

### Xtendimax, Engenia and Tavium Availability in Kentucky for 2024

Dr. Travis Legleiter, UKY Extension Weed Science

The United States District Court of Arizona vacated the 2020 Xtendimax, Engenia, and Tavium labels for use in dicamba-resistant soybean on Feb. 6, 2024. This order left the availability of the three products for the 2024 season in limbo for approximately a week. On Feb. 14, 2024 the EPA responded to the court ruling with an Existing Stocks Order allowing the sale and distribution of existing stocks of Xtendimax, Engenia, and Tavium. What does this all mean for the 2024 growing season and the use of these products? The following information is my interpretation of the EPA Existing Stocks Order and how it may affect Kentucky soybean growers in 2024. If you are in doubt about how to use a product in 2024 or how this order affects you, please refer to the EPA order or the products label, website, or representative. You can find the official EPA Existing Stocks Order at this link:

[https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/dicamba-notice-existing-stocks-order\\_02142024.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/dicamba-notice-existing-stocks-order_02142024.pdf)

The order indicates that the sale and distribution of Xtendimax, Engenia, and Tavium will be allowed by persons other than the registrants until May 31, 2024 in Kentucky. "Persons other than registrants" would include co-ops, local dealers, and commercial distributors. Only product that was in possession of the "other persons" on or before the February 6 court ruling can be sold or distributed. While a majority of products were already in possession of these "other persons" or "in the channel", not all product was at this stage on February 6 and thus a full supply availability is highly unlikely to occur.

Furthermore, the order allows for the use or application of these three products by both private and commercial applicators in dicamba-resistant soybean fields until June 30, 2024 in Kentucky. This date aligns with the already established cutoff date for Kentucky.

Lastly, and most importantly, ALL APPLICATIONS OF XTENDIMAX, ENGENIA, AND TAVIUM MUST STILL FOLLOW THE RESTRICTIONS IMPLEMENTED ON THE MOST RECENT LABELS INCLUDING THE MANDATORY ANNUAL TRAINING.

Frequently asked questions and scenarios are described below:

**•Will there be a shortage of Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium?** Yes, there will be less supply available in 2024 than will be needed for Kentucky soybean acres. As mentioned above a large majority of Xtendimax, Engenia, and Tavium was likely already in the channel on February 6. Though there certainly was supply of these products that had not reached the "other persons" by that date and thus a shortage is very likely. Farmers and applicators should make plans now for the potential of a shortage. See the below comments on potential alternatives.

## **Xtendimax, Engenia and Tavium Availability in Kentucky for 2024, Continued:**

•**Can a custom applicator still apply Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium to a farmer's dicamba-resistant soybean field?** Commercial applicators will be allowed to apply Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium to a farmer's dicamba-resistant soybean field until June 30, 2024 in Kentucky. Commercial applicators can apply product that was within their possession or that was in the channel prior to the February 6th ruling.

•**Can a farmer spray Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium that they have already purchased to their dicamba-resistant soybean fields?** Yes, a farmer can apply any product in their possession prior to Feb 6, 2024 to their dicamba-resistant soybean fields until June 30, 2024.

•**Can a farmer still buy Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium to spray on their dicamba-resistant soybean fields?** Yes, a farmer can still buy these products from co-ops, dealers, or distributors who were in possession of the product prior to February 6, 2024. The farmer must purchase the product by May 31, 2024 and apply it prior to June 30, 2024. I would encourage farmers to make these purchases sooner rather than later due to the potential shortage; it is very likely product will no longer be available by the May 31 purchase cutoff.

•**It is June 15, 2024 and a farmer who is applying product to their own acres realizes they do not have enough Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium for all of their dicamba-resistant soybean acres. Will they be able to buy more to use on the remaining acreage?** No. Sales and distribution of Xtendimax, Engenia, and Tavium will conclude on May 31, 2024. In this scenario, the farmer has two options: 1. Hire a custom applicator that has extra Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium on hand to apply to the remaining acres, or 2. Seek alternative herbicides for weed control in those fields. See the next question and Tables 1 and 2 for alternative herbicides.

**A farmer is worried they will not be able to get enough Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium to use on their dicamba-resistant soybean fields. Will they be allowed to use other dicamba formulations on dicamba resistant soybean?** No! Only Xtendimax, Engenia, and Tavium are allowed for use on dicamba-resistant soybean. If you are concerned about not having enough dicamba for your dicamba resistant soybean fields I would encourage you to seek alternative postemergence herbicide options in those systems, such as glufosinate. Additionally, you should consider which fields would benefit the most from dicamba and/or glufosinate applications based on weed spectrum. Our research has shown that the use of dicamba and glufosinate in these soybean systems is most valuable on fields with waterhemp or Palmer amaranth infestations, while alternative products can be used on fields without these problematic weeds. See Table 1 and 2 for more information. Additional product information and weed control efficacy tables can also be found in AGR-6 (<https://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr6/agr6.pdf>)

•**Is the annual training to apply Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium still required in 2024?** Yes.

