

Over the Back Fence

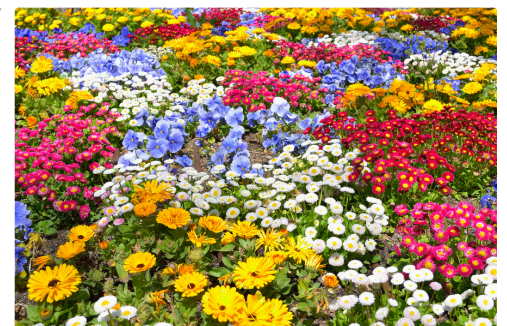
Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Newsletter

Summer is Here! Thrive where you are planted

As trees start to bud and flowers start to bloom, it is a sign that spring is upon us and we are gearing up for summer time! Take some time and enjoy the outdoors, maybe by working in your garden, going on a nature hike, or taking a stroll through the local farmers markets. Be sure to save the dates for the Harrison County 4-H Fair and Agricultural Fair as well!

May will mark my third year with Purdue Extension! I enjoy being able to put on programming that helps the community as well as helping clients with their agriculture needs. I want to thank each and everyone of you for your dedicated and continued support towards agriculture in Harrison County. I'm blessed to be able to promote agriculture in my home county. A program I am very excited about is the Statewide Purdue Extension Farm Tour. The tour is coming to Harrison County! We will be exploring a local beef cattle farm and a local popcorn farm in the county. Be sure to look in the newsletter for more information or check out this website:

<https://purdue.ag/farmtour>



Aniel Camm-Wilson



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Ag Spotlight

This is a section which features an interview of community members involved in Agriculture or Natural Resources fields!

Name: Jackson Metz

Hometown: New Salisbury

Education: Bachelors of Science in Agronomy at Purdue University

Occupation: Account Manager with Premier Ag

What got you interested in Agriculture?

I remember being a kid and helping on my uncles' farms and I knew that is what I wanted to do. Through FFA and other opportunities I grew that love of agriculture into something I could make a career out of. We did not have a family farm that was passed down to me, so I had to find an alternate route to be around something I have grown to love.

What advice do you have for someone wanting a career in Agriculture or Natural Resources?

The best advice I can give is to not be afraid to try. There are going to be times when it will be easier to quit and pursue something easier, especially since this is a difficult field to enter into. The only thing you can do is keep going and keep learning to further your career in agriculture.



FEATURED ANR EVENTS

PURDUE FARM MANAGEMENT TOUR

JULY 10, 2026

SCAN IT

REGISTER

VISIT SOUTH-CENTRAL INDIANA FARMS



WWW.PURDUE.AG/FARMTOUR

SEE BACK
FOR DETAILS 



Center for Commercial Agriculture | Extension



Jmax Cattle

11755 N Tobacco Landing Rd SE, Laconia



Jones Farm

12210 N Bradford Rd NE, Palmyra



FEATURED ANR EVENTS

TOUR INNOVATIVE FARMS THIS SUMMER

Join us for the annual Purdue University Farm Management Tour as we tour two top notch Indiana farms in Harrison County. All are welcome & the Tour is **FREE**. *Note all times listed are eastern daylight.*



