Campbell County Extension

Horticulture Newsletter

May / Jume 2025
Volume 3, Issue 3

Cooperative Extension Service

Campbell County
3500 Alexandria Pike
Highland Heights, KY 41076
Phone: (859) 572-2600
Fax: (859) 572-2619
Email: campbell.ext@uky.edu

Boxwood Alternatives

One of my favorite evergreen landscape shrubs, the boxwood is currently under attack in Northern Kentucky. This classic evergreen shrub brings to mind formal English gardens and beautiful sheered hedges and topiaries.

Through breeding many boxwood cultivars and hybrids offered improved cold hardiness and worked great for our local landscapes. Over the years the boxwood was extensively planted (perhaps overplanted) the past few decades in our area.

The list of common insect and disease issues continues to grow and is impacting many of the residential plants throughout the Tristate area . Two fungal type diseases, Volutella and Macrophoma Blight are a couple that we have been dealing with for some time now .

Unfortunately, boxwood blight is the latest disease and has become the most serious threat to boxwood in local landscapes throughout the region. Ultimately complete defoliation and complete dieback and the results of this fast-progressing fungal disease.

The boxwood insect pest list also unfortunately is growing with many samples being brought to the extension office .These include but are not limited to: box tree moth, boxwood leafminer, boxwood mite, boxwood psyllid and on occasion, oystershell scale.

The spider mite an arachnid is also commonly encountered during the hot dry summer months. And can cause unsightly damage with extensive stippling of the foliage.

The latest insect threat is the box tree moth which is native to East Asia. This invasive has been recently introduced from Canada to the United States according to the USDA. The box tree moth has become a serious invasive pest in Europe, where it continues to spread.

The caterpillars feed mostly on boxwood and heavy infestations can defoliate entire plantings.

Once the leaves eaten the larvae begin to consume the stems and bark, leading to the girdling of branches and plant death.

In many local landscape situations, it may no longer be feasible to use boxwood in the wake of all this insect and disease pressure, particularly with the recent boxwood blight & both tree moth outbreaks. Below are a few alternatives that can be utilized if your landscape is facing these current insect and disease pressures.

Alternative Species & Options

- NewGen Boxwoods: cultivars ‘Independence & ‘Freedom’
- Japanese Holly (Ilex crenata)
- Inkberry (Ilex glabra)
- Blue Holly (Ilex × meserveae)
- Hybrid yews (Taxus × media)
- Lower growing Junipers (‘Grey Owl’, ‘Blue Star’)

In this issue...

We will learn about growing herbs in your garden along with hands-on activities with cooking and preserving herbs.

July 22nd, 29th & August 5th

Attendance at all dates required.

10:00am - 12:00pm

Campbell County Cooperative Extension

3500 Alexandria Pike | Highland Heights, KY 41076

Registration opens June 23, 2025

Registration Required: 859-572-2600

or online: https://campbell.ca.uky.edu/events/

Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Lexington, KY 40506

Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

The Right Herbicide for the Right Situation

Here at the extension office we often get questions dealing with active ingredients in various pesticides. In particular there is a lot of confusion pertaining to herbicides. The first step is determining where the weed is a problem, such as in the lawn, landscape beds, vegetable garden etc. Where the weed is a problem will often determine the type herbicides to use for control and not damage other desirable plants that are close by.

Next try to identify the weed if possible. Different herbicide formulations and application methods will control different weeds. If you use the wrong herbicide or apply it incorrectly, you are wasting both your time and money. Once your target weed has been identified you then you can determine which product and control method will be most effective.

Below are some of the common types or categories of herbicides that can be utilized.

Preemergence herbicides are applied to weed-free to prevent annual weed problems by killing germinating weed seeds. For example, pre-emergence herbicides should be applied to lawns to prevent problems with crabgrass or winter annual weeds.

