

Campbell County

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Methods to Deter Deer

Joseph Smith, Campbell County Horticulture Technician



The exploding deer populations in recent years have resulted in widespread damage to fruit trees, agricultural, and vegetable crops. These high numbers also

contribute to many vehicle collisions and property damage. In our urban and suburban areas, high deer populations may result in damage to ornamental trees, gardens, and parks etc.

There are no easy solutions, magical sprays, or sure-fire methods for preventing deer damage. Every situation is unique and usually requires specialized methods for control. Often, a combination of several techniques may produce the best overall results.

There are various methods of control that can be utilized, these include frightening devices such as propane cannons or exploding firecrackers to frighten off the deer. Often these noisy types of devices only offer a temporary solution.

Fencing offers a better and more permanent solution for deer control in landscapes but can be very costly depending on the size of the project. One effective design is a wire fence that joins two 4-ft x 8-ft fencing panels together supported by a 12-foot wooden posts. This fence is then slanted at a 45-degree



angle with the high end of the fence being 6 feet from the ground and slanted so deer can walk under the fence without being able to jump over it.

Other fencing options involve using low-cost electric fence designs. These can be temporary using 1 to 2 strands of 17 gauge wire or polytape 30-36" in height and supported by temporary stakes. These type fences can also be baited with peanut butter on duct tape to help attract them.

Protecting individual landscape plants with plastic construction fencing or hardware cloth is often a good option where only limited plants need to be protected. These must be securely staked to ensure they will not be overturned by the deer.

Repellents are also another type of deterrent. There are basically two types of deterrents; area and contact. Repellents often have limited success due to weather conditions etc. Not every repellent will be effective in all situations. Commercial repellents are more effective than the home remedy type, such as soap or human hair.

Thiram a commercial fungicide can also be used as a taste repellent. Thiram can be used on dormant fruit trees and other

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landscape plants by spraying on a solution with a tank sprayer. Other commercially available products include repellents using capsaicin and other plant oils or putrescent egg solids.

These are just a few ways to stop deer damage in your landscape and vegetable gardens, but perhaps one of the best options is to utilize plant species that have shown some resistance to deer browsing. The list is a lengthy one but the information regarding these resistant ornamentals can be accessed at the following website http://www.ipm.msu.edu/uploads/files/deer_resistant_plants.pdf



Northern Kentucky Master Gardener Program

Join other gardeners for this 11-week volunteer training program. Subjects include botany, tree identification, soils, propagation, disease and insect identification and much more. Complete the program requirements and use your new knowledge by volunteering 40 hours at Extension–approved sites in order to become a *Certified Master Gardener*.

Fridays –10:00 a.m.–Noon
February 20 thru April 24, 2026

Classes will be held at:
Kenton County Extension
Durr Education Center
450 Kenton Lands Road
Erlanger, KY 41018

This class has limited space.

\$70.00* fee for this program

**this fee is due upon acceptance of your application, there will be an additional fee of \$30.00 for your background check. This is due mid-way through the course.*

For more information contact:
Campbell County Extension Office
Terri Turner (859) 572-2600
Email: terri.turner@uky.edu

Please note, completed forms and in-person interview does not guarantee acceptance to the program.
Notifications will be sent via email by November 17th

**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

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Lexington, KY 40506



Disabilities
accommodated
with prior notification.

Applications are NOW OPEN
You can access the online Master Gardener Application here.

2026 Master Gardener Program

- ***Do you have a passion for gardening?***
- ***Do you want to volunteer in your community?***

If you answered **YES** to either of these questions, then the Master Gardener Volunteer Program may be for you. The NKY Master Gardener Volunteer Program is a partnership between Boone, Campbell, and Kenton county Extension Offices.

This is a two-part program. The first is an extensive 10-week training program. Participants will learn about a wide variety of horticulture subjects, such as botany, soils, disease and insect identification, plant propagation, and much more. Through this program, they take that knowledge to volunteer at extension-

approved locations in the community.

We would love to have you join our Master Gardener Volunteer Program.

For more information contact Terri Turner at 859-572-2600.



 Cooperative Extension Service

Monarch Migration

Monarchs are famous for their autumn migration, with thousands flying south from the Eastern and Central U.S. to winter in Mexico. Like "snowbirds," they escape cold winters to stay warm.

Learn more about the migration of monarch butterflies by contacting your local county extension office!

