



Cooperative Extension Service

Franklin County
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FARMERS MARKET

It is Farmers Market time! The Franklin County Farmers Market will open for the season on Saturday, April 19 at the Pavilion in Riverview Park, at the corner of Wilkinson Boulevard and Broadway (at the RR trestle). The Market hours are 7am until 1:00. The Market is also open on Tuesday and Thursday, from 7am until 1:00 at the same location.

The Farmers Market spring offerings are a welcome sight and taste sensation after winter. Fresh greens, radishes, carrots, peas, plants for your gardens, and other early vegetables will be found on the tables. Also eggs, honey, beef, pork, breads, spreads, canned goods and much more will also be available.



Remember that early in the growing season in Kentucky (even with our unusually warm weather) only certain crops grow and produce and only some of the farmers grow early crops.

Summer favorites such as corn, green beans and tomatoes are generally not seen in the Market until mid-summer. The Franklin County Market is lucky to have one or two farmers who practice season extension and grow some of these later crops in a greenhouse. So you may see a few tomatoes and cucumbers earlier than summer, but not quite yet!

The Franklin County Farmers Market will offer our customers the option of using your Debit Card or EBT Card. This convenient option won't be available until May 3rd, though, so be sure to bring cash or check for the first few weeks the Market is open in April. Also remember to bring your reusable cloth bags to take

(Continued on Page 3)

April To Do List!

Sandra Mason

University of Illinois Horticulture Extension

Flowers

- Begin planting and dividing most perennials except bearded iris and peony. Iris are divided in August. Peonies are divided in September.
- Finish pulling back mulch from around perennials and roses.
- Prune summer and fall blooming clematis.
- Spray emerging peonies with fungicide if diseases such as botrytis have been a problem in the past.
- Plant bare root plants before they leaf out. Be sure to soak plants in warm water for at least 2 hours before planting.
- Ornamental and native grasses should be cut down within a few inches of the ground before growth starts.
- Houseplants and overwintering tropicals can be trimmed, repotted and fertilized. Wait until after frost free date to place outside.
- Late April prune sage, butterfly bush, Russian sage and Caryopteris down to about 8 inches to stimulate growth. Wait until lavender shows new growth before pruning off winter-killed stems.

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Urban and Community Tree Facts

- The average city tree removes 13 to 48 pounds of carbon dioxide per year from the air. (American Forestry Association)
- Urban trees are 15 times more efficient in removing carbon dioxide than are forest trees. (American Forestry Association, Global ReLeaf)
- It costs 10 cents per pound to remove carbon dioxide by improving auto emissions and 1 cent per pound to remove it by planting trees. (American Forestry Association, Global ReLeaf)
- Tree canopies reduce soil erosion by diminishing the impact of raindrops on barren surfaces.
- A typical tree produces about 260 pounds of oxygen each year. Two trees can supply a person's oxygen needs. (USDA Forest Service)
- An average tree absorbs 10 pounds of pollutants from the air each year, including 4 pounds of ozone and 3 pounds of particulates. (USDA Forest Service)
- One large sugar maple can remove the airborne lead emitted by cars burning 1,000 gallons of gasoline.
- A large leafy tree may pump up to a ton of water from the soil every day through transpiration.
- On a hot day, a tree may transpire 900 gallons of water into the air, cooling as much air as six room-size air conditioners.
- Unlike some other investments that depreciate, a tree's value increases with each passing year. Trees increase home property values 7 to 21 percent, depending on the number and size of the trees. (City of Portland)
- Each urban tree with a 50-year lifespan provides an estimated \$273 a year in reduced costs for air conditioning, erosion control, stormwater control, air pollution and wildlife shelter. (City of Portland)
- Urban trees can reduce city stormwater runoff by as much as 31 percent.
- Patients with a view of trees and plants had shorter hospital stays and used fewer pain killers. (Texas A&M University)
- Ginkgo trees provided food for dinosaurs, and yet they can still be found along city streets today.