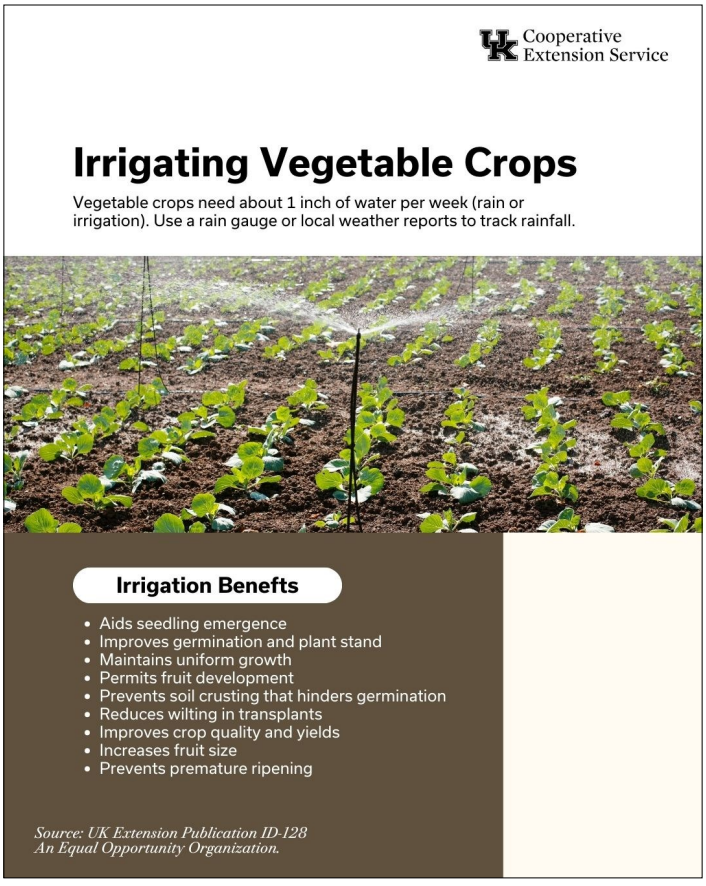
Postemergence herbicides are applied to the actively growing weeds to control current weed problems

Selective herbicides will just kill the weeds and not the ornamentals or turf grasses when applied over all the plants in an area. Products with the active ingredient 2-4D are commonly used in lawns situations.

Nonselective herbicides will kill any plant they come in contact with. These are useful for "total kill" situations such as total lawn renovation. These products (glyphosate) can also be used in "spot treating" for specific weeds in lawns and landscape beds.

Contact herbicides only kill the part of the plant that it comes in contact with. These will not kill below-ground parts such as roots when sprayed on the foliage. These are commonly used on annual type weeds.

Systemic herbicides are applied to the foliage where they are absorbed into the plant's vascular system. These products kill all parts of the weed including the below ground roots, rhizomes etc. These are th best to use on perennial type weeds such as dandelions etc.



So basically, you first need to know the type of weed you are trying to control. Secondly the location or area in which it is growing to determine the best herbicide and method of control. By using this method, you can effectively choose the appropriate herbicide by looking carefully at the labeling or talking to horticulture professionals, such as extension horticulture agents and staff. And always remember to completely read and understand the label of any herbicide. If herbicides are used improperly, you can often have more problems besides the weeds!

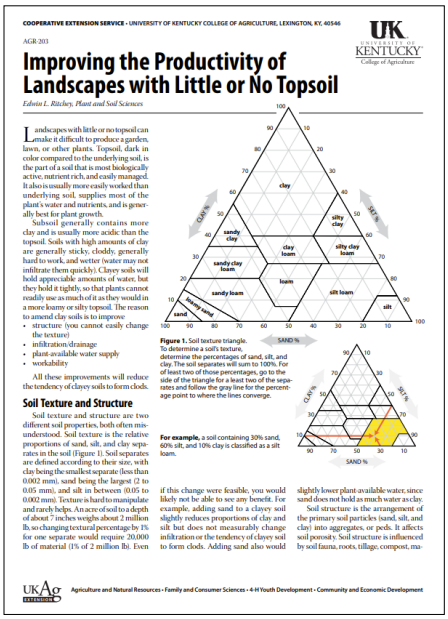
Sarah Imbus

Sarah Imbus
Campbell County Extension Agent for Horticulture Education

Terri Turner
Campbell County Extension Technician for Horticulture Education

Joseph Smith
Campbell County Extension Technician for Horticulture Education

Garden Calendar: May – June



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE • UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, LEXINGTON, KY, 40546

AGR-203

Improving the Productivity of Landscapes with Little or No Topsoil

Edwin L. Ritchey, Plant and Soil Sciences

Landscapes with little or no topsoil can make it difficult to produce a garden, lawn, or other plants. Topsoil, dark in color compared to the underlying soil, is the part of a soil that is most biologically active, nutrient rich, and easily managed. It also is usually more easily worked than underlying soil, supplies most of the plant's water and nutrients, and is generally best for plant growth.

Subsoil generally contains more clay and is usually more acidic than the topsoil. Soils with high amounts of clay are generally sticky, cloddy, generally hard to work, and wetter (water may not infiltrate them quickly). Clayey soils will hold appreciable amounts of water, but they hold it tightly, so that plants cannot readily use as much of it as they would in a more loamy or silty topsoil. The reason to amend clay soils is to improve

- structure (you cannot easily change the texture)
- infiltration/drainage
- plant-available water supply
- workability

All these improvements will reduce the tendency of clayey soils to form clods.

