

# News Around the Knobs

A Newsletter on Bullitt County Agriculture and Natural Resources from the University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension



## IN THIS ISSUE

Small Ruminant Profit School	2
Beef Quality and Care Assurance	2
Barn Owls	2
Equine Ed Luncheon Series	2
CSP Deadline for 2022	3
More about Maple Sap	3
Farmland Under Threat	4
Wheat Field Day	4
Planter 12 Point Checklist	5
Using Animal Manure	6
Plant Native Keystone Plants	9
Bullitt County Events	11
Master Gardener Plant Sale APR 30!	12
UPDATE YOUR INFORMATION	13

## View from the field

By Nathan Rider

This past fall, I learned how to tap maple trees through the UK Forestry Department along with several other extension agents in counties across the state to teach future programming on the subject. After taking attending and watching several workshops, I tapped 5 sugar maple trees right behind the Bullitt County Extension Office. I learned the process of identifying the trees in the summer, tapping them around the beginning of the year, and hauling buckets and buckets of maple sap out of the woods. I meticulously gathered data throughout the process to get a better understanding of how much each tree produced and when the biggest sap flows occurred. I was astonished to find that Tree #3 (see graph on Page 3) produced almost more sap than all of the other 4 trees combined! Tree #3 is pictured above on the right with two taps and sap collection buckets. In the next year, I'll be experimenting with other aspects of forest management and specifically maple tree management. Read more about maple syrup on Page 3 and keep your eyes out for programs this fall on how to tap your own trees! Be sure to check the box for Maple Syrup when you submit your updated contact information form (see the last page!)

Speaking of updating your contact information, if you submit an updated contact information form online, in-person, or by mail in the month of April, you can come to our office and pick up **THREE FREE VEGETABLE SEED PACKETS!** Varieties will be distributed randomly, but you'll get three different types of vegetables to grow on your own! They are seeds from last year's growing season generously donated by a local garden supply store.

I hope the start of spring has you looking forward to the growing season ahead.





## Small Ruminant Profit School Continuing Thursdays

Join local sheep and goat producers for Class #5 in person covering mating systems with extra time for Q&A with a Small Ruminant Expert. Classes are FREE. Anyone is welcome to attend any or all of the classes. More information online at <https://bit.ly/BullittANRevents>

Note Apr 7 Class is postponed to Apr 21

Class #5 - April 21 - Mating Systems

Class #6 - May 5 - Quality Assurance Programs and Guard Animals

Class #7 - June 2 - Animal Health

Class #8 - June 30 - Annual Production Cycles

## Beef Quality and



## Care Assurance



## Beef Quality & Care Assurance

If your BQCA number is expiring this year, please consider getting [recertified online](#). If you would prefer to do so in-person, I am certified and will be available to administer the trainings on **April 12 at 7PM** at the Bullitt County Extension Office, in place of the regularly scheduled Bullitt County Cattlemen's Meeting. The next regularly scheduled meeting will be May 10, 2022 at 7PM and continuing every month on the second Tuesday.

Find the online BQCA resources here: <https://bit.ly/BeefQCA> or contact me for more information. Be sure to see the events pages for more information on upcoming webinars.

## WANTED: INFORMATION ON KENTUCKY BARN OWLS

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) is conducting a statewide inventory of barn owl nests this spring as part of a research project on this rare species.

Barn owls have a whitish face and breast with no ear tufts. They do not "hoot" like some owl species. Instead they "screech" and "hiss". They prefer open habitat such as hayfields and pasture and are usually not found in the woods. Barn owls can nest year-round in Kentucky, though most of the nesting activity occurs from March-August. Although they often nest in hollow trees, barn owls also regularly nest in some very strange places including silos, grain bins, chimneys, hay lofts, attics, and shooting houses. If you think you've seen a barn owl on your property, please see KDFWR's owl identification webpage to confirm the species of owl you have observed. [https://bit.ly/ID\\_KYowls](https://bit.ly/ID_KYowls)



Photo by: KDFWR

If you know of a barn owl nest please contact Kate Slankard, KDFWR at 502-892-4474 or [kate.slankard@ky.gov](mailto:kate.slankard@ky.gov). KDFWR tracks barn owl nest locations to learn more about this rare species. For the protection of owls and landowners, exact nesting locations and landowner information for barn owl nests reported to KDFWR is strictly confidential and will not be released to the public.

KDFWR is also collecting dead barn owl specimens to test for possible causes of decline. Fresh specimens are preferred. Even if the cause of death is obvious (e.g. collision with vehicle) the specimen is still useful. Please notify KDFWR at the contact above if you find a dead barn owl so that it may be used for research.

