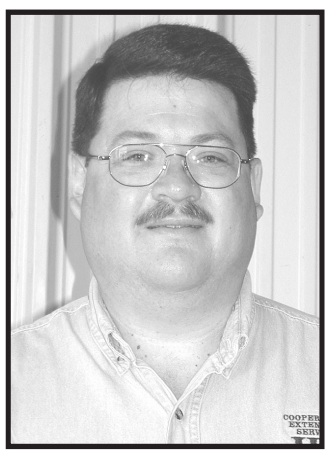
Prevent Disease in Your Roses



Eric Baker
Estill County Extension Agent for Agriculture & Natural Resources

Spectacular blooms and diverse types and varieties make roses a favorite of many Kentucky gardeners. However, warm, humid growing conditions create an ideal environment for serious problems each year with black spot and powdery mildew.

According to UK Extension plant pathologists, gardeners can nip these fungal diseases in the bud by planting resistant or tolerant varieties and creating an unfavorable environment for disease development. It may be necessary to use fungicides throughout the summer, especially on susceptible varieties.

The Extension office has materials on resistant and tolerant varieties. Nursery catalogues also publish this information.

To reduce foliar diseases, try to avoid conditions where rose leaves remain wet for an extended period of time. Do not wet foliage when watering plants and allow sufficient time for leaves to dry before nighttime. Prune shading vegetation from overhanging trees and provide space between rose bushes to improve ventilation and sunlight penetration. Sanitation also is important for managing rose diseases. If you have not already removed and destroyed old leaves, winter-damaged canes and debris, do it as soon as possible. These items are a source of disease-causing organisms.

Many fungicides are labeled to control rose diseases. Always check the label to be sure the product controls black spot and powdery mildew, and read and follow application instructions. To maintain disease suppression, repeat fungicide applications at 10- to 14-day intervals throughout the growing season.

Black spot produces dark, circular spots with fringed borders on the top or bottom of leaves. Infected leaves often turn yellow and drop, reducing flower numbers and quality.

White, powdery fungal growth is a sign of powdery mildew. It is easy to locate on such plant surfaces as leaves, stems and buds. Infected leaves may be small and deformed.

Two other important, but less common, foliar diseases of roses are downy mildew and rust. Downy mildew produces lesions that are an off-color, later turning purplish-brown. It leads to defoliation. Rust-colored spots on leaves and stems indicate, rust. Severely infected leaves may shrivel and turn brown.

Another summertime disease is rose rosette, which affects roses throughout Kentucky. It is not a fungal disease. This disease is spread by a microscopic mite. The primary host is multiflora rose, a thorny plant native to Asia and introduced into the United States as a conservation plant and "living fence." The disease also affects cultivated roses. Early symptoms are increased growth of shoots, which appear more succulent than normal and develop excessive thorns, and distorted, dwarfed leaves. The affected shoots are not winter hardy and produce few blooms. Rose plants eventually die.

Early disease detection is essential to keep rose rosette from spreading. Remove and destroy any infected roses to keep the disease from healthy plants nearby. Carefully remove diseased plants to avoid scattering disease-carrying mites to other plants. Since multiflora roses might be a disease reservoir, remove and destroy any located within one-eighth of a mile from the rose bed.

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Wishing Well®

7	3	5	4	7	5	3	4	2	6	4	5	3
M	P	M	A	A	A	L	D	B	A	E	K	E
5	8	4	2	7	8	6	3	5	7	2	8	7
E	H	C	E	K	A	L	A	W	E	T	B	A
8	3	2	6	5	2	8	7	8	6	4	7	8
I	S	O	O	I	L	T	F	S	V	I	I	I
5	7	8	4	7	4	8	3	5	7	3	5	7
S	R	M	S	M	I	P	E	E	D	A	C	E
2	7	6	4	8	3	7	4	5	8	6	2	4
E	C	E	V	R	F	I	E	H	O	A	R	D
5	3	6	5	3	8	3	8	3	6	7	5	7
O	R	F	I	I	V	E	E	N	F	S	C	I
4	7	4	7	2	3	6	2	6	5	6	5	2
A	O	Y	N	A	D	A	N	I	E	R	S	T

HERE IS A PLEASANT LITTLE GAME that will give you a message every day. It's a numerical puzzle designed to spell out your fortune. Count the letters in your first name. If the number of letters is 6 or more, subtract 4. If the number is less than 6, add 3. The result is your key number. Start at the upper left-hand corner and check one of your key numbers, left to right. Then read the message the letters under the checked figures give you.