*Source: KY Pest News
An Equal Opportunity Organization.*

Brambles: Growing Raspberries & Blackberries

**Thursday
October 16, 2025
10:00 am - 12:00 PM
AT THE CAMPBELL COUNTY
EXTENSION OFFICE
Room C ,3500 ALEXANDRIA PIKE
HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, KY 41076**



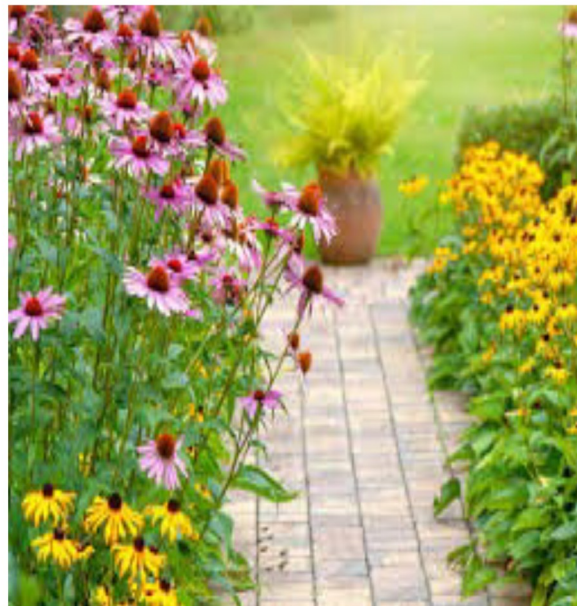
There's a lot of interest in growing fresh fruit at home. This class will discuss the best production methods as well as the best varieties to select of raspberries, black raspberries and blackberries

**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**

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.

Do you enjoy gardening?

Become a Garden Volunteer

Commitment: Workdays and location can vary, however, they are usually from 9am to 12pm at the Lakeside Educational Garden.

Skills: No prior gardening or horticultural skills are required.

Things to Bring: We will provide all tools and materials required for these workdays.

Opportunities & Benefits: Hands-on training is provided during all workdays, connect with like-minded gardeners. Join us for educational tours.

Common tasks include:

- Planting
- Harvesting
- Assemble floral arrangements
- General garden maintenance

Interested in learning more? Reach out to the Campbell County Cooperative Extension Horticulture Agent for more information or send an email to: sarah.imbus@uky.edu



The Horticulture Team works to maintain the Lakeside Educational Garden. This team is perfect for gardeners of all skill levels looking to enhance their gardening knowledge. Whether you're new to gardening, or have many years of experience, this team is for you!

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CAMPBELL COUNTY
**FARMERS
MARKET**

2025

Highland Heights*— Tuesdays

Senior Citizens Activity Center

3504 Alexandria Pike

May 13 thru October 28

3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Fort Thomas— Wednesdays**

Mess Hall in Tower Park

801 Cochran Avenue

April 9 thru December 17

3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

*Hours extend to 7:00 p.m. June-September
(Senior shopping begins at 2:45 p.m.)*

Alexandria*— Fridays

Southern Lanes Sports Center

7634 Alexandria Pike

May 16 thru October 24

3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Newport*— Saturdays

Next to Pepper Pod Restaurant

709 Monmouth Street

May 18 thru October 26

9:00 a.m. to 12 noon



* Accepts WIC, SNAP and Senior Farmer's
Market Nutrition Program

** Accepts WIC, SNAP, Senior Farmer's
Market Nutrition Program and Kentucky Double Dollars





Fall Lawn Renovating



Joseph Smith, Campbell County Horticulture Technician

We regularly get questions from local clients about when it's the best time to seed your lawn or tackle a total lawn renovation project. The best time to renovate a cool season lawn is late-August through early October. The second best time would be mid-February through March since establishment in the late spring and early summer often leads to failure due to hot and dry conditions plus excessive weed competition.

Basically successful renovation involves selecting the right grass, eliminating competition from weeds, proper preparation and seeding and most important, timing.



Although Kentucky is known as the "Bluegrass State," a lush bluegrass lawn can be challenging to maintain especially during the heat and drought conditions we often experience here in NKY. Tall fescue is

the grass of choice for our area. Select a blend of about three recommended varieties of turf type tall fescue for the best results.

