

HORTICULTURE

**SEPTEMBER 2008**

Reply to:

Cooperative Extension Service  
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[www.ca.uky.edu/ces](http://www.ca.uky.edu/ces)

# Rain Garden Workshop

**When: Saturday, September 27, 2008**

**9am-12:30pm**

**Where: Franklin County Extension office**

**101 Lakeview Ct, Frankfort**

**FREE!**



**Learn how & why to create a Rain garden  
in your home landscape.**

Learn how rain gardens help control rain water, how to locate a site for a rain garden, what plants to choose, and how to install. Get hands-on experience in this environmentally friendly landscape practice.

Call 502-695-9035 or email [Kim.Cowherd@uky.edu](mailto:Kim.Cowherd@uky.edu) to register.

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Cooperative Extension



The Bluegrass Rain  
Garden Alliance



# Bug Bytes

## Pest Proof Your Home

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/entomology/entfacts/ef641.asp>

by Michael F. Potter, Extension Entomologist, UK College of Agriculture

According to a statewide poll of Kentucky householders, 93% expressed concern over finding insects within their home. More than half indicated that a *single* cockroach, cricket, or spider would prompt them to use a can of bug spray or call an exterminator. Despite their "high-profile" presence within the home, most pests encountered indoors have either flown or crawled in from outdoors.

One of the best ways to limit unwanted intrusions by insects, rodents, birds, squirrels and other pests is to deny them entry -- a procedure known as pest proofing. Many pests seek refuge in homes and other buildings in response to changes in weather, such as extended periods of rain or drought, or the onset of cooler temperatures in autumn. Taking steps to block their entry **before they end up inside** can greatly reduce the chances of future sightings.

Outlined below are six useful tips for pest proofing one's home or place of business. Steps 1-3 will also conserve energy and increase the comfort level during summer and winter. Equipment and materials mentioned can be purchased at most home improvement or hardware stores.

1. Install door sweeps or thresholds at the base of all exterior entry doors. While lying on the floor, check for light filtering under doors. Gaps of 1/16 inch or less will permit entry of insects and spiders; 1/4 inch-wide gaps (the diameter of a pencil) are large enough for entry of mice; 1/2 inch gaps are adequate for rats. Pay particular attention to the bottom corners as this is often where rodents and insects enter.
2. Seal utility openings where pipes and wires enter the foundation and siding, *e.g.*, around outdoor faucets, receptacles, gas meters, clothes dryer vents, and telephone/cable TV wires. These are common entry points for such pests as rodents, ants, spiders and yellowjackets. Holes can be plugged with caulk, cement, urethane expandable foam, steel wool,

copper mesh (Stuffit(R)), or other suitable sealant.

3. Caulk cracks around windows, doors, fascia boards, etc.
4. Repair gaps and tears in window and door screens. Doing so will help reduce entry of flies, gnats, mosquitoes and midges during summer, and cluster flies, lady beetles, and other overwintering pests in early fall. Certain insects, in particular leafhoppers and hackberry psyllids, are small enough to fit through standard mesh window screen.
5. Install 1/4-inch wire mesh (hardware cloth) over attic, roof, and crawl space vents in order to prevent entry of birds, bats, squirrels, rodents, and other wildlife. Invest in a chimney cap to exclude birds, squirrels, raccoons and other nuisance wildlife.
6. Consider applying an exterior (barrier) treatment with insecticides. Homeowners will get the most for their efforts by applying longer-lasting liquid formulations containing synthetic pyrethroids (*e.g.* Spectracide Triazicide, Ortho Home Defense, and Bayer Advanced Multi-Insect Killer) stocked by some hardware/lawn and garden shops. Using a compressed air or hose end sprayer, treat at the base of all exterior doors, garage and crawl space entrances, around foundation vents and utility openings, and up underneath siding. It may also be useful to treat around the outside perimeter of the foundation in a 2 to 6- foot-wide band along the ground, and 2-3 feet up the foundation wall.

Clients who choose not to tackle these activities may wish to hire a professional pest control firm. Many firms are beginning to offer pest proofing as an adjunct to other services. When all else fails, a vacuum cleaner or broom is often the best response to the occasional bug that wanders in from outdoors.

