Weed It and Reap

FRANKLIN COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OCTOBER 2025 NEWSLETTER



Franklin County 101 Lakeview Court Frankfort, KY 40601-8750 (502) 695-9035 Fax: (502) 695-9309 franklin.ca.uky.edu



Praying Mantids

By Gary Watkins, Student, and Ric Bessin, Extension Specialist -University of Kentucky College of Agriculture

Although many refer to a member of this group as a 'praying mantis,' mantis refers to the genus Mantis. Only some praying mantids belong to the genus Mantis. Mantid refers to the entire group.

Mantids are very efficient and deadly predators that capture and eat a wide variety of insects and other small prey. They have a "neck" that allows the head to rotate 180 degrees while waiting for a meal to wander by. Camouflage coloration allows mantids to blend in with the background as they sit on twigs and stems waiting to ambush prey.

The two front legs of the mantids are highly specialized. When hunting mantids assume a "praying" position, folding the legs under their head. They use the front legs to strike out and capture their prey. Long sharp spines on the upper insides of these legs allow them to hold to on their prey. The impaled prey is held firmly in place while being eaten. The spines fit into a groove on the lower parts of the leg when not in use.

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There are three species of mantids in Kentucky, the European mantid (*Mantis religiosa*), Carolina mantid (*Stagmomantis carolina*), and Chinese Mantid (*Tenodera aridifolia sinensis*).



Figure 1. European preying mantis female.



Figure 2. male Carolina preying mantis.



Figure 3. Chinese mantis is the largest species in Kentucky.

The smaller, dusty brown Carolina mantid is only about 2 inches long when full grown, that is,

when it has wings. The pale green European mantid is intermediate in size, about 3 inches in length. The large (3 to 5 inches long) Chinese mantid is green and light brown. The Carolina mantid is a native insect. The European and Chinese species were introduced in the northeast about 75 years ago as garden predators in hopes of controlling the native insect pest populations.

During mating the smaller male often jumps on the back of the larger female. Miscalculating the jump may mean the male becomes a meal.

If the jump was successful, the pair mate and during copulation the female may turn and devour the male's head. The body of the male is capable of completing the mating, when complete the female will finish eating the male.

After mating, the female will lay groups of 12-400 eggs in a frothy liquid that turns to a hard protective shell. This is how these insects survive the winter. Small mantids emerge from this case in the spring. Often, the first meal is a sibling. It takes an entire summer or growing season for mantids to mature to adulthood. The Kentucky mantids have only one generation per year.

Praying mantids have an association with many diverse pharmacological and religious beliefs. The Greeks called them "Mantes", which means prophets. The Chinese write of the mantis as curing anything from impotence to goiter. They believed that roasting the egg cases and feeding them to your children will stop bed wetting, but suggested not eating the egg cases on an empty stomach for it will surely make a person sick. These myths are interesting but there have been no findings to support the ancient claims.

Raising Mantids

Mantids are relatively easy to raise in captivity from an egg case (*ootheca*) collected in the fall. This makes an excellent classroom activity.

Keep in mind that mantid egg cases collected in the fall and kept indoors will hatch during the

winter months whether you are prepared for them or not. From a single ootheca, several dozen to hundreds of nymphs can emerge. Mantids need a warm, (70 to 90 degrees F) spacious container with the humidity between 40 and 95%. A ten-gallon terrarium works nicely.

The young mantids will eat many different types of insects that are about their own size or smaller. They can eat their siblings when food is scarce as they are cannibalistic. Fruit flies, pinhead crickets, and other small insects are excellent food for young nymphs. As the nymphs increase in size, larger prey can be provided.

Mantids are good examples of insects that have gradual metamorphosis. As they grow, the wings develop on their backs.

With each molt the wing buds increase in size. When the wings are fully developed, the mantid has become an adult.



Figure 4. An egg mass (ootheca) of the Chinese mantis.

Using Mantids for Pest Control

Often when home gardeners think of natural pest control, mantids come to mind. They are common in Kentucky and each mantid can consume many insects. Mantids are available commercially and egg cases can be purchased during the winter months. The egg cases are placed in the garden and the nymphs hatch in the spring when insect prey is available.



