

Campbell County

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November | December 2025

Volume 3, Issue 5



There is Still Time for Tree Planting!

Source: Joseph Smith, Extension Horticulture Technician



feet tall and 10 to 15 feet wide. Another feature of this tree is its tendency to retain its leaves well into the winter so it can provide a partial screen during the winter. One of the biggest issues with fastigiata and other earlier types was their susceptibility to Powdery mildew. Plant breeders have been busy so now numerous hybrids have been developed in order to improve on the growth habits and to reduce the problem of powdery mildew on the columnar English oak.

One of these is **Crimson Spire Oak** (*Quercus robur* x *Quercus alba* 'Crimschmidt'), which is a beautiful deciduous street tree with beautiful reddish-purple fall color that grows 45 feet tall and 15 feet wide.

Late fall is still a good time to plant many landscape trees right up until the ground freezes. Do you have limited space in your yard? Do you need something that fits better into narrow spaces? Why not try one of the newer upright growing oaks?

The **Columnar English Oak** (*Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata') was one of the first cultivars to come out in regards upright or columnar oaks. This tree grows to about 50 to 60



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A smaller introduction is the **Kindred Spirit Oak** (*Quercus robur* x *bicolor* 'Nadler'), which matures at about 30 feet tall and 6 feet wide.

Others like the new **Skinny Genes** (*Quercus* x *bimundorum* 'JFS-KW2QX') offers an even a narrower growth habit and is the narrowest yet of the English x White Oak hybrids. It also has very glossy, dark green summer foliage and excellent mildew resistance and then turns a nice yellow in autumn .

So if you have a site with limited space or just want to add a vertical accent to your landscape check out some of the newer wonderful upright oaks!



Creating a Cozy Garden and Landscape: Fall Chores that will Lead to Spring Success

Source: Rick Durham, Department of Horticulture Extension Professor

Begin by clearing away fallen leaves, twigs, and plant debris.

These materials can harbor pests and diseases, so remove and compost healthy matter while discarding anything that is infected. While most pruning of trees and

shrubs should be left until late winter or early spring, fall is suitable for pruning dead or damaged branches. Remove any limbs that pose a risk during winter storms.

Soil preparation is also key.

Incorporate compost or organic matter to improve structure and fertility. Consider testing your soil's pH and nutrient levels to guide amendments for optimal spring growth.

Fall is the best time to fertilize cool-season grasses like fescue and Kentucky bluegrass. Apply nitrogen in two or three doses spaced six weeks apart. Woody plants benefit from late-season feeding as long as soils are not frozen. Wait until the leaves on deciduous plants are turning colors to apply fertilizer to ensure proper hardening.

If you are looking to spruce up your landscaping, fall is an ideal time to establish perennials, shrubs, and trees. Spring-flowering



leaves — helps regulate temperature, retain moisture and suppress weeds.

While mulching, assess frost-sensitive plants.

Cover tender annuals and tropicals with

As autumn settles in and temperatures begin to drop, it's time to prepare your garden for winter. Fall offers an ideal window to protect your landscape and lay the groundwork for a thriving spring. Here's a streamlined guide to help you get started.

bulbs can be planted between mid-October and Thanksgiving.

Next, apply mulch to insulate your soil and tree roots. A two- to three-inch layer of organic material — such as wood chips, straw or ground

frost cloth or burlap on cold nights and move potted plants to sheltered areas to prolong growth and flowering for a few days. Watering before a freeze can help, as moist soil retains heat better than dry soil.

Finally, consider wildlife as you winterize. Leave seed heads for birds, create brush piles for small mammals, and install feeders. Piles of fallen leaves may also provide overwintering sites for butterflies, their larvae or other beneficial insects. Berry-producing shrubs and ornamental grasses add seasonal interest while supporting local ecosystems.

By completing these essential tasks, you'll safeguard your garden through winter and ensure a vibrant return in spring.

To learn more about fall garden and yard landscaping care, contact the Campbell County Extension office at 859-572-2600.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION EVENT



**THOMAS MORE STADIUM
HOME OF THE FLORENCE Y'ALLS**
7950 Freedom Way, Florence, KY 41042

Saturday, November 1, 2025 • 9:00 AM - 2:00 PM

ACCEPTABLE ITEMS

- Aerosol cans
- Antifreeze
- Batteries (all types)
- Corrosives/Flammables
- Electronics*
- Ink/Toner cartridges
- Light bulbs
- Oil/Car fluids
- Oil paint (10 can limit)
- Pesticides
- Tanks/Cylinders
- Televisions (2 TV limit)

**Boone, Campbell, and Kenton
County residents only**

Visit www.nkyhhw.org
to print & complete your
registration form

PLEASE NO...

