

# Agricultural News in Jefferson County

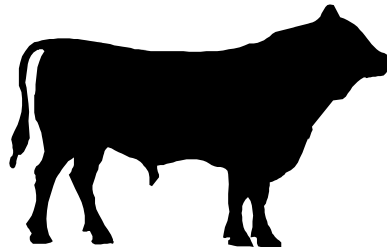
**Cooperative Extension Service**  
Jefferson County  
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Louisville, KY 40204-1782  
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**AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**

## September-2004

Louisville Area Beef Cattle Association

Fall Beef Cattle Management Meeting and Supper



Thursday, September

30, 2004

5:30 p.m. Registration (\$3 Fee)

*Dennis and Velva Napper*

*Grassland Farm*

**Shepherdsville, KY**

Program Begins at 6:00 p.m. with Supper Following Speakers

**“Welcome,” George Nowatka, LABCA President**

**“Electronic Identification,” Jim Akers, UK Beef IRM Coordinator**

**“Live Cattle Marketing,” David Holt, Bluegrass Stockyards**

***“Update on Cattle Issues,” Jeff Settles, Ky. Beef Network***

“Door Prizes”

Sponsors Include:

Louisville Area Beef Cattle Association,  
Tractor Supply Company, Farm Credit Services  
UK Cooperative Extension Service

**Please Note:**

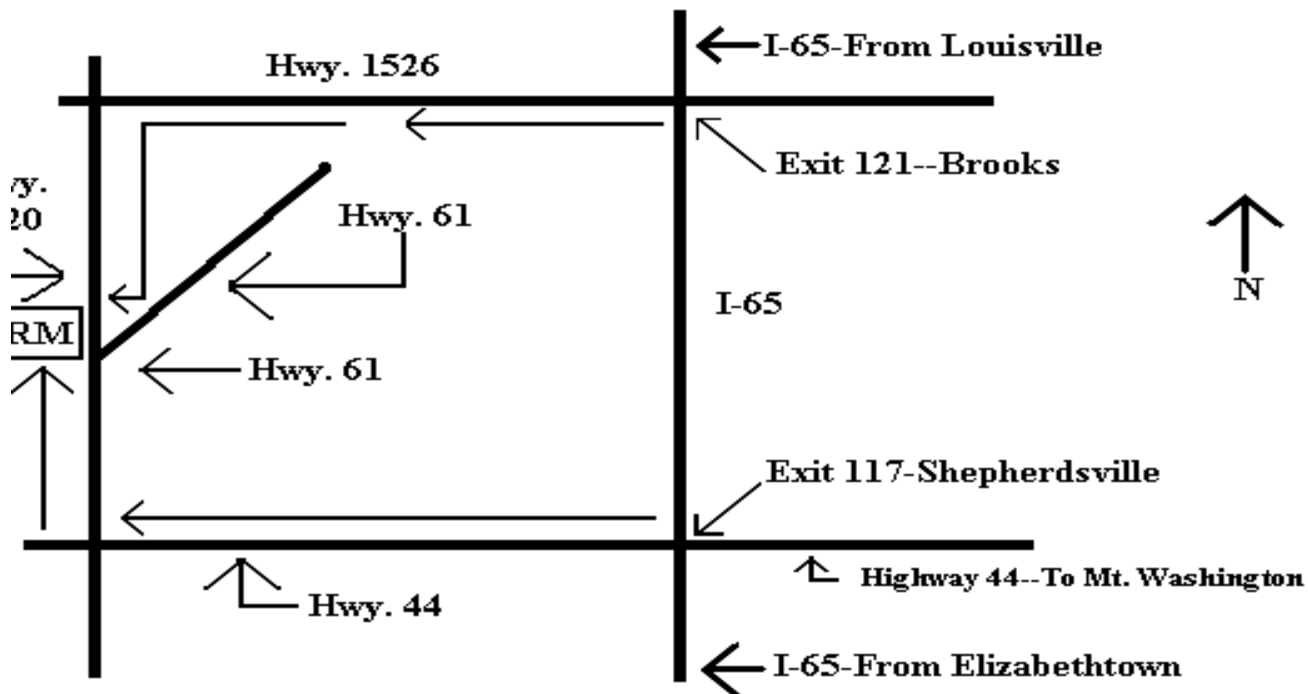
The Fall Beef Cattle Management Meeting will feature a Steak Supper. **Please contact the Jefferson County Extension Office by Monday, September 27, 4:00 p.m.** so that we can accurately plan our meal and to let us know of your plans to attend. Our phone number is (502) 569-2344.