Figure 5. A Carolina mantis nymph.

While mantids are clearly beneficial, their overall value is relatively small compared with lady beetles and green lacewings. This is due to their cannibalistic nature which limits the number of mantids in an area. Placing large numbers of egg cases may not increase the population due to the fact that mantids tend to move away to find suitable coverage and food sources.

Some insecticides can drastically reduce the numbers of mantids in the garden. Selective insecticides, such as those containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* (for caterpillar control) and insecticidal soap (to control soft-bodied insect pests) have little impact on mantids as compared to broad-spectrum insecticides. If you want to encourage mantids, you should limit pesticide use and allow some vegetation to grow to provide cover for the mantids.

CAUTION! Pesticide recommendations in this publication are registered for use in Kentucky, USA ONLY! The use of some products may not be legal in your state or country. Please check with your local county agent or regulatory official before using any pesticide mentioned in this publication.

Of course, ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS FOR SAFE USE OF ANY PESTICIDE!

Images: Ric Bessin, University of Kentucky Entomology.



Kentucky's fire seasons are Oct. 1 to Dec. 15 and Feb. 15 to April 30.

During the fire hazard seasons it shall be unlawful for any person to set fire to, or to procure another to set fire to, any flammable material capable of spreading fire, located in or within 150 feet of any woodland or brushland, except between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or when the ground is covered with snow. KRS 149.400.



This statute is intended to prevent forest fires by allowing outdoor burning only after 6 p.m. when conditions are less likely to cause a wildfire to spread.





Before you burn, find out if any burning restrictions or bans are in effect. Contact your local fire department or:

www.forestry.ky.gov (502) 564-4496 www.air.ky.gov (502) 782-6592



Don't let your burn pile start a wildfire!



Clear vegetation for 10 feet around your burn pile. Keep your fire small and controllable.



Be prepared just in case. Have a source of water (hose or bucket) and a shovel nearby.



Stay with your fire until it is dead out, even at night. Never leave your fire unattended.

If your burn pile starts a wildfire, you may have to pay for the cost of putting it out.

Fall is the time to plant garlic

Source: Rick Durham, Extension Professor, Department of Horticulture

Don't turn your back on your garden just yet. Fall is the perfect time of year to plant garlic. Garlic takes fall and winter to develop its roots. They will start to produce foliage in early spring, and you'll harvest in summer.

Garlic is part of the Allium genus (amaryllis family), which includes onions. Garlic cultivars are categorized as either hardneck or softneck. Hardneck varieties tend to be more "garlicky" in flavor, with a hotter or spicier profile. They produce a flower stalk, called a scape, in the late spring. Cut off the scapes to encourage the plants to grow bigger bulbs, but don't throw them away. Scapes are delicious and add a delicate garlic taste to salads, side dishes or pesto.

Softneck varieties lack a center stalk and are usually milder in flavor. The garlic you'll find in grocery stores are generally softneck varieties. They often have more and larger cloves than the hardneck varieties. Other traits that can differ between cultivars include clove arrangement, color and skin tightness.

Hardneck varieties require a long, cold winter for their dormancy period, so it's a good idea to plant both hardneck and softneck varieties. This will not only give you a range of flavor profiles, but you'll be sure to have at least one variety succeed, if the winter isn't cold enough.

The largest cloves produce the best plants. Get your seed bulbs from a seed company or local nursery. Planting cloves from bulbs you've bought at the grocery may produce garlic plants but usually won't produce as well

as nursery stock. They may not be a good variety for this area, plus they are often harder to grow, because they are often treated to produce a longer shelf life.

While garlic is relatively easy to grow, the goal is to plant it before the soil freezes, but not so far out that it has time to put out top growth before the ground freezes. In this area, that usually means October and early November planting. Soil preparation is crucial for success. Garlic needs well-drained, slightly acidic soil that's rich in organic matter. Heavily compacted soils make bulb production difficult. Planting in raised beds promotes good soil drainage, reduces soil compaction and increases the ease of harvest. Mix compost and aged or composted (never raw) manure into the soil to provide the nutrients the plants need. A soil pH of 6.5-7 is best.

