

COMMUNITY

Spruce Spider Mites Can Be Mite-y Bad for Alberta and Colorado Spruces

Spider mites are extremely common pests in the urban landscape and can inflict serious damage to trees, shrubs, and flowers. Both evergreen and deciduous plants can be attacked. Spider mites are actually not insects but are more closely related to ticks and spiders.

Spider mites can produce silk, but they do not exactly resemble a spider's web.

They produce very fine webbing when infestations are high (see picture). They are also extremely small, about the size of the period at the end of this sentence.

Spider mites have a simple, oval-shaped body with no wings or antennae. Under optimum conditions, spider mites can complete their development from egg to adult in less than one week. Therefore, populations can build up rapidly and cause extensive plant damage in a short time.

Their needle-like mouthparts damage plants by removing sap from individual plant cells. The pattern



BETH WILSON

Pulaski County Extension

of damage is what we call stippling. Prolonged, heavy infestations cause yellowing or bronzing of the foliage (see picture) and premature leaf drop similar to drought stress. Severely infested plants may be stunted or even killed.

There are several species of mites that live on plants. Some are warm-season and some are cool-season.

This article will address the spruce spider mite.

Spruces are common landscape plants and many people will experience spruce spider mite damage on their trees. Even though the name refers specifically to spruces, these mites can feed on more than 40 species of conifers including spruce (especially Alberta spruce), pine, juniper, fir, arborvitae, hemlock, taxus, and false cypress.

Spruce spider mite is considered a cool-season mite being most active in the early spring and late fall. It overwinters in the egg stage attached to the base of needles or on bark. Damaging populations may be reached in April and May, before warm summer temperatures slow their activity. Damage inflicted by mites often go unnoticed until the heat and dryness of June and July. Damage will generally occur at the base of the plant first and then proceed up.

When assessing wheth-

SEE WILSON, PAGE 16

Saving Money on Food

Parents do not forget you can save money this summer by allowing your students to participate in the Summer Feeding Program.

In the Somerset area, the meals are served at the Somerset High School cafeteria where the children must consume their meals on site. Breakfast is served from 7:45 to 9 a.m. and Lunch from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

All the libraries in Pulaski County will be serving free lunches for the students from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., Monday-Friday. Students do not have to eat at the library but must pick up their lunch. Adults may not pick up the lunch for their children. Also, the downtown Pulaski Library will be serving lunch on Saturdays to qualified students from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Grocery prices remain high in 2026. Even checking and buying those items on sale families still feel the pinch every trip to the store. You do not need fancy ingredients or expensive "superfoods" to eat well. The real secret to stretching your grocery budget lies in how you shop, prep, and cook. Strategic cooking methods can turn cheap staples into satisfying, high-volume meals that reduce waste and keep you full longer.

Before you fire up the stove, set

yourself up for success:

— Buy pantry staples in bulk or on sale like dried beans, potatoes, rice, whole wheat pasta.

— Choose frozen fruits and vegetables as they are often cheaper than fresh, retain nutrients and have zero waste.

— Prioritize high-fiber, low-cost winners like serving oats at breakfast instead of boxes of cereal.

— Meals with eggs such as scrambled at breakfast, hard boiled for a snack of deviled eggs or egg salad; or fried and served on top of a big pile of vegetables at dinner. Eggs are inexpensive while quick and easy to cook.

Master These Budget-Stretching Cooking Methods

These techniques help

inexpensive ingredients feed more people, taste better, and last longer.

— Dedicate 1–2 hours once a week to cook large batches.

— Cook a big pot of beans and use leftovers in soups, salads, tacos, or rice bowls all week.

— Roast a tray of vegetables (carrots, broccoli, sweet potatoes, cabbage) with simple seasoning: add to meals for days.

— Cook extra rice and use fried rice, soups, or veggie bowls.

SEE LOVETT, PAGE 16



EDITH LOVETT

Pulaski County Extension

UK Fundamentals of Herd Health: Vaccinations for the Cow-Calf Operation

BY MICHELLE ARNOLD, DVM, MPH, DABVP (FOOD ANIMAL) RUMINANT EXTENSION VETERINARIAN PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
SUBMITTED BY TJ ADKINS

Why should vaccines be given every year to help keep the cow/calf herd healthy? Simply stated, skipping on proven disease protection will only cost more down the road due to treatment costs, reproductive failure and death loss. Every farm is unique with regards to the disease risk and other challenges including labor and facilities needed to work the cattle. The basic vaccine guidelines are below but the details of what products to use and when to administer them are best decided by the producer with his or her veterinarian. Your veterinarian is equipped with the knowledge and skills to determine what will work best for your unique situation to reach your goals.

Remember: "Vaccination" (drawing up the vaccine in a syringe and injecting it into the animal) is not the same as "immunization" (the animal mounts an immune response) and "vaccination + immunization" never equals 100% protection from infection, even in the best of circumstances. The vaccines must be handled correctly (proper mixing, right temperature) and cattle in good



TJ ADKINS

Pulaski County Extension

health (low stress environment, good plane of nutrition, trace mineral needs met, clean water, minimal parasites present) in order to get the most protection from vaccines.

