

Summer 2023

Hello Again from Livingston County ANR. Well spring is officially over, and we are in the full swing of summer. Our planting season has had a lot of dry weather, that has made getting good stands challenging to say the least especially in our double crop soybeans. I would like to remind everyone to take advantage of our soil and forage sampling service. Livingston County offers twenty-five free soil and forage samples per producer that owns property in Livingston County.


Livingston County CEA for ANR



Cooperative Extension Service

Livingston County

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Up and Coming Events and Classes:

- **The Livingston County Fair 2023**

July 7th 2023 - Truck & Tractor Pull

July 8th 2023 - Car and Truck Shoe

July 8th 2023 - Beauty Pageants

July 8th 2023 - Enduro Race

July 10th 2023 - BINGO Night

July 11th 2023 - Exhibit Hall Check in

July 11th 2023 - Horse Show

July 12th 2023 - Livestock Show

July 13th 2023 Family night

July 14th 2023 -

ATV/SXS/Powerwheels Rodeo. All

Located at the Livingston County

Fairgrounds 799 US 60 East

Smithland, KY 42081. To see full times

and details check out the Livingston

County Fair facebook page.

- **UK Corn, Soybean and Tobacco Field day 2023** July 25th 2023 see attached flyer.



Bacterial Wilt of Cucurbits

Bacterial wilt of cucurbit crops is a common issue for homeowners and commercial producers in Kentucky. Cucumbers and muskmelon (cantaloupe) are highly susceptible to bacterial wilt, while squash and pumpkin are less susceptible. Watermelon is known to be resistant to bacterial wilt. Infected plants quickly collapse, resulting in crop loss. Preventative practices are critical for avoiding yield loss.

Bacterial Wilt Facts

- Symptoms often first appear as dull green, wilted leaves or groups of leaves (Figure 1). Over time, wilting becomes prominent throughout the plant; collapsed foliage and vines turn brown, shrivel, and die (Figure 2).
- Field diagnosis can be conducted using a simple “bacterial ooze test.” For cucumber and muskmelon, select a wilted vine (not dead), and using a sharp knife, make a cut through the vine. Touch the cut ends together for 3 to 5 seconds and then slowly pull them apart, looking for fine thread-like strands of bacterial ooze connecting the two parts (Figure 3). To diagnose bacterial wilt in all cucurbits, including squash and pumpkin, place cut pieces of affected vines into a clear glass container filled with water. When disease is present, a cloudy string or mass of bacterial ooze will flow into the water from cut stem pieces (Figure 4).
- Striped and spotted cucumber beetles transmit the bacterial pathogen during feeding (Figure 5). The pathogen overwinters in the gut of these vectors.
- Spring temperatures above 55°F promote growth of cucurbit seedlings, as well as striped and spotted cucumber beetle feeding on all plant parts.
- Bacterial wilt is caused by the bacterial pathogen *Erwinia tracheiphila*.



Figure 1: Initial symptoms include dull green, wilted leaves. (Photo: William Nesmith, UK)



Figure 2: Infected plants eventually collapse with vines becoming brown and shriveled. (Photo: Edward Sikora, Auburn University, Bugwood.org)



Figure 3: In cucumber and muskmelon, diagnosis in the field can be conducted by cutting an symptomatic vine, touching the two end together, pulling them apart, and looking for the presence of thread-link strands connecting the pieces. (Photo: Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org)



Figure 4: Diagnosis of bacterial wilt in cucurbits, including squash and pumpkins can be achieved by placing a cut stem in water inside of a glass jar. The appearance of a cloudy mass or string indicates presence of bacteria. (Photo: Bruce Watt, University of Maine, Bugwood.org)

Management

Once plants become infected with bacterial wilt, no disease management practices are effective. Preventative strategies should be used to limit introductions and spread of disease.



Figure 5: Striped (left) and spotted (right) cucumber beetles transmit bacterial wilt during feeding. (Photo: Ric Bessin, UK)

- Select resistant or tolerant cultivars.
- Rotate crops away from cucurbits for a minimum of 2 years.
- Manage weeds.
- An insecticide management program should be implemented as soon as seedlings emerge or after transplanting. An effective program should include one or more of the following.
 - Contact or systemic insecticides
 - Trap cropping
 - Physical barriers and mulches
- Remove and destroy infected plants.