Plant cloves 2 to 4 inches apart and 2 inches deep, with the pointed end facing up. Rows should be 10 to 14 inches apart. Mulch immediately after planting.

Next July and August, dig plants and hang in a dry area for several weeks, then store them as you would potatoes or onions—cool but not refrigerated, dark and dry. Your bountiful harvest of cloves will be available through the rest of the year.





TREE WEEK!

OCTOBER 10 - 19

October 11 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

Invasives Removal sponsored by RIP. Meet at Main Cove Spring Parking Lot.

October 12 1:00 pm

Downtown Arboretum Walk kicks off at the Tourism Office.

October 16 5:00 pm

Yoga in the Trees! Meet @ main Cove Spring Park

October 17 5:00 pm

Woods, Water & Land Sponsored Tree Hike @ West 6th Farm!

October 19 1:30 pm

Scott Hankla takes us on a tour of Heritage Trees at Frankfort Cemetary

Got questions? Contact the Park's office (502)875-8575

The City of Frankfort Urban Forestry program strives to provide the community with guidance and development for our urban trees. An urban tree canopy is part of our community's infrastructure and creates valuable environmental, economic and social benefits. As society becomes more urbanized, wooded edges are increasingly important. The City of Frankfort is bringing these urban benefits to our community.

SPONSORED BY FRANKFORT PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC SITES and your local TREE BOARD!









Woodford County Extension Master Gardeners

Tree Seedling Sale

SATURDAY. OCTOBER 11

10:00 am-Noon

WOODFORD COUNTY **EXTENSION OFFICE**

184 Beasley Drive, Versailles 859.873.4601



- 1 to 2-year-old tree seedlings from the KY Division of Forestry will be for sale
- Woodford County Master Gardeners have grown these seedlings in containers for 6 months
- \$5 per tree
- Varieties available:
 - o Wild Plum, Prunus americana
 - Flowering Dogwood, Cornus florida
 - Pawpaw, Asimina triloba
 - Eastern Redbud, Cercis canadensis

 - Blackgum, Nyssa sylvatica Kentucky Coffee Tree, Gymnocladus dioicus
 - Shellbark Hickory, Carya laciniosa
 - Bald Cypress, Taxodium distichum
 - White Oak, Quercus alba
 - Bur Oak, Quercus macrocarpa
 - Pecan, Carya illinoinensis
 - o Cherrybark Oak, Quercus pagoda
- Fall is a great time to plant trees! You can also hold over in the container until spring.





OCTOBER 22, 2025 11:30AM-1:00PM

PLANTS WITH DEB WHITE

JOIN THE CAPITAL AREA EXTENSION MASTER GARDENERS FOR AN ENGAGING LUNCHTIME PRESENTATION WITH RETIRED KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVE BOTANIST, DEB WHITE.

GUIDING US THROUGH THE FASCINATING WORLD OF KENTUCKY'S MOST UNUSUAL NATIVE PLANTS. FEEL FREE TO BRING YOUR LUNCH AND ENJOY IT BEFOREHAND—JUST BE SURE TO HAVE IT FINISHED BY THE START OF THE PRESENTATION AT 12:00 PM.

Franklin County Cooperative Extension Office
101 Lakeview Court
502-695-9035

KENTUCKY MAPLE SYRUP 101



STATEWIDE EDUCATIONAL CLASSES OCTOBER 2025



October 1st

October 8th October 15th

October 21st

October 29th

October 23rd
October 27th
October 28th

-Kenton County Extension Office 6pm EST
-Calloway County Extension Office 6pm CST
-Shelby County Extension Office 6pm EST
-Metcalfe County Extension Office 6pm CST
-Breathitt County Extension Office 5pm EST
-Harlan County Extension Office 6pm EST
-Madison County Extension Office 6pm EST
-Pulaski County Extension Office 6pm EST
-Henderson County Extension Office 6pm CST
-Clay County Extension Office 5pm EST
-Bath County Extension Office 6pm EST
-Letcher County Extension Office 5:30pm EST
-Nelson County Extension Office 9-11am EST

CONTACT EACH HOSTING EXTENSION OFFICE TO REGISTER!



