



Dennis Morgan

The Hoe Truth Newsletter

Helping You Grow



HORTICULTURE

September 2022

Volume 18

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Horticulture Webinar Wednesdays

If you would like to learn more about gardening from University of Kentucky experts and industry professionals, there is a weekly opportunity that might interest you. It is called a Lunch and Learn horticulture webinar and takes place weekly on Wednesdays, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., EST via Zoom.

The program grew out of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 when extension horticulture agents were looking for ways to reach out to the public. Former Barren County extension horticulture agent Andrea Stith came up with the idea and got her extension horticulture colleagues on board and now the weekly webinar is continuing into its third year. Stith has since moved away from Kentucky to Oregon, but the Webinar Wednesdays found an audience and is still going strong.

During the height of the pandemic, Webinar Wednesdays attracted up to 200 people for each program. With that demand for gardening information, horticulture agents decided to continue the weekly gatherings. You must register in advance for the weekly program by going to kentuckyhortnews.com. There are 71 archived programs from the first two seasons that you may access any time by visiting <http://kentuckyhortnews.com>. You may also see the upcoming program topics are for the current month. Source: Sharon Flynt, Extension Horticulture Agent

CHAOS TO CONTENTMENT, THE MAKING OF A GARDEN



Our 100th Episode, with Allan Armitage!

Visit kentuckyhortnews.com



"Dr. Allan Armitage is a well known writer, speaker, and horticulturist. He has worked with gardeners, landscapers, growers and retailers in the North and South, and travels the world sharing his passion for plants. He has been presented with almost every prestigious award for his writing and work in the world of horticulture."

www.allanarmitage.net

SEPTEMBER 7, 2022
12:30 PM ET / 11:30 AM CT

Register at this link:
<https://tinyurl.com/22septHWW>

*A DISCOUNT CODE TO DR. ARMITAGE'S BOOKS WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO REGISTER AND ATTEND THIS WEEKS WEBINAR.

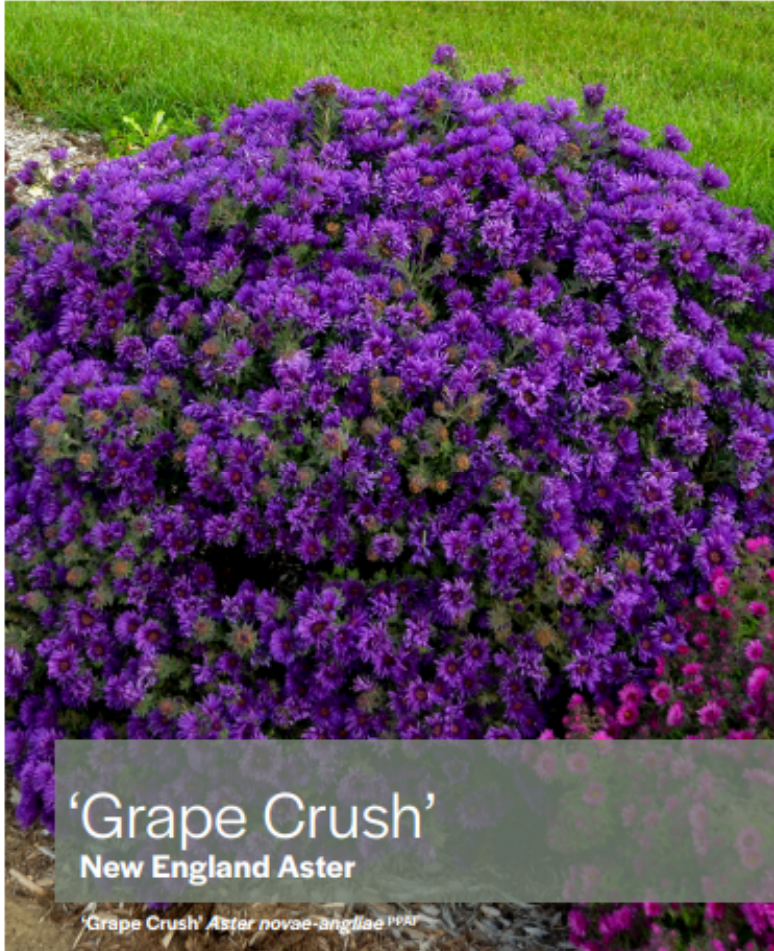
A weed is a plant that has mastered every survival skill except for learning how to grow in rows. – **Doug Larson**