## ~ Notes from Kim~

**The days are growing shorter and the evening temperatures are beginning to drop! Fall is in the air! Remember to clean up your summer gardens and flowerbeds and start preparing for winter. If you have not seeded your lawn, you have a few short weeks to get that done! Call the Extension Office if you need information on lawn renovation. Be sure to sign up for the Rain Garden Workshop! Happy Gardening-**



# \* Kids Corner \*

## APPLE DAPPLE!

Fall means time for crisp, juicy, locally grown apples! Visit the Farmers Market and check out the different varieties available for eating and cooking.

Do a taste test with your family. Get one of each variety of apple from the Market and one of each variety available at the grocery store. For each variety, get a paper plate. On the underneath side, write the name of the variety. On the top side of the plate, number each sample. With an adult, slice each apple into bite-size pieces, place on the plate with it's name. Have a sheet of paper for each person tasting, with numbers corresponding to each sample. For each tasting sample, have the person write how they like the fruit. Is it crisp, sweet, soft, juicy? Which do they like best? Then turn over the plates and show the names of each apple. Now everyone will know which is their favorite to purchase!

Another fun thing with apples and other fruit is to make stamps! Here is how:

### Apple Prints

You can use apples to make decorative and colourful prints. Here's how:

#### Materials:

- apples

- knife
- tempera paint
- Styrofoam tray (to use as palette)
- paper towels
- paper

#### Instructions:

Cut apples into shapes for stamping (this should be done by instructor) - make sure they each have a flat and level bottom. Experiment with different shapes: try apples, stars, flowers, hearts and other designs. Pour paint into trays - if possible, use different colours. Dip flat end of stamp into paint; then wipe off excess paint onto paper towel. Stamp onto paper. To avoid having to wash stamps, use each stamp in only one colour of paint. Let paper dry. Paper can be made into cards and gift wrap. Taken from: Nova Scotia Fruit Grower's Association  
<http://www.nsapples.com/teacher/t5cprint.htm>

## Christmas Cactus - Blooming Tips

Rick Durham, Consumer Horticulture Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky



Christmas cactus (and Thanksgiving cactus) sometimes seem

temperamental when it comes to blooming on schedule. It is not uncommon to see these plants in flower anytime from late October through February or March. However, if given the right stimulation, these plants can usually be induced to flower around Thanksgiving or Christmas. The key is providing the right types of stimuli to encourage flowering. First, keeping the plants on the dry side in September will help with initiation of flower buds. Don't let the plants dry out completely, just reduce the normal watering by about half. The naturally shorter days of autumn and cooler nights will also help to initiate flower buds. Move plants outdoors where they can experience a natural day/night cycle (away from unnatural light sources such as outdoor lighting or bright windows) until late October. Cover plants or move them to a garage or protected patio if there is a chance of frost. If you can't move them outdoor, consider placing them in a closet or similar area where the plants can get about 14 hours of uninterrupted darkness each night. In late October, bring the plants back to their former location in the house and resume normal watering. Flowering should begin in 3-6 weeks.

# Spring Flowering Bulbs



Spring flowering bulbs are an important part of Kentucky's landscape. Crocus and daffodils tell us that spring is on its way, and red tulips are a Derby Day tradition.

Bulbs need to be planted in a well-drained site. The soil pH should be 6.0 to 7.0. Spring bulbs will not do well in heavy clay soils, so poor soils should be amended with compost, peat moss or other organic matter. Most bulbs prefer a site that does not receive full sunlight in the middle of the day. The normal planting time for spring flowering bulbs is October 15 through Thanksgiving.

As soon as the plants emerge in the spring, fertilize the area with 10-10-10 (N-P-K) fertilizer at a rate of 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet. After the flower petals fade or fall off, remove the flower organs with scissors or knife. Allow the remaining foliage to die naturally as bulbs will not mature properly when the foliage is removed prematurely. Some homeowners use rubber bands or a similar product to tie-up the foliage. This can harm the plant as well. Splitting or harvesting bulbs is generally not advised, yet many home gardeners have been successful with this procedure. If they need to be moved, dig them after the foliage has yellowed and died and store in a relatively dry, ventilated location until fall planting.

When selecting flower bulbs for your garden, consider flowering time, flower color and plant height. Bulbs can be purchased from mail order companies, garden centers, supermarkets or department stores. Some varieties are familiar and others have long, hard-to-pronounce names. They can be used as annuals or perennials in

beds, in ground covers, in rock gardens or under trees and shrubs.