More info on Kentucky barn owls can be found at: <https://bit.ly/BarnOwlInKY>

## Equine Educational Luncheon Series

Join the KEEP Foundation at a monthly Equine Educational Luncheon at the University of Kentucky's Gluck Equine Research Center. The monthly Equine Luncheon Series is an educational luncheon series that includes topics such as: Stallion/Breeding Seasons, Marketing and Advertising, Handicapping, Workforce Development Issues, Employment, Tax Laws, Horse Health, and much more. The goal of the luncheon series is to educate Kentuckians on the economics for all horsemen. Link to register: [https://bit.ly/KEEP\\_EquineLuncheon](https://bit.ly/KEEP_EquineLuncheon)





**USDA Announces April 29 due date for CSP Application**

The deadline for Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) applications to be considered for funding from USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in KY this year is April 29, 2022. Through CSP, NRCS farmers, ranchers and landowners earn payments for expanding conservation activities while maintaining ag production on the land. CSP also encourages adoption of new technologies and techniques.

While applications are accepted throughout the year, interested producers should submit applications to their local NRCS office by the deadline to ensure their applications are considered for 2022 funding.

**About the Program:**

CSP is offered in KY through continuous signups, providing many benefits including increased crop yields, decreased inputs, wildlife habitat improvements and increased resilience to weather extremes. CSP is for working lands including cropland, pastureland, rangeland, nonindustrial private forest land, and agricultural land under the jurisdiction of a tribe.

For additional information about CSP, contact your local USDA service center:

NRCS in Mt. Washington  
1048 N Bardstown Rd.  
Mt. Washington, KY 40047  
(502) 538-3359

Matt Norfleet  
Supervisory Natural Resource Mgr  
(270) 692-2431  
david.norfleet@ky.usda.gov



Tapped maple tree and sap collection by Carroll County ANR Agent, Thomas Mann

**What is Maple Syrup?**

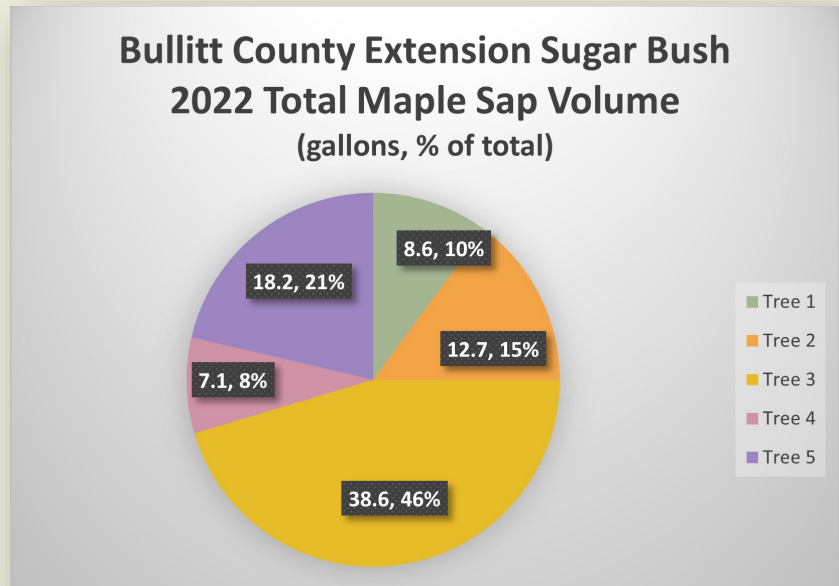
Maple syrup is made from the sap of sugar maple, red maple, and box elder trees. In Kentucky, maple sap tends to be 1-2 % sugar. The water is evaporated out of the sap, most often over a wood fire until the sugar content is concentrated to 66.5%. The boiling of the sap over the heat causes the sugars to caramelize into a golden brown color. Nothing is added to pure maple syrup, it is simply pure tree sap boiled down to the correct sugar content.

**How Much Maple Sap Does it Take to Make a Gallon of Maple Syrup?**

It really depends on the sugar content of the maple sap. The sugar content can vary tree to tree and season to season. If the sap measures 2% sugar then it takes 43 gallons of sap to make a gallon of maple syrup. While Kentucky producers can see sap measuring 2% we often experience a lower sugar content, requiring even more sap per gallon of syrup!

**Tap into Some Maple Syrup Resources!**

Last fall, the Kentucky Maple Syrup Project delivered several Kentucky maple syrup workshops. The workshops featured some nationally prominent maple syrup researchers and educators. Whether you are just thinking about getting started or have been making maple syrup for years there is some great educational information for you in one or more of the recordings. To view the recordings visit <https://bit.ly/UKYMapleWorkshops>.



## What will happen to your land?



Would you like to save your land for future generations? Have you made retirement plans? Do you have heirs who want to farm and some who don't, or maybe none who do?