The provided list of vaccines and dewormers is not exhaustive; it is for example purposes only and should not be considered an endorsement of products by the University of Kentucky.

Adult Cows and Bulls

- Viral respiratory vaccine (IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV) and 5-way Leptospirosis. If using bulls for breeding, include *Campylobacter fetus* (Vibriosis). Best administered 4–6 weeks prior to breeding. If cows are open and > 30 days before breeding, select a modified live vaccine (List C1: A or

B). If cows are pregnant at the time of vaccination or less than 30 days before breeding, select a killed vaccine (List C2: A or B) to reduce the risk of accidental abortion or interference with conception. Certain modified live vaccines can be used in pregnant animals but only if used strictly according to label directions. Products with "FP" in the name stands for Fetal Protection from BVD virus.

- 7 way or 8 way Clostridial (Blackleg)-necessary if under 2 years of age.

Strongly encouraged as the cow ages depending on the risk of blackleg to the herd. (List D5: A-D)

- Deworm-perform at least once per year (spring and possibly fall) and twice per year if under 2 years of age or thin body condition. If only once is possible, deworm in Spring (May/June). Deworming in the fall helps to reduce the number of worms that overwinter in the cow but is typically not as important as spring when larvae are active in the pasture. (List D6: A and/or B)

- Tag cattle for identification and/or re-tag those that have lost tags.

- Breeding Soundness Exams are highly recommended for herd bulls and should be conducted 60–75 days prior to turnout. Bulls need the same vaccinations and deworming as the cow herd.

Open Heifers at least 6

weeks Prior to Breeding

- Viral respiratory vaccine (IBR, BVD, PI3, BRSV) with 5-way Leptospirosis. If using bulls for breeding, include *Campylobacter fetus* (Vibriosis). Two doses of Modified live vaccine are strongly encouraged (List C1: A or B) for heifers. Follow all label directions; some vaccines require a booster while others recommend a booster. Timing is very important-if less than 6 weeks away from breeding, use a killed product (List C2: A or B).

- 7 or 8- way Clostridial (Blackleg) (List D5: A-D)
- Deworm. (List D6: A

and/or B). A heifer has increased nutritional demands because she is still growing herself, trying to reproduce, and young animals do not have the immunity to parasites that adult cattle possess. A very effective combination is to use an oral (white) dewormer from list D6B and an injectable or pour-on dewormer from list D6A, given at the same time.

Calves 1-3 months of age:

- Identify with tag
- Vaccinate with 7-way Clostridial (Blackleg) vaccine — Although the calves are young, this dose of vaccine will initiate ("jump

start") the immune process, especially cell-mediated immunity. Follow label directions. Do not give blackleg vaccine under 3 weeks of age. (List D5: A-D)

- Dehorn
- Castrate — the earlier this is completed, the better. Avoid the first 24 hours after birth.

- Optional Practices: — Implant steers at the time of castration (unless you plan to sell calves in an organic or natural market) — Viral Respiratory Vaccine — Killed (List D2) or MLV (List D1 but follow

SEE ADKINS, PAGE 15

PUBLIC NOTICE
THE FOLLOWING WILL BE SOLD FOR TOWING AND STORAGE BY YANDERS TOWING, 134 SUPER SERVICE DR, SOMESET, KY 42501
606-875-1093.
2014 FORD F150
VIN 1FTFW1ET4EFB67600
LICENSE 17-T-34908
LAST KNOWN OWNER
MIKE BARRY
GILLETTE, WY 82718

TOOLS
Snap On, Mac, Cornwell and many specialty ones.
CRAFTSMAN TOOLBOXES
Large, small roll around and many more.
This is a collection put together over a lifetime of work perfect for any mechanic.
Would like to sell in one lot.
CARPOT
22 x 25 with 10ft poles 2 1/2 inch 14 gauge tubing. Height at center 20 ft.
Carport in great condition.
PLEASE CALL 606-341-1082

ATTENTION
2-story home and garage available to approved non-profit church or business
CALL 606-305-2254 FOR DETAILS

PUBLIC NOTICE
25-P-00123
Estate of: Betty J. Mounce
Executor's: Kimberly Lockwood & James Earl Mounce
Attorney: Jay McShurley
Comes for a final settlement hearing on Tuesday June 30th, 2026 @ 1:00PM in the Pulaski County Judicial Building.

BID PROPOSAL
The Somerset Police Department will be accepting sealed bids for (2) AWD Police SUV w/ V8 motors and towing capability type vehicles. Minimum specifications are as follows:
All should have steel wheels and with police spotlight.
All should be white in color.
All bidders will be responsible for the removal of all vehicles. Vehicles are being traded as-is.
All bids must be submitted to the City of Somerset
ATTN: Police Vehicle Bid by June 15th, 2026, at 9:00AM CST and 10:00AM EST.
306 E Mt Vernon St Somerset, KY 42501