•**Does this affect other dicamba formulations or generic dicamba products?** No, the vacatur and Existing Stocks Order only applies to Xtendimax, Engenia, and Tavium. All other dicamba products that are labeled for use in corn, pastures, and other crops are not affected by these rulings and orders.

•**Can a generic dicamba formulation be applied for spring burndown prior to dicamba-resistant soybean planting?** Yes, BUT you must wait for the labeled replant interval which is typically 30 days and 1 inch of rain. If you wish to plant immediately after burndown you must use Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium.

**Xtendimax, Engenia and Tavium Availability in Kentucky for 2024, Continued;**

**Will we have Xtendimax, Engenia, or Tavium for use in 2025 and beyond?** The current Existing Stocks Order only applies to the 2024 soybean growing season. It is still to be determined what will happen in future years as the registrants and EPA assess their next steps with these three products.

**Table 1. Postemergence herbicide programs with and without the inclusion of dicamba in Xtend Flex soybean and their influence on waterhemp control 3 weeks after the late post application. Note that programs that exclude dicamba or glufosinate in either of the two postemergence applications resulted in less than acceptable control of waterhemp indicating the necessity of dicamba and glufosinate for waterhemp control.**

Early Post Treatment	Late Post Treatment	% Visual Waterhemp Control <sup>a</sup>
Untreated		0 C
Xtendimax -22 fl oz + Roundup PwrMax3 – 30 fl oz Dual II Magnum – 1.33 pt	Liberty – 32 fl oz + Roundup PwrMax3 – 30 fl oz	96 A
Xtendimax – 22 fl oz + Select Max – 12 fl oz + Dual II Magnum – 1.33 pt	Liberty – 32 fl oz	93 A
Liberty – 30 fl oz + Select Max – 12 fl oz + Dual II Magnum – 1.33 pt	Liberty – 32 fl oz	100 A
Prefix -2.33 pt + Select Max – 12 fl oz	Liberty – 32 fl oz	58 B
Prefix – 2.33 pt + Select Max – 12 fl oz/a	Cobra – 12.5 fl oz + Assure II – 10 fl oz	10 C

<sup>a</sup> Means within a column followed by a different letter are statistically different. Tukey HSD  $\alpha=0.05$

**Table 2. Postemergence herbicide programs with and without the inclusion of dicamba in Xtend Flex soybean and their influence on giant ragweed, morning glory, smooth pigweed, and foxtail control 3 weeks after the late post application. Note that programs that exclude dicamba and/or glufosinate in either of the two postemergence applications resulted in equivalent control to those receiving dicamba and/or glufosinate indicating alternatives are available in the absence of dicamba and/or glufosinate.**

Early Post Treatment	Late Post Treatment	Giant Ragweed	Morningglory, Smooth Pigweed, & Giant Foxtail
Untreated		0 b	0 b
Xtendimax -22 fl oz + Roundup PwrMax3 – 30 fl oz Dual II Magnum – 1.33 pt	Liberty – 32 fl oz + Roundup PwrMax3 – 30 fl oz	100 a	100 a
Xtendimax – 22 fl oz + Select Max – 12 fl oz + Dual II Magnum – 1.33 pt	Liberty – 32 fl oz	100 a	100 a
Liberty – 30 fl oz + Select Max – 12 fl oz + Dual II Magnum – 1.33 pt	Liberty – 32 fl oz	100 a	100 a
Prefix -2.33 pt + Pursuit – 4 fl oz	Liberty – 32 fl oz + Select Max – 12 fl oz	94 a	100 a
Prefix – 2.33 pt + Select Max – 12 fl oz/a + FirstRate – 0.3 oz/a	Cobra – 12.5 fl oz + Pursuit – 4 fl oz	94 a	100 a

<sup>a</sup> Means within a column followed by a different letter are statistically different. Tukey HSD  $\alpha=0.05$

