Knott County
Ag & Natural Resources
Newsletter

Cooperative Extension Service

Knott Co Extension
149 Parks Br
PO Box 462
Hindman Ky 41822
P: 606-785-5329
cconway@uky.edu

November 2024

Chad Conway, Knott Co CEA/ANR
Chad Conway

What to do in November

Herbaceous plants:

*Fall is a good time to invest in crocus, scilla, glory-of-the-snow, and other hardy bulbs. Planting bulbs - loosen the soil and make a hole with a trowel or bulb planter. Do not mash the bulb into the soil or you may damage the bottom of the bulb, causing it to rot.

*Start taking cuttings of your annual plants to bring indoors and carry through the winter. Geranium, coleus, Impatiens, and other plants do best when stem cuttings are rooted and kept in pots indoors through the winter. Be sure to place pots where they receive plenty of light.

*Keep materials (heavy paper or cardboard) on hand
to cover tender plants on the first nights of frost. If they can be protected, they may bloom for several more weeks.

*You can plant lilies this fall for many years of beautiful flowering. Modern hybrids are available in many colors and grow 2 to 6 feet tall.

*Every three to four years, separate crowded lily-of-the-valley crowns. Mix organic matter and fertilizer into the soil before replanting. Replant 3 inches apart.*As nights become cool, caladiums will begin to lose leaves. Dig them up, allow them to dry, and store them in a 40 to 50 degree F dry place.

*As the temperature cools in this part of the state, it will be time to dig gladiolus croms as the leaves yellow. The tops should be cut off 2 inch above
the top of the crom immediately after digging. After digging, dry the corms (about 10-20 days), separate the large corms from the small ones, and store them in damp peat moss at 40 to 50 degrees F where there is good air circulation.bermudagrass or zoysiagrass.

Continue reading on page 2

What to do in November, cont'd

Woody Ornamentals

*Plant rooted cuttings of woody plants in the cold frame if you have one available. Unless frost threatens, ventilate frames freely to harden young plants in preparation for winter.

*Wait until deciduous trees and shrubs begin to drop their leaves before fertilizing them. This signals dormancy, when no new growth will be stimulated. Nutrients will be taken up and used by the plants to develop a strong root system.

*To minimize the occurrence of black spot on roses, prune and remove infected areas. Be sure to destroy the clippings, as disease will carry over from year to year.

*If we have a period of dry, hot weather during the next few weeks, it may be important to water shrubs. Water shrubs deeply once a week if that occurs.

Lime and Fertilizer

Have your soil tested to determine its exact lime and fertilizer needs. Your local Extension agent can provide you with soil cartons and other necessary information. If a soil test cannot be made, you should apply approximately 80 pounds of ground limestone per 1,000 square feet of lawn area.Also apply one of the following fertilizers: 30 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 5-10-5, 25 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 10-10-10, or 20 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 5-20-20.

Storing Tender Perennials

Many perennials that grow during the summer will not overwinter well under Kentucky conditions. Among some of the more popular of these are canna, gladiolus, tuberous begonia, dahlia, and caladium. If winter is harsh, you can expect damage to most if not all of these plants.

To overwinter these perennials, they must be lifted from the soil and stored in a dry, non-freezing location. Wait to dig until a hard frost has killed most of the foliage but dig before the ground is frozen. Early November would be an excellent time to dig. Dig well below the underground bulb or root. Digging too shallow may injure the plant and invite rot and decay during storage. Once lifted from the ground, shake off as much soil as possible but do not wash it off. It is important that the bulb or root stay as dry as possible.

Continued on page 3

Storing Tender Perennials cont'd

Trim off excess foliage to about 1 to 2 inches above where the plant was growing in soil but otherwise leave the bulbs or roots intact as mush as possible. It will be best to wait until spring to divide these structures. Allow these structures to dry for about a week before storage.

Store in container. An open box or plastic container will work well. The bulbs/roots should be placed in the container with some sort of dry packing material such as sand, peat moss, vermiculite, shredded newspaper, straw, styrofoam pellets, etc. Be aware that some of these materials may be attractive to rodents.