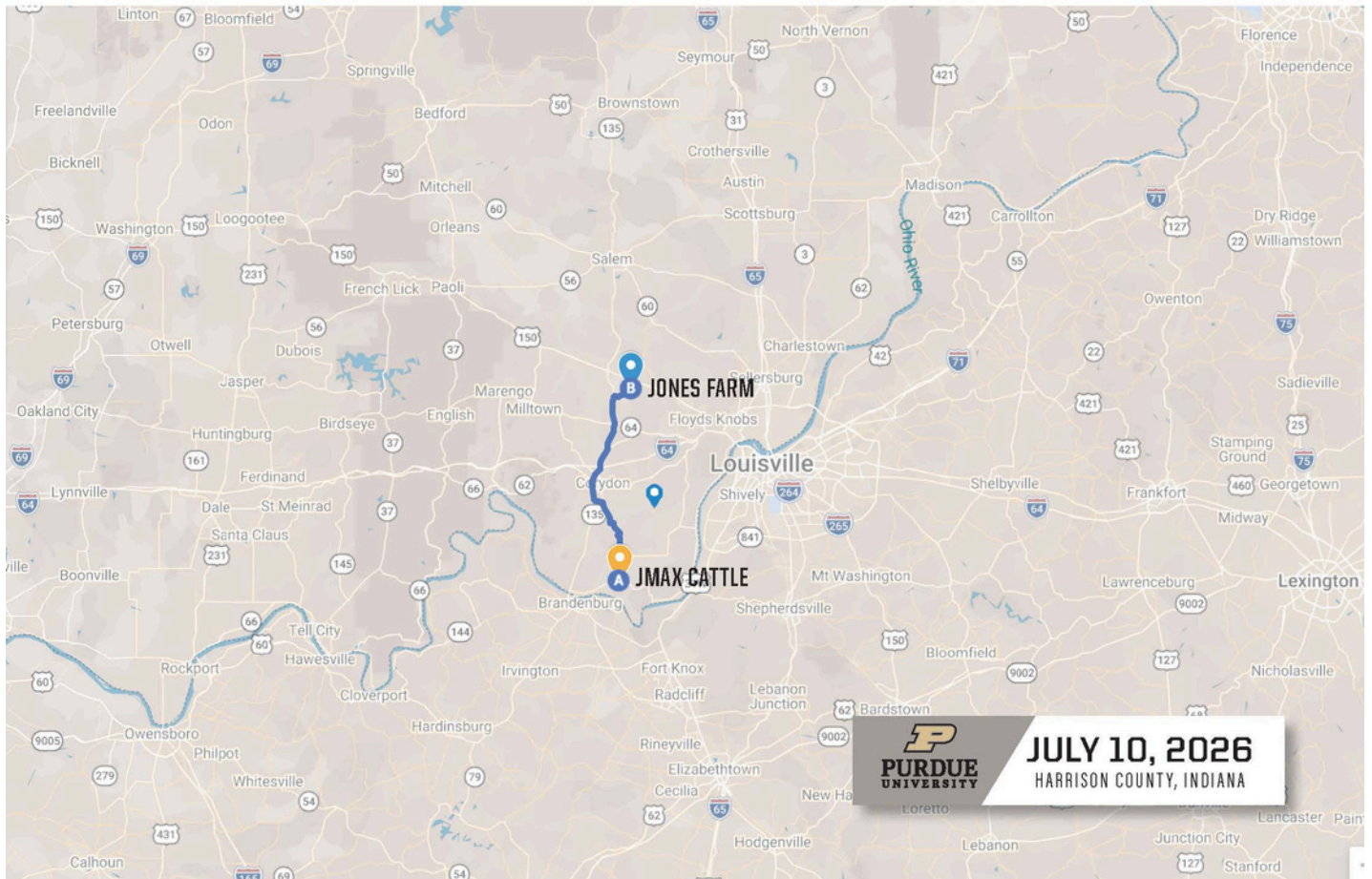
JMAX CATTLE | 9:00 A.M.

Start the day by visiting Jmax Cattle and learn how Chad and Paige Baker have added value to their stocker/feeder operation through freezer beef sales as well as through a butcher shop and restaurant. At this tour stop you will hear Chad and Paige discuss their drylot feeding program and grazing systems, and the importance of retail sales to their operation. We will also discuss the importance of keeping good records and on-farm research.



JONES FARM | 1:00 P.M.

Next join the Jones Farm and learn the benefits of having a diverse operation which includes corn, popcorn, soybeans, grass hay, and related off-farm businesses. Diversification serves to add value to crop enterprises and to build resilience. On this tour visit, we will discuss differences in production practices and marketing of corn and popcorn. We will also discuss how the family's various off-farm businesses align with the farm business.



ANR RECAP

ANR Classes

Wild About Berries

Two educational sessions were held at the Corydon Branch and Palmyra Branch of the Harrison County Public Library, with a total of 30 participants in attendance. Participants learned about growing strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and blueberries. The sessions covered how to choose an appropriate planting site, proper planting techniques, recommended varieties, harvesting methods, and common pests and diseases affecting each type of berry.