Soil Texture and Structure

Soil texture and structure are two different soil properties, both often misunderstood. Soil texture is the relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay separates in the soil (Figure 1). Soil separates are defined according to their size, with clay being the smallest separate (less than 0.002 mm), sand being the largest (2 to 0.05 mm), and silt in between (0.05 to 0.002 mm). Texture is hard to manipulate and rarely helps. An acre of soil to a depth of about 7 inches weighs about 2 million lb, so changing textural percentage by 1% for one separate would require 20,000 lb of material (1% of 2 million lb). Even if this change were feasible, you would likely not be able to see any benefit. For example, adding sand to a clayey soil slightly reduces proportions of clay and silt but does not measurably change infiltration or the tendency of clayey soil to form clods. Adding sand also would slightly lower plant-available water, since sand does not hold as much water as clay.

Soil structure is the arrangement of the primary soil particles (sand, silt, and clay) into aggregates, or peds. It affects soil porosity. Soil structure is influenced by soil fauna, roots, tillage, compost, ma-

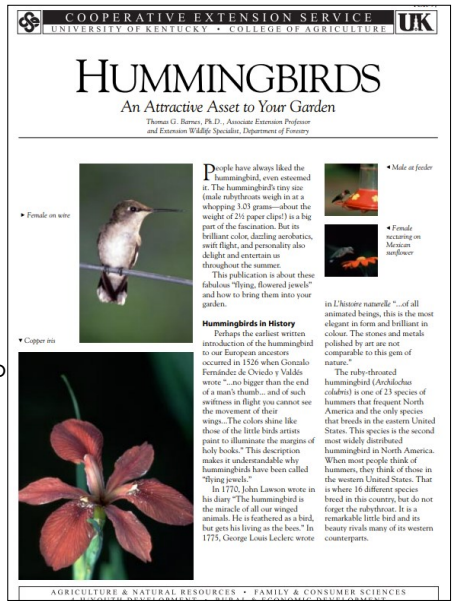
Figure 1. Soil texture triangle. To determine a soil's texture, determine the percentages of sand, silt, and clay. The soil separates will sum to 100%. For of least two of those percentages, go to the side of the triangle for a least two of the separates and follow the gray line for the percentage point to where the lines converge.

For example, a soil containing 30% sand, 60% silt, and 10% clay is classified as a silt loam.

UKAg Agriculture and Natural Resources • Family and Consumer Sciences • 4-H Youth Development • Community and Economic Development

Heavy clay soils can be improved by adding organic matter, such as top dressing, with compost or well-rotted manure. This will improve drainage and provide more appropriate water holding capacity. Organic material will also add additional nutrients to your soil.

https://publications.ca.uky.edu/sites/publications.ca.uky.edu/files/agr203.pdf



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

HUMMINGBIRDS

An Attractive Asset to Your Garden

Thomas G. Barnes, Ph.D., Associate Extension Professor and Extension Wildlife Specialist, Department of Forestry

• Female on wire

• Copper iris

• Male at feeder

• Female nectaring on Mexican sunflower

People have always liked the hummingbird, even esteemed it. The hummingbird's tiny size (male ruby-throats weigh in at a whopping 3.03 grams—about the weight of 2½ paper clips!) is a big part of the fascination. But its brilliant color, dazzling aerobatics, swift flight, and personality also delight and entertain us throughout the summer.

This publication is about these fabulous "flying, flowered jewels" and how to bring them into your garden.

Hummingbirds in History

Perhaps the earliest written introduction of the hummingbird to our European ancestors occurred in 1526 when Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés wrote "...no bigger than the end of a man's thumb... and of such swiftness in flight you cannot see the movement of their wings...The colors shine like those of the little birds artists paint to illuminate the margins of holy books." This description makes it understandable why hummingbirds have been called "flying jewels."