Franklin County Conservation District
FALL SCRAP
METAL COLLECTION

Lakeview Park

Thursday, Friday and Saturday October 23 – October 25, 2025

8:00 AM – 4:30 PM on
Thursday and Friday
8:00 AM – 12:00 PM on Saturday
Lakeview Park
Items accepted: metal, appliances,
appliances w/freon,
fencing, sheet metal, farm equipment,
etc.

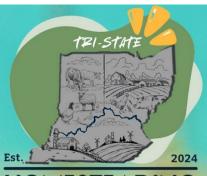
No tires or oils –No gas cylinders –
 No LP or welding tanks
 No electronics/televisions –
 Contact: 502/352-2701

DUMPSTERS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE DURING THE FALL COLLECTION



Be sure to follow our Facebook page
for all the up-to-date
information and articles.

@FranklinCountyKyCooperativeExtension



HOMESTEADING

Saturday, November 8, 2025

at Boone County Enrichment Center 8:00am - 4:00pm

Rooted in Knowledge:

Our Speakers Growing Your Homestead Skills



www.tristatehomesteadersconference.com

Steve Higgins Planning the Homestead



Self-Wicking Raised Beds Steve Higgins



Vegetable Gardening for Success TBD



Untapped Potential: Maple Syrup

Lacey Kessell **UKY Extension**



Meadow Making for Pollinators: Successes & **Failures** Brandon George



Social Media Marketing

Rick Sellnow **UKY Extension**



Beekeepers **First Hive** Veronica Bullock Purdue Extension



Hoppy Harvest: **Raising Meat** Rabbits Lilvana Miller **UKY Extension**



Butcherin' Basics Dr. Gregg Rentfrow **UKY Extension**



New! Super Seminar

Preserve it Now, **Enjoy it Later -Food Preservation**

Chris Fogle **Purdue Extension**



Choosing the Right Equipment for the Homestead.

JT Benitez **OSU Extension**



Dollars & Dirt: Making CENTS of the Homestead

Lindie Huffman **UKY Extension**



Choosing the Right Livestock Facilities for the Homestead

Paul Helmers Green Acres



Vet 911

Dr. Ken Krom, DVM Krom Veterinary Clinic



From Hooves to **Health: Goat Care Made Easy** Regina Utz **UKY Extension**



Brought to you by:





CONFERENCE COST: \$40 REGISTER ONLINE BY NOV 1:





Franklin County Conservation District

BACKYARD CONSERVATION PROGRAM Urban Cost Share Program

July 1, 2025 to June 1, 2026

Raised Garden Beds, Rain Barrels, Compost Bins, Pollinator Gardens, Beehives and Bat Houses

- First come, first serve.
- Franklin County Residents only
- One application per household
- 50% cost share up to \$500 maximum

Must have approval before you begin project

Franklin County Conservation District 103 Lakeview Court Frankfort, KY 40601 502-352-2701

fccd103@gmail.com

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS 10/20

Please reach out to the front office staff if you have any questions or would like to cancel your meetings.

The lower level restrooms will be closed until completion and then they will close the main floor restrooms.

Sorry for the inconvenience caused.

ON THE RESTROOMS



Household Hazardous Waste Fall Collection 2025





Open for Frankfort and Franklin County residents. Must show valid identification.

First 500 vehicles. Please stay inside your vehicle.

Please, no early drop-offs.

Items to be collected include:

Poison (liquid and solid) # Herbicide (liquid and solid) # Batteries (all types) # Aerosol cans # Propane cylinders # Oil based paint # Solvents, gasoline, thinners # Antifreeze # Fluorescent tubes # Fire extinguishers # Adhesives, tars # Asbestos # Corrosive acids, bases, cleaners # Dioxins # Fertilizers # Organic peroxides # Reactive solids # Oxidizers # Flammable solids # Mercury # Freon, acetylene, etc # Electronics (including box-style TVs) #

Items not accepted:

Water based paints (latex or acrylic): These paints may be hardened with sand, kitty litter or a paint hardener and disposed of in the trash.

