



Kentucky Field Crop News

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UK Wheat Science Group | UK Corn & Soybean Science Group



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Cover Crop Strategies for 2027

Chad Lee, UK Corn and Bourbon Grains Specialist



Nearly every field of harvested soybean in Kentucky should be planted to a cover crop this fall to reduce erosion next spring. Farmers need a cover crop that is easy to drill, effective at holding soils in place, can be terminated before competing with the following corn crop, and be cost-effective.

The simplest and most effective methods for establishing a cover crop are to drill a small grain like wheat, barley or cereal rye. For all three of these grains, drilling 60 pounds of seed per acre will result in a sufficient plant population to reduce erosion.

In our research, barley produces less biomass than wheat or rye, yet it is just as effective at holding soil together. If planting is delayed into mid-November, then rye or wheat probably are preferred.

In the spring, the wheat, barley, or rye cover crop should be terminated about 4 to 5 weeks before the intended corn planting date, or before the cover crop gets to 12 inches tall. These approaches will protect the soil and minimize the risk of competition with corn.

When terminated this early, the wheat, barley, and rye all have Carbon-to-Nitrogen (C:N) ratios below 25, meaning that they are much less likely to compete with corn for nitrogen. Adding a legume or a brassica to the mix does not affect the C:N ratio when the cover crop is terminated this early. Generally, the legumes need to be planted earlier in the fall and terminated much later in the spring to provide measurable nitrogen to the corn crop.

Using a full rate of glyphosate for the spring termination of the cover crop is effective in most years, even when temperatures are bit cooler. In most cases, be careful of tank mixes that could reduce efficacy of the herbicide.

The process described here should result in the highest probability of successful establishment of a cover crop and greatly reduces the risk of that cover crop competing with corn, all while holding soil in place.

Citation: Lee, C., 2026. *Cover Crop Strategies for 2027*. *Kentucky Field Crops News*, Vol. 02, Issue 10. University of Kentucky, October 16, 2026.

Protect Grain Quality During Storage to Preserve Value

Dr. Sam McNeill, UK Extension Professor, Ag Engineering

After the combine leaves the field, maintaining grain quality becomes the next major challenge to protect profit margins. Every year, producers lose grain quality and market value because of mold growth, insect infestations, unchecked moisture buildup, and/or improper storage management. Fortunately, most problems can be prevented by paying attention to grain moisture and temperature levels, aeration performance, and routine monitoring. The following recommendations summarize practical strategies for maintaining grain quality during storage in Kentucky.

Moisture content is undoubtedly the most important factor affecting how long grain can be stored safely. Grain that is too wet can mold or heat quickly. Even when the average moisture reading appears acceptable, pockets of wetter grain or areas with large amounts of fines or weed seeds can create problems. Producers should consider both the average moisture content and how evenly moisture is distributed throughout the bin. Knowing that the accuracy of most portable moisture meters is $\pm 0.5\%$ provides motivation to check farm meters with the elevator(s) where grain is sold to see if an offset should be applied.

When grain is exposed to air in the field or bin it can either gain or lose moisture, depending on the conditions. After enough exposure time under constant conditions, the exchange of moisture vapor stops, and equilibrium is reached (Table 1).

Table 1. Equilibrium moisture content for yellow shelled corn (C), soybean (S) and soft red winter wheat (W) for a range of typical temperature and relative humidity conditions. Highlighted values indicate the maximum recommended moisture to control mold activity for each grain. (Source: ASABE.org)

	Relative Humidity, %														
	45			55			65			75			85		
Temp	Equilibrium Moisture Content, % wet basis														
F	C	S	W	C	S	W	C	S	W	C	S	W	C	S	W
35	12.2	8.6	11.69	13.9	10.3	12.9	15.8	12.8	14.2	17.9	16.4	15.5	20.5	22.9	17.2
40	11.9	8.5	11.52	13.6	10.2	12.7	15.4	12.6	14.0	17.5	16.2	15.3	20.0	22.7	17.0
50	11.3	8.3	11.22	13.0	10.0	12.4	14.8	12.4	13.6	16.7	16.0	14.9	19.2	22.3	16.6
60	10.9	8.1	10.94	12.5	9.9	12.1	14.2	12.2	13.3	16.1	15.7	14.6	18.5	21.9	16.2
70	10.5	8.0	10.69	12.0	9.7	11.8	13.6	11.9	13.0	15.5	15.4	14.3	17.8	21.6	15.8
80	10.1	7.8	10.45	11.6	9.5	11.6	13.2	11.7	12.7	15.0	15.1	14.0	17.2	21.2	15.5
90	9.7	7.7	10.24	11.2	9.3	11.3	12.7	11.5	12.4	14.5	14.8	13.7	16.7	20.8	15.2
100	9.4	7.5	10.0	10.9	9.1	11.1	12.4	11.3	12.2	14.1	14.5	13.4	16.2	20.5	14.9