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

2024 IPM Training School  
 March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Program

8: 00 AM Registration

Field Crops

8:25 AM	Herbicide Resistance Screening in the Commonwealth of Kentucky	<i>Dr. Samuel Revolinski</i>
8:50 AM	Herbicide Resistant Weed Control	<i>Dr. Travis Legleiter</i>
9:15 AM	Cover Crops	<i>Dr. Lloyd Murdock</i>
9:40 AM	Keeping Cover Crops from Becoming a Pest Problem	<i>Dr. Chad Lee</i>
10:05 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	Management of Important Soilborne Diseases of Soybean	<i>Dr. Carl Bradley</i>
10:45 AM	Efficacy of Insecticides in Bt-and non-Bt field Corn and Problems Capturing Pest Moths	<i>Drs. Ric Bessin Raul T. Villanueva</i>
11:10 AM	The Agronomics and Economics of Various Nutrient Sources for Crop Production	<i>Dr. Edwin Ritchey</i>
11:35 AM	Application of Low-Cost GPS Technologies to Improve Input Use	<i>Dr. Chris Teutsch</i>

Horticulture

1:00 PM	Understanding the Mildews – Downy versus Powdery	<i>Dr. Nicole Gauthier</i>
1:25 PM	Greenhouse Disease Management	<i>Ms. Arundathi Sharma</i>
1:50 PM	Cover Cropping in Vegetable Production Systems: Benefits, Challenges, and Considerations	<i>Dr. Rachel Rudolph</i>
2:15 PM	Break	
2:30 PM	Everything Old is New Again	<i>Dr. Shawn Wright</i>
2:55 PM	Impact of Invasive Species on IPM	<i>Dr. Jonathan Larson</i>
3:20 PM	Current and Future Wildlife Management Conflicts for the Mid-South	<i>Dr. Matt Springer</i>



To attend in person or online, please click to [register](#)

	Pesticide Applicators CEUs	Certified Crop Adviser CEUs
Field Crops	Category 1A: 4	Soil & Water Management: 1 IPM: 2 Crop Management: 1
Horticulture	Category 1A: 3	IPM: 2 Crop Management: 1

Location	Contacts	
Warren County Extension Office 5162 Russellville Rd. Bowling Green, KY 42101	Zenaida Vilorio zenaida.vilorio@uky.edu (270) 365-7541 Ext. 21336	Ric Bessin r.bessin@uky.edu (859) 323-1120

## **BQCA Certification FREE in April and September 2024**

The Kentucky Beef Network and University of Kentucky Extension are pleased to announce that they will be offering free Beef Quality and Care Assurance (BQCA) certifications in April 2024 and September 2024.

The Kentucky BQCA program takes national BQA practices one step further to provide a holistic program for Kentucky producers, by adding cattle handling and animal care components to the training modules. Educational modules provide the best management practices for handling cattle and providing for their well-being, in addition to training on the core principles of BQA.

The cost of BQCA enrollment is \$5 for in person training through their local county extension office and \$10 for online training, **however from April 1- 30, 2024 and September 1-30, 2024 the Kentucky Beef Network and University of Kentucky Extension will be sponsoring the enrollment costs, making it free for producers.**

Producers interested in taking advantage of this opportunity can **visit [www.kybeefnetwork.com](http://www.kybeefnetwork.com) to access the online training platform or contact Katie at the extension office to schedule a time to come in April or September for training opportunities.**

“We are very excited for this partnership for our Kentucky cattlemen to continue to tell their story to consumers through sound management practices,” says Kevin Laurent University of Kentucky Co-BQCA Coordinator.

The Kentucky Beef Network and University of Kentucky merged their Cattle Handling and Care Program with the National BQA program to create a new program, aptly named the Beef Quality and Care Assurance (BQCA) program. This program was implemented to raise awareness of practices that ensure the proper handling and welfare of cattle while keeping farmers safe and continuing to supply healthy beef to consumers. In turn, this program enables beef and dairy producers to enhance their product, maximize marketability and strengthen consumer confidence



# FRUIT TREES AND LAWN CARE PROGRAM

 Cooperative Extension Service

**March 19, 2024**  
**5:30PM**  
**Union Co Extension Office**  
(1938 US HWY 60W, Morganfield)

**This program is free to attend!**  
**Please sign up by March 15, 2024 to the**  
**Union Co Extension Office 270-389-1400**

**For more information contact**  
**Katie Hughes, ANR Agent**  
**270-389-1400 or [katie.n.hughes@uky.edu](mailto:katie.n.hughes@uky.edu)**

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Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and all racial and ethnic groups. We are committed to providing equal opportunities for all people. Persons with disabilities are encouraged to participate in our programs. Requests for accommodations should be made at least 30 days before the program. Programs information may be made available in large print upon request.    
University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky American Cooperative  
Lexington, KY 40506