American Farmland Trust's research shows that 371 million acres—more than 40% of

American farmland and rangeland—will change hands over the next 15 years. This massive transfer of farm real estate from one generation to the next offers one of the greatest threats to farmland—or one of the best opportunities for new farmers looking for land.

Keeping land in farming — out of the path of development — and helping the next generation of farmers and



“

In the last 10 years, the U.S. has **LOST NEARLY 11 MILLION ACRES** of the land that's best for food and crop production.

#FarmsUnderThreat

**FARMS  
UNDER  
THREAT**

ranchers access it are critical issues for the future of food production in this country. Acquisition of affordable land with appropriate housing and infrastructure is the biggest hurdle facing new farmers and ranchers. There are multiple reasons accessing land is challenging, including farm consolidation, rising land values and conversion of farmland to development, all of which lead to a tight supply of land to purchase or rent.

Land transfer can be challenging within agricultural families, with competing interests and family dynamics to navigate. Families spend decades managing their farms and ranches with the hope of keeping future generations on the land. However, many operations are not profitable

enough to transfer. In other cases, heirs want to manage their own—or a different kind of operation, or do not want to continue in agriculture.

AFT's national Farm Legacy initiative works to ensure that land remains in farming as it transitions to the next generation, while improving access to land for new farmers. The initiative honors the nation's farming and ranching legacy and secures its future.

For more information about AFT's Farm Legacy initiative, contact Jerry Cosgrove at [jcosgrove@farmland.org](mailto:jcosgrove@farmland.org) or (518) 281-5074. Or, if you'd like to have a conversation about any of these topics, give me a call. I'd be happy to chat or set up an opportunity to learn more from experts on the subject for you.

*Images and article adapted from American Farmland Trust.*

More information: <https://bit.ly/AFT-FarmLegacy>



# JOIN US!

## UK WHEAT FIELD DAY

### May 10, 2022

University of Kentucky  
Research & Education Center Farm  
Princeton, KY

9:00 – 12:00 CDT



COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT  
Grain and Forage Center of Excellence



More Info: <https://bit.ly/UKYwheat2022>





## 12-Point Checklist to Ensure Your Planter is Ready for the Field

Simer Virk and Wes Porter



With the 2022 planting season officially underway, row-crop planters will be rolling in the fields soon. When it comes to planting, preparation is key. Any breakdowns in the field due to planter malfunction or planting mistakes can cost you both valuable time and money. Timely and uniform stand establishment is important to maximize yield potential early in the season and one of the main factors that can affect crop stand is planter setup and operation as it influences where and how uniformly seeds are placed in the soil. Before heading to the field, here is a 12-point checklist to make sure that your planter is well maintained for peak performance during planting.

**Parallel Linkages** – Standing behind the row unit, wiggle it up, down, left, and right to check for any play in the parallel arms, and adjust or replace linkages and bushings to make sure row units are secured tightly on the planter.

**Drive System** – Check all chains, idlers, sprockets, and bushings. Replace any parts that are too worn. Make sure all drive chains are snug and do not have any unnecessary jump or vibration when operating. Lubricate all chains and sprockets before beginning planting and regularly in the season. Check all drive system parts including flex drives, hydraulic drives and lines, and electrical drive systems including connectors and wires.

**Tire Pressure** – Check and maintain proper air pres-

sure in the tires as recommended by the manufacturer based on the weight of the planter and planting conditions in the field. Improper tire pressure can have negative effects on seed placement due to improper leveling of the planter toolbar.

**Double Disc Openers** – Check that the double disc openers are still sharp and within the diameter tolerance outlined by the manufacturer. Replace if they are dull or worn more than half an inch of their original diameter. Perform a quick check using a business card to ensure adequate contact (1.75 to 2 inches) between the disc openers at the 4 o'clock position.

**Gauge Wheels** – Inspect the gauge wheels for any cracks or wear. Adjust the gauge wheels so that they run tightly against the disc openers but just enough so they can easily be turned by hand with slight pressure. Gauge wheels should also move freely up and down without sticking in any position.

**Row Cleaners** – Check row cleaners for any wear and replace any bearings if they are not turning freely. Floating type row cleaners should also travel up and down to effectively clear soil/crop residue out of the way.

**Seed Meters** – Inspect each seed meter thoroughly for any wear or damaged parts including vacuum seals, brushes, scrapers, and doubles eliminator. Ensure that the correct crop kit (for newer meters) is installed in the meter. If not utilizing a seed monitor (capable of by-row feedback) during planting, it is also recommended to run the seed meters on a test stand to check performance and make adjustments.

*Continued on next page*

**Seed Tube** – Check seed tubes for any cracks and wear at the bottom. Seed tubes should also be cleaned properly to clear any debris or obstructions (seed, cobweb, etc.). Make sure that the seed sensor is secured properly to the tube and working as intended.