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Plant Of The Month



Perennial

Hardy in USDA Zones 3A - 8B

- Height: 26-30 in
- Space: 40-44 in
- More than 6 Hours of Daily Sun
- Medium Moisture
- Blooms Early to Mid Fall
- Deer Resistant

- Very rich, dark purple flowers
- Round mound of dark green leaves
- Beautiful perennial for late season
- Best in rich, evenly moist soil
- Divide every few years in spring
- Good air circulation required
- Pair with Fountain Grass, Blue Star, Mums

Gardeners Wheelbarrow Series 2022

Circle if you will be attending the Morning or Evening Sessions If Applicable And Total At The Bottom

Attention!!! If An AM Or PM Session Doesn't Have At Least 5 To Register For That Session It Will Be Canceled Via One Call

Aug 11th	AM	PM	Growing Great Greens In The Fall		Free
Aug 25th	AM	NA	Horticulture How To Leaf Casting		Free
Sep 8th	AM	NA	Horticulture How To Seed And Plant Swap		Free
Sep 22nd	AM	PM	Growing Japanese Iris In Kentucky		\$15.00
Sep 29th	AM	PM	Fall Garden/Prewinter Chores		Free
Oct 20th	AM	PM	Pruning Trees and Shrubs Properly		Free
Nov 3rd	AM	PM	Caring For Holiday Plants		Free
			Basic Registration For Any and All Classes	\$5.00	x
			Total From Above		
			TOTAL		

September To-Do's

.Keep watering and fertilizing annuals, they can give you terrific color until frost.

Don't trim trees and shrubs now, wait until the plants go completely dormant. You can trim evergreens in December if you want greenery for the holidays. It is best to trim trees and shrubs in February. Unless they bloom in the spring and then you wait and prune just after they finish blooming.

Remove and destroy all old vegetable plants. These plants harbor insect and disease that will be ready to infest your garden next year. If you compost this material make sure that your pile gets hot enough to destroy these organisms.

If you aren't sure your pile is hot enough make a separate pile for vegetable plants and don't put this compost back in the vegetable garden.

Plant newly purchased trees now but keep them well watered. September planted trees have a chance to root in well before cold temperatures.

Don't prune trees and shrubs now.

Check spruce and arborvitae for spider mites. Place a white sheet of paper under some of the branches and tap it. If you have an infestation you will be able to see the little creatures on the paper.

Spray spider mites with Avid, insecticidal soap, or horticultural oil. Don't apply the soaps or oils to blue spruce etc., it will take the blue off.

Remove and destroy all "mummies" from fruit crops. Mummies are dead dried fruit that doesn't fall from the tree. This material acts as a reservoir for next years pests.

Do soil tests on areas you plan to plant fruit crops such as blueberries and strawberries next year. It takes 3 to 6 months for lime or Sulphur to activate.

Control fruit flies that have been entering your house on the increased fruits and vegetable you have been bringing in lately by simply sucking them up with the vacuum.

Make a fruit fly trap by mixing a quarter cup of apple cider vinegar with a quarter cup water and one drop of dish liquid. The flies are drawn to the vinegar and will land on the surface of the water, without the soap they can stand on water but the soap breaks the tension and they drown! You can also cut and invert an old plastic bottle so even if they get in and don't land of the water they are trapped.

Take a soil test of your lawn before you spot seed or renovate.

Don't fertilize existing lawns now, wait until late October, November,



or December.

Keep newly seeded lawns or areas well watered until it is well established and has had a couple mowing's.

Don't apply weed killers to newly seeded or sodded areas.

September is a good time to divide and plant perennials. Its still warm enough for growth to occur without too much stress and it gives them time to root in before winter.

Go ahead and soil test your flower beds. Most flowers prefer a pH between 5.5 and 6.5. Now is a good time to correct any pH problems where the plants will be ready to grow come spring.

Don't apply Nitrogen to perennials in the fall this includes September.