Completely cover the overwintering structures and place the container in a cool, non-freezing area, preferably 40-45F. Inspect the plants every few weeks and discard any that are showing signs of rot or decay.

Replanting can occur in early May and the structures can be divided by cutting or breaking apart at that time.

Upcoming Dates

Friday, November 15th @10:00 a.m., Holiday Road Show - Knott CES
Tuesday, Nov 19th @5:00 pm Knott County Extension Board Meeting - Knott CES
Tuesday, Nov 26th @ 5:30 pm Mountain Cattlemen's Fall Meeting - Jackson, KY
December 2 - Mineral orders due
December 3rd @5:30 pm Carbon Credits for Woodland Owners - Breathitt CES
December 25-January 1, 2025 - Knott CES closed for the holidays

Protect Livestock from Weather

Providing sufficient water, ample high-quality feed, and weather protection are the three most important things you can do to protect livestock from cold stresses this winter. Cold stress reduces livestock productivity, including rate of gain, milk production, and reproductive difficulty, and can cause disease problems. Pay special attention to very young and very old animals that might be less able to tolerate temperature extremes and have weak immune systems. Also, monitor heifers and cows as calving time approaches. They have a high risk of frostbite because the swelling of the udder and teats causes poor circulation.

Dehydration and hypothermia are the two most likely livestock life-threatening conditions for livestock in cold weather. Animals usually tend to drink less water in severely cold conditions, increasing the risk of dehydration. Many animals, especially young ones might not know how or be able to break through ice to reach water.

In addition, livestock need water to aid digestion, which produces heat when fiber breaks down. Be sure your livestock always have plenty of clean water in liquid form. Dirty water is a host for disease organisms. Disease can rapidly spread if animals drink from the same trough containing filthy water. If an animal gets sick, isolate it from the trough and thoroughly clean and disinfect the trough and be sure to keep animals clean.

Water ranging from 40 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit is the most ideal temperature to ensure adequate livestock intake under cold conditions. The amount of daily water needed varies based on the temperature and animals' size, lactation, and feed intake. Generally, horses will need eight to twelve gallons of water per day, cows, seven to twelve gallons, and sheep and goats, one to four gallons. Necropsies (autopsies) have shown that dehydration, not cold, often causes livestock deaths during the winter and early spring. Before severely cold weather arrives, haul extra feed to the feeding area. It's important to provide extra hay, forage, or feed because livestock might need up to twice as many calories to maintain normal body heat under extremely cold conditions.

Livestock produces body heat through fiber fermentation, which produces heat while releasing energy. Good quality grass or alfalfa hay is the best source of total digestible nutrients for cold weather. Feeding some concentrates also provides energy to maintain body temperature. Finally, it's important to provide some sort of protection for livestock because wet conditions and wind chill add to animal cold stress.

Mountain Cattlemen's Association

Fall Meeting

NOVEMBER 26, 2024

5:30 PM

Distinguished Speakers:

Dr. Jeff Lehmkuhler

Dr. Jimmy Henning

Topics:

Finishing Beef Cattle

East KY Hay Contest Results Ceremony

DINNER PROVIDED

MUST REGISTER

HTTPS://WWW.EVENTBRITE.COM/E/MOUNTAIN-CATTLEMENS-ASSOCIATION-FALL-MEETING-TICKETS-1037862614017?AFF=ODDTDTCREATOR

OR CALL 606-666-8812

Location

Robinson Center for Appalachian Resource Sustainability

130 Robinson Road
Jackson, KY 41301

Scan to register

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

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.

Lexington, KY 40506

Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

MOUNTAIN CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment
University of Kentucky

Annual GROUP Mineral Order

MINERAL OPTIONS

UK IRM High Mag — $21/bag
UK's formula that was developed for cow/calf producers in mind with high mag added to accommodate spring grass time.

UK IRM Basic — $18/bag
UK's formula that was developed for cow/calf producers in mind to meet the basic needs of those cattle.

UK IRM High Mag W/Fly Control — $25/bag
UK's formula that was developed for cow/calf producers in mind with high mag added to accommodate spring grass time with added protection to aide with flies.