**Closing Wheels** – Check that closing wheels are centered directly over the center of the row. Inspect closing wheels for any wear or play in the arms & replace parts or adjust as needed.

**Vacuum** – Inspect the whole vacuum system including hydraulic motor, fan, and hoses for any wear, leaks, or loose fittings. Check that vacuum hoses are attached properly to the manifold and to the seed meters on each row unit.

**Downforce** – For mechanical (spring type) systems, check all the components thoroughly and make sure different downforce adjustments can be made easily. For pneumatic or hydraulic systems, inspect all air or hydraulic connections carefully and perform a static diagnostic test to verify that the downforce system is functioning properly. This includes the compressor for air systems. In some cases it stays in the cab and can be neglected.

**Technology** – Check that the GPS receiver and planter display have the most recent firmware upgrades installed and are functioning properly. Check that the GPS correction subscription services and other display unlocks for advanced planting features are activated and paid for the rest of the season. Perform a thorough inspection of all technology components including sensors, harnesses, ECU's, and connections to ensure everything is connected and functioning properly. Also, make sure to back up planting data from the previous season on a computer or an external storage device before start recording this year's data.

Keep in mind that once in the field, it's a good idea to get out of the tractor and check seed depth, placement, and seed-to-soil contact

during the first pass, and adjust planter settings as needed to optimize planter performance within each field. Also, check all of these parameters anytime field conditions change drastically, and especially when changing crops.

## Understanding the Value of Animal Manure: Don't Waste a Valuable Waste

*Excerpt from UK Corn & Soy Newsletter*

Dr. Joshua McGrath & Dr. Edwin Ritchy

Have your manure tested to know its value. Whether you are buying, selling, or using manure generated on your farm, you need to analyze representative samples of what you will spread to know the appropriate rate of application.

Sampling a lagoon is more difficult than dry manure because, in a lagoon, many of the nutrients settle out with the solids. Sampling liquid manure involves taking 10 or 15 subsamples of about 1 pint and thoroughly mixing them in a bucket from which you can gather your final sample to send to the lab. Similarly, dry manure should include multiple samples from different parts of the pile excluding the crust if stockpiled.

The UK Agricultural Economics Department provides several useful spreadsheets ([see link at end of article](#)). The Fertilizer Price Calculator allows you to input a price for various types of fertilizer and returns the value per unit of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O, or N. For example, if urea costs \$900/ton, potash costs \$810/ton, and DAP costs \$860/ton then you're paying \$0.98/lb of N, \$0.55/lb of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and \$0.68/lb of K<sub>2</sub>O. *Continued on next page*

If your manure test returns 42 lb of total N, 21 lb of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 33 lb of K<sub>2</sub>O per 1000 gallons, then based on fertilizer replacement the manure is worth about \$75 per 1000 gallons. If your soil test report does not call for any phosphorus (P) or potassium (K) then that manure is only worth \$40 to you. Remember that you might lose nitrogen (N) value as ammonia gas volatilizing off the soil surface. In addition, you can lose significant amounts of N from Kentucky soils when you apply manure in the fall or winter when crops aren't present or have little need for N.

If your soil tests do not call for phosphorus or potassium, you might be able to sell your manure to a neighbor who has fields that need those nutrients. With current fertilizer prices, many farmers are interested in manure as a soil amendment.

### **Determine if you need additional nitrogen fertilizer**

If you have repeatedly applied manure to a field over many years, or have recently grown a legume (like alfalfa), you might not need additional inorganic N fertilizer. That would save loads of cost with current Nitrogen prices!!

To find out if you need extra N for your corn use the Pre-Sidedress Soil Nitrate Test (PSNT). Collect a representative soil sample for each field. Unlike normal soil samples, PSNT samples need to be 12 inches deep and collected when corn plants are about 12 inches tall. To get a representative sample collect 20 soil cores and mix thoroughly in a clean plastic bucket. Then collect a pint of soil from the bucket. Let that sample air-dry before sending to the lab. Nitrogen in field moist soil will change a lot on the way to the lab. To dry the soil, do not use heat. Simply spread it in a thin layer on a paper plate in front of a fan – set on low, you don't want it all to blow away as it dries!

Many labs (including the University of Kentucky) provide PSNT analysis. You can even test the sample yourself with a high-quality testing kit (like the "Nitrachek" kit – but beware! Most home soil test kits aren't very good). We have a lot of confi-

dence that if your PSNT comes back higher than 25 ppm nitrate-N (NO<sub>3</sub>-N) you don't need to add additional fertilizer N. Talk to your County Agent about the PSNT if you're interested!