   
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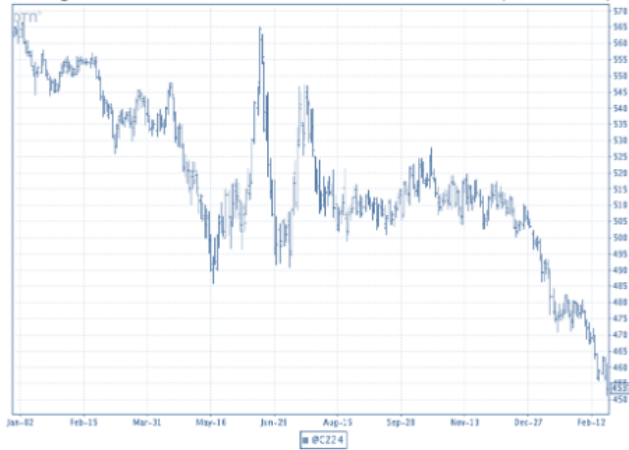


# Grain Profitability Outlook 2024

Dr. Greg Halich , UK Ag Eco Extension Associate Professor

Grain prices have dropped dramatically in the last year. Current prices for 2024 new crop delivery are around \$4.15/bu for corn, \$11.00/bu for soybeans (2/23/23). This is a decrease of around \$1.00/bu for corn and \$1.75/bu for soybeans compared to what these prices were expected one year ago (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1: December 2024 Corn Futures (2/22/2024)**



Helping to temper the significant decrease in expected revenue from lower grain prices are small decreases in fertilizer and fuel prices over the last years. Fertilizer prices rose steadily during the winter of 2021-22 and reached all-time highs by spring 2022. These prices have come down significantly in 2023 and have continued with a slight

**Table 1: Projected Costs (per acre) Western Kentucky 2024**

<b>Inputs:</b>	<b>Corn 175 bu</b>	<b>Soybeans 54 bu</b>
Seed	\$110	\$70
Nitrogen	\$87	\$0
P, K, and Lime	\$79	\$58
Pesticides	\$90	\$75
<b>Total Inputs</b>	<b>\$367</b>	<b>\$203</b>
<b>Machinery and Labor</b>	<b>\$190</b>	<b>\$143</b>
<b>Other:</b>		
Drying/Storage	\$40	\$7
Crop Insurance	\$25	\$20
Misc.	\$30	\$30
Land Rent	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Variable</i>
Operating Interest	\$18	\$11
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>\$113</b>	<b>\$68</b>
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$669</b>	<b>\$414</b>

Notes: Assumes 40 mile one-way trucking, \$3.25/gal fuel

downward trend over the last year. Fuel prices have also dropped over the last two years and are currently around \$3.25/gallon. This article will evaluate the overall effect of these changes, and estimate the expected profitability for the 2024 crop.

Costs for an efficient western Kentucky grain farm are estimated in Table 1 on soil that averages 175 bushels corn and 54 bushels of soybeans per acre. Machinery and labor costs include depreciation and overhead costs, as well as an opportunity cost for operator labor. Fuel costs are based on \$3.25/gallon on-farm diesel and 40 mile one-way trucking to the elevator. Fertilizer prices are assumed \$.46/unit for N, \$.62/unit for P, and \$.42/

**Table 2: Summary Gross Return Western Kentucky 2024 (per acre)**

<b>Yield and Price:</b>	<b>Corn</b>	<b>Soybeans</b>
Expected Yield (rotation)	175	54
Expected Price	<b>\$4.30</b>	<b>\$11.25</b>
Grain Revenue	\$753	\$608
Gov't Payments	\$0	\$0
Crop Insurance Payments	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$753	\$608
Total Costs (Less Land Rent)	<b>\$669</b>	<b>\$414</b>
<b>Gross Return (Less Land Rent)</b>	<b>\$83</b>	<b>\$194</b>

Note: Does not include land rent. Subtract land rent to get net revenue.

Corn and soybean prices used in this analysis are based on forward contracting prices (as of 2/23/24) for an average of fall and winter delivery: \$11.25/bu for soybeans and \$4.30/bu for corn. Table 2 shows the expected gross return (does not include land rent) given the costs in Table 1 and expected commodity prices and yields.

## Grain Profitability Outlook 2024, Continued:

The expected gross profit for this productivity soil is \$83/acre for corn and \$194/acre for soybeans. Assuming a 50-50 rotation the average gross return would be \$138/acre. Net return would be calculated by subtracting out the land rent. In western Kentucky, much of the ground with this type of productivity is being rented for \$175-250/acre. *As an example, if we use a \$200 land rent, the net return (return to management and risk) for a 50-50 rotation would be a -\$62/acre.*

**Table 3: Western Kentucky Projected Returns 2024 (per acre) at \$11.25/bu Soybeans, \$4.30/bu Corn, \$0.46-N, \$0.62-P, \$0.42-K**

Corn Yield (bu)	Soybean Yield (bu)	Gross Return Corn	Gross Return Soybeans	Gross Return Rotation
150	47	\$1	\$123	\$62
175	54	\$83	\$194	\$138
200	60	\$166	\$254	\$210
225	66	\$248	\$314	\$281

Note: Subtract land rent to get Net Return

Table 3 shows a summary of the estimated gross returns for various soil productivities. Think of these yields as the long-run expected yields for a particular farm, not year-to-year variability. Costs are adjusted to account for different expected yields. The biggest change in costs is for trucking which adjusts

on a 1-1 basis, but other costs such as fertilizer are adjusted at a lower rate. Looking at Table 3, it is easy to see how quickly gross profitability changes with expected yield.