KNS 631 Chelated — $22/bag
KNS Beef Mineral that has a few added chelated items to get a better bang for your buck. More than meeting minimums here.

ORDERS DUE:
MONDAY DEC 2

PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED BY DEC 2, 2024

CHECKS PAYABLE TO:
MOUNTAIN CATTLEMENS ASSOCIATION

Mineral will be delivered to the Robinson Center

Carbon Credits for Woodland Owners

Jordan M. Shockley, Ph.D.

Associate Extension Professor –
University of Kentucky

Topics to be covered:

***What is driving carbon markets**
***Structure of carbon markets**
***Current carbon programs**
***How much I will get paid**
***Concerns from an economist**

Please call your local extension office to register:

Breathitt
Knott
Lee
Morgan
Owsley
Perry
Wolfe

Jacob J. Muller, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of
Hardwood Silviculture and
Forest Operations Extension

Topics to be covered:

***Why we are concerned about carbon**
***How carbon is stored in our woodlands**
***What wood landowners can do to increase their carbon-storing potential**
***And working with a forester**

Scan QR code above to register or call 606-666-8812.

Cooperative Extension Service
Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

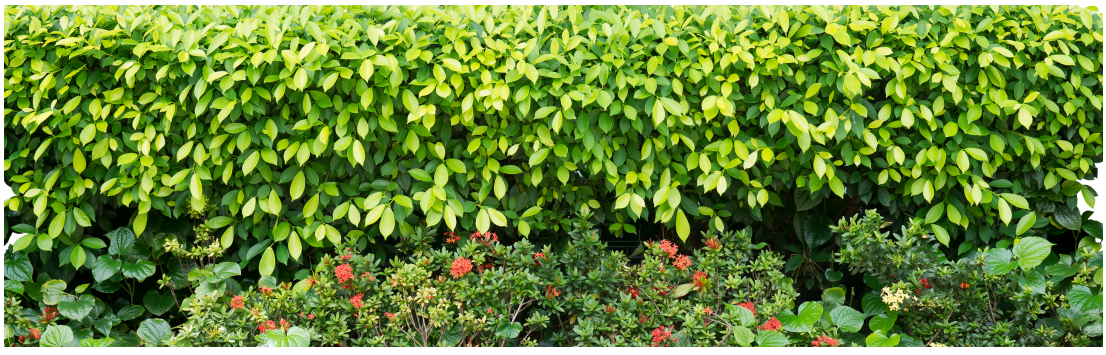
Fall is a good time to plant trees and shrubs

Want to give your new ornamental trees and shrubs a good head start on winter? Plant them in the fall so root systems will develop before severe winter weather arrives.

Fall weather conditions and internal changes in ornamentals help root systems grow and decrease transplant stress. Ornamentals also lose less moisture because days are shorter, outdoor temperatures are lower, and rainfall is adequate. These weather conditions also help ensure enough soil moisture for plants to settle into a new location. During the fall, trees and shrubs undergo internal changes to increase their tolerance to adverse winter conditions. Although shoot growth declines, leaves continue to produce sugar and translocate it into the root system so plenty of energy is available to establish root systems. Woody ornamental root systems continue to grow so long as soil temperatures are above 40 degrees. So it's best to plant them six to seven weeks before soil temperatures drop below 40 degrees to let root systems become established. Here in Kentucky, now through November typically is the best planting time. To increase transplanting success, choose new ornamentals carefully. Pick ornamentals that are hardy in your area and are adapted to growing conditions where you will plant them. adapted to zone 6 or above).

Ornamentals that you can transplant successfully in early to late fall include arborvitae, ash, coffee tree, cork tree, crabapple, elm, ginkgo, honey locust, juniper, katsura, linden, sugar maples, pagoda tree, pine, serviceberry and spruce. Wait until after leaf drop later in the fall to plant birch, flowering dogwood, oak, red maple, sweetgum and tulip poplar.