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| ⊘ LATEX PAINT | ⊘ TIRES |
| ⊘ APPLIANCES | ⊘ AMMUNITION |
| ⊘ FERTILIZER | ⊘ EXPLOSIVES |
| ⊘ MEDICATIONS | ⊘ RADIOACTIVES |

*Electronics include items that plug in or take a battery (Ex: monitors, keyboards, cell phones, cords, VCRs, cameras, and headphones).

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT YOUR SOLID WASTE COORDINATOR

BOONE: Ken Points; kpoints@boonecountkyky.org or 859-334-3151

CAMPBELL: Megan Clere Abrams; mclere@campbellcountkyky.gov or 859-547-1866

KENTON: Melissa Grandstaff; melissa.grandstaff@kentoncountkyky.org or 859-392-1919

*This event is brought to you by the Northern Kentucky Solid Waste Management Area
and is sponsored by Kentucky Division of Waste Management.*



Rejuvenating Your Kentucky Lawn: Fall Lawn Care



Source: Kenneth Clayton, Extension Associate in Turfgrass

Taking care of your lawn during the fall is as important as it is during spring and summer, even more so for lawns with cool-season grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass and tall fescue. Nearly all fertilizers and broadleaf herbicides should be

applied in the fall, and it is by far the best time for lawn renovations, such as seeding. When it comes to the timing of renovations, spring is better than summer, but fall is best of all.

Here are some tips for cool-season grasses:

Fertilize – Fertilizing your lawn in the fall will help it grow stronger, thicker and greener. Cool-season grasses should be fertilized with nitrogen in the fall as temperatures begin to cool and days shorten. Applying later in the fall when cool-season grasses are actively growing can help rejuvenate the lawn after a stressful summer and improve competition over undesirable warm-season weeds such as bermudagrass. Use either farm fertilizers, such as urea or ammonium sulfate, or specialty fertilizers found in garden centers. The normal rate is 1 to 1.5 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn. Remember to spread it evenly over your lawn.



a warm day, sometime after the first frost of the season.

Renovate – Summer's stresses often take a toll on your lawn. The best time to reseed your lawn is from late August through October. Because the goal is to get the seed in close contact with the soil, it is

recommended that you first remove surface debris and mechanically groove the soil. This can be easily done by traversing the lawn with a dethatching machine that can be rented at many rental centers. Seed a turf-type tall fescue at a rate of five to six pounds per 1,000 square feet. To avoid uneven application, spread half the seed horizontally across the lawn and the other half vertically. The best and quickest results are obtained if the seeded areas can be kept moist until the seeds germinate.

Remember to continue mowing your lawn as long as the grass is growing. You might want to lower the height in the fall to 1.5 to 2 inches. This tends to keep the grass greener longer in the winter and will help the lawn to green up earlier next spring. It might even help increase turf density.

For more information, contact the Campbell County Extension office at 859-572-2600.



Control weeds – If broadleaf weeds such as clover, dandelion, plantain and chickweed are growing in your lawn, fall is the best time of year to get them under control. Almost all broadleaf weeds can be controlled selectively in turfgrass by applying a three-way mix of 2, 4-D, MCPP and Dicamba. This mix is sold in many garden centers under various trade names. Applications in late October through November, after winter annuals have emerged, often result in better control of winter annual broadleaves and perennial broadleaves compared to spring applications. Make the application on

Natives for NKY

**Wednesday, November 12,
2025**

**1:00pm—3:00pm
at the Campbell County
Extension Office
3500 Alexandria Pike
Highland Heights KY**



**Join us in a discussion of some great
native plant selections that are well
adapted to our ecoregion.**

Class size limited

Registration required

Call 859-572-2600

or online at <https://campbell.ca.uky.edu>

Registration opens 30 days in advance of the class.

MRTF Herbicide Workshop

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation

This one-day workshop is designed for beginners and more experienced professionals who want more information on herbicide use principles and a discussion of how to control common green industry weeds. This workshop offers training in weed identification, integrated weed management, selecting the right herbicides, enhancing weed control, and updates on the latest weed research findings.

CCHs
Requested
from the OISC:

7 credits for
cat. 3a, 3b, & 6

4 credits for
RT License

CEUs
Approved
in Kentucky:

5 credits for
cat. 3

1 credit for
cat. 10

This workshop is offered in KENTUCKY again this year!