Note: Central Kentucky has a higher cost structure due to their use of urea as the primary nitrogen source and longer trucking distances to key markets on average. Thus gross returns in this region are likely to be \$10-50 per acre lower than those shown in Table 3.

### Observations

1) The profitability of corn and soybeans has dropped dramatically in the last few months for the 2024 new crop. The price drop is reminiscent of what happened in 2014 at the end of the ethanol boom. As with 2014, I suspect it will take time for grain farmers to psychologically, accept the reality of the market situation that has unfolded over the last several months.

2) While the overall profitability of a 50-50 corn-soybean rotation for the 2024 new crop looks fair at best, the individual stories for corn and soybean profitability are very different. Profitability for corn looks poor, while profitability for soybeans looks decent. With the current relative prices, I'm not sure why anyone except on the very best ground would plant corn in 2024. Unless relative prices change, we should see a significant increase in soybean acres compared to corn acres in both Kentucky and nationwide.

### Marketing

Hopefully, most grain farmers are ahead of the curve and have marketed a significant portion of the 2024 new crop before prices started sliding at the end of December. At the current low prices, it may be difficult psychologically to forward contract grain, but the odds are just as good that prices could drop further as they are that prices increase.

While most farmers are reluctant to market much of their future crop this far out, the current prices offered for 2024 soybeans offer at least decent returns given typical land rents. Profitability for corn, on the other hand, looks terrible with current prices for the 2024 new crop. One marketing option is to forward contract soybeans only at this time, and hope that the market will correct itself in terms of the lopsided profitability between the two crops. Either corn prices will need to increase, soybean prices will need to decrease, or some combination of the two will need to happen to avoid a flood of soybean acres and a death of corn acres this spring.

Don't believe my numbers? I appreciate skepticism. Here is a link to corn-soybean budgets so that you can come up with your own estimates: <https://agecon.ca.uky.edu/budgets>.



# Italian Ryegrass Control Field Tour

Thursday, March 28, 2024  
8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Please meet at the Caldwell County Extension Office  
1025 U.S. Highway 62 West, Princeton, KY  
Sign-in begins at 8:30 a.m. CDT

A caravan will proceed to the UKREC in Princeton for plot tours  
of Italian ryegrass research

Please pre-register by scanning  
QR Code or clicking link:  
[https://uky.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/  
SV\\_3w9zPIbfbHT33JI](https://uky.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3w9zPIbfbHT33JI)



Credits — CCA: 3 CEUs for IPM; KY PAT: 1 CEU for Category 10, 2 CEUs for Category 1A



Italian ryegrass (aka Annual Ryegrass) is rapidly becoming one of the most problematic weeds in no-till corn and soybean production in Kentucky.

Presented by Dr. Travis Legleiter, UK Extension Associate Professor - Weed Science, this field tour will highlight the options available to Kentucky farmers for maximum control of this problematic weed in the fall and spring prior to corn and soybean planting.

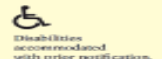
For more information about the field tour call (859) 562-2569.

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# Garden Stepping Stone Workshop

APRIL 11, 2024

5:30PM

UNION CO EXTENSION OFFICE

(1938 US HWY 60W, MORGANFIELD)

COST \$15

PAYMENT/SIGN UP DUE BY APRIL 4, 2024  
TO THE UNION CO EXTENSION OFFICE

PARTICIPANTS WILL BE INSTRUCTED ON HOW TO MAKE THEIR OWN BEAUTIFUL STAINED GLASS AND CEMENT STEPPING STONE FOR THEIR GARDEN. ALL MATERIALS WILL BE SUPPLIED BUT PLEASE WEAR "CRAFTING" CLOTHES.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

KATIE HUGHES, ANR AGENT

270-389-1400 OR [KATIE.N.HUGHES@UKY.EDU](mailto:KATIE.N.HUGHES@UKY.EDU)