Here are a few recommended flower bulbs for Kentucky gardens.

Dwarf Iris, Crocus, Glory-of-the-Snow, Wind Flower, Daffodil, Hyacinth, Siberian Squill, Botanical Tulip, Spring Starflower, Trout Lily Crown Imperial, Grape Hyacinth, Star of Bethlehem, Spanish Blue Bells, Quamash Ornamental Onion, Triplet LilyTulips

For additional information about bulbs, as well as other types of plants, visit the University of Kentucky, Department of Horticulture's website at:

<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/homehort2.html>

*Adapted from the Cooperative Extension Service publication HortFacts 52-04*

Debbie Stamper, Master Gardener

## Home Garden Disease Control Begins This Fall

**H. Arthur Lamey**, Extension Plant Pathologist, **Cynthia Ash**, Diagnostician, North Dakota State University Extension



<http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/pubs/plantsci/hortcrop/pp737w.htm#vegetables>

When the autumn leaves have fallen from the trees and frost has killed the tomato vines, most homeowners are ready to forget about plant diseases until next summer. Actually this is the perfect time to start controlling next year's diseases. A little work in autumn can prevent a lot of trouble next summer! Why is this so? A fall cleanup of the yard and garden removes plant refuse on which many plant disease organisms (called pathogens) survive the winter. This cleanup, called fall sanitation, reduces the number of pathogens next spring, so it will take longer for pathogen populations to build up to damaging levels. A general cleanup of dead leaves and annual plants is needed. Here are some specific suggestions that are especially important.

## **(Home Garden Disease Control – continued)**

### **Vegetables**

Remove unproductive plants and continue weed control in late summer, since these old plants and weeds harbor diseases and insects. After a killing frost, make a total cleanup of all plants still in the garden. Take special care to remove all tomato and potato vines as well as fruits and tubers; all parts harbor blights that may cause severe losses. Be sure to remove all vines and fruits of cucumber, melon, and squash. Continue control of the cucumber beetle into fall, as the bacterial wilt pathogen overwinters only in the cucumber beetle. If corn smut was a problem, destroy (by burning, burying or depositing in a sanitary landfill) all smut galls to reduce the amount of overwintering smut. After cleaning up all the crop refuse, spade or rototill the soil to bury any remaining bits of crop refuse

### **Apples & Other Fruits**

Check for fireblight that has moved from fruit spurs or suckers into main branches one or more inches in diameter - this is done most easily after the leaves have fallen from the trees. The diseased suckers can be identified by the curled ends of the suckers and the dark brown to blackened leaves that hang on the suckers after the tree has lost the rest of its leaves. Diseased fruiting spurs will have shriveled fruits on them. Check at the base of the diseased sucker or spur. If the bark on the main branch is sunken and slightly discolored around the base of the sucker or spur, the disease has penetrated into the branch. This branch must be removed or the diseased portion cut out. This should be done in the dormant season, preferably in March or early April before the sap starts to run. Be sure to disinfect pruning tools with each cut with a bleach solution. Be especially careful to prune or cut disease out of main branches -- failure to do so will result in these branches being girdled and dying.

Rake up and destroy leaves of all fruit trees and small fruits, taking care to also destroy any rotten or dried up fruits still hanging on the tree or bush. If not done earlier, all black knot cankers should be removed from chokecherries and plums, pruning several inches below the knot. Cut out all diseased raspberry canes as well as all two-year-old canes that bore fruit this summer.

### **Ornamentals**

Remove and destroy all annuals. Cut out and destroy all diseased rose canes and destroy all rose leaves. Spray with lime sulfur before mulching or burying non-hardy roses for the winter. If you had peony blight, cut off all peony plants level with the ground and destroy the tops after a killing frost - this will reduce the danger of peony blight next year. If your peonies did not have blight, you could leave the tops to catch snow, then cut them off level with the ground in early spring before the new shoots appear. Similar treatment of other

herbaceous (non-woody) ornamentals will help prevent disease carryover.

### **Trees and Shrubs**

If ash or oak anthracnose was serious, rake up and destroy all leaves from these trees. Remove and destroy small branches with severe anthracnose cankers. Similarly, if any other tree species has a serious leafspot problem, rake up and destroy the leaves.

