



Cooperative Extension Service
Scott County
1130 Cincinnati Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
Phone: 502 863 0984
sflynt@uky.edu
<https://scott.ca.uky.edu/horticulture>

Sharon P. Flynt
Sharon P. Flynt
Agent for Horticulture

IMPORTANT! CHANGES IN FAIR DATES FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

This year Scott Co. Cooperative Extension will have 2 weeks of fair activities. This could cause some folks to miss check in, picking up of exhibits and other activities they normally attend at the fair because of change of dates. Please take note:

Carnival and Exhibit Hall June 17-June 22, 2024

- Scott County Kiwanis Fair Carnival and Exhibit Hall will open Tuesday, June 18th at 5:30 p.m.
- Carnival Rides will run nightly, until Saturday, June 22, 2024
- Check-in for Exhibit Hall will be Monday June 17 from 9:00 am-11:00 am and 4:30 pm-7:00 pm.
- Exhibit Hall will be open at 5:30 pm on Tuesday, June 18, and Thursday, June 20, ONLY.
- Wednesday, June 19th, 2024, the Exhibit Hall will be closed in observance of Juneteenth.
- All exhibits must be picked up on Friday, June 21st, from 9:00 am to 11:00 am.

Livestock Shows June 25-June 29, 2024

Rabbit Show Tuesday, June 25th - 3:00 pm
Goat Show Tuesday, June 25th 5:00 pm
Sheep Show, Wednesday, June 26th, 6:00 pm
Swine Show, Thursday, June 27th, 6:00 pm
Dairy Show, June 28th, 6:00 pm
Poultry Show, Saturday, June 29, 8:00 am
Beef Show, Saturday, June 29, 5:00 pm

For a complete listing of all, stop by the office for a Fair Catalog

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.



Summer Garden

This summer's offering of seeds include many flower seeds. With flowers, it's a good idea to be aware of their lifecycle to know what to expect. For the vegetables in your garden, succession planting can help you with managing your harvests and providing more vegetable variety for your table.



Annuals

Annual flowers are a type of plant that will grow and bloom in spring and summer, and then die when a frost occurs in the fall. New seeds or plants will have to be replanted next spring. Since you have to replant annuals every year, annuals allow you to have a different garden every year, if you choose. Some annual flowers for our zone are petunias, marigolds, zinnias, cosmos, and geraniums. Annuals can also be planted in pots or hanging baskets.

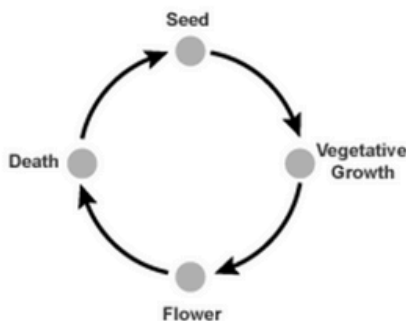
Biennials

Biennials require two full years to complete their growth cycle and then die after the second year. The first year (spring 1), they grow foliage and roots but no flowers. The foliage and roots live through winter 1 then in the second year, spring and summer 2, they flower and go to seed. In fall 2 the plant dies. You can collect the seed from them to plant again. Their use in the garden is closer to annuals than perennials, but they can be a vital part of perennial gardens. Some biennials you may recognize are foxgloves, forget-me-nots and hollyhocks. Remember to provide undisturbed space for biennial plants, as they require two growing seasons to complete their life cycle.

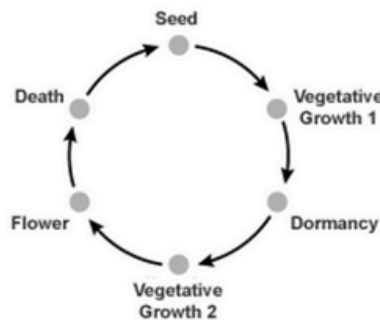
Perennials

Perennial plants live year after year. Many familiar garden flowers are perennials, such as shasta daisies, peonies, and cone flower. These plants are called herbaceous perennials because they do not form permanent woody branches like shrubs and trees. Perennials live through winter in the ground, reviving from their crowns in spring. They send up new shoots, often through the remains of the previous year's dead stems, leaves, and flowers. It is very important to choose perennials that are appropriate for the location's hardiness zone and general climate condition.