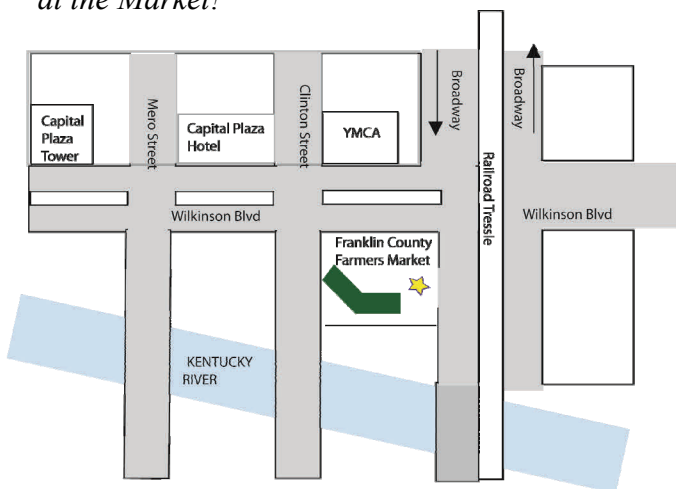


(Farmer's Market.....Continued from on Page 1)

home all your delicious good food!

You can sign up for the Farmers Market e-newsletter, if you have not already, by emailing FranklinCountyFarmersMarket@gmail.com. (the news is only available by email and not in print). This e-news blast will let you know of the weekly offerings at the Market, stories and recipes from your farmers, and special events at the Market and in Frankfort. Another way to keep up with the Market is by “liking” us on Facebook ! If you have questions about the Market, contact FranklinCountyFarmersMarket@gmail.com or call 502-695-9035.

*Our farmers and farm producers hope to see **YOU** at the Market!*



(April To Do ListContinued from Page1)

Lawn

- Mow lawn to 2 1/2 to 3 inches removing no more than 1/3 of leaf blade at any one mowing.
- If appropriate, apply preemergent crabgrass control to areas with past history of annual grassy weeds. Do not reseed turf at the same time unless siduron is used as the herbicide.
- Use postemergence herbicides for actively growing broadleaf weeds as necessary. Consider spot treatment rather than complete lawn application. Read and follow all label directions.

Trees/Shrubs

- Continue planting trees and shrubs.
- Prune spring flowering shrubs such as forsythia soon after bloom. Use renewal pruning by removing oldest stems at soil level.
- Examine trees and shrubs for winter injury. Prune out and remove all dead and diseased wood.
- Scout for spider mite damage on spruce by shaking leaves over white paper. Mites will look like period marks with legs.
- Begin fungicide treatments for apple scab on crabapples if it has been a problem in the past. Consider replacing trees with disease resistant cultivars.

Vegetables

- Add compost to garden.
- If needed, till garden when soil moisture permits. Squeeze a handful of soil. It should crumble apart easily. Do not work when soil is too wet.
- Plant seeds of frost tolerant plants such as spinach, lettuce, carrot, beet, chard, parsnip and radish.
- Plant or divide rhubarb.
- Plant asparagus crowns.

Fruits

- Plant strawberries. Pinch off first year flowers to encourage strong root systems.
- Plant fruit trees, grapes and brambles such as raspberry and blackberry ☀



In 2014, we celebrate the Smith-Lever Act, which established the Cooperative Extension Service, a unique educational partnership between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the nation's land-grant

universities that extends research-based knowledge through a state-by-state network of extension educators. For 100 years, the Smith-Lever Act has stimulated innovative research and vital educational programs for youth and adults through progressive information delivery systems that improved lives and shaped a nation. Join us as we celebrate 100 years of extending knowledge and changing lives. ☀

Hand-Planting Guidelines for Bareroot Trees and Shrubs

Step 1

Store seedlings properly before planting. Ideal storage is 33 to 35° F, 95+% relative humidity, in a wind-protected, shaded area with the roots moist. Keep roots wrapped in moist burlap, peat moss, shredded paper, etc., to prevent drying.

Step 2

If possible, plant on cloudy, cool, humid days. An old adage is, "The best days for planting are the worst for the planter." Avoid sunny, warm, dry, and windy conditions that desiccate seedling roots. Plant sensitive species like conifers in the early morning. Avoid planting when there is a risk of freezing the roots.

Step 3

Remove seedlings from storage only as needed. Plant seedlings as quickly as possible after removal from storage. Do not leave roots exposed to drying conditions even briefly. Do not leave roots exposed when taking breaks, repairing equipment, preparing a hole, etc.