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## **Upcoming Events**

### **2024 CPH60 Sale Dates**

April 25, Aug 8 and Dec 5

### **Wheat Field Day-Princeton, KY**

May 14,2024

### **Union Co Fair**

June 17-22,2024

Hay Show June 18 @ 9am-11am

### **Pest Management Field Day-Princeton, KY**

June 27,2024

### **Union Co Rinse and Return Day**

July 10, 2024

9am-11am

Union Co Road Dept

### **Corn, Soybean and Tobacco Field Day-Princeton, KY**

July 23,2024

## **Forage Timely Tips April**

- Make sure hay equipment is ready for high quality May harvests.
- Graze cover crops using temporary fencing.
- As pasture growth begins, rotate through pastures quickly to keep up with the fast growth of spring.
- Creep-graze calves and lambs, allowing them access to highest-quality pasture.
- Finish re-seeding winter feeding sites where soil disturbance and sod damage occurred.
- As pasture growth exceeds the needs of the livestock, remove some fields from the rotation and allow growth to accumulate for hay or haylage.
- Determine need for supplemental warm season forages such as pearl millet or sudangrass.
- Flash graze pastures newly seeded with clovers to manage competition.

**Register now for “Scabinar 2024” a Free National Webinar on Fusarium Head Blight (Scab) of Small Grain Crops**

Dr. Carl A. Bradley, UKY Plant Pathology Extension Specialist

A free national webinar event focused on Fusarium head blight (also known as “scab”) of small grain crops, known as “Scabinar,” will be held on March 13, 2024, at 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM Central Time (11:00 AM – 1:00 PM Eastern Time).

Fusarium head blight is the most damaging disease of wheat, barley, and rye grown in Kentucky, and can cause devastating economic losses to Kentucky farmers. Caused by the fungus *Fusarium graminearum*, Fusarium head blight causes both yield and quality losses. In addition to reducing test weight, the Fusarium head blight fungus also produces a toxin, known as deoxynivalenol (DON or “vomitoxin”) that contaminates grain. This toxin is regulated by the FDA and tested for at grain elevators. Market price discounts or sometimes outright rejection of contaminated seed lots can occur when high levels of DON are detected. However, management of Fusarium head blight and DON is possible, using the best management practices available.

The Scabinar event is sponsored by the U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative and will feature presentations and panels composed of experts across the country. Management of FHB with fungicides will be a primary focus for the Scabinar presenters and will include results from nationally conducted uniform fungicide trials, information about fungicide application technology, and an update on fungicide resistance monitoring efforts.

Certified Crop Advisers (CCAs) will be able to earn 2 continuing education units (CEUs) for attending the live Scabinar online.

Registration is required to attend the live Scabinar. More information about the event and how to register is available below.

[USWBSI 2024 Scabinar | USWBSI \(scabusa.org\)](https://www.uswbsi.org/scabinar)

**SAVE THE DATE**  
**2024 Kentucky-Tennessee**  
**Cowmans Kind Bull Sale**  
**SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 2024**  
**12:00 PM CST**

**KY-TN LIVESTOCK MARKET**  
**9169 RUSSELLVILLE ROAD GUTHRIE, KY**

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KSU COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY AND THE SCIENCES

# Homesteading Basics Series Calendar

Come learn about building a more sustainable lifestyle with different classes with the Union Co Extension Office.


MARCH 19: FRUIT TREE &  
LAWN CARE  
APRIL 29: JELLY MAKING  
APRIL 30: SALSA MAKING  
MAY 21: PIZZA GARDEN  
JUNE 26: SEWING  
JULY 31: SOURDOUGH BREAD  
MAKING  
AUGUST 13: BUTTER MAKING



Individual flyers will be created with additional information on each class! This calendar will get updated when additional classes get scheduled.

For more information contact:  
Katie Hughes, ANR Agent  
270-389-1400 or  
katie.n.hughes@uky.edu



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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 receipt 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.

# JELLY MAKING CLASS

April 29, 2024 at 5:30PM  
Union Co Extension Office  
(1938 US HWY 60W, Morganfield)

Cost: \$5.00  
Payment/Signup  
due to Union Co  
Extension Office  
by April 22!

This class is part of  
Homesteading Series  
Space is limited!

For more information contact:  
Katie Hughes, ANR Agent 270-389-1400 or  
katie.n.hughes@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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# SALSA Making Class

April 30, 2024 at 5:30PM  
Union Co Extension Office  
(1938 US HWY 60W , Morganfield)

For more information  
contact: Katie Hughes, ANR  
Agent 270-389-1400 or  
katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

Cost: \$5.00  
Payment/Signup due  
to Union Co  
Extension Office by  
April 23!

\*This class is part of Homesteading Series\*  
Space is limited!