Grow It, Cook It: Peppers

Grow It, Cook It: Peppers welcomed eight enthusiastic participants for a hands-on learning experience! Ariel Camm-Wilson, ANR Educator, led the “grow it” portion, sharing valuable tips on how to grow and harvest a variety of peppers, including bell peppers, jalapenos, and banana peppers. Participants planted pepper seeds in a biodegradable egg carton to take home and plant in their gardens. Tara Beckman, HHS Educator, led the “cook it” aspect of the class. Tara discussed nutrients found in peppers, ways to prepare them, and proper storage. A highlight of the discussion was participants sharing creative ways to use the featured ingredient, exchanging ideas and inspiration with one another. The recipe was a 4-ingredient Roasted Red Pepper Spread that highlighted how to roast peppers at home using different methods and featured nonfat Greek yogurt to increase protein and provide a light, nutritious base for the spread. Participants went home with their planted seeds, growing information, and a packet of recipes.

Composting Class

Twenty participants attended the two Composting Classes led by ANR Educator, Ariel Camm-Wilson, at the Corydon Branch and Palmyra Branch of the Harrison County Public Library. During the sessions, participants learned the basics of composting, including necessary supplies, the difference between “brown” and “green” materials, the benefits of composting, and what items can and cannot be composted. They also took part in a hands-on activity, practicing how to create compost in a bag. With gardening season right around the corner, this program provided a timely and practical introduction to help participants begin preparing their gardens.

PARP

Over 20 participants attended the PARP session, which covered several key agricultural topics. Valerie Clingerman presented on the use of drones in agriculture, discussing the pros and cons of UAVs, different types available, their practical applications in farming, and current regulations governing their use. Participants also learned about regulations from the Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC), focusing on rules related to planting practices and herbicide usage. Nathan Lind covered the benefits of cover crops, setting goals for their use, different types of cover crops, planting methods, and provided a demonstration on how to use cover crop tools.

ANR RECAPS

Extension Board Annual Meeting

Harrison County Extension would like to thank our community sponsors, partner organizations, volunteers, Extension Board members, advisory committees, 4-H Council, extension-based organizations, county officials, and the community at-large for the continued support, hard work, and dedication to Purdue Extension's mission. The ongoing contributions and efforts of these individuals and organizations make all of our high-impact, research-based educational opportunities possible.

The Annual Meeting had a full house of over 50 attendees! Thank you all for coming!

Congratulations to our evening's award recipients
Outstanding Service- Mike Kurz

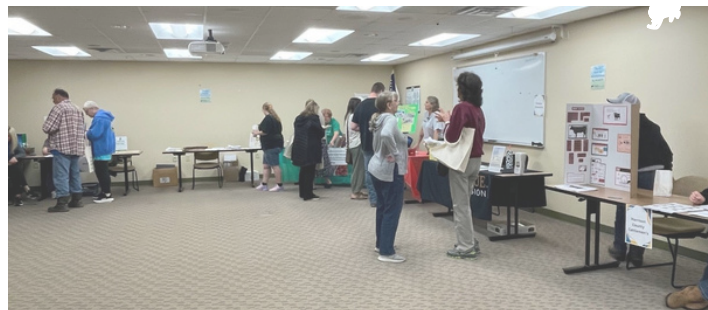
Friend of Extension- Kristen Garwood

Above & Beyond- Lisa Uhl



Family Ag Day

The second annual Family Ag Day was held on Saturday, April 11, 2026, with over a 100 people in attendance. The event was a great success, bringing together families and the community to learn about agriculture and natural resources. The educational booths included information about: beef cattle, drones, farm finances, small animals, Purdue Extension, and the hellbender salamander. A heartfelt thank you to our sponsors: Harrison County Soil and Water District for donating the trees and the bottled water. Harrison County Farm Bureau Insurance for donating the bags and Preferred Popcorn for donating the popcorn. The vendor booths were: Harrison County Purdue Extension, Harrison County SWCD, Farmers Helping Hellbenders, Farm Credit, Hoosier Wildflowers and Highlands, Harrison County Cattlemen's and Tractor Supply. We look forward to this being an annual family event! Again, a special thank you to the sponsors and vendors who contributed to making the day possible.