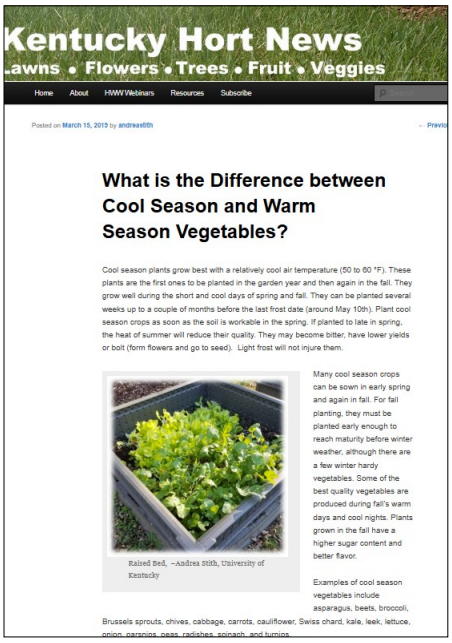
In 1770, John Lawson wrote in his diary "The hummingbird is the miracle of all our winged animals. He is feathered as a bird, but gets his living as the bees." In 1775, George Louis Leclerc wrote in *L'histoire naturelle* "...of all animated beings, this is the most elegant in form and brilliant in colour. The stones and metals polished by art are not comparable to this gem of nature."

The ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) is one of 23 species of hummers that frequent North America and the only species that breeds in the eastern United States. This species is the second most widely distributed hummingbird in North America. When most people think of hummers, they think of those in the western United States. That is where 16 different species breed in this country, but do not forget the rubythroat. It is a remarkable little bird and its beauty rivals many of its western counterparts.

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES • FAMILY & CONSUMER SCIENCES

To attract hummingbirds, plant bee balm, lobelia, cleome, columbine, delphinium, four-o'clocks, impatiens, petunias and trumpet vine.

https://publications.ca.uky.edu/files/for97.pdf



Kentucky Hort News

Lawns • Flowers • Trees • Fruit • Veggies

Home About HNWWebinars Resources Subscribe

Posted on March 15, 2015 by andreastith

What is the Difference between Cool Season and Warm Season Vegetables?

Cool season plants grow best with a relatively cool air temperature (50 to 60 °F). These plants are the first ones to be planted in the garden year and then again in the fall. They grow well during the short and cool days of spring and fall. They can be planted several weeks up to a couple of months before the last frost date (around May 10th). Plant cool season crops as soon as the soil is workable in the spring. If planted to late in spring, the heat of summer will reduce their quality. They may become bitter, have lower yields or bolt (form flowers and go to seed). Light frost will not injure them.

Raised Bed, –Andrea Stith, University of Kentucky

Many cool season crops can be sown in early spring and again in fall. For fall planting, they must be planted early enough to reach maturity before winter weather, although there are a few winter hardy vegetables. Some of the best quality vegetables are produced during fall's warm days and cool nights. Plants grown in the fall have a higher sugar content and better flavor.

Examples of cool season vegetables include asparagus, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, chives, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, Swiss chard, kale, leek, lettuce, onion, parsnips, peas, radishes, spinach, and turnips.

In early to mid-May, make your first plantings of warm season veggies like green beans, lima beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, peppers, tomato transplants, and watermelons

https://kentuckyhortnews.com/2019/03/15/what-is-the-difference-between-cool-season-and-warm-season-vegetables/

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT, LEXINGTON, KY, 40546

AGR-209

Mowing your Kentucky Lawn

Gregg C. Munshaw, Plant and Soil Sciences

Mowing is a recurring cutting of a portion of a grass shoot. Lawns are mowed to maintain topgrowth within a specific range, to control weed plants that are intolerant to mowing, or to sustain an ornamental turf. Mowing is usually thought of as the most simple of lawn maintenance practices; however, even though we perform it more than any other, it can result in mistakes.

Types of lawn mowers

The practice of mowing as we know it is less than 200 years old. Early on, mowing was performed by sickles, scythes, and grazing animals. As lawns became more important, mowing equipment and management practices changed to keep up with the desire for uniform, defined green spaces. Today, lawn mowing is usually performed by either rotary or reel mowers.

Reel mowers

Reel mowers have a stationary bedknife and a set of spinning blades that come in contact with the bedknife (Figure 1). The two blades cone together, and the grass shoot is scissored between the blades, resulting in a clean cut. A clean cut is important to prevent leaf bruising and tearing.

Reel mowers are very effective at mowing short grass and are used almost exclusively on golf courses and athletic fields. These mowers also do well on tough-to-mow grasses such as bermudagrass and zoysiagrass. However, if the desired lawn height is above 1.5 inches, reel mowers lose their effectiveness and tend to lay the grass over without cutting it.

Figure 1. A reel mower showing scissoring action with reel to bedknife (top) and a standard lawn reel mower (bottom).

Figure 2. A rotary mower showing single blade (top) and a typical homeowner rotary mower (bottom).