Although 'Kentucky 31' fescue is perfectly acceptable in many situations, its has a lighter green color and wider blade texture and may not blend well with newer fescue cultivars. The newer turf type tall fescue cultivars are the best choice for a darker green more manicured lawn.

The next thing to consider is proper soil preparation or creating a good seedbed. Lawns can easily be renovated by using a slit seeder or dethatching machine that will



loosen the dead turf, weeds, and thatch and leave shallow slits in the soils surface. The grass seed that falls into these slits will have good soil contact and thus germinate better. Soil testing is also a good thing to consider for future fertilization and for adjusting the soil pH for optimum growth. Remember, soil testing is free at your local county extension service . Generally fertilizer and lime recommendations can be incorporated while preparing the seed bed but also can be applied after the seed has germinated and your seedlings are up and growing.



Hand seeding can be done with a rotary spreader that can evenly distribute seed several feet in all directions. Hand held type rotary spreaders also do a good job but are best for smaller areas. Cover the seed by lightly raking to achieve good seed to soil contact.

The area then can be mulched with a layer of good weed free wheat straw covering approximately 50% of the soils surface that is roughly about 1 bale per 1000 feet of area. Water frequently as needed until the new seed has germinated . Basically one or two light irrigations per day may be needed until the young seedlings are up & growing.

Mowing a new lawn once it has geminated and is vigorously growing is also very important. Do not let that new grass grow too tall (5-6 inches) but instead wait till the new grass has reached a third of its intended height then mow. Also note a good sharp mower blade is required to provide a good clean cut and to avoid lifting those new seedlings out of the ground.

As for weed control, basically, a good rule of thumb is not to apply these products until the new grass seedlings have been mowed at least three (3) times. Depending on what post emergent herbicide is used, always remember to follow the label instructions using proper application rates.

I hope this has helped clear up some of the confusion out there in regards to lawn seeding and renovation. Remember just following the general guidelines of proper timing and seed selection and you will have a lush beautiful lawn with fewer issues in the future.



ADULT HEALTH BULLETIN



SEPTEMBER 2024

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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THIS MONTH'S TOPIC STEP INTO NATURE: GROUNDING



When you think of going barefoot in the grass, the first thing that comes to mind might be that of a small child. But taking off your shoes and feeling the Earth beneath your feet can be worthwhile for adults, too. Maybe you have heard of the practice of grounding. Grounding is going barefoot outside on the grass or dirt. You might have heard that it is beneficial for your health, or maybe you have wondered if it is true.

People have practiced grounding (sometimes also called earthing) for thousands of years for its positive effects. But the practice became popular again during the coronavirus pandemic as a way to relieve stress. Stress relief is one proven benefit of

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University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.
Lexington, KY 40506



Take care of your body and mind by trying grounding. Stand barefoot on a natural ground surface like grass, soil, or rock, in open air.



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grounding. There are other scientifically measured benefits as well. Recent studies have shown that in addition to reducing stress levels, grounding also helps improve overall mood, improve sleep and energy levels, improve circulation, reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, improve immune system function, lessen the severity of chronic illnesses, and reduce pain in the body.

How does grounding work? When you stand directly on the Earth's surface, your body is able to absorb electrical energy from the Earth. Electrons emitted from the Earth act as antioxidants in human bodies that neutralize free radicals. Free radicals are known to tax our body's systemic function, leading to a variety of undesired results. They are also known to cause inflammation and may contribute to chronic disease risk and cancer. While part of combatting the effects of free radicals includes limiting contact with harmful plastics and other highly manufactured foods, products, and environments, counteracting those effects are just as, if not more important. Spending time outside, breathing fresh air, and eating a wide variety of plants are other important parts of our overall well-being.

Take care of your body and mind by trying grounding. Stand barefoot on a natural ground surface like grass, soil, or rock, in open air. Your yard is a perfect place to practice grounding. Or you could go to a local park or other natural setting.

As you relax your body, direct your attention to your feet. Feel the ground on the soles of your feet and on your toes and enjoy the feeling of your skin making contact directly with the Earth. You may choose to stand still or walk around if the ground is free of debris. Be mindful of sharp sticks, rocks, or trash that could hurt your feet.

As you're grounding your body, focus your attention on healing your mind as well by letting go of stress. Imagine the negative energy of your stress flowing out of your body from the top of your head, and the positive energy of well-being flowing into your body through your feet.