Plant Garlic bulbs now for harvest next July. Be sure to plant the root or fat end down.

Spotted Lantern Fly On The Move North of Kentucky

Source: Jonathan Larson UK Entomologist

The spotted lanternfly (aka SLF) is a serious invasive insect pest native to East Asia and was first found in SE Pennsylvania in 2014. Since that initial discovery, it has spread to many counties in Pennsylvania, as well as into Virginia, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, New York, Connecticut, Maryland, and West Virginia. Last year, in 2021, a population of SLF was discovered in southern Indiana in Switzerland County. The infestation was only about three miles from the border of Kentucky.



Figure 1: An adult spotted lanternfly has a very distinctive and colorful appearance. The fore wings are half spotted and half reticulated, while the back wings are a mixture of black, white, and red.

While this pest has still not been confirmed in Kentucky, it has been on the move in states north of us. Indiana has recently confirmed a population in Huntington County, and before that, a new find occurred in Oakland County, Michigan. These are in addition to movements in other states like Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York. Kentuckians can help to make sure this invasive sap sucker hasn't snuck into the state by looking out for the different life stages and damage created by the pest.

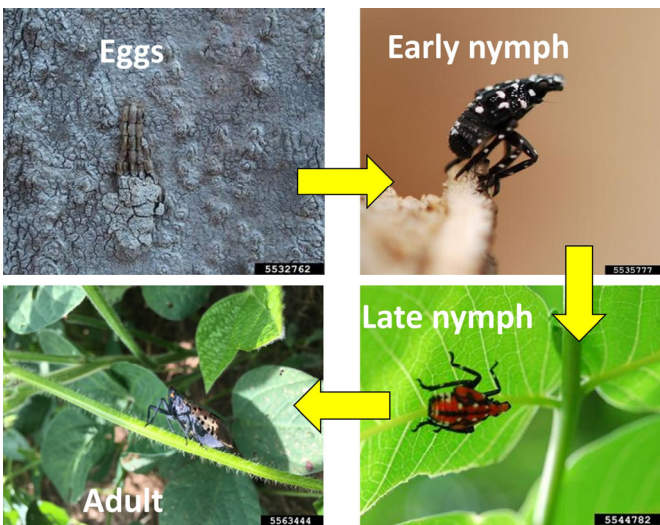


Figure 2: Spotted lanternflies start as eggs, which look like they are covered with brown-grey spackle, and then develop through spotted nymphal stages before maturing into the adult form. (Photos: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org).

What Is the spotted lanternfly?

SLF is very distinctive in appearance: the adult is about an inch long, with strikingly patterned forewings that mix spots with stripes. The back wings are contrasting red, black, and white. The immature stages are black with white spots and develop red patches as they age. They are a type of planthopper, are capable of jumping, and can be quite fast.

What does it do?

This pest is also known to feed on more than 70 other plant species. This includes specialty crops (like grapes and hops), trees (such as maple and black walnut amongst other hardwoods), and fruit crops. Their preferred host for a portion of their life cycle is the tree of heaven (another non-native/invasive species).

SLF is a true bug, part of the order Hemiptera, and it feeds using piercing sucking mouthparts. As these bugs feed, they excrete honeydew, a sugary fecal material that accumulates on nearby plants and surfaces and can attract black sooty mold issues. Honeydew can also be slippery for people and unfortunately can attract stinging insects looking to feed on it. Another unique problem is that beekeepers near SLF infestations report that their bees will forage so heavily on the honeydew that they end up with honey made from SLF fecal material rather than nectar.



Figure 3: Be on the lookout for the weird looking adults and for the egg masses spackled onto surfaces as seen here. Don't bring home any unwanted hitchhikers and help us by reporting odd sightings! (Photo: Richard Gardner,

Finally, females will lay their eggs on natural and unnatural surfaces alike.

While they use trees, the cryptic egg cases have also been found on cars, lawn furniture, firewood, stones, and many other substrates. This causes issues for quarantine and a headache for those that live in infested areas trying to move goods out of the quarantine.

What can people do to help?