Some ornamentals you shouldn't plant in the fall are beech, black gum, Carolina silverbell, goldenrain tree, hickory, hop hornbeam, Japanese snowbell, redbud, yellowwood and zelvoka. The main threat to ornamental survival is insufficient moisture during dry periods. Water plants thoroughly by using a soaker hose for several hours if it hasn't rained for two to three weeks. Plants that go into the winter with adequate water are more likely to survive the extreme environmental conditions of this season. Alternate freezing thawing cycles can heave plants out of the ground during the winter. To help prevent heaving, set trees at the same depth they grew previously. A distinctive color difference on the trunk bark indicates how deeply trees were set. Another way to prevent heaving is to mulch new transplants after planting and before the soil begins to freeze. Whether you're adding new trees and shrubs to a yard or moving existing specimens, planting them after the heat stress of summer but before they shut down for the winter will increase your chances for transplanting success.



Fall Gardening Cleanup Controls Spring Diseases

You can reduce the risk of some common problems next year by getting rid of leftover plant debris in vegetable, flower, and fruit gardening areas this fall. Several disease-causing fungi and bacteria spend the winter on plant debris and can cause diseases the following growing season. Proper garden sanitation can combat such diseases as early blight, mildew, gray mold fungus, and various root rot and wilt problems.

To combat diseases, remove all plants, except winter vegetables or cover crops, from the garden. It is especially important to completely clean out and destroy all diseased plants in vegetable gardens and fruit plantings. Carefully dig up and remove decomposing roots to keep them from releasing disease-causing microbes into the soil. Also, remove spent blooms and foliage from flower gardens and leftover fruits on or around trees and grapevines. Garden debris is a wonderful addition to a compost pile. A good pile will heat up and completely decompose the remains in a few years. This process will destroy most disease-causing organisms. If heat development is not possible in your composting process, dispose of infected plants. Be sure to put them where they cannot be recycled into the garden.

Gardeners who decide not to remove old plants should till gardening areas to break dead materials into smaller pieces and then work them into the soil. Plant debris decomposes more rapidly when buried than when left on the soil surface. This reduces populations of disease-causing organisms that could cause problems next year.

Planting a cover crop to maintain and rejuvenate the soil is another way to get your vegetable garden off to a good start next year. A cover crop will help prevent erosion of enriched topsoil, keep rains from leaching minerals from the soil, prevent compaction, and stop the growth of weeds that can serve as overwintering sites for insects and diseases. A cover crop also will add organic matter, both from its roots and when tilled into the garden soil. Successfully growing a cover crop requires proper crop selection, correct timing, and good management techniques. You will reap the benefits of cover crops in future vegetable harvests. For more information, contact Chad Conway, at the Knott County Extension Office, 606-785-5329

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

Knott County
PO Box 462
Hindman, KY 41822

RETURN SERVCE REQUESTED

Sweet Potato Crisp

3 large fresh sweet potatoes, cooked until tender.

8 ounces reduced fat cream cheese, softened

1 cup brown sugar, divided

1 teaspoon vanilla

1 tablespoon ground cinnamon

2 medium apples, chopped

½ cup all-purpose flour

⅔ cup quick cooking oats

3 tablespoons butter

¼ cup chopped pecans

1. **Preheat** oven to 350° F. Lightly spray a 13 x 9 x 2 inch pan with non-stick spray.
2. **Mash** sweet potatoes. Add cream cheese, ⅔ cup brown sugar, vanilla and cinnamon. Mix until smooth.
3. **Spread** sweet potato mixture evenly into pan.
4. **Top** sweet potatoes with chopped apples.
5. In a small bowl, **combine** flour, oats, and ⅓ cup brown sugar. **Cut** in butter until mixture resembles coarse crumbles. **Stir** in pecans.
6. **Sprinkle** mixture over apples.
7. **Bake** uncovered for 35-40 minutes or until topping is golden brown and fruit is tender.

Yield: 16, ¾ cup servings.

Nutritional Analysis:
240 calories, 6 g fat, 3 g sat fat, 5 mg cholesterol, 200 mg sodium, 44 g carbohydrate, 4 g fiber, 20 g sugar, 4 g protein.

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

Plate it up! Kentucky Proud