November 25, 2025

Boone County Enrichment Center
1824 Patrick Drive
Burlington, KY 41005



In
Conjunction
with



Agenda: *New content for 2025!*

8:00 – 8:30 am	Registration
8:30 – 9:30 am	2025 Herbicide Update
9:30 – 10:35 am	Picking a Non-Selective Herbicide
10:35 – 10:45 am	Break
10:45 – 11:45 am	Goosegrass Biology and Control
11:45 am – 1:00 pm	Lunch (on your own)
1:00 – 2:40 pm	Learning to ID Common Weeds (Hands-On)
2:40 – 2:50 pm	Break
2:50 – 3:40 pm	Bermudagrass Control
3:40 – 4:00 pm	Closing remarks, survey, CCH/CEU sheets

See over 70
LIVE plants!

Same great
workshop with new
content each year

Attendees will receive
Purdue's Turfgrass
Weed Control for
Professionals book:
FULL COLOR
WEED ID

Please fill in this section and return the whole form by mail with a check by the **November 5th deadline.**

Company: _____ Office/Mobile #: _____
(circle one)
Mailing Address: _____ City, State, Zip: _____

Attendee Info

1. Name & Email: _____ \$110 \$ _____

2. Name & Email: _____ \$110 \$ _____

3. Name & Email: _____ \$85 \$ _____

4. Name & Email: _____ \$85 \$ _____

Add a 2026 MRTF Business Bronze Membership \$195 \$ _____ \$ _____

Additional gift towards turf research & education (tax deductible) \$ _____

Please contact Ashley Breed with any questions at admin@mrtf.org.

Please make all checks payable to **Midwest Regional Turf Foundation**. Mail form and check to:
PO Box 2285 | West Lafayette, IN 47996-2285
Mastercard, Visa, American Express, and Discover are all accepted when you register online.

TOTAL DUE \$ _____

If, for any reason, you are unable to attend, all registration fees are to be considered a donation to the MRTF, a 501c3 not-for-profit organization.



Home Intruders



Source: Joseph Smith, Extension Horticulture Technician



While late fall brings about colder weather, it also means the start of the home insect invasion period.

The **Brown Marmorated Stink Bug** (BMSB) and the **Asian Lady Beetle** are a couple we been plagued with in Northern Kentucky for the past several years.

Knowing how to identify this pest is critical in making the best management decisions.

Stink bugs are roundish, shield-shaped bugs with five segmented antennae. Brown marmorated stinkbugs can be recognized as a relatively large and flat shaped stink bug. It gets its name from the marbled brown and gray colors on its back. The underside tends to be much lighter than the upper side. To distinguish it from other similar stink bugs, it has two wide, light-colored, banded areas on its antennae. The abdomen on the brown marmorated stink bug extends just past the wings and has light-colored triangles' visible past the wing edges. When disturbed, the insect will emit a foul odor hence the name "stink Bug".

Most lady beetles are seen as

beneficial insects but the Asian lady beetle *Harmonia axyridis*, can be a real nuisance however, when they fly to buildings in search of overwintering sites and end up inside your home. Once inside they often crawl about around windows, walls, attics, etc., often emitting a unpleasant smell and occasionally leave a yellowish staining fluid before they die off.

On warm days in late fall, they congregate on trees and shrubs near buildings. They then move to the outside of the buildings and try to find ways to come inside. Basically, the key to controlling these insects is to keep them out in the first place.

If your home has had an issue with these pests in past your homes exterior needs to be checked for entry points where these insects can get into the attic, eaves, or other parts of the exterior. This inspection and sealing of cracks needs to be done before they begin their movement indoors.

These entry points should be sealed with caulk or an insect screening type materials. Research at the University of Kentucky has determined that screening materials to exclude the intruders need to be at least 1/6" or smaller in size. Chimneys, ventilation openings to the attic, and cracks around doors and windows are common entry points.

Perimeter or exterior insecticides may be somewhat helpful when



sealing the entry points is difficult or impractical. Insecticides labeled for outdoor use containing active ingredients such as permethrin, cypermethrin and cyfluthrin can be used.

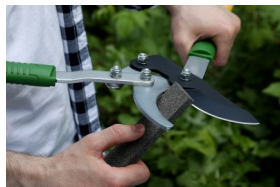
The insects that do make it inside your home can simply be sweep up with a hand held vacuum but be aware the vacuum may smell pretty bad and should be cleaned after extended use.

For further information on pest proofing your home, please refer to How to Pest-Proof Your Home
<https://entomology.ca.uky.edu/ef641>



GARDEN CALENDAR: NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

General:



Sharpening Tools – The off season is a great time to sharpen your gardening tools

for ease of use in the spring. It is important to keep pruners sharp, clean cuts on trees and shrubs allow the plant to more easily heal over. [Find more info here.](#)

Insulating Compost Piles – As temperatures fall in November and December, compost piles will cool below ideal temperatures. Decomposition will slow as temperatures plummet but [insulating the pile with leaves](#), mulch or straw can prevent the pile from freezing or stopping completely.