### **High fertilizer prices provide risk and opportunity**

Know what you need: Soil test for phosphorus (P), potassium (K), and pH. Apply just what you need. Now is not the time to apply "maintenance" rates or "build" for the future. Stay on top of your lime program though – soil pH is the most important variable in a good crop fertility program.

Know what you are applying: Test your manure and check your spreader to know how much you are putting out. Spending \$25 on a manure analysis will usually repay that investment many times over. Now is not the time to skip soil testing either, it is one of the best investments a person can make in their soil fertility program.

If you generate manure and don't need it, use this time of high fertilizer prices to generate extra income by selling manure N, P, K, and organic matter to neighbors. They might even be willing to pay you to apply the product if they don't have a manure spreader.

### **Call the Bullitt County Extension office to ask about renting our manure spreader for a nominal fee! 502-543-2257**

#### Additional Resources

AGR-146 Using Animal Manure as Nutrient Source: <https://bit.ly/UKY-AGR146>

ID-123 Livestock Waste Sampling and Testing: <https://bit.ly/UKY-ID123>

UK Ag Econ Spreadsheets: <https://bit.ly/UKY-AgEcon-Spreadsheets>



# ALERT!

## Avian Influenza in Kentucky

Information for bird owners

**Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)** has been found in Kentucky. It is a contagious disease of birds, typically deadly to domesticated poultry.

### WHAT KINDS OF BIRDS ARE AT RISK?

HPAI is highly contagious and often fatal for domesticated poultry, including **chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail, ducks, geese, and guinea fowl**. It can be carried by free flying migratory waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and shorebirds.

### DOES HPAI INFECT PEOPLE?

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, these avian influenza detections do not present an immediate public health concern. Properly cooked meat and eggs from birds are safe to eat. Cooking poultry and eggs to an internal temperature of 165 °F kills bacteria and viruses. Although no human cases of these avian influenza viruses have been detected in the United States, the CDC is continuing to monitor the situation. See their website, [cdc.gov/flu/avianflu](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu), for the latest.

### HOW IS HPAI SPREAD?

The disease is spread by direct contact between birds, by coughing and sneezing, and through droppings. People can spread HPAI by moving infected birds, moving contaminated equipment and feed, and by wearing clothing and shoes that have been in infected areas.

### WHAT DOES HPAI LOOK LIKE IN BIRDS?

Some signs of HPAI include sudden death of poultry without clinical signs, respiratory signs (nasal discharge, coughing sneezing), a lack of energy or appetite, decreased water consumption, decreased egg production or soft-shelled or misshapen eggs.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

- If you think your birds are sick please immediately call the **Sick Bird Hotline at: 866-536-7593**
- Keep your birds away from other birds.
- If you visit family or friends with birds, shower, wash your clothes, and change your shoes before handling your birds
- Don't visit them without taking these same steps if you have handled your birds.
- Try to keep people who also own birds from visiting your property
- Share information about HPAI with family and friends



KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE

[kyagr.com/hpai](https://kyagr.com/hpai)



SICK BIRD HOTLINE: 866-536-7593



CELEBRATE EARTH DAY APRIL 22  
 Consider planting more native plants in  
 your garden this year!  
 Having trouble deciding which ones to  
 plant? Try one of these!

Ask for native plants  
 at the Bullitt County  
 Master Gardener  
 Plant Sale April 30!



## Keystone Native Plants

# Eastern Temperate Forests – Ecoregion 8

Native plants have tight relationships with wildlife, formed over many thousands of years, providing natural sources of food, cover and places to raise young. Without healthy native plant communities, wildlife cannot survive. Every ecoregion has different native plant communities.

*Keystone plants are native plants critical to the food web and necessary for many wildlife species to complete their life cycle. Without keystone plants in the landscape, butterflies, native bees, and birds will not thrive. 96% of our terrestrial birds rely on insects supported by keystone plants.*



















### There are two types of keystone plants:

-  Host plants that feed the young caterpillars of approximately 90% of butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera).
-  Plants that feed specialist bees who only eat pollen from specific plants. Keystone plants for native bees feed both specialist and generalist bees.

Entomologist Dr. Doug Tallamy, and his University of Delaware research team have identified the keystone plants that support butterfly and moth species. Native host plants of pollen specialist bees were researched by pollinator conservationist Jarrod Fowler.

### Top Keystone Plant Genera in Eastern Temperate Forests – Ecoregion 8

A genus is a taxonomic category of plants that contains one or more species of plants with similar characteristics. Species within each genus have adapted to local conditions and are the appropriate native species or varieties suited to a specific ecoregion.