Rotary mowers

Rotary mowers cut grass with a single blade spinning horizontally (Figure 2). Larger mowers have multiple blades on the mower deck. For each location on the deck, only one blade is cutting the grass. Because there is only one blade coming in contact with the grass leaf blade, this type of cut is known as an impact cut. Although the impact cut is typically sufficient for lawns, the quality of cut will never be as great as the scissoring action of a reel mower.

Rotary mowers are very effective at mowing taller grass as well as stems of grasses and weeds. These mowers also have the ability to mulch clippings (i.e. cutting into very short lengths), which results in a better appearance and causes the clippings to break down more quickly in the soil. Rotary mowers are not effective at mowing grasses short and often result in scalping. They can also be dangerous because of the spinning blade, which throws debris and can sever human appendages. Extreme care should be taken when operating any power equipment.

In the home lawn market, both walk-behind (push mowers) and riding rotary mowers are available. There is no difference in the way these mowers cut the grass—just a difference in size. Riding mowers will usually cut a larger area with more speed than a walk behind. Care must be taken with riding mowers because of their weight. If mowing patterns are not frequently changed, ruts and compacted soil can result. Compacted soils will require some form of cultivation (i.e. aerification) to improve growing conditions for the root system.

UKAg Agriculture and Natural Resources • Family and Consumer Sciences • 4-H Youth Development • Community and Economic Development

Mow tall fescue at a 2-3" height; mow Kentucky Bluegrass at 2-2½", and perennial ryegrass at 1-2". Always keep the mower blade sharp to prevent tearing the grass blades.

https://publications.ca.uky.edu/files/AGR209.pdf

StoryWalk®

Cooperative Extension Service

Enjoy reading in nature with StoryWalks® in your community!

Visit the garden at the Campbell County Cooperative Extension Highland Heights Office.

3500 Alexandria Pike
Highland Heights, KY 41076
859-572-2600

Bring your little ones, and read a picture book as you enjoy the outdoors.

Please remember to:

- Travel to all the podiums
- Read the pages as you go
- Take the Survey
- Stay safe and have fun!

The books will stay out for about a month, so come back often to see if there is something new!

Schedule:

- **January:** *I Will Not Eat You by Adam Lehrhaupt*
- **March:** *I'll Wait Mr. Panda by Steve Antony*
- **April:** *The Ant and the Grasshopper by Miles Kelly*
- **May:** *Splish, Splash, Ducky! by Lucy Cousins*
- **June:** *Some Pets by Angela DiTerlizzi*
- **July:** *Saturday by Oge Mora*
- **August:** *In the Small, Small Pond by Denise Fleming*
- **September:** *Pete the Cat: I Love My White Shoes by Eric Litwin*
- **October:** *Some Monsters Look Like This by Silas Gibson*
- **November:** *Snowmen All Year by Caroline Beuhner*
- **December:** *Bark, George by Jules Fieffer*

Cooperative Extension Service
Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Invasive Species Citizen Science Program

You are the key!

Kentucky Office of the State Entomologist

Welcome to 2025! We have known for years that it is you, the public, that are usually the first to find unwanted pests. Until now, it has been challenging to involve you in our programs. Your involvement is vital in our survey work! With the availability in survey technologies, we are more able to involve you, as a citizen scientist, to keep out or slow the spread of unwanted pests.

What is a citizen science? Specifically, citizen science is when the public voluntarily helps conduct scientific research. These data help professional scientists and resource managers answer scientific questions and solve important problems. And the activity helps participants build meaningful connections to science.

2022 was our inaugural year for implementing a citizen scientist program to help us to keep out or slow the spread of unwanted pests in Kentucky! As you know, commerce and people are able to move more readily around the world which increases our risk of bringing unwanted pests that can be devastating to our Kentucky landscape.

Cooperative Extension Service

Brown Rot of Peach

Description & Damage

Brown rot of peach, caused by the fungus *Monilinia fructicola*, leads to a soft, brown decay with fungal growth on the fruit. Infection can occur anytime. Management of this disease begins at petal fall.

Management

- Promptly remove and discard rotted fruit and mummies.
- Prune out and discard blighted twigs after harvest.
- Prevent fruit injury from insects or harvest damage.
- Improve airflow in trees with pruning.
- Cool fruit to slow post-harvest disease.
- Consult your local county extension office for more management practices.

Learn more about pest management by checking out Kentucky Pest News!

Source: Kimberly Leonberger and Nicole Gauthier
An Equal Opportunity Organization.

Cooperative Extension Service

HOW TO REMOVE A TICK SAFELY

UK Extension Publication ENTFACT-618

Source: UK Extension Publication ENTFACT-618
An Equal Opportunity Organization.