Lawns:



Mowing – Before cold temperatures stop lawn growth for the season, it is a

great time to progressively lower the deck height of mowers for the last few cuts. Incrementally lowering the mowing height down to two inches will help in preventing snow mold and cold shock when winter comes. [View a full turf care calendar here.](#)



The lawn seeding window has closed for the fall but core aeration on lawns still be done in

early November on heavily compacted areas and on slopes where rapid water runoff has been a problem in the past. <https://publications.mgcafe.uky.edu/agr-54>

Fertilizing – The best time to fertilize cool season lawns (Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass, fine fescue) in Kentucky is during the autumn. These grasses all grow optimally during cooler weather and can best utilize nutrients at this time of year.

Flowers:

Plant spring blooming bulbs this fall

– Select bulbs that bloom early, mid and late spring to extend your blooms. Most spring blooming bulbs, especially tulips, can be planted as long as the soil is workable. To learn more, [read this publication.](#)



Remove Diseased Plant Material – Fungal pathogens such as

powdery mildew and black spot may appear on flowers in late fall. It is important to remove this material before it is allowed to fall. Many fungi will overwinter in fallen debris and appear on new growth next year.

Trees:

Fertilize – Fall is the best time to fertilize trees and shrubs. [Click here for info.](#)

Planting – Early fall is a great time to plant trees. To learn proper planting techniques, [click here.](#)

Be sure to give trees and shrubs a good soaking before putting away the garden hoses. This will help prevent cold injury, & winter burn especially on evergreens.

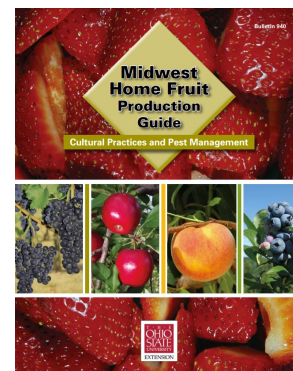
Vegetables:

Harvesting Root Crops – Root crops planted in August such as carrots, parsnips, turnips, and radishes should be ready for harvest after the first few frosts.

If several more weeks are needed for maturation, using frost blankets to protect foliage from hard frosts will aid in buying some extra time.

Clean up and compost debris from garden beds. Any material from diseased plants should be destroyed so the disease doesn't over winter over in the garden to reinfect your plants next year.

Fruits:



Pruning – Pruning currants and gooseberries after they have entered dormancy, these cuttings can easily be propagated if desired. For

more information on pruning, [view this publication.](#)



Cleaning up Strawberry Beds – Strawberry beds may have become densely filled

throughout the growing season, cutting back old foliage and congested runners will help keep plants spaced. Removing any winter weeds before they go to seed will help to reduce weed pressure in spring.

Apply straw mulch to strawberries in December, or when temperatures are expected to get down to 20°F and the strawberry leaves are beginning to change from green to gray.

ADULT HEALTH BULLETIN



NOVEMBER 2025

Download this and past issues
of the Adult, Youth, Parent, and
Family Caregiver Health Bulletins:
[http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/
content/health-bulletins](http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/content/health-bulletins)

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Highland Heights, KY 41076
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<https://campbell.ca.uky.edu>

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC MANAGING DIABETES DURING THE HOLIDAYS



National Diabetes Month is every November in the United States. It's a time set aside to raise awareness about diabetes, its risk factors, and the importance of managing the condition for improved health.

This is also a time of the year when many Americans host family gatherings, special meals, and other celebrations. The holidays are a time for fun, family, and food. But if you have diabetes, they can also bring challenges. With travel, big meals, and busy schedules, it is easy to forget about healthy habits. The good news is that with some planning, you can enjoy the season while keeping your blood sugar in check.

Continued on the next page ➔



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Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Celebrations often mean sitting for long periods. Physical activity helps manage blood sugar.



→ **Continued from the previous page**

Plan for travel

Traveling can make it challenging to stick to your routine. If you are flying or driving, bring healthy snacks like nuts, fruit, or whole-grain crackers. Pack your medicines, supplies, and testing equipment in a bag you keep with you. Try to stick to your regular meal and medicine times, even if you are in a different time zone. Drink water often and take breaks to stretch and move when you can.