The University of Kentucky is initiating a herbicide resistance screening program (HRS) to assist crop producers in Kentucky. We hope that growers use this program to determine if the lack of efficacy in herbicides is due to resistance developing in a weed species or possibly caused by an environmental event or application issue. Spraying herbicides when resistance is present can be a waste of valuable time and money. Additionally, while specific information on farms will be kept private, obtaining herbicide resistant samples will allow for researchers at the University of Kentucky to determine the causes of herbicide resistance and begin to develop long-term solutions for growers.

**Instructions:**

1. Identify plants that were not killed/suppressed by an herbicide but should have been, based on the product label and/or Weed Control Recommendations for Kentucky Grain Crops (AGR-6). Consult with your County Extension Agent and State Extension Weed Specialist to determine the likelihood of resistance event versus a failed application. Weed species of interest include Italian Ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), Horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), Water-hemp (*Amaranthus tuberculatus*), Palmer Amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*) and Giant Ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*). Consult your county extension agent before submitting other species.
2. Cut off 10 seed heads with at least 10 **mature seeds** on each of them from separate plants (we will also take rhizomes of johnsongrass plants) and place them in the pre-stamped envelope. **Pre-stamped envelopes can be obtained from your local county extension agent.** If you cannot fit all ten seed heads in the envelopes, place as many as you can fit into the envelope.
3. Although it is best that you provide all of the information requested below, we require that you indicate the herbicide(s) that were ineffective and the email address you would like the results sent to.
4. Return the pre-stamped envelope to your local county extension office.
5. It will require a few months to process the samples in a greenhouse environment. Contact Samuel Revolinski at the University of Kentucky ([SR.Revolinski@uky.edu](mailto:SR.Revolinski@uky.edu)) for a status update if you need to know when to expect results.

Grower: \_\_\_\_\_

Submitter: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe below what herbicide was sprayed and what weed species it was intended to control:**

## Moles

John E. Woodmansee, Purdue Extension

Moles! As snow melts and yards begin to be inspected, you may begin to notice the all too familiar and unwelcome mole tunnels that will cause consternation with the first mowing in a few weeks. We tend to not pay much attention until those pesky critters show up in our yard.

From a research-based perspective, Purdue Extension generally recommends one of two methods of mole control as being most effective. Most other methods would be considered either inconsistent or ineffective. No matter what method is chosen, 100% control may be an unreasonable expectation.

Trapping remains the most reliable method of mole control. However, it does take practice, patience, persistence, and perhaps a bit of luck. I often describe it as both an art and a science. Mole traps are available at several local retailers. Harpoon traps, scissor traps, and choker traps are available. The harpoon trap has the trigger placed on the soil surface over a slightly depressed mole run. When triggered, spikes impale the mole vertically down. Scissor traps are placed in the mole run. A trigger in the middle of the trap enables the capture of the mole via scissor-like jaws whether he advances or retreats. Also called a choker loop trap, the choker trap captures and chokes the offending mole when the trigger is activated. Choose a well-used mole run to set one or more traps. In general, multiple traps will increase your chances of success. Of course, one advantage of trapping is that you know when you've been successful!

Until a few years ago, most mole baits had provided inconsistent results. However, a product introduced in recent years has shown effectiveness. It mimics a favorite food of moles: earthworms. When the poison gel-type "worm" is placed inside a mole run, the mole consumes the poison worm and later dies. The product contains the active ingredient bromethalin. Be sure to read and follow all label directions, and heed precautions, especially regarding curious pets. Several brand names now offer this product. The best results are usually obtained during the cold weather months when insect activity is at its lowest.

A common misconception about mole control suggests that if you control grubs, you'll take care of the moles. Grubs make up only a portion of the mole's diet, which also includes earthworms and other soil animals.

Moles may not move far from a treated lawn and may periodically re-invade the area in search of food or a mate. Moles do have some redeeming qualities. They eat many soil insects, some of which are pests, including grubs, termites, and slugs. And they aerate the soil, allowing deeper air and water penetration into the soil profile. Of course, these aren't the first things you think of when you have mole runs in your yard.

### Simple Pruning Tips for Your Fruit Trees During the Dormant Season

All fruit trees must be pruned and trained to enhance fruit production, as the way the tree is shaped will impact fruit yield, fruit size and ripening. In Kentucky, the ideal time to prune fruit trees is in late winter or early spring.

Both newly planted and mature fruit trees must be pruned to maintain size and shape. Here are some easy tips: -For young trees, pruning to a strong central leader with four to five lateral branches is most common.

-Heading cuts can be done on mature trees to control the tree's height; thinning cuts can open up the canopy and maximize sunlight and airflow. For older, overgrown trees that need heavier pruning, removing up to 1/3 of the larger branches over several years will help rejuvenate the tree.

