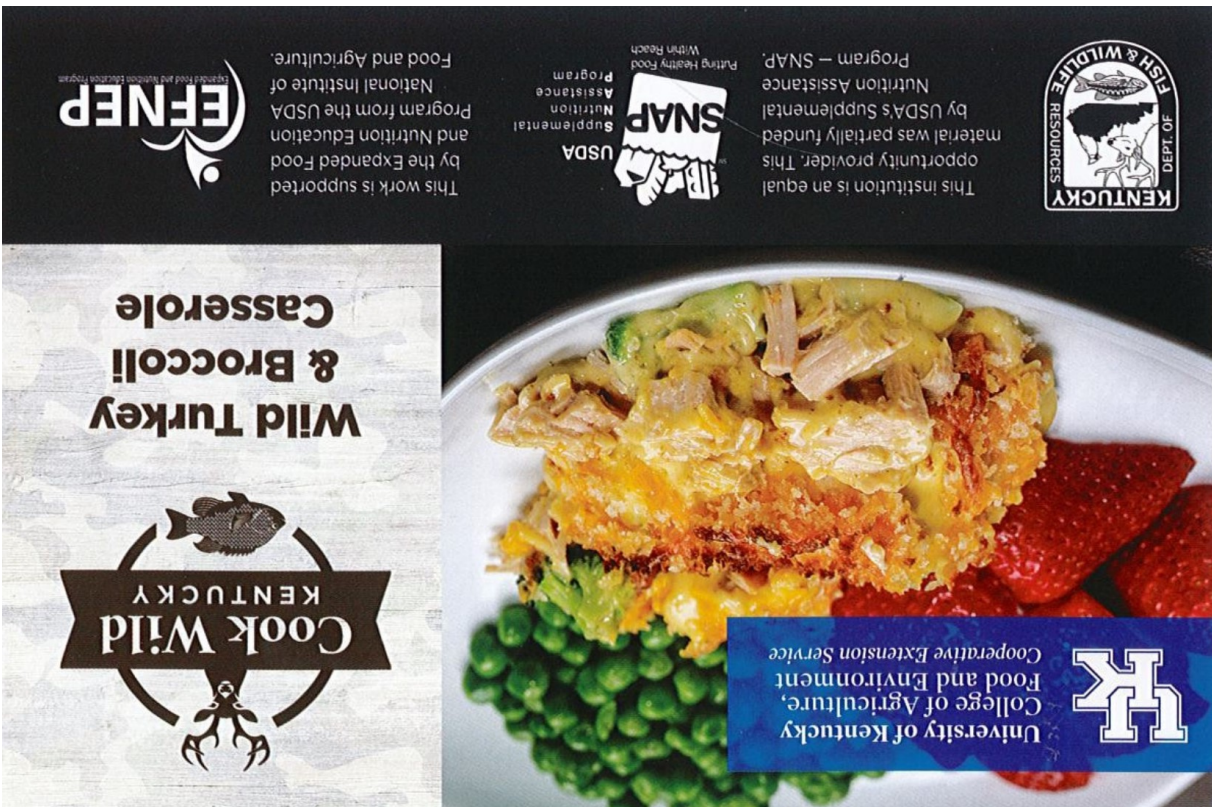


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Wild Turkey & Broccoli Casserole

Cook Wild KENTUCKY

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USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Putting Healthy Food Within Reach

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EFNEP Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

DEPT. OF KENTUCKY FISH & WILDLIFE RESOURCES

**RECIPE FOUND
 ON PAGE 3**