Plant Type	Plant Genus	Sample of Common Species (not all encompassing)	# Caterpillar Species that Use this as a Host Plant	# of Pollen Specialist Bee species that Rely on this Plant
Trees	<i>Quercus</i>	White oak ( <i>Quercus alba</i> ), Black oak ( <i>Quercus velutina</i> )	436 	
	<i>Prunus</i>	American plum ( <i>Prunus americana</i> ), Black cherry ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> ), Chokecherry ( <i>Prunus virginiana</i> )	340 	
	<i>Betula</i>	River birch ( <i>Betula nigra</i> ), Sweet birch ( <i>Betula lenta</i> )	284 	
	<i>Populus</i>	Eastern cottonwood ( <i>Populus deltoides</i> )	249 	
	<i>Acer</i>	Box elder ( <i>Acer negundo</i> ), Silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> ), Sugar maple ( <i>Acer saccharum</i> )	238 	
	<i>Malus</i>	Southern crabapple ( <i>Malus angustifolia</i> ), Sweet crabapple ( <i>Malus coronaria</i> )	237 	
	<i>Carya</i>	Bitternut hickory ( <i>Carya cordiformis</i> ), Pignut hickory ( <i>Carya glabra</i> ), Mockernut hickory ( <i>Carya tomentosa</i> )	213 	
	<i>Pinus</i>	Pitch pine ( <i>Pinus rigida</i> ), Eastern white pine ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> ), Virginia pine ( <i>Pinus virginiana</i> )	200 	
Shrubs	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Northern highbush blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> ), Black highbush blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium fuscatum</i> ), Hillside blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> )	217 	14 
	<i>Salix</i>	Prairie willow ( <i>Salix humilis</i> ), Black willow ( <i>Salix nigra</i> )	289 	14 
Flowering Perennials	<i>Solidago</i>	Stiff leaf goldenrod ( <i>Solidago rigida</i> ), Atlantic goldenrod ( <i>Solidago arguta</i> )	104 	42 
	<i>Symphyotrichum</i>	Blue wood aster ( <i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i> ), Smooth aster ( <i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i> )	100 	33 
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Woodland sunflower ( <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i> ), Small woodland sunflower ( <i>Helianthus microcephalus</i> )	66 	50 

	<i>Rudbeckia</i>	Black-eyed Susan ( <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> ), Green-headed coneflower ( <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> )	20 	29 
	<i>Heterotheca</i>	Camphorweed ( <i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> )		24 
	<i>Grindelia</i>	Curlycup gumweed ( <i>Grindelia squarrosa</i> )		31 
	<i>Chrysopsis</i>	Maryland golden-aster ( <i>Chrysopsis mariana</i> )	5 	20 
	<i>Coreopsis</i>	Lanceleaf coreopsis ( <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> ), Large flower coreopsis ( <i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> )	7 	22 
	<i>Bidens</i>	Devil's beggartick ( <i>Bidens frondosa</i> ), Small beggartick ( <i>Bidens discoides</i> )		15 
	<i>Verbesina</i>	Wingstem ( <i>Verbesina alternifolia</i> )	20 	17 



### Top 30 Keystone Plant Genera for Butterfly and Moth Caterpillar

Genus	Common Plant Name	# of Caterpillar Species that use this as a Host Plant
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	436
<i>Prunus</i>	almond, apricot, cherry, peach, plum	340
<i>Salix</i>	willow	289
<i>Betula</i>	birch	284
<i>Populus</i>	aspen, cottonwood, poplar	249
<i>Acer</i>	maple	238
<i>Malus</i>	apple	237
<i>Vaccinium</i>	blueberry, cranberry, deerberry	217
<i>Carya</i>	hickory	213
<i>Pinus</i>	pine	200
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	173
<i>Ulmus</i>	elm	164
<i>Picea</i>	spruce	132
<i>Tilia</i>	basswood	132
<i>Crataegus</i>	hawthorn	131
<i>Rubus</i>	blackberry, raspberry	127
<i>Juglans</i>	walnut	125
<i>Fraxinus</i>	ash	121
<i>Fagus</i>	beech	116
<i>Castanea</i>	chestnut	115
<i>Abies</i>	fir	112
<i>Larix</i>	larch	110
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel	108
<i>Solidago</i>	goldenrod	104
<i>Myrica</i>	bayberry	103
<i>Rosa</i>	rose	102
<i>Symphotrichum</i>	aster	100
<i>Cornus</i>	dogwood	98
<i>Tsuga</i>	hemlock	92
<i>Amelanchier</i>	serviceberry	92