OTHER INFORMATION

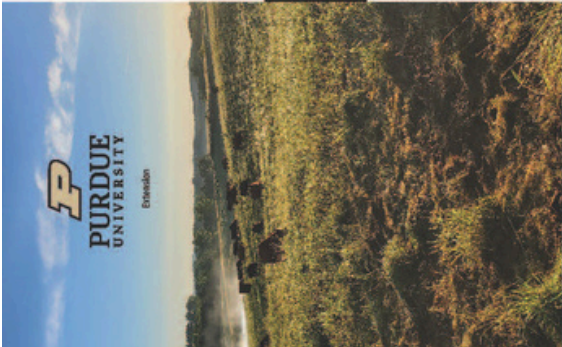
2026 4-H Fair Quick Guide

Event	Day/Date	Time
Exhibit Hall:		
EH Check-In	Tuesday, June 16, 2026 Wednesday, June 17, 2026	7:00 pm-9:00 pm 9:00 am-NOON
EH Judging	Wednesday, June 17, 2026	1:00 pm- 5:00 pm
EH Set-Up	Thursday, June 18, 2026	8:00 am-NOON
Exhibit Hall/Grand Champ. t-shirts / Senior awards (Show Barn)	Thursday, June 25, 2026	3:00 PM
EH Check-out	Saturday, June 27, 2026	9:00 am-NOON

Livestock ID Days:		
Weigh-In: Market Beef / Dairy Beef	Monday, March 2, 2026	4:00-7:00 pm
Breeding Heifer, Beef/Dairy Feeder, Dairy Female, Meat/Dairy Goat, Sheep, Rabbit	Thursday, May 7, 2026	4:00-7:00 pm

Livestock Check-In:		
All livestock *except Poultry	Friday, June 19, 2026	9:00 am-9:00 pm
Poultry	Friday, June 19, 2026	9:00 am-7:00 pm Weigh-in during check-in
Weigh-in (see livestock sections for species-specific details)	Friday, June 19, 2026	6:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Livestock Shows:		
Poultry	Saturday, June 20, 2026	9:00 AM
Meat Goat	Saturday, June 20, 2026	4:00 PM
Dairy Female	Sunday, June 21, 2026	2:00 PM
Rabbit	Monday, June 22, 2026	9:00 AM
Dairy Beef	Monday, June 22, 2026	11:00 AM
Beef	Monday, June 22, 2026	5:00 PM
Sheep	Tuesday, June 23, 2026	10:00 AM
Swine	Tuesday, June 23, 2026	5:00 PM
Dairy Goat	Wednesday, June 24, 2026	9:00 AM
Large Master Showman	Wednesday, June 24, 2026	5:00 PM
Small Animal Master Showman	Thursday, June 25, 2026	10:00 AM
Carcass (Pending)	Saturday, June 20, 2026	10:00 AM
Chuck Wagon	Thursday, June 25, 2026	5:00 PM
Livestock Auction	Thursday, June 25, 2026	6:00 PM



SOUTHERN INDIANA PURDUE AG. CENTER
UPCOMING
2026 Events

Join us for all of these educational events!
 11371 Purdue Farm Rd., Dubois, IN 47527

JUNE 24 PASTURE ECOLOGY
 Examine complex relationships between livestock, forages, and soil.

AUGUST 28-29 GRAZING 102
 Introduction to managed grazing.

SEPTEMBER 13 SMALL RUMINANT EVENT
 Sheep industry updates, emergency preparedness, FAMACHA training, and a producer panel.

SEPTEMBER 25-26 STOCKMANSHIP WITH CURT PATE
 Gain hands-on training for handling cattle and small ruminants from a for-profit perspective.

OCTOBER 24 HEIFER SELECTION
 Combining traditional methods with the latest technology to develop informed selection decisions.

NOVEMBER 12 BQA TRAINING
 Traditional Beef Quality Assurance training to certify or renew certification.