Step 4

Cull unhealthy plants. Even quality bareroot stock deteriorates without strict environmental control. Discard seedlings with dark molds, seriously damaged roots or shoots, or wrinkled, water-soaked bark.

Step 5

Keep roots covered and protected at all times. Root systems should never be exposed to drying conditions, even briefly. Conifers are particularly sensitive. Dip roots in water for a few seconds after removal from storage. Keep roots covered with moist (not saturated) peat moss or burlap until directly before placement in the planting hole. Conversely, never leave seedlings in standing water.

Step 6

Prepare an adequate planting hole. The hole should be two times wider and slightly deeper than the seedling root system. Holes too narrow or too shallow result in the problems depicted in Figure 1. Break through hard or plow pans if present.

Step 7

Place seedling in hole. Hold the seedling vertically in the hole with roots hanging straight down and the root collar (stem:root system interface) at or just below grade. Adjust the size of the hole if any conditions depicted in Figure 1 exist.

Step 8

Backfill the hole. Holding the seedling in place, gently backfill the hole with loose (not clumpy) soil. The final planting depth should place the root collar at or slightly below grade. Soil amendments are generally unnecessary although additions of peat moss to sandy soils improve water-holding capacity.

Step 9

Saturate the hole. Use 3 to 5 gallons of water (more if necessary) to saturate the backfill and remove air pockets. Add water until a soupy consistency. If settling occurs, add more soil and water. If supplemental water is unavailable, firm the soil as described in Step 10.

Step 10

Lightly firm the soil. After draining, lightly firm soil with your foot or hand to assure good root:soil contact and to secure the seedling in place. Never heel or stomp the backfill; it damages roots and soil structure.

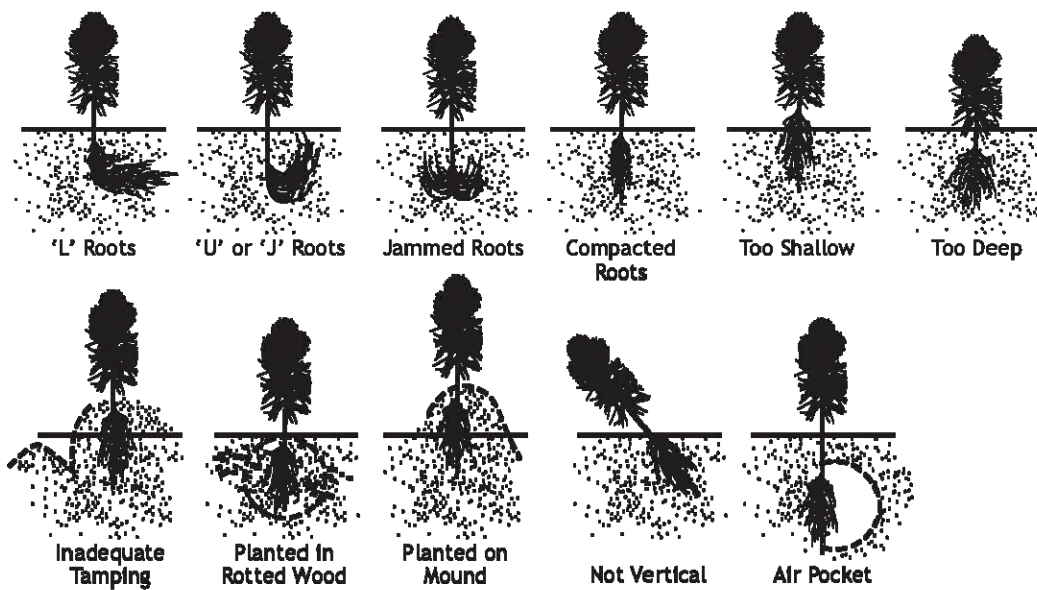
Step 11

Provide tree protection. Tree shelters, windscreens, and weed barriers enhance seedling survival and growth. Use ventilated tubes to provide animal protection. Screens or shingles on the southerly and windward sides of seedlings provide sun and wind protection during early establishment. Woven fabric controls weeds that compete for moisture, nutrients, and sunlight.