Motor oil and hydraulic oil: These materials are accepted at local retailers

Medications: may be disposed of at the Frankfort Police Department or the Health Department during a Drug Takeback Event

More info:

https://franklincounty.ky.gov/solid-waste-management/

Scrap Metal
Collection hosted by
the Franklin County
Conservation District:
10/23-10/24
8am-4:30pm
10/25 8am-12pm

Lakeview Park

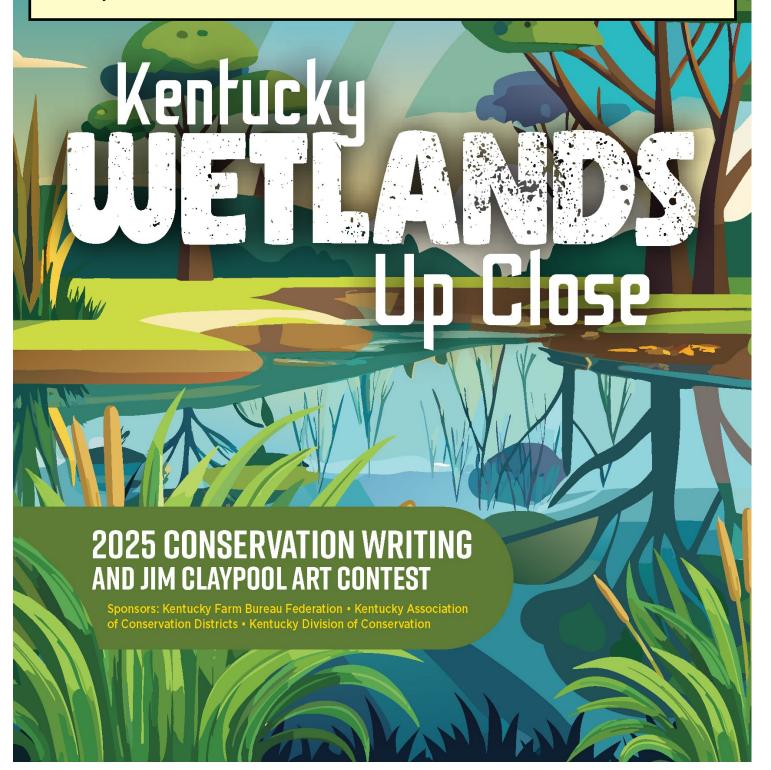
It's that time of year again!

The 2025 Conservation Writing and Jim Claypool Art Contest is officially underway!

This year's theme is "Kentucky Wetlands Up Close".

You can view the official contest tabloid at https://eec.ky.gov/.../Kentucky%20Wetlands%20Up%20Close.pdf

Contact your local Conservation District for more information.



Kentucky WETLANDS Up Close

2025 Conservation Writing and Jim Claypool Art Contest

Start an Envirothon Team

ARE YOU A HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENT WHO IS INTERESTED IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES?

If so, then you and your friends should form an Envirothon team. The statewide competition allows high school students to team up on a series of hands-on outdoor contests to solve environmental problems and test their knowledge of natural resources.

The event is made up of teams of five high school students competing in five different areas: aquatics, forestry, soils, wildlife, and a current issue. The 2026 current issue is "Non-Point Source Pollution: It begins at home!" At each site, students will use their knowledge to participate in hands-on activities to complete a test.

The Kentucky Envirothon consists of two regional competitions. Top scoring teams from each regional competition will move on to the state competition. Regional competitions are held each year in April, and the state competition is held in May. Registration for next year's competition will begin in December.





Contact Information:

YOUR LOCAL CONSERVATION DISTRICT:
eec.ky.gov/Natural-Resources/Conservation/Pages/Conservation-Districts.aspx

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION ENVIROTHON:
eec.ky.gov/Natural-Resources/Conservation/Pages/Envirothon.aspx

Johnna McHugh: 502-782-6703 or johnna.mchugh@ky.gov

Selling Black Walnuts in Kentucky - 2025



Forestry and Natural Resources

Forestry and Natural Resources - Extension, University of Kentucky

FORFS25-07

Black walnuts can be sold to commercial hullers in Kentucky (see Table 1). Bring the whole seed to the huller locations and they will run them through a machine to remove the hulls. They will weigh the walnuts after the hulls have been removed and pay you a specific amount per 100 lbs. Normally, they accept walnuts throughout the fall. However, it is recommended that you contact your local huller prior to gathering nuts.