We certainly appreciate it.



Disabilities accommodated  
with prior notification.

### Directions to the Dennis and Velva Napper Farm:



**From I-65 North (Louisville)**—Take Exit 121 (Brooks) and turn right onto Highway 1526. Go \_ mile to Hwy. 1020. Take left onto 1020 and go 2 miles to the Napper Farm on the right.

**From I-65 South (Elizabethtown)**—Take Exit 117 (Shepherdsville) and turn left onto Highway 44. Go about 1 mile to Highway 61 and turn right onto 61. Go about 2 miles to Highway 1020. Take a left onto 1020 and go about 1 mile to the Napper Farm on the left.

**From Taylorsville:** Take Hwy. 44 west to Shepherdsville. Follow above directions from Shepherdsville.

# Land Grant

Field day - September 30, 2004

## GOATS

10 a.m. - 12 noon

Concurrent presentations:

- Parasites
- Famacha test
- Nurse Nannies
- Diseases

1p.m. - 3 p.m.

- Hands-on: foot trimming, condition scoring, feeds/forages/forbs; Value products

3p.m. - 4 p.m

. Famacha training for parasite management

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### **Food allergies.**

Nearly 11 million Americans suffer from them, up from about seven million a decade ago. The most common are allergies to milk and eggs, especially among children. Peanuts, tree nuts (i.e. almonds, pecans, walnuts), fish, wheat, soybeans and shellfish round out the top eight. Symptoms often include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, skin rashes -- on the face and neck of children, on the inner elbows and behind the knees of adults -- and respiratory problems. In severe cases, anaphylaxis -- the swelling of the tongue and closing of the throat -- can occur and is life-threatening. Peanut allergies are among the most dangerous, often resulting in death. (Each year, about 150 people die from a food allergy and another 30,000 require emergency room treatment.) There is no cure for food allergies and experts can only theorize on what's causing the increase. Most people are allergic only to a

few foods, although they may complain of problems with any number of items. For reasons unknown to doctors, food allergies are more common in male children and female adults.

## **Kentucky unemployment situation**

By: Eric Scorsone: According to the “U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics,” the unemployment figures are as follow:



### **USA**

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 3rd Qtr 2001 | 131,564,000    |
| 3rd Qtr 2003 | 129,856,000    |
| 3rd Qtr 2004 | N/A (10/03/04) |
| Job Loss=    | 1,708,000      |

### **KENTUCKY**

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 3rd QTR 2001 | 1,794,300      |
| 3rd Qtr 2003 | 1,772,700      |
| 3rd Qtr 2004 | N/A (11/03/04) |
| Job Loss=    | 21,600         |

The latest preliminary job figures out today, August 2004, indicate that the nation is creating jobs at a fairly slow pace (144,000 jobs from last month), but that job losses are probably down to about a million jobs once the 3rd quarter of 2004 is completed next month as compared to 3rd quarter of 2001. Very preliminary indications are that KY will be close to breaking even or having no net job losses as of 3rd quarter 2004 as compared to 3rd qtr. 2001. County data will not be available for awhile.

Eric Scorsone, Assistant Professor, Rural Economic Development  
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<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/AgEcon/scorsone.html>

## **Lookout for Soybean Aphids.**

I know there has not been much in the news about soybean aphid this year. However, the aphid is here, and in at least one farm in north central KY the population is at or near the threshold. I placed a reminder article in the last Kentucky Pest News, but just want to remind you that the chance of problems is not passed until all the crop is past the R4 stage.

Generally:

The aphid is present,  
Full season beans are probably past damage,  
Double-crop beans that are in the bloom to early pod stage (R1-R4) are at risk.  
I do not look for a general out-break, however local infestations of economic importance are possible.

No need to be scared, just don't let this pest fall off your “radar”.