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CryptoQuip

This is a simple substitution cipher in which each letter used stands for another. If you think that X equals O, it will equal O throughout the puzzle. Solution is accomplished by trial and error.

Clue: **R** equals **L**

WI H SVOUC WE QVAWTU EKHYFMM HTO JMMJKFHEJC, YHAQC KC'RR SVEJ FPCICP JPWHR-EWBC JVQCE.

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The Garden Bug

Gypsy moth caterpillars

can feed on and kill more than 300 different species of trees and shrubs. Over several decades, more than 80 million acres in the United States have been defoliated by this non-native pest. A few days after hatching, the larvae ascend the host trees and begin to feed on new leaves. These young caterpillars lay down silk safety lines as they crawl and, as they drop from branches on these threads, can be picked up on the wind and drift to other trees. When the caterpillars complete their feeding in late June to early July, they seek a protected place to pupate and transform into a moth.

–Brenda Weaver

Source: www.usda.gov, Journal of Forestry

Birding BITS BY Cindy Brook

A Warbler Affair

The other day I came home to a yard filled with warblers. There were three black and white warblers chasing each other around some pine trees. And my tray feeder had yellow-rumps, yellow-throated and pine warblers all eating sunflower chips. It was quite the sight!

E-mail: birdingbits@cfl.rr.com

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CryptoQuote

AXYDLBAAXR
is **LONGFELLOW**

One letter stands for another. In this sample, **A** is used for the three L's, **X** for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each week the code letters are different.

AKU LZJX NUROLZ AKUX FLYU AL OUU YU HO AKRA H BZLV AKRA JHDU HO SNURA — RZQ AKUX BZLV H BZLV HA.

— FJRNB SRMJU

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Local Angus Breeder Is Recognized for Sustained Efforts to Improve Cow Productivity

Jason E Crowe, Irvine, Kentucky, recently re-enrolled in the American Angus Association® whole-herd reporting system MaternalPlus® as a commitment to making genetic improvements in lifetime cow herd productivity. Breeders participating in MaternalPlus are keenly focused to better evaluate herd reproductive performance, the number one profit driver in the cow-calf industry.

MaternalPlus is a voluntary, inventory-based reporting system that collects additional reproductive trait data to provide Angus breeders and their customers the information they need to make effective selection decisions. To date, more than 110 breeders have completed MaternalPlus enrollment.

The program allows producers to capture cow herd and reproductive performance data, gain faster access to preweaning EPDs as a selection tool, characterize females through heifer pregnancy EPDs tied directly to herd genetics, expand new trait development for Angus reproductive and longevity measures, and streamline their ability to track heifer and cow reproductive records through AAA Login.

In addition, MaternalPlus lays the groundwork for selection tools related to cow longevity in the herd. Gathering these records will allow the Association to cultivate research related to cow herd productivity and make improvements similar to what the Angus breed has witnessed in other economically relevant traits.

For more information on MaternalPlus, visit the Association website or access AAA Login.

Visit Our Website At
<EstillTribune.Com>
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Take control of weeds in the vegetable garden

Home gardeners eagerly await the first ripe tomato, mess of green beans, and ears of sweet corn they get to pick from their own gardens. While the fresh produce is delicious, growing them requires managing various pests…especially weeds. UK Extension horticulturalist John Strang notes that weeds compete with crops for water, nutrients and sunlight. Some weeds, like quackgrass, can chemically inhibit vegetable plant growth. Others host insect pests and disease pathogens. All of these result in fewer fresh vegetables for your table.

There are some preventive practices that effectively combat weeds. Frequent hoeing or rototilling on a weekly basis helps eliminate weeds when they are small and easily removed.

If you plant rows a little closer, vegetable crops provide more shade and that also helps to reduce weed pressure. After you harvest a crop, plant another in its place to continue using the space.

Mulching works very well in the home garden. Use organic material such as grass clippings, leaves or straw to eliminate weed growth and build up organic matter to make the soil more fertile and easier to work. Do not use grass clippings from a lawn that was treated recently with herbicide. Treated clippings can cause vegetable plant twisting and can even kill some sensitive crops. Be careful about the kind of organic material you use. Hay can introduce a considerable load of weed seeds into your garden.