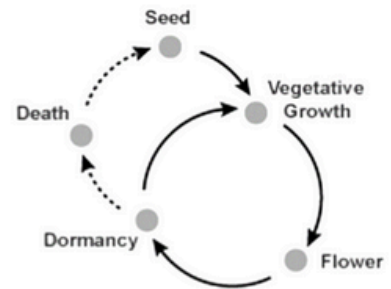
Annual Growth Cycle



Biennial Growth Cycle



Perennial Growth Cycle



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Try Succession Gardening To Maximize Your Harvest

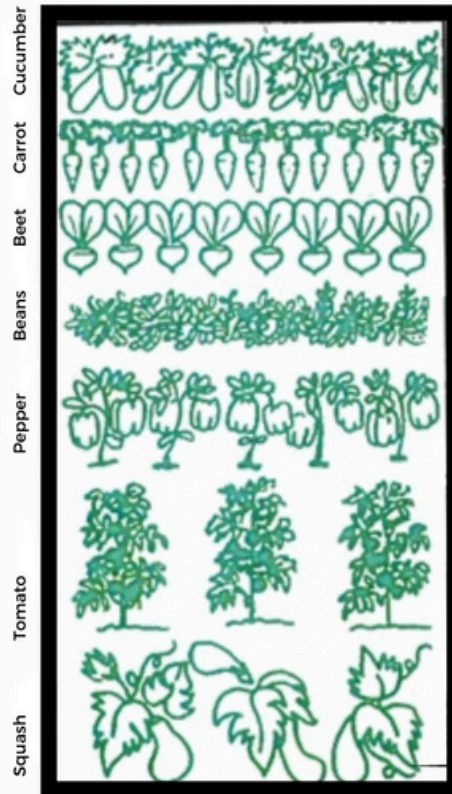
What is succession planting, and why is it beneficial? Rather than planting all vegetable seeds at once in the spring, plant smaller amounts of seeds and/or transplants throughout the growing season. In succession planting, another seed/transplant immediately takes the place of a harvested plant. For example, when you harvest a lettuce plant in early summer, a Swiss chard or New Zealand spinach transplant can replace it. The benefit of succession planting means you have continual but manageable harvests, and along with more vegetable variety at your table. It is a simple technique anyone can try. Read up on it in ID 128 Home Vegetable Gardening in Kentucky, page 20-19.

Spring

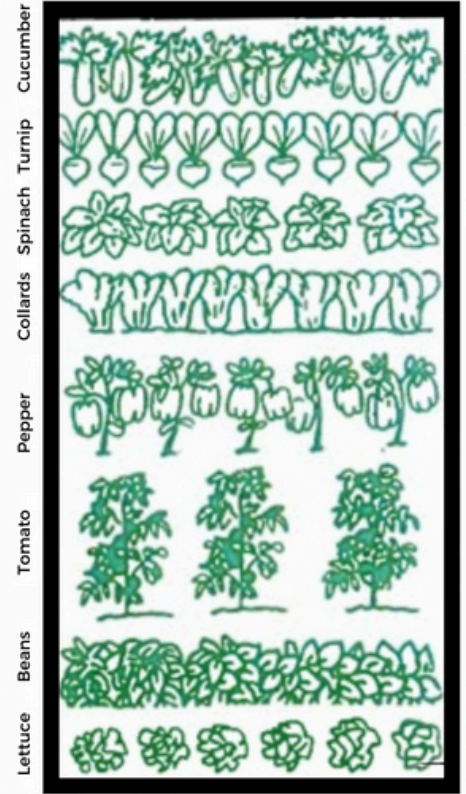


* Radish

Summer



Fall



Garden diagram above from the University of Illinois Extension

For more information on seeds, gardening or other things pertaining to horticulture

Contact:

Sharon P. Flynt
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Kentucky
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To find information on vegetable gardening, plant pests and diseases use the QR code to your right to pull up the ID 128 Home Vegetable Gardening In Kentucky publication.

Vegetables used in diagrams above are just suggestions. To plan your own succession garden, refer to ID 128 Home Vegetable Gardening in Kentucky, page 20-19.