| Huller Operator | City (County) | Phone # | Address |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Hertzler, Henry | Owingsville (Bath) | 859-404-4243 | 1972 Mt. Pleasant Rd., Owingsville, KY 40360 |
| Benneman, Alvin | Campbellsville (Taylor) | 270-937-4377 | 3050 Barney School Rd., Campbellsville, KY 42718 |
| Graber, David | Carlisle (Nicholas) | 859-405-5615 | 4600 Burris Rd., Carlisle, KY 40311 |
| Martin, Laverne | Cerulean (Trigg) | N/A | 1015 Buffalo Cerulean Rd., Cerulean, KY 42215 |
| Ottenheim Country Store | Crab Orchard (Lincoln) | 606-355-7464 | 5920 Kentucky 643, Crab Orchard, KY 40489 |
| Yoder, Samuel | Cynthiana (Harrison) | 859-588-1211 | 1013 Salem Pike, Cynthiana, KY 41031 |
| Coblentz, Tim | Flemingsburg (Fleming) | 606-748-2219 | 1591 Maddox Pike, Flemingsburg, KY 41041 |
| Yoder, Paul | Hardyville (Hart) | 270-303-0351 | 2440 Whickerville Road, Hardyville, KY 42746 |
| Miller, Cristie | Harrodsburg (Mercer) | 859-407-9787 | 855 Mt. Pleasant Rd., Harrodsburg, KY 40330 |
| Grayson County Implement | Leitchfield (Grayson) | 270-259-0075 | 3363 Owensboro Rd., Leitchfield, KY 42754 |
| Burkholder, Paul | Liberty (Casey) | 270-787-7996 | 9431 KY 501 S, Liberty, KY 42539 |
| Martin, Daniel | London (Laurel) | 606-312-8641 | 11200 East Laurel Rd., London, KY 40741 |
| Byler, Roy | Marion (Crittenden) | 870-692-6962 | 2865 Mt. Zion Church Rd., Marion, KY 42064 |
| Farmwald, Delbert | Monticello (Wayne) | 606-348-6281 | 3521 St. Hwy 1009, Monticello, KY 42633 |
| Fisher, Daniel | Mount Sterling (Montgomery) | 859-274-8888 | 908 Gibson Ln., Mt. Sterling, KY 40353 |
| Raber, Roman | Pleasureville (Henry) | 502-878-4211 | 10712 Castle Hwy., Pleasureville, KY 40057 |
| Derstine, Justin | West Liberty (Morgan) | 606-495-8280 | 207 Crockett Loop, West Liberty, KY 41472 |

If you need directions, please go to Hammons Products Company's website (http://www.black-walnuts.com/) and click on the Locate a Buying Station where you will find the hulling locations.

Cooperative **Extension Service**

Renee' Williams,

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status

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

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.













Nutty Sweet Potato Biscuits

1 cup all-purpose flour 's cup whole wheat flour

11/2 teaspoons baking powder

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon

¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg

⅓ cup chopped walnuts

1 cup mashed sweet

potatoes

6 tablespoons sugar 1/4 cup butter, melted 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

1 tablespoon milk

1. In a large mixing bowl, **combine** flours, baking powder, salt, cinnamon, nutmeg and walnuts. **Set** aside.

 Combine sweet potatoes, sugar, butter, vanilla and milk; add to flour mixture and mix well. 3. Turn out onto a floured surface; gently knead 3 or 4 times. Roll dough into ½ inch thickness. Cut with a 2 inch biscuit cutter and place on a lightly greased baking sheet.

4. Bake at 450°F for 12 minutes or until

golden brown.

Yield: 18 biscuits **Nutritional Analysis:** 4*g* fat, 2 *g* saturated fat, 5 mg cholesterol, 210 mg sodium, 14 g carbohydrate, 1 g fiber, 4 g sugar, 2 g protein.



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

Cooperative Extension Service

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

Lexington, KY 40506

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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Adam Leonberger