Periodical Cicadas Emerge Across Kentucky this Spring: How to protect your trees and shrubs

Source: Jonathan Larson, Entomology Extension Associate

Kentucky will be the epicenter for the emergence of Brood XIV of 17-year periodical cicadas this spring. Periodical cicadas have appeared in Western Kentucky counties over the past few years, but the largest emergence area for 2025 will occur across most of Central and Eastern Kentucky.

While these time-keeping, red-eyed insects are not harmful to humans or pets, their egg-laying habits could damage the branches of young trees and shrubs. Tree netting is the most effective, non-invasive way to protect your landscaping and fruit trees.

The 17-year periodical cicadas are expected to emerge from the soil to molt into their flying, adult form in late April to early May, when the soil warms to the mid-60s. Periodical cicadas emerge much earlier than annual cicadas and in greater numbers.

Cicadas do not bite or sting, and the feeding habits of the adults do not damage plants. Some may find the abundance of molted shells and loud, near deafening singing a nuisance, while others will enjoy this pageantry of nature. The periodical cicadas' choral song, however, is a cue to protect landscaping and orchards.

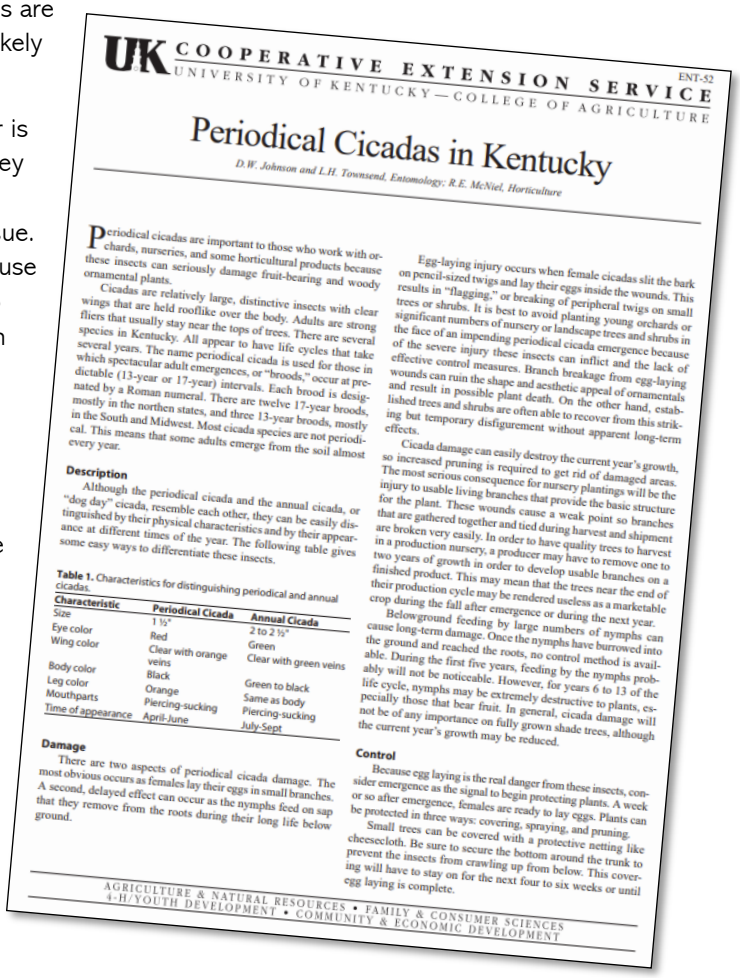
Female cicadas will lay their eggs into the new, lower branches of several species after mating: apple, arborvitae, ash, beech, berry and grape vines, crab apple, cherry, dogwood, hickory, holly, maple, lilacs, magnolia, oak, peach, pear, rose bushes, spirea and willows are the most likely targets.

The cicada's ovipositor is long and sharp, and they will inject 200 to 600 eggs into the stem tissue. This "flagging" may cause the tender branches to snap. The fallen branch makes for a much shorter journey for the hatching nymphs from egg to soil but is not beneficial for the growing tree. Once the eggs hatch, the nymphs will feed on root sap, and a heavy population of nymphs in the soil may also impact the tree's root system.

While using insecticides may be less costly, the safest and most effective way to prevent tree and shrub damage is by using cicada netting, which prevents females from laying their eggs. Netting is suggested for use on new and smaller trees and should be installed when the cicadas begin to sing, about mid-May for most of the area. Trees that are established in the landscape—too tall to net for most people— will grow throughout the egg-laying period.

More information can be found at the University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment publication here: https://entomology.ca.uky.edu/ef446.