This shows that for storage of up to six months, clean corn cooled below 50 F should be held at 15% moisture, while soybean and wheat should store well at 12.5% and 13.5%, respectively. Corn intended for storage for up to nine months should be dried to 14% because of warmer temperatures, while corn stored for a full year should be dried to 13%, compared to 11.7% and 12.7% for soybean and wheat, respectively. Grain lots containing

field mold, insect damage, or excessive fines should be dried an additional 0.5 to 1 percentage point below these targets for an added margin of caution.

Temperature management is the second most important factor during storage. Grain placed in storage during early, warm harvest weather may remain warm for a longer time than previous years, especially near the center of the bin. Extended warm periods provide favorable conditions for insects and mold, so fans should be turned on to cool grain below 70 degrees as soon as possible, then gradually as outdoor temperatures fall.

A useful rule of thumb is to run aeration fans when the average outdoor temperature is about 10 to 15°F lower than the grain temperature. Cooling should occur in stages during the fall until the grain reaches 30 to 40°F for winter storage. Cooling below 30°F usually provides little additional benefit and may increase the risk of ice forming on roof vents and overloading the fan(s). Under Kentucky conditions, two or three complete aeration cycles are usually needed to cool grain from harvest temperatures to a suitable winter storage temperature. The goal is not to freeze the grain, but to create a cool, uniform temperature throughout the grain mass.

The time required to cool a bin depends on the fan's airflow and the depth of the grain. Cooling time in hours can be estimated by dividing 15 by the airflow rate, expressed in cubic feet per minute per bushel (cfm/bu). For example, a bin receiving the suggested minimum of 0.1 cfm/bu would require about 150 hours, or slightly more than six days, to complete one cooling cycle. For comparison, a small bin equipped with a large drying fan may cool in less than a day.

Coring the bin is another simple practice that can improve storage conditions. When grain is loaded into a bin, fines and broken kernels tend to collect in the center peak. This material restricts airflow and creates an area where moisture, insects, and mold can become concentrated. Coring involves removing several loads of grain periodically (for large bins) or shortly after filling (for small bins) to reduce the center peak and remove some of the accumulated fines.

Stored grain should be checked regularly, even when it goes into the bin at the correct moisture content. During the fall (and spring if needed), grain should be inspected every 1-2 weeks. Once conditions stabilize during winter, inspections can generally be made every two to four weeks. During each inspection, producers should check grain temperature, moisture, odor, kernel condition, insect activity, and signs of mold or surface crusting. Moreover, monitoring carbon dioxide levels can also provide an early warning of biological activity and developing spoilage.

If CO₂ levels, grain temperature or moisture begins to increase, producers should act promptly. Running the aeration fan is the first course of action to cool the grain and make temperatures more uniform. The bin should be monitored more often, and if conditions continue to worsen, the grain may need to be moved to another bin, redried, fed, or marketed before further losses occur. Waiting until grain develops a strong musty odor, visible mold, or severe crusting can greatly limit available options.

After the final fall cooling cycle, fan openings should be covered with a tarp or heavy plastic sheet to prevent rain, snow, and warm air from entering the bottom of the bin. Grain should

still be checked throughout the winter, and aeration fans can be operated as needed (with covers removed temporarily) to maintain cool, uniform conditions.