### **Disposal of Plant Refuse**

Home gardeners frequently ask if they can compost plant refuse. Most foliar (leaf) pathogens are destroyed rather quickly once crop refuse is in contact with soil and the refuse rots. However, some soil borne pathogens, such as the wilt diseases of tomato, are soil inhabitants and are not destroyed by contact with soil or by rotting of crop refuse. Composting will kill most plant pathogens if the compost heats properly and the temperature is maintained long enough.

## **Home Hort Hints**

- Christmas cactus (and Thanksgiving cactus) sometimes seem temperamental when it comes to blooming on schedule. It is not uncommon to see these plants in flower anytime from late October through February or March. However, if given the right stimulation, these plants can usually be induced to flower around Thanksgiving or Christmas. The key is providing the right types of stimuli to encourage flowering. First, keeping the plants on the dry side in September will help with initiation of flower buds. Don't let the plants dry out completely, just reduce the normal watering by about half. The naturally shorter days of autumn and cooler nights will also help to initiate flower buds. Move plants outdoors where they can experience a natural day/night cycle (away from unnatural light sources such as outdoor lighting or bright windows) until late October. Cover plants or move them to a garage or protected patio if there is a chance of frost. If you can't move them outdoor, consider placing them in a closet or similar area where the plants can get about 14 hours of uninterrupted darkness each night. In late October, bring the plants back to their former location in the house and resume normal watering.

( Home Hort Hints continued)

Flowering should begin in 3-6 weeks.

- Remove fallen fruit and leaves from beneath fruit trees. Many insects and diseases that plague home fruit production spend the winter on fallen fruit and leaves. So raking up any fallen fruit and leaves will help reduce the incidence of fruit pest next year. Composting these materials will both eliminate the pest problem and provide good organic matter that can be used elsewhere in the garden.
- September is the time to divide existing or plant new perennials such as bearded iris, daylilies, peonies, and phlox. Many perennials either produce fewer blooms or fail to bloom altogether when they become too crowded. To divide, loosen the soil around the clump and gently lift the plants. Shake off excess soil so that the growth

pattern is apparent. Divisions should contain some of the edges of the clump (most recent growth) and contain two or three stems or groups of leaves. The stems or leaves should be cut back to about 2 to 3 inches long and also cut back any damaged roots. Plant these divisions in newly worked soil at about the same depth they were growing in the garden.

- Pumpkins and winter squash should be harvested when the skin is tough and can not be easily damaged with your fingernail. The squash and pumpkins can be left in the field as long as there are vines or other vegetation to shield them from direct sunlight, but move them to a protected cool, dry place once freezing temperatures occur.

If you still have an itch to do some vegetable gardening, there's still time to get in a few more crops. Mustard greens, turnips (as well as turnip greens), spinach, and leaf lettuce will all do well if seeded in early September. Radishes can be planted as late as October 1st.

### Useful Web Links



<http://www.pickyourown.org/KY.htm>

Where to find "Pick Your Own" farms in Kentucky!

<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/comfruit.html>

University of Ky information on all types of fruit and berries. Check out how to grow and care for everything fruity!

<http://www.kyagr.com/buyky/index.htm>

Where to find and purchase Ky Proud Products. Be KY PROUD!



<http://www.arborday.org/trees/whattree/>

What Tree is That? From The Arbor Day Foundation.

[http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/quickref/fertilizer/fertilizer\\_conversions.html](http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/quickref/fertilizer/fertilizer_conversions.html)

Conversion tables for fertilizers- need to turn pounds into tablespoons? This handy guide will give you the answers!

# Calendar of Things to Do

**FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMERS MARKET**- Come to Riverview Park to buy fresh, locally grown produce and products! Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7am-12:30pm. Call the Extension Office for more information.

**Cove Spring Park** - Located on US 127 just off of the Thorn Hill Bypass; Meet at Main Parking Lot, East Side of 127, except where noted; For more information call 227-3276 or 227-4326.