Be smart at special meals

Holiday meals are often full of rich foods and sweets. You do not have to miss out, but you can make wise choices. Fill half your plate with vegetables or salad and eat those first. Starting your meal with high-fiber foods can help you feel full without eating as much. Always include protein as well, to keep you full for longer. Choose smaller portions of higher-carb foods, such as bread, stuffing, or casseroles. If you want a treat, pick your favorite and enjoy a small serving. Eating slowly can help you feel full and avoid overeating. Also, remember to drink plenty of water, and avoid sugary drinks like soda, punch, and too much alcohol.

Stay active

Celebrations often mean sitting for long periods. Physical activity helps manage blood sugar. Take a walk after meals, play a game with

family, or dance to holiday music. Even short bursts of movement can make a difference.

Keep track of your blood sugar

Check your blood sugar more often during the holidays. New foods, travel, and stress can cause changes. Bring your testing supplies with you and record your numbers regularly. This will help you stay on top of your health and amend your insulin or other medications if needed.

Manage stress and rest

Holidays can be stressful, and stress can impact blood sugar levels. Take time to relax, breathe, and get enough sleep. Rest helps your body stay balanced and gives you more energy to enjoy the season. You may need to make conscious choices to limit your commitments and allow enough extra time to avoid feeling rushed.

REFERENCES:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/healthy-eating/5-healthy-eating-tips-holidays.html>
- <https://www.wakehealth.edu/stories/tips-on-managing-diabetes-during-the-holidays>

Written by: Katherine Jury,
Extension Specialist for Family Health

Edited by: Alyssa Simms

Designed by: Rusty Manseau

Stock images: Adobe Stock





www.tristatehomesteadersconference.com

**HOMESTEADING
CONFERENCE**

**Saturday,
November 8, 2025**

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

Rooted in Knowledge:

Our Speakers Growing Your Homestead Skills



**Featuring
Keynote Speaker:**

**Steve Higgins
Planning the Homestead**



**Self-Wicking
Raised Beds**

Steve Higgins
UKY Extension



**Vegetable
Gardening for
Success**

TBD



**Untapped
Potential:
Maple Syrup**

Lacey Kessell
UKY Extension



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

Brandon George
UKY Extension



**Social Media
Marketing**

Rick Sellnow
UKY Extension



**Beekeepers
First Hive**

Veronica Bullock
Purdue Extension



**Hoppy Harvest:
Raising Meat
Rabbits**

Lilyana Miller
UKY Extension



Butcherin' Basics

Dr. Gregg Rentfrow
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**New!
Super Seminar**

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

Chris Fogle
Purdue Extension



**Choosing the Right
Equipment for the
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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

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Krom Veterinary Clinic



**From Hooves to
Health: Goat Care
Made Easy**

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Recipe: Parmesan Carrot Chips



- **Servings:** Makes 4 servings
- **Serving Size:** 2/3 cup
- **Recipe Cost:** \$2.64
- **Cost per Serving:** \$0.66

Sarah Imbus

Sarah Imbus

Campbell County Extension Agent for
Horticulture Education

Terri Turner

Campbell County Extension
Technician
for Horticulture Education

Joseph Smith

Campbell County Extension
Technician
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Ingredients:

- Nonstick cooking spray
- 1 bag (1 pound) carrot chips (or 4 large carrots, sliced 1/4-inch thick)
- 2 tablespoons olive or vegetable oil
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 2 teaspoons garlic powder
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1/2 teaspoon chili powder or cumin
- Dash cayenne pepper or red pepper flakes (optional)
- 1/4 cup parmesan cheese

Directions:

1. Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing at least 20 seconds.
2. Preheat the oven to 425 degrees F. Line a large baking sheet with foil or parchment paper. Spray with nonstick cooking spray. Set aside. (Note: You might need two baking sheets to avoid layering the carrots.)
3. In a medium bowl, mix olive oil, cornstarch, garlic powder, paprika, chili powder or cumin,

and cayenne pepper (if using). Add carrots and toss to coat.

4. Spread carrots out in a single layer on the baking sheet. Place in the oven and bake for 18 minutes. Remove from oven, sprinkle with parmesan cheese, and toss to coat all sides. Return to the oven for 5 to 7 minutes or until crispy and slightly browned.
5. Remove from oven and allow to rest several minutes before serving.
6. Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours.

Source: Brooke Jenkins, Extension Specialist for Curriculum, University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service

Nutrition facts per serving: 140 calories; 9g total fat; 2g saturated fat; 0g trans fat; 5mg cholesterol; 160mg sodium; 13g total carbohydrate; 2g dietary fiber; 4g total sugars; 0g added sugars; 3g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 6% Daily Value of calcium; 6% Daily Value of iron; 6% Daily Value of potassium