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As the seasons shift from summer to fall there are many changes we may notice in our environment then stop the production maples vary with sugar such as cooler temperatures, less humidity and ing it to break down and low or orange-red and red shorter days just to name disappear which is when maple turning a deep red. a few. But one change we the other colors within Kentucky's state tree, yelare sure to notice is the the leaves are revealed. low-poplar also known as gradual color change in The yellow, orange and tulip poplar turns a golden our deciduous tree leaves, brown we see in the au- yellow. And then there are from summer green to au- tumn leaves are due to some trees such as elms

The Colors of Autumn tumn orange, yellow, red the pigments called ca- that just turn brown and

and even purple. Through the warm ments have been masked spring and summer by the chlorophyll during if it will be a colorful aumonths the tree leaves, the the growing season. The tumn keep an eye on the food factories for the trees, red and purple colors are weather in late summer are a lovely green thanks due to the pigments called to the constant production anthocyanins which are of chlorophyll which is vi- produced in the fall when tal for the process of pho- the sunlight is bright and tosynthesis. This chemical there is an excess of sugar process enables the leaves in leaves. to convert sunlight with

or food for the tree.

rotenoids, these leaf pig-

carbon dioxide into sugars will be more dominate in wet spring, pleasant sumparticular groups of trees. mer weather, and warm, As the days get shorter Oaks typically turn red and the nights get longer to brown, hickories often crisp nights. tree leaves will slow and turn golden yellow, and of chlorophyll thus caus- maple turning orange-yel-

drop.

If you want to predict into early fall. Both temperature and moisture play a role in determining how dramatic leaf color will be. The most intense autumn colors are typi-These unmasked colors cally the result of a warm sunny fall days with cool

> So venture out this autumn and enjoy Mother Nature's colorful display!

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Wishing 🌋 Wel 2 B 6 6 2 8 2 6 4 4 5 3 4 Т В Н Е Ο Υ S U 4 2 3 6 7 7 2 5 6 4 4 4 7 Е Υ Ο Х Е Μ Κ U Ν D N 2 7 2 6 7 5 6 3 4 7 4 7 8 Ρ U В Е S Ρ Е Е F D Е Α 6 2 5 4 2 3 7 8 3 5 7 4 F U Т F Н Е С Ε Ν R D L 2 2 2 8 4 5 6 5 3 3 2 8 4 Е С С Е С U 0 Т S G С Е 4 3 7 7 3 5 5 8 4 5 6 3 6 S S 0 Ν R Т Ο Υ D Е D Н Κ 6 8 5 8 5 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 6 Y ΥO NUG Α S Т А А Ε С 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: A equals E

XKAS HKA INHIWTG SAARAR

ITHAVXAUV HI YAAW ZHGAJP

XUVD. Z VANYIS ZH

WTVNKUGAR U NIUH IP UVDG.

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Farming News **Time for Landscape Santitation**

Autumn has arrived in Kentucky and it is time to focus on landscape sanitation. Good sanitation practices can help reduce disease-causing pathogens. These organisms can survive for months or years on dead plant material or in soil, causing infections in subsequent years. Elimination of disease-causing organisms reduces the need for chemical controls and can improve the effectiveness of disease management practices. Following these sanitation practices both in autumn and throughout the growing season can reduce disease pressure in home and commercial landscapes.

Here are some sanitation practices to follow:

plants

Prune cankers and galls from branches by mak-Extension office at 723-4557

ing cuts well below visible symptoms. Clean tools between each cut with a sanitizer, such as rubbing alcohol or household bleach.

 Rake and remove fallen buds, flowers, twigs, leaves, and needles.

• Discard all above- and below-ground portions of heavily infected perennial and annual plants. Severely infected trees and shrubs should be cut down and stumps removed/destroyed.

• All discarded plant material should be burned, buried, or removed with yard waste. Do not compost diseased plant material. Exercise caution when storing limbs and trunks as fire wood or using for mulch.

• Soil from containers should be discarded and not reused.

• Remove weeds, including roots, which may serve as alternate hosts for pathogens.

 When treating infected plants with fungicides, • Remove diseased plant tissues from infected remove infected tissues prior to application.

For more information, contact the Estill County