Step 12

Monitor and maintain. Monitor weeds, soil moisture, and general plant health. Provide weed maintenance, supplemental irrigation, and plant care as needed over the growing season.

Figure 1. How NOT to Plant A Bareroot Seedling



- Before digging, always contact your local utility company to locate underground utilities!
- Always make sure that a plant's mature size will be appropriate for the site.
- Do not locate plants where they may eventually interfere with overhead power lines, pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or buildings.

For additional information, contact your local nursery, county Extension Agent, or USDA Service Center.

Information for these planting guidelines provided by:
USDA-NRCS Plant Materials Program
Montana Urban and Community Forestry Association

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Illustration by:
Mary Myers, USDA-NRCS

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Got a new tree? Here is some help from the Arbor Day Foundation on Bareroot, Containerized, and Balled/ Burlaped Trees.

Arbor Day Foundation websites:

HOW TO PLANT A BAREROOT TREE

<http://www.arborday.org/trees/planting/bare-root.cfm>

HOT TO PLANT A CONTAINERIZED GROWN TREE

<http://www.arborday.org/trees/planting/containerized.cfm>

HOW TO PLANT A BALLED/BURLAPED TREE

<http://www.arborday.org/trees/planting/balled-burlaped.cfm>





Reforest Frankfort
& Arbor Day 2014
WASTE FREE event!




Join us to Plant 2000 trees

SATURDAY, APRIL 5
Salato Wildlife Education Center
9 am - 1 pm

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

9 am Tree Planting, Live Music, Exhibits and Tree Giveaway

12 pm Food, Arbor Day Ceremony, Door Prizes

Bring a shovel, gloves and boots. Please bring your own water bottle.

For more information

JODY THOMPSON – 502-564-4496
jody.thompson@ky.gov

REBECCA HALL – 502-352-2076
rhall@frankfort.ky.gov

No Dogs allowed in Salato exhibit area



2013 Winner - Designed by: Cassidy Nevius



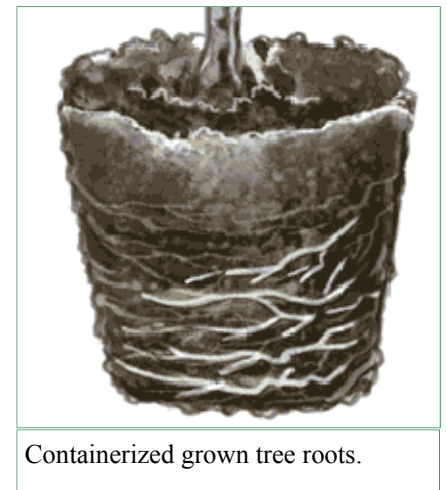
facebook.com/ReForestFrankfort

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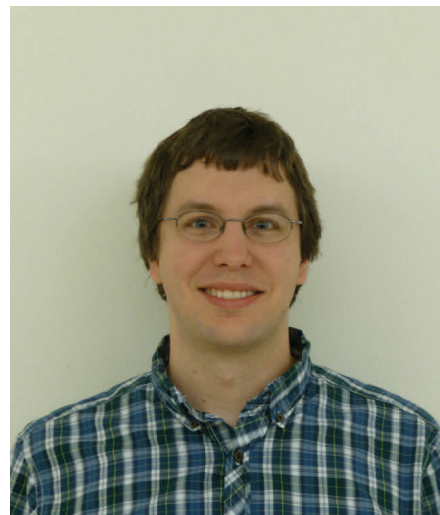
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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Welcome Adam Leonberger, Franklin County Horticulture Agent

Adam holds a B.S. in Plant Biology and Horticultural Production/Marketing (2008) and an M.S. in Plant Pathology (2010), both from Purdue University. Adam also worked in Purdue's Plant Diagnostic Clinic for four years and as the director of the



Plant Diagnostic Clinic at the University of Missouri. He recently moved to Lexington with his wife,

Kim, and joined the UK Biology Department Linnen lab in November 2011. ☀

Keenan Bishop
County Extension Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources

Contact the Franklin County Extension Office at (502) 695-9035 if you would like to receive our newsletter via email or email requests to gil.thurman@uky.edu or kbishop@email.uky.edu.

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