While grain quality is certainly important to preserve value, personal safety must always come first. Flowing grain can trap and suffocate a person within seconds. Producers should avoid entering bins whenever possible and should never enter a bin while grain is being unloaded. Grainhandling equipment should be shut down and locked out before anyone enters a bin or works near moving equipment. Appropriate safety equipment and inspection tools include a respirator, fall-protection harness and rope (connected to a secure anchor system rated for 2000 lbs), grain probe, moisture meter, and preferably a coffer dam. Everyone working around the storage facility should understand the potential hazards and follow established safety procedures.

To summarize, rewarding grain storage practices begins with proper drying but does not end there. Maintaining safe moisture levels, timely cooling, coring bins, removing fines, monitoring conditions regularly, and prioritizing worker protection are all essential components of a safe and profitable operation. By following these practices and avoiding any surprises, Kentucky grain producers can reduce spoilage losses, preserve grain quality, and maximize the value of their crops throughout the storage season.

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Record Full-Season Yield vs. Variable DC Soybeans

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According to the September 28, 2026, USDA-NASS Crop Progress report, Kentucky soybean maturity is running well ahead of schedule. As of that date, 36 percent of the state's soybean crop had been harvested, which is 16 percentage points above the five-year average and 9 percentage points ahead of the same point in 2025, reflecting the season's early and rapid maturation.

The USDA's September 2026 Crop Production report placed the Kentucky soybean yield estimate at 53 bushels per acre, which sits 3.5 bushels below the 2018 state record and 3 bushels below the 2021 record. However, with approximately 64 percent of the crop still in the field at the time of that estimate, the September figure almost certainly understates where the season will finish. As full-season fields move through harvest, the state average is expected to climb. A new Kentucky soybean yield record is well within reach before the season is over.

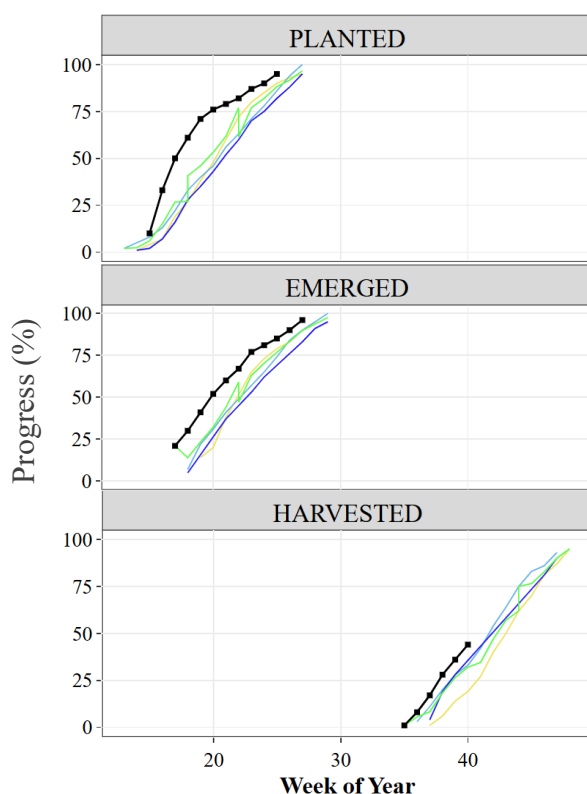


Figure 1: Soybean planting, emergence and harvest progress report from USDA-NASS. Warmer and drier conditions allowed early planting which resulted in early crop progress (black line is 2026) compared to previous years and the average of the last four years (green). Week 30 is late July and week 40 is early October.

Field visits and combine harvest data confirm phenomenal yields for full-season soybeans across Kentucky, with many growers setting personal records. Double-crop soybeans, however, tell a more variable story; fields that missed August and September rainfall may have experienced meaningful yield reductions depending on location and timing of the dry spell.

The greatest yield loss from drought stress in soybean occurs between the R4 (full pod) and R6 (full seed) growth stages — precisely the window when many double-crop soybeans were most vulnerable this season. Research has shown that just four days of visible moisture stress during the second through fourth week of seed fill can cause a 39 to 45 percent yield decrease. Under these conditions, plants produce smaller seeds, mature prematurely, and develop unevenly across the field. Sandy soils, compacted zones, and field edges tend to show stress earliest due to lower water-holding capacity or restricted rooting depth. It is also worth noting that while stress during pod set can sometimes be partially offset by adequate moisture later in the season, drought occurring during seed fill is largely irreversible, meaning the yield potential lost at that stage cannot be recovered.