Douglas W. Johnson, Extension Entomologist  
University of Kentucky, Department of Entomology  
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## **Update Tobacco Grower Lawsuit Settlement/ September 3, 2004**

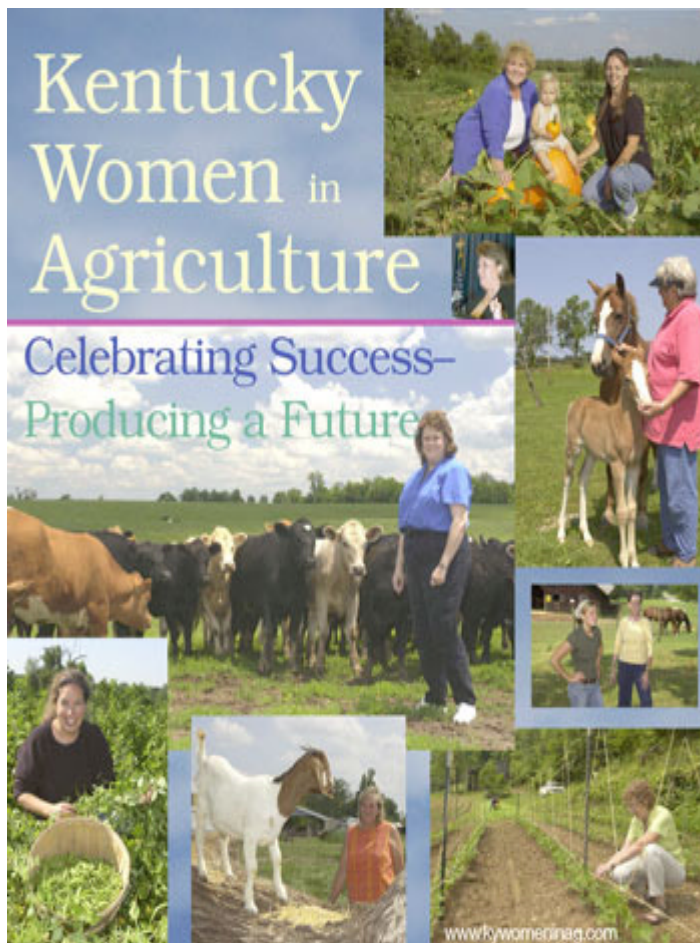
By: William M. Snell

I know that many of you are getting questions from farmers on the distribution process evolving from the tobacco grower's lawsuit settlement. Recall that the original settling manufacturers (all the major manufacturers and dealers except RJR) agreed to a \$200 million cash settlement to be divided evenly among (burley and flue-cured) tobacco quota owners and growers. Farmers



submitted applications last fall and were told to expect their checks in May/June 2004. In April of this year, RJR settled and agreed to an additional \$33 million cash settlement, which increased the total amount for distribution to approximately \$230 million, adjusted for lawyer fees. At that time, the administrator of the settlement (Howrey Simon Arnold and White, a DC law firm) indicated that both settlements would be distributed as one check sometime in September/October 2004. The RJR portion of the settlement was finalized earlier this week. But as you might suspect there is a snag (i.e., the check is not in the mail ... yet). Here is the latest:

Philip Morris has filed an appeal to the case based on their objection to the terms of the RJR settlement. Without getting into too many details, basically PM originally had to put up some extra funds (\$65 million in addition to their required \$74.5 million) to account for the original \$200 million total. However, the agreement stated that if RJR settled before the case went to court, PM was eligible for some relief on the additional monies they contributed to the \$200 million fund. At question is whether or not the case was settled prior to the court date. The judge is expected to decide on this appeal sometime soon. Howrey has requested that the judge grant permission to distribute the \$135 million that is not in question prior to the resolution of the appeal. If he agrees to this, partial checks could be in the mail sometime in October. However if the judge decides to wait until all matters are resolved, a single check will be sent to eligible applicants at a later date. Still to this date, I have no definite information from Howrey on the per lb payment levels.



**Registration is underway for the 5th Kentucky Women in Agriculture Conference November 3-5, 2004. The conference will be held at the Clarion Hotel and Conference Center in Louisville, Kentucky. Follow the link below to find out more about this exciting, informative, fun-filled event**

**"Women Taking the Lead for Kentucky Agriculture," a public policy institute, will be held in conjunction with the conference. The institute is limited to 25 participants.**

**Eliminating bumble bees in barns.**

by Lee Townsend

Barns provide great nesting sites for bumble bees. These fuzzy yellow and black bees nest in abandoned rodent burrows or most any dark cavity that contains fibrous material. This late in the year the colony may be home for 50-400 bees. Typically, some stay around the entry way as guards and will angrily attack intruders. Bumble bee stingers are smooth so a single bee can sting many times. While best left alone, sometimes it becomes necessary to eliminate nests before housing tobacco or storing other crops or equipment.