You can also contact your Campbell County Cooperative Extension office for more information on protecting trees and shrubs from cicadas.



UK COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY—COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
ENT-52

Periodical Cicadas in Kentucky

D.W. Johnson and L.H. Townsend, Entomology; R.E. McNiel, Horticulture

Periodical cicadas are important to those who work with orchards, nurseries, and some horticultural products because these insects can seriously damage fruit-bearing and woody ornamental plants.

Cicadas are relatively large, distinctive insects with clear wings that are held rooflike over the body. Adults are strong fliers that usually stay near the tops of trees. There are several species in Kentucky. All appear to have life cycles that take several years. The name periodical cicada is used for those in which spectacular adult emergences, or "broods," occur at predictable (13-year or 17-year) intervals. Each brood is designated by a Roman numeral. There are twelve 17-year broods, mostly in the northen states, and three 13-year broods, mostly in the South and Midwest. Most cicada species are not periodical. This means that some adults emerge from the soil almost every year.

Description

Although the periodical cicada and the annual cicada, or "dog day" cicada, resemble each other, they can be easily distinguished by their physical characteristics and by their appearance at different times of the year. The following table gives some easy ways to differentiate these insects.

Table 1. Characteristics for distinguishing periodical and annual cicadas.

Characteristic	Periodical Cicada	Annual Cicada
Size	1 ½"	2 to 2 ½"
Eye color	Red	Green
Wing color	Clear with orange veins	Clear with green veins
Body color	Black	
Leg color	Orange	Green to black
Mouthparts	Piercing-sucking	Same as body
Time of appearance	April-June	Piercing-sucking July-Sept

Damage

There are two aspects of periodical cicada damage. The most obvious occurs as females lay their eggs in small branches. A second, delayed effect can occur as the nymphs feed on sap that they remove from the roots during their long life below ground.

Egg-laying injury occurs when female cicadas slit the bark on pencil-sized twigs and lay their eggs inside the wounds. This results in "flagging," or breaking of peripheral twigs on small trees or shrubs. It is best to avoid planting young orchards or significant numbers of nursery or landscape trees and shrubs in the face of an impending periodical cicada emergence because of the severe injury these insects can inflict and the lack of effective control measures. Branch breakage from egg-laying wounds can ruin the shape and aesthetic appeal of ornamentals and result in possible plant death. On the other hand, established trees and shrubs are often able to recover from this striking but temporary disfigurement without apparent long-term effects.

Cicada damage can easily destroy the current year's growth, so increased pruning is required to get rid of damaged areas. The most serious consequence for nursery plantings will be the injury to usable living branches that provide the basic structure for the plant. These wounds cause a weak point so branches that are gathered together and tied during harvest and shipment are broken very easily. In order to have quality trees to harvest in a production nursery, a producer may have to remove one to two years of growth in order to develop usable branches on a finished product. This may mean that the trees near the end of their production cycle may be rendered useless as a marketable crop during the fall after emergence or during the next year.

Belowground feeding by large numbers of nymphs can cause long-term damage. Once the nymphs have burrowed into the ground and reached the roots, no control method is available. During the first five years, feeding by the nymphs probably will not be noticeable. However, for years 6 to 13 of the life cycle, nymphs may be extremely destructive to plants, especially those that bear fruit. In general, cicada damage will not be of any importance on fully grown shade trees, although the current year's growth may be reduced.

Control

Because egg laying is the real danger from these insects, consider emergence as the signal to begin protecting plants. A week or so after emergence, females are ready to lay eggs. Plants can be protected in three ways: covering, spraying, and pruning.

Small trees can be covered with a protective netting like cheesecloth. Be sure to secure the bottom around the trunk to prevent the insects from crawling up from below. This covering will have to stay on for the next four to six weeks or until egg laying is complete.

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES • FAMILY & CONSUMER SCIENCES
4-H/YOUTH DEVELOPMENT • COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Do you enjoy gardening?

Cooperative Extension Service

Become a Garden Volunteer

Commitment: Workdays and location can vary, however, they are usually from 9am to 12pm at the Lakeside Educational Garden.

Skills: No prior gardening or horticultural skills are required.

Things to Bring: We will provide all tools and materials required for these workdays.

Opportunities & Benefits: Hands-on training is provided during all workdays, connect with like-minded gardeners. Join us for educational tours.