As fields approach harvest, timing is the primary lever growers can still pull. Fields stressed during seed fill may mature unevenly, with green pods or stems persisting alongside fully mature ones. Harvest decisions should be guided by the driest, most mature areas of the field rather than the overall appearance from the road or field edge.

Growers dealing with green stem or stay-green problems may find desiccant application justified. Gramoxone (paraquat) can be applied once most plants have reached physiological maturity, indicated by at least one brown pod present on the lower nodes of the plant. For fields where pods remain green, but maturity is uncertain, split open a pod from the upper nodes: if the seed separates cleanly from the pod wall without tearing the membrane, the seed has reached full size and desiccant application is appropriate. Note that Gramoxone carries a 15-day pre-harvest interval, so plan timing accordingly.

Reduced seed size is the most direct symptom of late-season drought stress. Test weight may fall below the standard 60 lb/bu threshold in affected areas, with potential implications for grade and market dockage. Growers should monitor test weight closely during harvest, particularly in fields known to have experienced moisture deficits during August and September.

Citation: Shamim, M. J., 2026. *Record Full-Season Yield vs. Variable DC Soybeans*. *Kentucky Field Crops News*, Vol. 02, Issue 10. University of Kentucky, October 16, 2026.

Soil Biostimulants: Soybean Seed Treatments

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Though the soil biological products landscape keeps changing/growing, it has been awhile since we've looked at the topic. Still, there've been several published field research papers looking at one part of this terrain – soybean biological seed treatments (BST)s. Seed treatments are not a new thing, and soybean seed is regularly treated with the bacteria *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* to facilitate biological nitrogen (N) fixation. But research on application of the newer biologicals has not been as widely reported. The work discussed in these papers covers a large part of the US soybean production area, including Kentucky.

A bit older (de Borja Reis et al., 2022) paper summarized 25 trials conducted across 10 states in 2 seasons, 2019 and 2020. States ranged, north to south, from North Dakota to Arkansas in the west and from Michigan to Kentucky in the east. All trials had the same 4 treatments; an untreated control, a *Bradyrhizobium* inoculation treatment, an *Azospirillum* treatment, and a co-inoculation treatment with both *Bradyrhizobium* and *Azospirillum*. There were 3 to 5 replications of each treatment, depending upon the trial site-year. *Azospirillum* is a free-living organism (does not require a plant host) that fixes N and also, purportedly, promotes plant growth. The researchers sought to enhance overall N supply, and grain yield, with co-inoculation or with singular *Azospirillum* addition.

They were only modestly successful. Across the 25 site-years of work, and 75 BST addition treatments, there were a total of 5 significant positive yield responses to BST seed treatments. The Princeton, KY site was the highest average yielding site in the 2019 season but did not exhibit any treatment response. Overall, there was 1 positive response to the singular *Bradyrhizobium* treatment, 2 positive responses to the singular *Azospirillum* treatment, and 2 positive responses to co-inoculation. Three (3) of these occurred at one location near Prosper, ND (not clear why this happened). The success rate, 5 of 75, was 6.7% and pretty close to the statistical Type I error rate usually used in such field studies. A Type I error rate is the chance/likelihood of declaring a treatment significantly different when it is not. For example, Type I error for this experiment would mean that the statistics found that a BST treatment increased soybean yield when it did not actually do so. The authors then arrayed all individual yield responses (treatment yield minus untreated control yield) in a probability distribution. Those probability arrays indicated that the most likely expected soybean yield responses, across the 25 field trials, were +0.4, +0.6 and +0.2 bu/acre to the singular *Bradyrhizobium*, singular *Azospirillum*, and co-inoculation treatments, respectively.