First, find nest entrances by watching the bees come and go. This is where the control application should be made. Treat the opening at night using low background light. Dust formulations tend to be the most effective means of delivering the insecticide. A duster, such as an old squeeze catsup or mustard container, can be use to puff the insecticide into the entry way. Dust the entry area and tunnel liberally so that the bees will pick up the dust as they enter and leave the nest. Wearing a bee veil or some other type of face protection is highly recommended. Also, an aerosol container of wasp and hornet spray should be handy to subdue any bees that may be stirred up by the activity. Be patient, it probably will take several days to see a reduction in activity.

It may be tempting to pour diesel fuel into the hole. This may kill a few unlucky bees that are covered directly but most of the liquid will be absorbed into the ground with no residual effect. Use of gasoline can convert the barn into a carburetor chamber with disastrous results.

**Soybeans aphids still active**

by Doug Johnson

It is getting toward the end of the season and early beans are turning yellow and defoliating. However, one does not have to drive far to see some very young beans. Whether it is late planting, replanting or "setting and waiting" during our July "drought" makes no difference. If you have beans that have not yet bloomed or are in bloom you need to check them for soybean aphids.

The aphid is common but not abundant in most areas. They are not so common as to be striking to the casual observer, but if the plants are green, it doesn't take too long to find a few of them. These are small insects that are easily overlooked, until massive populations are present. By then the damage may be done.

Most plantings are far beyond the stage that is most susceptible to soybean aphid damage. However, very late beans are still at risk. I think that it is unlikely that there will be a widespread problem, but if you have late beans then a trip to the field to check on them is certainly a good idea.

Current data suggest that soybeans are most susceptible to yield loss during the R1 to R4 stages. If you have plants that are just beginning to bloom, in full bloom or early pod fill they are still at risk from this pest. At this plant stage an aphid population of 250 aphids per plant will warrant a control. For an overview of this insect in Kentucky take a look at The IPM Web page at: <http://www.uky.edu/Agriculture/IPM/ipm.htm>

**Diagnostics lab-highlights.**

by Julie Beale and Paul Bachi



Over the past two weeks we have received diagnostic samples of Diplodia ear rot on field corn; sudden death syndrome, charcoal rot, soybean cyst nematode, downy mildew, frog-eye leaf spot, Cercospora leaf blight, brown spot (Septoria), Phytophthora wilt, and potassium deficiency on soybean; black shank, blue mold, frog-eye leaf spot, target spot, angular leaf spot, brown spot (Alternaria), Fusarium stem canker, potato virus Y, and manganese toxicity on tobacco.

On fruits and vegetables, we have diagnosed double blossom on blackberry; cedar-apple rust and scab on apple; thread blight on pear; anthracnose on bean; virus complex on squash; angular leaf spot and downy mildew on pumpkin; Septoria leaf spot, bacterial canker and early blight on tomato; and gummy stem blight on watermelon.

On ornamentals and turf, we have seen Pythium and Rhizoctonia root rots on vinca; powdery mildew on lilac; black root rot on holly; Verticillium wilt on magnolia; bacterial scorch on oak, maple and sweetgum; Actinopelte and Elsinoe leaf spots and iron deficiency on oak; Cercospora leaf spot on willow; Phomopsis canker on kerria; summer patch on bluegrass, and anthracnose basal rot on bentgrass.

### **Tobacco Blue mold.**

No additional blue mold oospore samples can be submitted, as the deadline has passed. Today, the Office of Kentucky State Entomologist submitted 81 sample of tobacco from Kentucky's burley crop to USDA APHIS PPQ for the tobacco blue mold oospore assay. We should hear the results within a month. Although the assay is a requirement to market our tobacco to China, several buyers for other export markets have requested the data, too.

We were not able to obtain samples from all counties reporting blue mold, but we did most (81 of the 100 counties reporting blue mold).