More details and registration information will be available as the date approaches at <https://bit.ly/SIPAC2026> or the QRcode below. Unless noted otherwise, contact Jason Tower at towerj@purdue.edu or 812-678-4427 for more information.



Purdue University prohibits discrimination against any member of the University community on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin or ancestry, genetic information, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, disability, or status as a veteran. If you need accommodations, have special dietary needs, interpreter or translator, please contact Jason Tower two weeks prior to the program at 812-678-4427 or jtowerj@purdue.edu.

UPCOMING ANR EVENTS

HARRISON COUNTY SWCD PASTURE WORKSHOP & GRASSLAND CONTEST

SATURDAY MAY 16, 2026
 810 SIVAL RD NW CORYDON, IN



TOPICS COVERED:

- PASTURE EVALUATION FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING
- PASTURE EVALUATION FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT
- SOIL INTERPRETATION FROM SOIL SURVEY
- PASTURE PLANT IDENTIFICATION
- YEAR ROUND LIVESTOCK FORAGE CALCULATION

AGENDA

- PASTURE WORKSHOP FOR ANY LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS FROM 9-11AM
- SPEAKERS TBA
- LUNCH PROVIDED, 11AM-NOON
- GRASSLAND CONTEST FOR 4H, FFA, AND AREA HIGH SCHOOL AG STUDENTS FROM NOON-2PM

For more information please call Virginia Morris at:

(812) 738-8121 Ext. 3

AG EDUCATION & INFORMATION

Using Wood Ash in the Garden

If you have a fireplace or wood stove that has helped your family stay warm this winter, what do you do with the leftover wood ashes? They can be spread in the garden, but a retired Purdue Extension expert wrote that you shouldn't overdo it, especially if you haven't had your garden soil tested for pH recently.

Rosie Lerner, retired Purdue Extension consumer horticulture specialist, wrote that many gardening books advise throwing these ashes in the garden.

"Wood ash does have fertilizer value, the amount varying somewhat with the species of wood being used," she said. "Generally, wood ash contains less than 10 percent potash, 1 percent phosphate and trace amounts of micro-nutrients such as iron, manganese, boron, copper and zinc." She added that trace amounts of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, nickel and chromium also may be present. Wood ash does not contain nitrogen.

She said that the largest component of wood ash (about 25 percent) is calcium carbonate, a common liming material that increases soil alkalinity. "Wood ash has a very fine particle size, so it reacts rapidly and completely in the soil," she said. "Although small amounts of nutrients are applied with wood ash, the main effect is that of a liming agent."

So, does your garden need lime? How do you know? The only reliable way to determine that is with a soil test from a certified laboratory. Have you had your garden soil tested recently?

The pH scale is from 0 to 14, with 7.0 being neutral. A soil test reading below pH 7.0 is acidic. A reading above pH 7.0 is alkaline.

The downside of applying too much wood ash to a garden with an already high pH (alkaline) is that your garden plants will begin to suffer from nutrient deficiencies. Your soil may not be deficient in those nutrients, but at higher pH levels, the nutrients are unavailable to plants.

"Nutrients are most readily available to plants when the soil is slightly acidic," said Lerner. "As soil alkalinity increases and the pH rises above 7.0, nutrients such as phosphorus, iron, boron, manganese, copper, zinc and potassium become chemically tied to the soil and less available for plant use."

Lerner said that applying small amounts of wood ash to most soils will not adversely affect your garden crops, and the ash does help replenish some nutrients. "But because wood ash increases soil pH, adding large amounts can do more harm than good," she said. "Keep in mind that wood ash that has been exposed to the weather, particularly rainfall, has lost a lot of its potency, including nutrients."

"Specific recommendations for the use of wood ash in the garden are difficult to make because soil composition and reaction varies from garden to garden," said Lerner. She explained that acidic soils will likely be improved by wood ash addition, slightly acidic soils should not be harmed by wood ash, but if your soil is neutral or alkaline, you should find another way to dispose of wood ash.