Sat. Sept. 27; 8:30-10:00 pm; **Night Hike and Star Gazing**

## **Salato Wildlife Education Center-**

**Sept 20; 10am – Noon; A Salato Guided Tour;** Take a guided tour to learn more about our exhibits, our history and resources that we offer to educators. We'll show you outdoor learning areas and tell you about upcoming workshops for the year. You'll learn some interesting facts. Program may be cancelled due to bad weather. No registration or pre-payment required. Contact Kristy Stroud, [Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov](mailto:Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov), 502-564-7863

**Oct 8; Noon-1pm.; Brown Bag Lunch Series: The Hemlock Woolly Adelgid;** The hemlock woolly adelgid is an insect introduced from Asia that is creating big problems for the native eastern hemlocks. This small insect has no predators and native trees have little resistance to this new pest. Join us for a talk with UK researcher Blake Newton as he discusses this pest and efforts to control it. Bring your sack lunch. No registration or pre-payment required.; Contact Kristy Stroud, [Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov](mailto:Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov), 502-564-7863

**Oct 11; 2-4pm.; Seed Propagation & Collection;** Let Mary Carol Cooper, our native plant expert, show you a few tricks of the trade for growing native plants from the seed. Learn the proper techniques of collecting, preparing, storing and growing your own native plants from seed. You'll get to keep some of the seeds for your own native garden. Registration and pre-payment required. Cost \$15.; Contact Kristy Stroud, [Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov](mailto:Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov), 502-564-7863

**Oct 18; 10-Noon.; Kid's Hike;** Join the Salato staff for a day of hiking in the woods. Discover native trees, animal homes and learn how to make your own nature journal. Take your nature journal home with your recorded sights and sounds of the forest. The hiking trail is primitive with all associated obstacles. Ages 8 & up. Program may be cancelled due to bad weather. Registration and pre-payment are required. Cost \$10.; Contact Kristy Stroud, [Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov](mailto:Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov), 502-564-7863

**Oct 1, Nov 5, Dec 3; 10-Noon.; Wild Wednesdays;** On the first Wednesday of every month, something wild is happening at the Salato Center. This nature-oriented program is great for introducing younger children to the great outdoors. Kids can take a "Tyke Hike," create a nature notebook, explore animal homes and participate in other fun-filled activities guided by Salato staff. Snacks will be available for the kids. Ages 6 and under. Registration and pre-payment required for each week. Cost \$10 per child; Contact Kristy Stroud, [Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov](mailto:Kristy.Stroud@ky.gov), 502-564-7863

**The Arboretum;** 500 Alumni Drive, Lexington, KY 40503, across from Commonwealth Stadium; for information Contact (859) 257-6955, log on to: [www.ca.uky.edu/Arboretum](http://www.ca.uky.edu/Arboretum)

**Ky State Tourism** events, log onto <http://www.kentuckytourism.com/> or call 1-800-225-8747

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## ***Planting Trees Properly This Fall***

Bruce Spangenberg, Extension Horticulture, University of Illinois

Proper planting is critical to assure the success of trees in the landscape. Whether planting a tree this upcoming fall or next spring, there are a few basic guidelines to follow.

Begin by digging an adequate planting hole that should be wide enough to easily get the root ball inside. Dig the hole so the plant will remain at the same depth it was growing in the nursery. Don't dig a deeper hole and then fill it in, as chances are the soil will settle and then the plant will be too deep. Plants should remain at the same depth as grown in the nursery.

Another area of confusion is what to do with the soil before backfilling into the hole. You often hear or read the suggestion to add peat moss, compost, or other amendments. Some research suggests that this may in fact be detrimental to the growth of the tree. Backfill with the same soil removed when digging the hole. Roughen the sides of the hole to help roots.

For balled and burlapped stock, always handle very carefully so the soil ball is not broken, as many roots could be severed. Always handle the plant by the soil ball or container, not the trunk or stem! Once in the ground, remove rope or twine tied to the trunk. Cut back burlap as far as possible and remove or push down into the hole so it doesn't stick out of the soil.

With container stock, carefully remove the container and inspect visible roots. Cut any severely curled roots, and spread the others. Although containers made of materials that decompose will eventually breakdown if not removed, the plant will take much longer to get established.

After planting and backfilling, water the area thoroughly. After the water has drained away, mulch the planting area. Organic mulches such as bark, wood chips, or pine needles are good choices. Fertilization is not suggested at planting time, although specific packaged, slow-release products for the planting hole would be an exception.

## **Moving Plants Indoors**

Rick Durham, Consumer Horticulture Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky

***Acclimate houseplants before moving indoors.***



Many people moved houseplants outdoors this summer to give them extra light and air circulation. While this is a great practice, it's now time to think about getting those plants ready to move back indoors.