A more recent (Colet et al., 2025) publication pulled together soybean yield results from 103 trial sites across 22 states and 2 seasons (2022 and 2023). Each season, the trials were grouped into 4 “environmental clusters” according to soil properties and seasonal climate. States ranged, north to south, from North Dakota to Louisiana in the west and from Pennsylvania to Florida in the east. Yearly, all trials had the same 10 treatments; an untreated control and 9 BST products. “Due to product availability”, there were four BST

product treatment differences between 2022 and 2023. These commercial BST products contained different microbial species, either singular or in combination. Species included *Azospirillum*; *Bacillus* (4 species); *Pseudomonas*; *Rhizobium*; *Trichoderma*; *Kosakonia*; *Bradyrhizobium*; *Methylobacterium*; *Delftia*; *Glomus* (4 species). The *Glomus* are arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi species – all the others are bacterial species. Interestingly, in this study there were 5 to 8 replications of each treatment, depending upon the trial. More replications gives more statistical capacity to identify smaller yield differences as significantly different.

Even with the additional replication Colet et al. (2025) reported that there were no statistically significant yield responses to any of these products, whether across all clusters or within individual clusters. There was no significant seed yield difference between the untreated check and any of the commercial BST product treatments in either season – across a wide range of US soybean production environments. They stated that “the results could have been influenced by the interaction between applied microbes with native microorganisms present in the soil, environmental conditions, or management practices used in each location.” This begs the question: But would those interactions with soil microbes, weather and management cause *all* these products to fail to produce a positive yield result at *all* locations, in *both* seasons?

The clusters themselves showed considerable yield variation, especially in the second season, so Colet et al. (2025) examined the role of other soybean production management practices in raising or lowering soybean yield. Their analysis indicated “that using biostimulant seed treatments was not a management practice with a substantial effect on soybean seed yield.” Rather, yield was affected much more by seasonal/site weather, soil properties (especially texture), and management (tillage, seeding density and row width, foliar insecticide use).

Colet et al. (2025) concluded as follows: “For future decisions at the farm level, we strongly recommend that farmers first understand the biology and nature of which products work and second test the biostimulant products of interest on their fields in a representative area using appropriate experimental design, multiple replications, and possibly multiple years before deciding to invest and purchase biostimulant products for whole field or whole farm applications. While the potential for biological applications and their benefits in crop production is promising, our understanding must be expanded and improved.”

That was, apparently, not the last word on this body of work. At the time of their application, the products used by Colet et al. (2025) were estimated to cost between \$3.30 and \$6.00 per acre (Colet et al., 2026). Simple product cost recovery (no ROI) was set at 0.5 bu/acre, assuming average farmgate price was \$10.10/bu (Colet et al., 2026). Colet et al. (2026) then used the results of the second (2023) production year, with 54 trial sites divided into 4 clusters of similar sites, to estimate how many field trials would have been needed to detect (with an 80% chance of catching the effect) a difference of 0.5 bu/acre (the effect size) within any one cluster as identified by Colet et al. (2025).

Colet et al. (2026) found that a true yield benefit of 0.5 bu/acre could not be captured (the 80% criterion was not met), even with 200 trials per cluster and if each trial had 10 replications of each treatment. Clearly, proving a benefit of 0.5 bu/acre is very difficult. That said, BST prices have risen. I have seen recent reports of BST products/product

combinations approaching \$15/acre. That means a yield increase between 1.0 and 1.5 bu/acre is needed to recover product cost. This causes the number of needed field trials to decrease, but not nearly enough.

Considering the 2023 within-cluster field variation, Colet et al. (2026) looked at larger effect sizes; 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 bu/acre; at two levels of treatment replication; 4 and 10 reps per treatment. They reported that detecting a yield difference of 1.0 bu/acre required between 120 and 200 4-rep trials, depending on the cluster. When effect size was raised to 1.5 bu/acre, the required 4-rep trial number ranged from 50 to 80 per cluster. For a 2.0 bu/acre effect size, 20 to 50 4-rep trials per cluster would be needed. Increasing treatment replication did reduce the number of needed trials. Detecting a yield difference of 1 bu/acre would require 60 to 85 10-rep trials per cluster, and yield differences of 1.5 and 2.0 bu/acre would need 20 to 40 10-rep trials per cluster. Someone still needs to do a lot of field work (or work with field trial sites that are a lot more similar).