There is no limit to the amount of time you can spend grounding, so enjoy any mild days and sink your feet into the ground as often as you are able. Ideally, fit time for grounding into your daily or weekly routine to get the most from your experience on an ongoing basis.

REFERENCE:

<https://wellbeing.gmu.edu/thriving-together-series-the-well-being-benefits-of-grounding>

ADULT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Written by:
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Adobe Stock



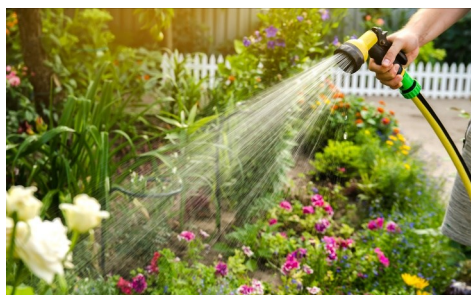
FIVE WAYS TO REVIVE YOUR MID-SUMMER GARDEN

1. Deadhead faded flowers from plants like marigolds and zinnias.
2. Trim overgrown container plants or replace them for an instant refresh.
3. Deep-water annuals and vegetables every few days.
4. If plants appear tired or their color has faded, give them a boost with a liquid fertilizer. Be sure to water the soil first.
5. Save major pruning for late winter or early spring, but it's okay to remove storm-damaged limbs.



*Source: Rick Durham, UK Extension Professor
An Equal Opportunity Organization.*

GARDEN CALENDAR: SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER



General

- **Watering:** You may need to continue watering in the fall. Most landscape plants require 1" of rainfall every 7 days. If rainfall has not been adequate, supplement watering. A rain gauge is a handy tool to track rainfall in your yard.
- **Soil Testing:** If you plan to fertilize your plants or lawn this fall, you may want to get a soil test first. This is a free service for Campbell County residents. To learn how to take and submit a soil sample, visit www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr16/agr16.pdf



Lawns

- **Seeding:** You still have time to put down grass seed. Mid-August through September is the best time of year to put down your grass seed. To learn more about establishing a lawn visit: www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/AGR/AGR50/AGR50.pdf
- **Lawn renovation:** visit <http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/agr/agr51/agr51.pdf>

- **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



- **Planting:** Plant mums, aster, and pansies for fall color. If left in the ground, pansies will often survive the winter and put on a beautiful spring display.
- **Plant spring blooming bulbs this fall.** Select bulbs that bloom early, mid and late spring to extend your blooms. To learn more visit, www.uky.edu/hort/sites/www.uky.edu/hort/files/documents/5204springbulbs.pdf

Trees & Shrubs

- **Fertilize:** Fall is the best time to fertilize trees and shrubs. Go to www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/id/id72/id72.pdf for more information.
- **Planting:** Early fall is a great time to plant trees. To learn proper planting techniques, see https://forestry.ca.uky.edu/sites/forestry.ca.uky.edu/files/forfs_17-08_planting_trees_inlandscapes.pdf

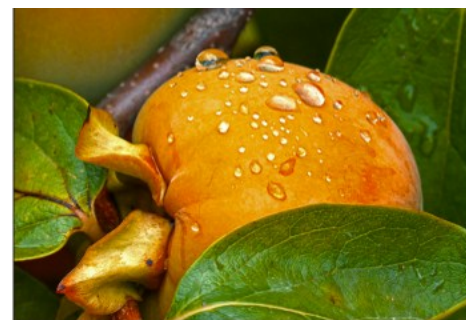
Vegetables

- **Dig sweet potatoes** when the tops have died. Use a pitchfork to avoid damaging the tubers.

- **Plant garlic** from October to early November. Hardneck garlic performs best in Kentucky.
- **Many diseases and insects can overwinter in garden debris.** Remove dead or diseased plants from the garden.

Fruits

- **Fall—September** is the time to harvest PawPaws. For more information on growing our native KY fruit, KSU has more helpful growing information: <https://www.kysu.edu/academics/college-ac/school-of-ace/pawpaw/index.php>
- **Late summer/early fall** is the time to harvest grapes. To learn more about growing grapes and when to harvest, check out this helpful UK publication: chrome-extension: <http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/id/id126/id126.pdf>



- **Late summer/early fall** is the best time to harvest figs, persimmon and other tree fruits: <https://www.uky.edu/ccd/sites/www.uky.edu/ccd/files/figs.pdf>
- <https://www.uky.edu/ccd/sites/www.uky.edu/ccd/files/persimmon.pdf>
- <https://www.uky.edu/hort/document-list-home-fruit>



Streamside Buffers: Protecting Water and Livestock



What is a streamside buffer?