-Pruning cuts should be made at the base of the branches, leaving a ¼" to ½" branch collar intact for proper healing. Dead and diseased shoots and limbs should be removed, as well as any shriveled or 'mummy' fruit remaining on the tree. Sharp pruners or loppers should be used to ensure clean cuts. Sanitize the tool blades between each cut with rubbing alcohol or a 10% bleach solution so as not to spread any disease that may be present.

For more information on pruning apple trees, visit the UK Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment YouTube channel at <https://www.youtube.com/user/UKAgriculture>. Pruning Central Leader Apple Trees (<https://bit.ly/48VR31Q>) discusses trees that are pruned to the classic pyramid or oval shape. Pruning Tall Spindle Apple Trees (<https://bit.ly/4bh85JA>) focuses on the high-density supported training system with trees planted on dwarf rootstocks, producing a crop as little as a year after planting.

# Save the Date-Upcoming Forage Events

## 2024 Spring Fencing Schools

*Hands on school focusing on the installation of fixed knot woven wire fence and electrified smooth high tensile fence.*

April 23 in Morehead, KY

April 25 in Mayfield, KY



## 2024 Beginning Grazing School

*Not sure where to start? This school is designed to provide you with the tools needed to establish a profitable and sustainable grazing system.*

April 30-May 1 in Princeton, KY



## Electric Fence Troubleshooting School

*This school is designed to provide students with tips on installation of new and troubleshooting of existing electric fencing.*

June 12 in Morgantown, KY



## Heart of America Grazing Conference

*The focus of this conference will be regenerative grazing. The conference will include a preconference workshop on pasture ecology and post conference pasture walk. Speakers include Ray Archuleta, Alan Franzluebbbers, Matt Poore, and more!*

October 15-Preconference workshop on pasture ecology (optional)

October 15 & 16-HOA Grazing Conference

October 17-Regenerative Pasture Walk at Big Springs Farm in Adolphus, KY (optional)

## Intermediate Grazing School

*This school is a continuation of the beginning grazing school. It is designed for people already grazing and will explore topics more in depth.*

September 25-26 in Versailles, KY



Save your  
spot...  
Register  
Today!!!

Scan QR Code, visit <https://forages.ca.uky.edu/events>, or contact Caroline Roper at 270-704-2254 or [Caroline.Roper@uky.edu](mailto:Caroline.Roper@uky.edu) for more information on upcoming events.



# 2024 UNION COUNTY BULL SALE RESULTS

**Top Selling Bull**

**Lot #: 29**

**\$5,700.00**



**32 Bulls Sold for  
a New Record**

**Avg:**

**\$3,914.06**

**Top 5 Avg:**

**\$5,280.00**

**UK Cooperative Extension Service**

**Cooperative Extension Service**

**MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT**

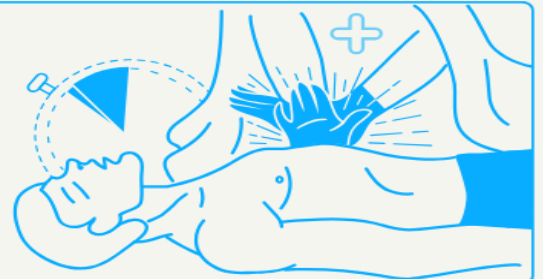


**UK Cooperative Extension Service**



## CPR Certification Class May 1, 2024 6 PM

5:30 PM Light refreshments will be served  
**Union County Extension Office**



This is for any adults (ages 19 and over)

**Fire Chief Rick Millikan among other certified CPR instructors will be teaching this class.**

**Cost: \$ 25.00**

Bystander CPR improves survival. The location of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests (OHCA) most often occurs in homes/residences (73.4%), followed by public settings (16.3%), and nursing homes (10.3%).

**Payment and Sign up is due by April 24, 2024 to the Union Co Extension Office**  
1938 US HWY 60W, Morganfield, KY

If performed immediately, CPR can double or triple the chance of survival from an out of hospital cardiac arrest.

For more information contact  
**Katie Hughes, ANR Agent**  
270-389-1400 or  
katie.n.hughes@uky.edu

[cpr.heart.org/en/resources/cpr-facts-and-stats](http://cpr.heart.org/en/resources/cpr-facts-and-stats)



**Cooperative Extension Service**

**MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT**



*Katie Hughes*  
**Katie Hughes**

**UK-Union Co Extension**

**ANR Agent**

**270-389-1400**

**Katie.n.hughes@uky.edu**

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Union Co Cooperative Extension Service  
1938 US Highway 60 West  
Morganfield, KY 42437-6246

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

For daily and local ag news, “LIKE” Union County KY Agriculture Extension on Facebook at

[www.facebook.com/UnionCountyKYAgricultureExtension](http://www.facebook.com/UnionCountyKYAgricultureExtension)