Commercial growers can find information on insecticides in the [Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers \(ID-36\)](#) and the [Southeast U.S. Vegetable Crop Handbook](#). Homeowners should consult [Home Vegetable Gardening \(ID-128\)](#) for insecticide information or contact a county Extension agent for additional information and recommendations regarding insecticides.

Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus

Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) can impact numerous vegetable crops in Kentucky. Beans, cucumbers, eggplants, lettuces, peppers, potatoes, and tomatoes, in addition to more than 150 other plant species, may become infected. Homegrown and commercial vegetables may become diseased, with plants produced in greenhouses and high tunnels often being more severely affected. Once plants become infected, no management strategies are available, thus preventative measures are critical to avoid losses.

Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus Facts

- Symptoms may vary depending on the plant species affected. However, common symptoms include ringspots (Figure 1), lesions, bronzing, stunting, and wilting. Leaves and stems may show damage. Fruit also becomes infected, and may exhibit mottling (Figure 2), ringspots, and irregular growth. While only portions of plants may show symptoms, all plant parts are infected, including those that appear free of disease.
- TSWV is transmitted by multiple species of thrips, which introduce virus particles during feeding. Symptoms may not develop for 2 to 4 weeks after feeding has occurred.
- Tomato spotted wilt virus is caused by a viral pathogen.



Figure 1: TSWV infected plants may exhibit a variety of symptoms, including ringspots on leaves. (Photo: Paul Bachi, UK)



Figure 2: Fruit of TSWV infected plants may exhibit mottling. (Photo: Paul Bachi, UK)

Management

Identification of TSWV is challenging. If TSWV is suspected, please contact a local county Extension office for additional information and guidance on sample submission and disease identification.

There are no chemical management options for virus diseases, including TSWV. Infected plants should be removed immediately and destroyed. Preventative practices are critical to limit infection and spread.

- Purchase certified disease-free seeds or transplants.
- Utilize disease resistant cultivars.
- Manage weeds in and near plantings.
- Manage thrips populations to limit the potential for disease introduction.
- Remove and destroy infected plants (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruit) once disease has been confirmed.

Farmers Recipe of the Month Summer 2023



Very Berry Salsa

4 cups apples,
finely diced
1 cup blueberries
1 cup strawberries,
diced

1 cup raspberries,
halved
1 cup blackberries,
halved

1 tablespoon fruit preserves
½ tablespoon sugar
½ tablespoon brown sugar

In a large bowl, **combine** apples and berries. In a small bowl, **mix** together preserves and sugars until well blended. **Pour** preserve mixture over fruit and **toss** to coat. **Cover** and **chill** in the refrigerator for at least 30 minutes.

Yield: 32, 2 ounce servings

Nutritional Analysis: 20 calories, 0 g fat, 0 mg cholesterol, 0 mg sodium, 5 g carbohydrate, 1 g fiber, 4 g sugar, 0 g protein



Buying Kentucky Proud is easy. Look for the label at your grocery store, farmers' market, or roadside stand.

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 **Cooperative
Extension Service**

Livingston County

ANR

University of Kentucky
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment

2023

UK Corn, Soybean & Tobacco Field Day

July 25, 2023

UKREC

1205 Hopkinsville St.

Talks begin: 8 am (CT)

Pre-register:

[2023 C,S&T Field Day](#)



 **Martin-Gatton**
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment

EDUCATIONAL CREDITS:

GC IPM Stop

CCA: 1 PM

Pesticide: 1hr Cat 4

GC Management stop

CCA: 1 CM

Pesticide: 1hr Cat 10

Tobacco Stop

CCA: 0.5 CM, 0.5 PM

Pesticide: 1hr Cat 1A

TOPICS INCLUDE:

- Corn Disease Concerns for 2023
- Red Crown Rot of Soybean: A New Disease to Kentucky
- The New “Non-certified Pesticide Applicator’s” Category
- UKREC Tobacco Barn Construction Update
- Evaluating Biological N Fixation for Corn
- Tobacco Types Grown in Kentucky: Old vs. New Varieties
- Do We Need to Spray for Caterpillars in Soybeans?
- Comparing Wheat, Barley, and Rye Cover Crops Before Corn
- Flea Beetle Management in Tobacco
- The Continuing Battle Against Problematic Weeds!
- Corn & Soybean Outlook
- Potassium Chloride Use in Tobacco
- Effect of Fungicides on Cigar Wrapper Leaf Production



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Livingston

County

Fair

JULY
7TH-14
TH

- July 7- Truck and Tractor Pull 7 PM
- July 8- Car and Truck Show 10 AM
- July 8- Beauty Pageants 4 pm
- July 8- Enduro Race 7PM
- July 10- Bingo Night 7 PM
- July 11- Exhibit Hall Check In 12-8 PM
- July 11- Fun Horse Show 7 PM
- July 12- Livestock Shows 8AM
- July 13- Family Night 7 PM
- July 14- ATV/SXS/Powerwheels Rodeo 7 PM

Check us on Facebook: [Livingston County KY Fair](#)

799 US 60 E. SMITHLAND, KY
\$10 ADMISSION TO MOST EVENTS. UNDER 7 FREE

Livingston County Fair 2023 General Rules and Regulations

The Livingston County Fair is planned and conducted according to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture regulations for the use of state funds.

Entry of Exhibits

1. Open classes are open to all exhibitors who reside in Livingston County, unless otherwise specified.
2. No admission refunds and/or rain checks for any events or shows.
3. The Fair Board reserves the right to close any exhibit operated without recourse, if it is deemed to be set up or operated in any way not in the best interest of the fair.
4. The Fair Board prohibits items including but not limited to firearms, knives, swords, mace, martial arts items, fireworks, drug related paraphernalia, pornographic material, offensive wording or graphics, counterfeit or "knock-off" items.
5. The Fair assistants will exercise every reasonable precaution to safeguard the public, exhibitors, employees and exhibits, but positively will not be liable for death, loss, theft, damages or injuries to person, animal and articles.
6. All Livestock entries must be made on printed forms.
7. Entry books will be closed at dates and times specified in each department. No entries will be accepted after the deadline.
8. Every animal or article entered for competition shall be under the control of the Superintendent for the department in which it is entered, but the Fair Board will not be responsible for and loss or damage that may occur.
9. Exhibits which have been erroneously entered in a class may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be transferred to the proper classes before judging. If such classes already have been judged, they shall not be reopened.
10. Prior to judging, the Superintendent of each department must check entries listed under each class in the entry book against each exhibit. At the time of judging, the Superintendent must mark the entry book to show which exhibits were placed by the judge.
11. The fairgrounds will be open to receive livestock and articles for exhibition at dates and times specified in the department rules. No Livestock or article may be brought onto the grounds and placed on exhibition except by and at the expense of the owner or their authorized agent.
12. All animals or articles for exhibition will be expected to remain at the fair until the time of release listed in each department.
13. All exhibitor premiums may be picked up at time of exhibit release.
14. Events, times, prize money or rules may be changed as deemed necessary by the Fair Board
15. All times stated are Central Standard Time.
16. Entries made in 4-H, FFA and FHA must have been produced in conjunction with an approved project.

All Equine and Livestock Requirements can be found at www.kyagr.com/statevet/animal-movement.html

Livingston County Fair 2023 Open Crops and Hay Divisions

800-00 Soybeans (3 stalks)

800-01 Corn (3 stalks)

800-03 Grain Sorghum (3 stalks)

800-04 Soybeans (1 quart jar from 2022)

800-05 Corn (1 quart from 2022)

800-06 Grain Sorghum (1 quart from 2022)

800-07 Wheat (1 quart from 2023 crop)

800-08 Alfalfa Hay (1/2 square bale)

800-09 Clover Hay (1/2 square bale)

800-10 Alfalfa Mix Hay (1/2 square bale)

800-11 Grass Hay (1/2 square bale)