This analysis indicates that finding small yield differences with BST products in the context of expected field-to-field variability will necessitate very large research resource commitments (field spaces, funding for people, equipment, supplies). Is this worthwhile? Who is responsible for determining where/when these products work? Colet et al. (2026) concluded that “future investments by research institutions or industry should carefully consider whether it is worthwhile to allocate significant resources to optimizing a management practice that offers limited agronomic and economic benefits to farmers.”

If you choose to try one or more of these products, and considering Colet et al. (2026), then you might set up split-field trials on several fields – might discover a field or fields where there is a benefit. Use a well-calibrated yield monitor and measure yield on field harvest strips close to the split-field dividing line – better yet, use grain carts with load cells.

Our conclusion is that potential BST benefits to soybean yield are small, and not very likely. The economic cost is also rather small, but if the benefit, even enough to pay for the small cost, is unlikely... Unlike seed inoculation with *Bradyrhizobium*, done by many to “insure” soybean biological N fixation, these products don’t insure anything in particular but do ensure a cost associated with their use. Note also that even *Bradyrhizobium* application gave little benefit – the authors of these papers noted that their trial site fields had a history of soybean production. Still, in current times, when costs need to be examined carefully, how much input “insurance” can we afford?

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Recent Rainfall Aids Canola Emergence

Mohammad Shamim, UK Extension Associate Grain Crops

Kentucky canola growers faced challenging planting conditions this fall as much of the crop was seeded into dry soils. Emergence varied substantially from field to field depending on local rainfall patterns and soil moisture conditions at planting.

Field Observations:

During field visits conducted on October 1 and 2, canola planted before September 20 had generally reached the first true-leaf stage, whereas later-planted canola was often still in the emergence stage. However, none of the fields visited had achieved complete emergence. In many fields, some seeds remained in dry soil awaiting moisture, while other shallow-planted seeds had already lost viability.



Figure 1: Canola cotyledons emerged from soil (left) and a true developed leaf (right).

For many Kentucky growers, the rainfall received on October 2 provided a much-needed opportunity for stand establishment. Across much of western Kentucky, this precipitation served as a catalyst for canola emergence and early growth. Although stands remain variable, the rain significantly improved prospects for fields that had been waiting on moisture since planting.

Volunteer Corn: Act Now, Do Not Wait

One management issue observed in several fields was volunteer corn competition. Volunteer corn can quickly reduce canola vigor by competing for sunlight, water, and nutrients. Producers should address volunteer corn as soon as possible.

Waiting for freezing temperatures to eliminate volunteer corn is unnecessary and counterproductive. Competition may persist during a critical window of fall development, compromising the canola stand before winter. Growers with access to labeled graminicide herbicides should apply promptly to protect stand integrity.



Figure 2: Volunteer corn in a tilled canola field. The tiny canola seedlings, as shown in the left photo, will soon be suffocated.

Stand Establishment: Earlier-Planted Fields in Better Shape

For producers who planted before October 1, stand establishment generally appears satisfactory despite uneven emergence. Earlier-planted canola has the greatest opportunity to accumulate fall biomass and develop sufficient vigor before winter dormancy.

However, the recommended canola planting window for Kentucky has effectively closed. Additional canola planting is not recommended. Late-planted fields face increased risk of:

- Inadequate fall growth before winter dormancy
- Poor winter survival and spring stand losses
- Delayed spring development and flowering
- Reduced yield potential at harvest

Assessing Stand Adequacy

Once emergence has ceased and no additional plants are expected, growers should evaluate stand adequacy before deciding to keep or terminate a field later on. Count plants within a one-foot length of row in several representative locations across the field.

Row Spacing	Plants per Foot of Row
7.5-inch rows	3 – 4 plants
15-inch rows	4 – 8 plants

Fields meeting these thresholds generally have sufficient plant populations to achieve good yield potential with proper management. Fields falling below these counts should be evaluated carefully for winter survival risk before committing to spring inputs.

Looking Ahead

Despite the challenges created by dry planting conditions, many Kentucky canola fields remain positioned for spring development. Careful fall management and realistic stand evaluations will be critical to maximizing yield potential in the coming season.