Black plastic mulch is beneficial to certain vegetables including tomatoes, eggplants, peppers and vine crops. In addition to shading out and eliminating weeds, plastic mulches conserve moisture and promote early crop growth by helping heat up the soil in spring. Landscape fabric has the added advantage of being water permeable and can be used for multiple years; although it is more expensive than black plastic.

Most importantly, do everything possible to keep garden weeds from going to seed. One red root pigweed plant can produce 100,000 seeds that can continue to germinate over the next 15 to 20 years.

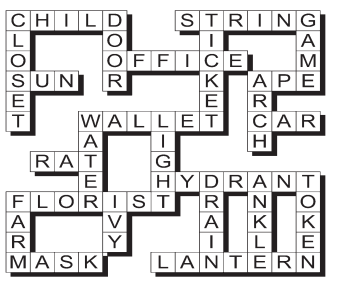
For more information, contact the Estill County Cooperative Extension office at 723-4557.

Puzzle Answers

May 20, 2020

Puzzles4Kids

Answer

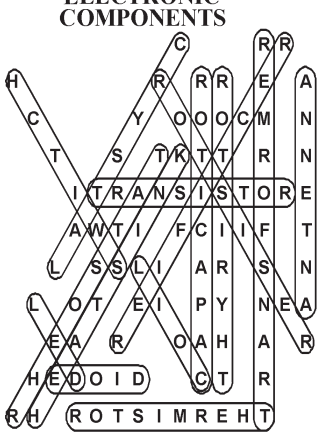


Weekly SUDOKU

Answer

1	9	6	4	7	3	8	5	2
4	2	7	8	5	1	3	6	9
8	5	3	9	2	6	1	4	7
3	7	4	6	1	9	2	8	5
9	6	5	2	8	4	7	1	3
2	8	1	7	3	5	4	9	6
5	4	8	3	6	7	9	2	1
7	1	9	5	4	2	6	3	8
6	3	2	1	9	8	5	7	4

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS



FEAR KNOT answer

Even Exchange

answers

1. Ladder, Larder
2. Canoe, Canon
3. Kermit, Hermit
4. Blond, Bland
5. Sweet, Sheet
6. Nearly, Nearby
7. Flint, Faint
8. Packet, Packed
9. Tithe, Title
10. Butter, Better

King Crossword

Answers

Solution time: 25 mins.

G	E	L	S	■	M	A	S	T	■	W	E	T
A	R	I	A	■	A	N	E	W	■	I	V	Y
F	I	E	L	D	M	I	C	E	■	L	I	P
F	E	D	O	R	A	■	■	A	D	D	L	E
■	■	■	M	Y	■	J	O	K	E	R	■	■
F	A	M	E	■	P	A	R	■	B	I	D	E
A	L	A	■	■	E	B	B	■	■	C	U	R
B	I	K	E	■	N	O	S	■	C	E	D	E
■	■	E	V	E	N	T	■	M	U	■	■	■
P	A	N	E	L	■	■	E	A	R	W	I	G
L	E	I	■	M	I	A	M	I	V	I	C	E
O	R	C	■	E	C	R	U	■	E	L	B	E
D	O	E	■	R	Y	E	S	■	D	E	M	S

Letter Box

Solution

P	N	R	B	A	K	T	S	U
K	U	A	R	T	S	B	N	P
S	T	B	N	U	P	K	A	R
R	K	T	P	S	N	A	U	B
B	A	N	K	R	U	P	T	S
U	P	S	T	B	A	N	R	K
N	R	U	A	K	B	S	P	T
T	B	P	S	N	R	U	K	A
A	S	K	U	P	T	R	B	N

CryptoQuip

answer

If a judge is buying shampoo and toothpaste, maybe he'll just prefer trial-size tubes.

CryptoQuote

answer

The only reason they come to see me is that I know that life is great — and they know I know it.
— Clark Gable

Bible Trivia Answers

"Test Your Bible Knowledge," with 1,206 multiple-choice questions by columnist Wilson Casey, is available in bookstores and online.

ANSWERS 1) Old; 2) Feeding of 5,000; 3) Sermon on the Mount; 4) 60; 5) Abimelech; 6) Nebuchadnezzar.