Therefore, we have requested that counties not submitting samples be certified based on the results from all neighboring counties, be they neighboring in-state or out-of-state.

### **Spanish workshop for farmers in Kentucky.**

Farm Bureau first "Practical Spanish for the Working Farm" workshop will be held on March 14, 2005 at the Kentucky Farm Bureau State Office in Louisville. The cost of the class is \$125 per person and includes the aforementioned reference book plus a catered lunch. The workshop is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. and will be limited to the first 50 who register so please be prompt in your response. Please send the completed registration form and check made payable to KFB Federation to Hope Eaton at the address listed on the registration form. Also, be sure to include several words or phrases that you use frequently and would like included in the reference book. Participants will receive directions to the State Office and more information about the workshop in mid-February. For more information on this program, feel free to contact Jay McCants at the State Office by phone at (502) 495-5000, or email at [jmccants@kyfb.com](mailto:jmccants@kyfb.com).

### **UK College of Agriculture aids in nutritional educational of farmers' market voucher recipients.**

By Laura Skillman

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Sept. 1, 2004) – Seniors picking up their monthly commodities through the supplemental food program in downtown Louisville can also redeem their farmers' market vouchers just outside the distribution center.

"They receive a voucher and can either use it all now, or use part of it and wait and use the other the next time they come," said Phyllis Caudill, an Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program assistant in Jefferson County. "It's a great thing to try to encourage people to eat more

fresh vegetables. For many senior citizens, this is the only opportunity they have to get a ride to a farmers' market and they can use their voucher now."

Caudill, an EFNEP assistant with the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service, works with low-income families to try to encourage good nutrition. At the downtown distribution center she works along with staff from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, which operates the center and the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, to do cooking demonstrations based on what the seniors receive in their commodity boxes and what's available at the market.

"It's a real small window of opportunity, and we try to capture them for a few minutes and give them handouts such as food pyramid information," she said.

In addition, they have recipe cards prepared by UK that give the shoppers ideas for preparing some of the produce available at the market.

Elizabeth Buckner, EFNEP coordinator for Jefferson County, said she tries to coordinate with many different agencies in Louisville, and the commodities supplemental food site is one example of how she works with the EFNEP assistants in Jefferson County to try to reach clientele.

"Urban settings always provide you with a lot of opportunities but you have to seek and find the people where you can help them the most to meet their needs," she said.

The Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program is a national program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which awards grants to state agencies to operate the program. It was established as a pilot program in 2001 and provides low-income seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for fresh produce at approved farmers' markets.

The SFMNP is intended to provide fresh, nutritious, locally grown fruits, vegetables and fresh edible herbs to low-income seniors and to increase the consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the development of farmers' markets and other outlets, according to the USDA.

The Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program and the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program has given farmers the opportunity to reach Senior and WIC clients that may not have had the access or means to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables, according to Bill Clary, KDA public relations director.

The voucher program is new but growing, Buckner said. "When we go to any of our senior sites we try to encourage them to sign up for the program," she said. "I think as people realize it is a savings to them as far as their pocketbook – as well as can really improve their diets and help get them the fresh fruits and vegetables – I think it can only just grow and be a better opportunity.

The downtown Louisville site is the only one where participants can pick up their commodities as well as use their SFMNP voucher. Other farmers' markets around the state also accept the vouchers. "This is an excellent opportunity," Buckner said.

This is the second year Shelby County farmer Doug Likes has set up at the farmers' market on Rowan Street. The senior vouchers work well but it is still a learning process and people need to be educated on where they can use them, he said.

"We should get better redemption because we are set up right where they get their commodities," he said. "In other areas, they have to go to a farmers' market and they may not know where they are."

In addition to the SFMNP, there is also the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) which is associated with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, popularly known as WIC.

WIC provides supplemental foods, health care referrals and nutrition education at no cost to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding post-partum women, and to infants and children up to 5 years of age, who are found to be at nutritional risk. Coupons can be redeemed until Oct. 16 allowing the recipient to have a choice of fall and summer produce.

Locations of approved farmers markets can be found at the Kentucky Department of Agriculture website <http://www.kyagr.com> or check with your local farmers' market to determine if they accept either or both of these voucher programs.  
Source: Elizabeth Buckner, 502-425-4482