Citation: Shamim, M. J., 2026. *Recent Rainfall Aids Canola Emergence. Kentucky Field Crops News, Vol. 02, Issue 10. University of Kentucky, October 16, 2026.*

Register for Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series

Register now for a five-part webinar series focusing on agronomic crops and Integrated Pest Management. The University of Kentucky Martin-Gatton College of Agriculture, Food and Environment and the Grains Crop Pest Management Group will present the *2026 Fall Crop Protection Webinar Series* beginning at 10 a.m. ET/9 a.m. CT on Thursday, Oct. 22, 2026, and will continue consecutive Thursday mornings through Nov. 19, 2026, at the same time. Each webinar will be one hour in length. Continuing Education Units for certified crop advisors will include 1 CEU in Integrated Pest Management per webinar, or a potential of 5 CEUs total for participation in all five webinars; Kentucky pesticide applicators will receive 1 CEU for Category 1a (Agricultural Plant) for each webinar that is attended.

The webinars are open to agriculture and natural resource county extension agents, farmers, crop consultants, industry professionals, and others, whether they reside or work in Kentucky or outside the state. Those planning to view the webinars must provide their name and email address on the [registration website](#). Select the desired webinar dates to join and then click the register button. To add an additional webinar before it's aired live, return to the registration website and select the webinar date. An email will confirm the dates selected. For questions, contact Jason Travis, UK Extension Associate, at 859-562-2569.

The webinar schedule follows with presenters and their topics:

Oct. 22, 2026—Webinar #1: 10 a.m. ET/ 9 a.m. CT; **Marcelo Zimmer**, Extension Weed Science
Biology and Management of Johnsongrass in Row Crops, Forages, and Roadsides

Oct. 29, 2026—Webinar #2: 10 a.m. ET/ 9 a.m. CT; **Felipe Batista**, Department of Entomology
Management of Insecticide Resistance in Field Crops

Nov. 5, 2026—Webinar #3: 10 a.m. ET/ 9 a.m. CT; **Kiersten Wise**, Extension Plant Pathologist
Curvularia leaf spot—Understanding Our Newest Corn Disease Threat

Nov. 12, 2026—Webinar #4: 10 a.m. ET/ 9 a.m. CT; **Carl Bradley**, Extension Plant Pathologist
Soybean Disease Review for 2026

Nov. 19, 2026—Webinar #5: 10 a.m. ET/ 9 a.m. CT; **Travis Legleiter**, Extension Weed Science
EPA Herbicide Strategy for Protection Endangered Species - What Is It and How to Implement it on Your Farm



Marcelo Zimmer
Oct. 22, 2026



Felipe Batista
Oct. 29, 2026



Kiersten Wise
Nov. 5, 2026



Carl Bradley
Nov. 12, 2026



Travis Legleiter
Nov. 19, 2026

SAVE THE DATE

February 4, 2027

KCHC **Kentucky Crop Health Conference**

Kentucky's premier pest management conference!

***Join us at the National Corvette Museum
350 Corvette Dr. - Bowling Green, Ky. 42101***

Ticket sales open beginning Nov. 1, 2026.

**Educational credits will be applied for the conference
Breakfast and lunch will be included**

Upcoming Events

2026

Fall Crop Protection Webinars

- **Biology and Management of Johnsongrass in Row Crops, Forages, and Roadsides**
October 22, 2026 - Marcelo Zimmer
- **Management of Insecticide Resistance in Field Crops**
October 29, 2026 - Felipe Batista
- **Curvularia leaf spot—Understanding Our Newest Corn Disease Threat**
November 5, 2026 - Kiersten Wise
- **Soybean Disease Review for 2026**
November 12, 2026 - Carl Bradley
- **EPA Herbicide Strategy for Protection Endangered Species - What Is It and How to Implement it on Your Farm**
Nov. 19, 2026 - Travis Legleiter

2027

Kentucky Commodity Conference - Bowling Green, KY

January 21, 2027

UK Winter Wheat Meeting – Princeton, KY

February 2, 2027

Kentucky Crop Health Conference - Bowling Green, KY

February 4, 2027

Italian Ryegrass Field Tour – Princeton, KY

April 1, 2027

UK Wheat Field Day – Princeton, KY

May 11, 2027

Pest Management Field Day – Princeton, KY

June 24, 2027

UK Corn, Soybean and Tobacco Field Day – Princeton KY

July 20, 2027

Cooperative Extension Service

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MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

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