The cover of the publication 'Home Vegetable Gardening in Kentucky' is shown. It features a QR code in the center, surrounded by images of various vegetables like tomatoes, peppers, and leafy greens. The University of Kentucky logo is in the top right corner.

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Lexington, KY 40506

Horticulture Webinar Wednesday

June! June! June! June! June!

REGISTER
FOR HWW

5-June-24

What's App? UK Ag Weather Center's
New Weather Alert App

12-June-24

Focus on Foliage

19-June-24

Growing Pecans and Hickorys

26-June-24

Mason Bees

<http://tinyurl.com/24JUNHWW>

Quick Bean Facts

- Edible beans include snap beans, shelling beans or dry beans.
- Bean plant growth habits include pole beans, bush beans and half-runners.
- Bean plants do not need as much fertilizer as other crops.
- Plant seeds directly in the garden once the soil has warmed.
- Install pole bean supports at planting time.
- Pick snap beans before the individual seeds inside the pods bulge.
- Pick shelling beans when the pods are thin and tough, but not dry.
- Pick dry beans when the pods are dry and the beans inside rattle.

From University of Minnesota Extension

Green Bean Stir Fry

Ingredients:

1 1/2 pounds fresh green beans
1 medium red bell pepper
1 medium yellow bell pepper
1 small yellow onion
1/2 cup sliced almonds
1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon coarse black pepper
1 tablespoon brown sugar, packed
3 tablespoons soy sauce
1 1/2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
2 tablespoons canola oil
2-3 fresh garlic cloves, diced

Yield:

8, 1 cup servings

Directions:

Preheat oven to 400 degrees F. Wash beans. Trim the ends off the green beans and cut into 1/2 inch pieces. Place green beans in a medium saucepan and cover with water. Bring to a boil and cook for 3 minutes or until beans are tender crisp. Drain and pour beans into a bowl of ice water to cool. Drain and pat dry. Core peppers and cut into thin strips. Peel onion and slice into thin strips. Spread the sliced almonds on a baking sheet, bake with the rack in the top position at 400 degrees F until lightly browned, 3 to 5 minutes. Mix the flour, black pepper and brown sugar together in a small bowl; stir in soy sauce and lemon juice until smooth. A tablespoon of cold water can be added if sauce is too thick. In a large skillet or wok, add the canola oil and heat to medium high. Add onion and stir-fry for 1 minute. Add garlic and peppers and stir-fry for 2 minutes. Add beans and stir-fry for an additional 2 minutes. Add sauce and toss/cook until sauce evenly coats the beans. Remove to serving plate and sprinkle with the sliced almonds.

Nutritional Analysis:

120 calories
7 g fat
0.5 g saturated fat
440 mg sodium
14 g carbohydrate
4 g fiber
6 g sugar
4 g protein



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

Season:

June to September

Nutrition Facts:

One-half cup of unseasoned green beans has 15 calories, is low in fat and sodium, and provides fiber, vitamin A, and potassium.

Selection:

Choose slender, firm, smooth, crisp beans with slightly velvet-like pods and a bright color. Beans should be free of blemishes and have small seeds.

Storage:

Beans should be stored unwashed in plastic bags in the refrigerator crisper for 3 to 5 days. Wash just before preparation.

Preparation:

Wash and remove stems and strings. Cook by steaming in a small amount of water, until tender-crisp, about 5 to 8 minutes. They can be cooked directly in soups or stews. Green beans go well with seasonings such as chives, dill, marjoram, mint, oregano, thyme, lemon, mustard, or onion.

The Business of Blooms Short Course

FLORAL DESIGN & NEW
MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR
CUT FLOWER GROWERS

July 8th, 2024 | Hardin Co. Extension

Registration: 9am | Sessions: 10am-3:45pm

Post-Conference Workshop: 4-6pm



Register with QR code or click
on the box below:

The Business of Blooms: Floral Design & New Marketing Strategies for Cut Flower Growers

Get Tickets for The Business of Blooms: Floral Design & New Marketing Strategies for Cut Fl. Ticket sales close July 7th 2024.

ticketspice.com