### Top 30 Native Host Plants for Pollen Specialist Bees

Genus	Common Plant Name	# of Pollen Specialist Bee Species Relying on this Plant
<i>Helianthus</i>	sunflower	50
<i>Solidago</i>	goldenrod	42
<i>Symphotrichum</i>	aster	33
<i>Grindelia</i>	gumweed	31
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	black eyed susan	29
<i>Heterotheca</i>	goldenaster	24
<i>Coreopsis</i>	tickseed	22
<i>Chrysopsis</i>	goldenaster	20
<i>Verbesina</i>	wingstem	17
<i>Bidens</i>	beggartick	15
<i>Cirsium</i>	thistle	15
<i>Salix</i>	willow	14
<i>Vaccinium</i>	blueberry, cranberry, deerberry	14
<i>Erigeron</i>	fleabane	12
<i>Vernonia</i>	ironweed	12
<i>Pityopsis</i>	silkgrass	11
<i>Ratibida</i>	prairie coneflower	11
<i>Silphium</i>	rosinweed	10
<i>Baccharis</i>	baccharis	8
<i>Euthamia</i>	goldentop	8
<i>Dalea</i>	prairie clover	7
<i>Oenothera</i>	evening primrose	7
<i>Echinacea</i>	coneflower	6
<i>Gaillardia</i>	blanketflower	6
<i>Balduina</i>	honeycombhead	5
<i>Helenium</i>	sneezeweed	5
<i>Heliopsis</i>	heliopsis	5
<i>Pectis</i>	chinchweed	5
<i>Cornus</i>	dogwood	4
<i>Lyonia</i>	staggerbush	4



## Bullitt County Events

**Small Ruminant Profit School - Class #5** - Topic: Mating Systems– Join local sheep and goat producers for an in-person class on mating systems. Ask about mentorship opportunities! Get updates about future classes by filling out this form: [https://bit.ly/BullittSRPS\\_InterestForm](https://bit.ly/BullittSRPS_InterestForm)  
Thurs. Apr 21, 2022 - 6:00 PM - Bullitt County Extension, 384 Halls Lane, Shepherdsville, KY



Scan this code with your phone's camera to access this list of events online!

**Small Ruminant Profit School - Class #6** - Topic: Quality Assurance Programs and Guard Animals – Join local sheep and goat producers for an in-person class with expert Dr. Beth Johnson, DVM from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Office of State Veterinarian. Get updates about future classes by filling out this form: [https://bit.ly/BullittSRPS\\_InterestForm](https://bit.ly/BullittSRPS_InterestForm)  
Thurs. May 5, 2022 - 6:00 PM - Bullitt County Extension, 384 Halls Lane, Shepherdsville, KY

**BC Cattlemen's Association Monthly Meeting** - Join local beef producers every second Tuesday of the month to learn new techniques in herd management and earn educational credits to meet KY Ag Development Fund and Beef Quality and Care Assurance requirements. April 12 meeting will be replaced by training to allow for producers to get recertified in Beef Quality & Care Assurance (BQCA).  
Tues. Apr 12, 2022 & May 10, 2022 - 7:00 PM - Bullitt County Extension, 384 Halls Lane, Shepherdsville, KY

**BC Beekeepers Association Monthly Meeting** - Join local beekeepers every second Wednesday of the month to learn techniques in hive management, integrated pest management, and more.  
Wed. Apr 13, 2022 & May 11, 2022 - 7:00 PM - Bullitt County Extension, 384 Halls Lane, Shepherdsville, KY

**BC 4-H Youth Beekeeping Club** - Youth ages 9-18 preferred. Learn about beekeeping with hands-on lessons and demonstrations, every fourth Wednesday of the month.  
Wed. & Apr 27, 2022 & May 25, 2022 - 5:45 PM - Bullitt County Extension, 384 Halls Lane, Shepherdsville, KY

**BC Master Gardener Plant and Garden Art Sale** - 25+ Vendors selling vegetable plants, herbs, flowers, bird houses and a wide variety of items for your yard. Proceeds are used by Master Gardeners for projects in the local community.  
Sat. Apr 30, 2022 - 8:00 AM - 2:00 PM

## Regional and Online Events

**Repurposing Existing Structures for Poultry Production** – Small and Backyard Flocks Extension Webinar  
Tues. Apr 5, 2022 – 3:00 PM – ONLINE: <https://bit.ly/PoultryExtEvents>

**Northern KY Organic Association of Kentucky Conference** - This event series is a must for farmers, agriculture professionals, and anyone passionate about building more resilient food systems - in Kentucky and beyond! Conference sessions provide useful tools, techniques, research and resources for use on and off the farm. This single day event takes place in northern Kentucky at the Boone County Cooperative Extension Office and spacious Enrichment Center. The day's program includes a keynote, multiple sessions, a boxed lunch, farm tour, and a short course. Register online: <https://bit.ly/OAKConference2022>  
Fri. Apr 8, 2022 - 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Boone County Ext. Enrichment Center, 1824 Patrick Dr. Burlington, KY