Kentuckians should be on the lookout for this pest. Report suspicious looking bugs and egg cases to the Department of Entomology at reportapest@uky.edu. When making a report, please include an image or a sample of the suspect, otherwise it will be difficult to confirm the problem. It is also important to include geographic information.

Spotted lanternfly lookalikes

While SLF is unique looking, there are some insects that resemble it!



Some moth species have similar looking under-wings. They will be fuzzy and lack the other designs SLF has.



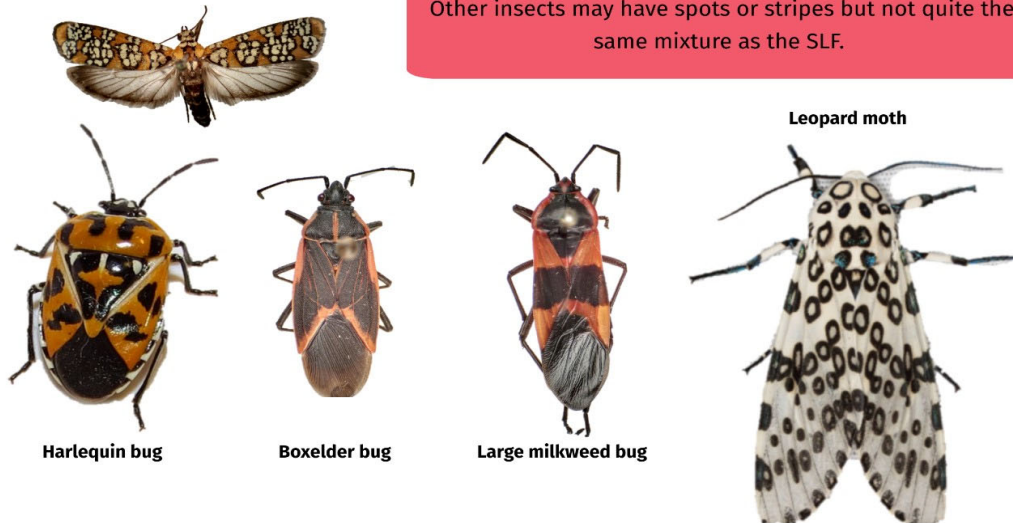
Ornate bella moth

White lined sphinx moth

Pink underwing moth

Ailanthus webworm moth

Other insects may have spots or stripes but not quite the same mixture as the SLF.



Harlequin bug

Boxelder bug

Large milkweed bug

Leopard moth

Figure 4: While the SLF is a unique looking insect, there are some other species that can be mistaken for it at a quick glance. These are just a few that have been submitted to the University of Kentucky over the last year (Photo: University of Kentucky Department of Entomology).

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We Are On The Web!!!

washington.ca.uky.edu

Facebook at:

<https://www.facebook.com/WashingtonCountyKentucky4H/>

College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Cooperative Extension Service

Recipe Of The Month



Beefy Stuffed Peppers

1 cup uncooked, whole wheat couscous	¼ teaspoon ground black pepper	4 large bell peppers
1 small tomato, diced	1 teaspoon salt	½ pound lean ground beef
½ cup garbanzo beans	½ cup low fat shredded mozzarella cheese	1 tablespoon chopped green onion
1 teaspoon dried Italian seasoning		1 tablespoon minced garlic

Cook couscous according to package directions. **Preheat** oven to 350 degrees F. **Combine** cooked couscous, tomato, beans, Italian seasoning, pepper, salt and mozzarella cheese in large bowl; set aside. **Remove** the tops, seeds and membranes from peppers. **Cook** peppers in boiling water for 5 minutes; **drain** upside down on paper towels. **Cook** beef until lightly browned in skillet. **Add** minced garlic and green onions to beef and sauté until

soft. **Drain** fat. **Toss** beef mixture into the couscous mixture. **Stuff** bell peppers evenly with mixture. **Place** in a lightly greased 9 x 9 inch baking dish. **Bake** for 15-20 minutes or until peppers are tender and cheese is melted.

Yield: 4 servings

Nutritional Analysis: 280 calories, 6 g fat, 2.5 g saturated fat, 35 mg cholesterol, 790 mg sodium, 36 g carbohydrate, 7 g fiber, 6 g sugar, 21 g protein



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