Common tasks include:

- Planting
- Harvesting
- Assemble floral arrangements
- General garden maintenance

Interested in learning more? Reach out to the Campbell County Cooperative Extension Horticulture Agent for more information or send an email to: sarah.imbus@uky.edu

The Horticulture Team works to maintain the Lakeside Educational Garden. This team is perfect for gardeners of all skill levels looking to enhance their gardening knowledge. Whether you're new to gardening, or have many years of experience, this team is for you!

Campbell County Cooperative Extension Service

3500 Alexandria Pike | Highland Heights, KY 41076

859-572-2600 | https://campbell.ca.uky.edu

Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

Cooperative Extension Service

CAMPBELL COUNTY FARMERS MARKET 2025

Highland Heights*— Tuesdays
Senior Citizens Activity Center
3504 Alexandria Pike
May 13 thru October 28
3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Fort Thomas**— Wednesdays
Mess Hall in Tower Park
801 Cochran Avenue
April 9 thru December 17
3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Hours extend to 7:00 p.m. June-September
(Senior shopping begins at 2:45 p.m.)

Alexandria*— Fridays
Southern Lanes Sports Center
7634 Alexandria Pike
May 16 thru October 24
3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Newport*— Saturdays
Next to Pepper Pod Restaurant
709 Monmouth Street
May 18 thru October 26
9:00 a.m. to 12 noon

Kentucky Proud

* Accepts WIC, SNAP and Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program

** Accepts WIC, SNAP, Senior Farmer's Market Nutrition Program and Kentucky Double Dollars

LOCALLY GROWN — FRESH from the FARM

Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Lexington, KY 40506

Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Campbell County Cooperative Extension
3500 Alexandria Pike
Highland Heights, KY 41076
(513) 572-2600

Banana Pancakes

Servings: Makes 8
Serving Size: 2 pancakes
Recipe Cost: $9.03
Cost per Serving:$1.13

Ingredients:

- 2 large very ripe bananas
- 1 cup low-fat milk
- 2 tablespoons packed light brown sugar
- 1 1/2 tablespoons vanilla extract
- 1 1/4 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 1/4 cup chopped pecans or walnuts (optional)
- Nonstick cooking spray

Nutrition facts per serving:
140 calories; 0.5g total fat; 0g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 0mg cholesterol; 85mg sodium; 29g total carbohydrate; 2g dietary fiber; 9g total sugars; 4g added sugars; 3g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 15% Daily Value of calcium; 6% Daily Value of iron; 4% Daily Value of potassium

Source: Brooke Jenkins, Extension Specialist for Curriculum; and Bethany Pratt, Extension Specialist for Food Systems, University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension

Directions:

1. Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds.
2. Preheat a skillet or griddle on the stove over medium-low heat.
3. In a medium bowl, mash the very ripe bananas using a fork or masher. Stir in the milk, brown sugar, and vanilla extract. Mix until combined.
4. Add the flour, baking powder, salt, and cinnamon. Mix just until the batter is moistened with no dry spots remaining. Batter will be lumpy. Fold in nuts if using.
5. Spray the heated skillet or griddle with nonstick cooking spray. Drop about a 1/4 cup of the batter into sections of the pan and spread out each into a 4-inch round.
6. Cook pancakes until bubbles form on top and the edges start to brown, about 6 to 8 minutes. Flip and continue cooking until the bottoms of the pancakes are golden brown and easily release from the pan, about 3 to 4 minutes more.
7. Transfer the pancakes to a warm plate. Repeat, cooking the remaining batter.
8. To serve, stack 2 pancakes on a plate and top with desired toppings. Serve immediately.
9. Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours.

Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Plastic Nursery Container Collection

Cincinnati Recycling & Reuse Hub

We need all rinsed and dried PLASTIC landscape containers

Requirements:

- Free of debris
- No wire or rope
- No tags

Purpose: to reduce plastic in landfill. The HUB Recycling in Cincinnati accepts most other items that Rumpke doesn't to recycle. Extension will collect and deliver.

We NEED Containers, NOT the landfill.

Friday, May 30
10-12 p.m.

Monday, June 2
5:30-6:30 p.m.

Drop off location:

Campbell County Cooperative Extension Service
3500 Alexandria Pike | Highland Heights, KY 41076

Questions… call the Extension Office at 859-572-2600

Cooperative Extension Service

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Family and Consumer Sciences
4-H Youth Development
Community and Economic Development

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.

Lexington, KY 40506

Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Martin-Gatton
College of Agriculture,
Food and Environment
Department of Horticulture

Save the Date

Twilight Tour

Horticulture Research Farm




July 22, 2025
6-8pm

4321 Emmert Farm Ln,
Lexington, KY 40514

Scan the qr code to register or follow the link
bit.ly/twilighttour25