**Beef Webinar - Simple Tools to Improve Management Decisions** - Roundtable discussion with UK Beef experts Katie VanValin and Les Anderson. To register, please email to Darrh Bullock, [dbullock@uky.edu](mailto:dbullock@uky.edu) with Beef Webinar in the subject line and your name and county in the message.  
Tue. Apr 12, 2022 - 8:00 PM - ONLINE

## Regional and Online Events

**Beef Webinar - AFS Beef Research Update** - Roundtable discussion with UK Beef experts. To register, please email to Darrh Bullock, [dbullock@uky.edu](mailto:dbullock@uky.edu) with Beef Webinar in the subject line and your name and county in the message.  
Tue. May 10, 2022 - 8:00 PM - ONLINE

**UK Wheat Field Day** - UK Wheat Science Group specialists and industry representatives will host an in-person field day on wheat with the Kentucky Small Grain Growers Association. More info: <https://bit.ly/UKYwheat2022>  
Tue. May 10, 2022 - 10:00 AM -1:00 PM EDT (9-12 CDT) - UK Research and Education Center Farm, Princeton, KY

**From the Woods Today** - Dept. of Forestry and Natural Resources discussion on common mushrooms.  
Wed. May 18, 2022 - 11:00 AM ONLINE: <https://bit.ly/WoodsToday>

*The College of Agriculture, Food and Environment is an Equal Opportunity Organization with respect to education and employment and authorization to provide research, education information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to economic or social status and will not discriminate on the bases of race, color, ethnic origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, or physical or mental disability. Inquiries regarding compliance with Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Educational Amendments, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and other related matter should be directed to Equal Opportunity Office, College of Agriculture, Food and Environment, University of Kentucky, Room S-105, Agriculture Science Building, North Lexington, Kentucky 40546, the UK Office of Institutional Equity and Equal Opportunity, 13 Main Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0032 or US Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410.*

**Bullitt County**

**Master Gardener**

**Plant and Garden Art Sale**

Saturday: April 30, 2022

Time: 8 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

384 Halls Lane, Bullitt County Extension Office

Vegetables, Herbs, Flowers, Bird Houses  
and Lots of items for your yard

25+ Vendors selling a wide variety of items

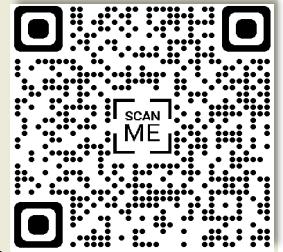
\* Proceeds are used by Master Gardeners for projects in the local community

For Information Call: 543-2257



# Update Your Contact Information

Help us help you! Please fill out the contact information and check as many boxes for topics that you are interested in!



[Scan or click here to fill out online!](#)

Your First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Your Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Spouse/Partner's First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Business/Farm Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_ Apartment/Unit Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Email Address(es): \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Alternate Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture - General       | <input type="checkbox"/> Wine/Vineyards                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Handling   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resources - General | <input type="checkbox"/> Forage Crops/Pasture           | <input type="checkbox"/> Beginning Farmer/Landowner                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chickens and Other Poultry  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hemp                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Young Farmer/Landowner                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goats                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Farmer/Landowner                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydroponics                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Women in Ag Farmer/Landowner                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rabbits                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Production          | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Diversification  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Swine                       | <input type="checkbox"/> High Tunnel Production         | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources for Youth/Children                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equine                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Flowers and Landscape Plants   | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resources/Conservation Resources for Youth/Children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beef                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Cut Flowers                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Waterway Management   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Composting                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Master Naturalist   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beekeeping                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Forest Products/Forest Health  | <input type="checkbox"/> Junior Master Naturalist                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Small Animals         | <input type="checkbox"/> Maple Syrup                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Master Gardener   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grains/Soybeans/Commodities | <input type="checkbox"/> Birding/Birdwatching           | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer Opportunities                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco Production          | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment                    | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Recursos en Español</b>                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers Markets             | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife/Habitat Management    | <input type="checkbox"/> Resources in another language (please specify)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit/Vegetables            | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting/Fishing/Cooking w/game |  |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollinators                    |  |

Interests (Check all that apply):

Are there any other topics you would like to learn more about? We will be happy to follow up with you about anything written here.

Fill out and bring this page to our office or place in a stamped envelope and mail to:  
Nathan Rider, Bullitt County Extension Office, 384 Halls Lane, Shepherdsville, KY 40165  
**Then stop by the office to pick up your FREE VEGETABLE SEEDS!**



**BULLITT  
COUNTY**  
And  
**AGRICULTURE  
NATURAL RESOURCES**



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@BullittCountyAg

Nathan.Rider@uky.edu

502-543-2257



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Cooperative Extension Service

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

*Agriculture and Natural Resources*

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**Bullitt County Agriculture  
and Natural Resources  
April Newsletter 2022**