First, realize that many houseplants react poorly to an abrupt change in environment. Many will exhibit yellowing or dropping of leaves when moved to lower light conditions. While the plants will usually adjust to indoor conditions, they may be unattractive for a few months. To lessen this response, begin to lower the light intensity your plants are receiving outdoors by gradually moving them to a more shady location about one month before you will move them indoors. The plant's gradual change and transition from one environment to another is called acclimation. Also hold back fertilizer to slow growth and check plants for insects and disease and treat as needed. It is much easier to handle an insect problem outdoors than after the plant has been moved inside.

Inside the house, clean windows where plants will be located to ensure that plants get the brightest light possible. Highest light intensities are generally found in south facing windows that are not blocked by awnings or outdoor vegetation. Even under the best of indoor conditions, plants will likely need less water and fertilizer than they received outdoors so reduce these accordingly.



## Slow Food® Bluegrass

Slow Food Bluegrass is proud to announce the names of the Kentucky delegates to the Slow Food International Terra Madre World Food Community Gathering. These individuals have been selected for their commitment to creating a sustainable local food system and improving the quality of life in their communities. Slow Food Bluegrass is a food education group dedicated to supporting farmers, producers and chefs of good, clean and fair food throughout Kentucky, through food tasting events and education projects. To learn more about Slow Food Bluegrass, go to [www.slowfoodbluegrass.org](http://www.slowfoodbluegrass.org)

About Terra Madre 2008: Held concurrently with Salone del Gusto in Torino from October 23 to 27, the third edition of the biennial international meeting of the Terra Madre Network will bring together food communities, cooks, academics and youth delegates for four days to work towards increasing small-scale, traditional, and sustainable food production.

Terra Madre, an event organized by the [Terra Madre Foundation](http://www.terramadre.org), brings together food producers and workers from around the world, giving them the opportunity to discuss the major themes of food production.

Together they share and compare the diverse and complex issues that underlie what "high-quality food" means to them: issues of environmental resources and planetary equilibrium, and aspects of taste, worker dignity, and consumer safety. For more information about Terra Madre 2008 please visit <http://www.terramadre2008.org>

This year, the network grows stronger thanks to the emerging Youth Food

Movement, committed to the defense of food and food culture, which was launched at the [Fifth International Slow Food Congress](http://www.slowfood.com). The Youth Food Movement originated with students from the [University of Gastronomic Sciences](http://www.slowfood.com) and [Slow Food USA](http://www.slowfood.com), and consists of a group from U.S. university campuses, young producers, cooks, and activists. Their objective is to engage, by the end of October, an additional 1000 youth from 150 countries worldwide, active within their own local food communities. Together with 5000 farmers, breeders, fishers, food artisans and processors, 1000 cooks, chefs, and restaurateurs (the bridge between high-quality production and consumption), and 500 academics (key to the exchange of knowledge, whether empirical, theoretic, from rural experience, or research-based), these young people are helping to forge links in the ever-strengthening chain that is the Terra Madre network.

Kentucky Slow Food Terra Madre 2008 Delegates:

Susan Carson Lambert, Lawrenceburg  
Esmee McKee, Wheatley  
Bob Perry, Lancaster  
Jim Embry, Lexington  
Peter & Brenda Cashel, Harrodsburg  
Alexander Nixon, Louisville  
Mark King, Louisville  
Alison Wiediger, Smith Grove  
Stacy Williams, Glasgow  
Kenneth J. Mattingly Jr., Austin  
Jay Denham, Louisville  
Michael Paley, Louisville  
Mark Williams, Louisville  
Virginia Richardson, Lexington  
Timothy Albert Tucker, Louisville  
Nancy Russman, Louisville  
Marguerite Rivage-Seul, Berea  
Greg Rentfrow, Lexington  
Mark Williams, Lexington  
Karyn Moskowitz, Louisville

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## Quibbles 'n' Bits

I have no plants in my house. They won't live for me.  
Some of them don't even wait to die, they commit suicide.

- Jerry Seinfeld

The philosopher who said that work well done never needs doing over  
never weeded a garden.

- Ray D. Everson

Life expectancy would grow by leaps and bounds if  
green vegetables smelled as good as bacon.

- Doug Larson

Crabgrass can grow on bowling balls in airless rooms, and there is no known way to kill it that does not involve nuclear weapons.

- Dave Barry

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[wanda.ellis@uky.edu](mailto:wanda.ellis@uky.edu) or [kim.cowherd@uky.edu](mailto:kim.cowherd@uky.edu)

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