A streamside buffer is a green belt of plants along a river or stream that helps clean water, protect the banks, and provide homes for animals.

Streamside buffers benefits:

- Water quality
- Erosion control
- Flood control
- Wildlife habitat

Tips on implementing streamside buffers:

- Look for flood-prone areas near streams for buffer placement.
- Prepare the site by treating areas with invasive grasses before planting.
- Use native plants suited to local conditions.
- Regularly check and manage it to ensure its effectiveness.
- Install fencing to limit livestock access.

*Source: Amanda Gumbert, water quality extension specialist
An Equal Opportunity Organization.*

Extension Disaster Preparedness and Recovery

A collaboration between UK Extension, Kentucky State University, and the Kentucky Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN)

Our goals:

- Provide credible and reliable information relating to disaster preparedness and recovery for individuals, families and urban and/or rural communities.
- Reduce the impact associated with disaster by disseminating educational materials related to disaster mitigation, preparedness and recovery.

Learn more by visiting
anr.ca.uky.edu/extensionhelps

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SOIL TESTING

Did you know UK Extension will test your soil?

What is Soil Testing?

- Soil testing is a chemical analysis that provides valuable insights into what your soil needs to be more productive.

How does it work?

- Soil samples are collected at all of our 120 UK Extension offices and sent to a laboratory for testing.

Why Soil Test?

- Identify previous cropping history.
- Show losses of surface soil through erosion.
- Provide a guideline for the lime and fertilizer needs of the soil.
- Analyze the pH, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and zinc of the soil.

PUBLICATION:

[AGR-1](#)

PUBLICATION:

[AGR-16](#)

PUBLICATION:

[AGR-57](#)

Learn more by contacting your local county cooperative extension office or check out UK Extension publications AGR-1, AGR-16, and AGR-57.

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Cheesy Pumpkin Pasta Bake

- **Servings:** Makes 8 servings
- **Serving Size:** 1 cup
- **Recipe Cost:** \$13.09
- **Cost per Serving:** \$1.64



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 for Horticulture Education

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Ingredients:

- Nonstick cooking spray
- 2 cups dry penne pasta (or any short pasta such as bowtie)
- 1 1/2 tablespoons unsalted butter, divided
- 1 small, sweet onion, diced
- 1 can (15 ounces) pumpkin puree (not pumpkin pie filling)
- 1 cup low-fat milk
- 1 cup sharp cheddar cheese, shredded
- 1/2 cup grated parmesan cheese, divided
- 1 teaspoon dried thyme
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon ground black pepper
- 3/4 teaspoon nutmeg (optional)

Directions:

1. Wash hands with warm water and soap, scrubbing for at least 20 seconds.
2. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F.
3. Spray a 2-quart baking dish with nonstick cooking spray and set aside.
4. Cook pasta according to package instructions. Drain and set aside.
5. While pasta cooks, in a large skillet over medium heat, melt half of the butter. Add the onion and cook until tender, about 3 to 5 minutes.

6. Reduce heat to low and add the pumpkin puree, milk, cheddar cheese, 1/4 cup parmesan cheese, thyme, salt, pepper, and nutmeg (if using) to the skillet. Stir to combine until cheese is melted and the sauce is smooth.
7. Add the pasta to the sauce and gently combine. Pour into the prepared baking dish.
8. Melt the remaining butter in a small bowl and add panko breadcrumbs. Stir to combine and sprinkle evenly over the pasta.
9. Bake uncovered for 20 to 25 minutes or until heated through.
10. Sprinkle with the remaining 1/4 cup parmesan before serving. Refrigerate leftovers within two hours.

Source: Adapted from Loves Grow Wild, <https://lovegrowswild.com/2014/10/cheesypumpkin-pasta-bake>

Nutrition facts per serving: 240 calories; 9g total fat; 5g saturated fat; 25mg cholesterol; 400mg sodium; 30g total carbohydrate; 3g dietary fiber; 4g total sugars; 0g added sugars; 11g protein; 0% Daily Value of vitamin D; 15% Daily Value of calcium; 10% Daily Value of iron; 2% Daily Value of potassium