With that considered, what is a reasonable amount of wood ash to apply? Given that every garden is different, the first thing to consider is your soil's pH. The more acidic, the more wood ash that can be applied. However, after researching this topic from several land-grant university sources, I found recommendations from 10-20 pounds of wood ash per 100 square feet to 5-25 pounds per 1000 square feet.



Using Wood Ash in the Garden

Wood ash can be spread in the garden, but you shouldn't overdo it, especially if you haven't had your garden soil tested for pH recently.

Morning Ag Clips Mar 5

morningagclips.com/using-wood-ash-in-the-garden/

AG EDUCATION & INFORMATION

Spring is Here, and So Are Ticks

Doctors say 90% of all diseases transmitted by an insect bite originate with ticks, even when a mosquito does the biting. As temperatures rise and Americans head back outdoors, ticks are already active in many regions across the United States. Experts say tick-borne illnesses are rising, and tick risk is showing up in more places and for longer periods of the year. In the United States, ticks account for the vast majority of vector-borne diseases. Lyme disease alone sickens hundreds of thousands of people each year and can cause prolonged symptoms if not treated early. Ticks are also linked to alpha-gal syndrome, a growing food allergy triggered by tick bites that can cause delayed, sometimes severe reactions to mammal-derived foods like beef and pork.

People now encounter more ticks in newer ways. An article published by Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health reports ticks have now been documented in every U.S. state. According to the National Institutes of Health, “bites from infected ticks are responsible for about half a million new illnesses each year in the U.S.” Infections such as Lyme disease, alpha-gal syndrome, anaplasmosis and babesiosis are on the rise, including in areas where they were once uncommon.

A separate analysis from Boston University infectious disease specialists found deer ticks are appearing in broader geographic areas and remaining active for longer seasons. Researchers link this shift to warmer winters and earlier springs that expand the window for human and animal exposure.

This tick season may be different

Scientists who track tick activity say recent weather patterns have created favorable conditions for ticks to survive and reproduce. Warmer winters and higher humidity can improve tick survival, and abundant hosts like deer and rodents help ticks complete their life cycle.

Health officials also note that the geographic range of certain species is expanding. The lone star tick, once concentrated in the Southeast, is now well established across much of the Midwest and Northeast. That shift brings new health concerns like alpha-gal syndrome in addition to existing tick-borne illnesses.

Where tick encounters happen now

Ticks still thrive in classic habitats such as wooded edges, tall grass and leaf litter. But risk is not limited to remote trails. More people encounter ticks closer to home, in yards, parks and neighborhood green spaces, which can make prevention feel less like a hiking problem and more like a daily-season problem.

Some species also behave differently, which changes how bites happen. The lone star tick is known for being more aggressive than other ticks. That matters because it can increase the odds of quick, unexpected contact during routine outdoor time.

Lone star ticks also create a unique challenge at the smallest life stages. Larvae can hatch in dense clusters, and a single brush with low vegetation can leave someone with dozens of tiny ticks that are easy to miss.

This is also where alpha-gal syndrome enters the conversation. Lone star ticks are closely tied to the condition, and as their range has expanded beyond the Southeast, more people have reported delayed allergic reactions to mammal-derived foods and products that they tolerated for years.

Lyme disease remains the most common risk

Lyme disease is still the most widely recognized tick-borne illness in the United States. Transmitted primarily by blacklegged ticks, it can cause fever, fatigue, joint pain and, in some cases, long-term complications if not treated promptly. The CDC estimates that approximately 476,000 people are diagnosed and treated for Lyme disease each year in the United States. Other tick-borne infections include alpha-gal syndrome, anaplasmosis and babesiosis.

AG EDUCATION & INFORMATION

continued

Early detection is not just about spotting a bull's-eye rash. Many people never develop one, and early symptoms can resemble a summer virus: fatigue, headache, fever or muscle aches that hit days to weeks after time outdoors. That overlap is one reason clinicians encourage people to mention recent tick exposure during spring and summer visits, even if the bite itself seemed minor.

Timing matters, too. The longer a tick stays attached, the greater the chance of transmission for several infections. That is why prevention advice often focuses on reducing the odds of a tick attaching in the first place, then finding and removing it quickly if it does. In practice, that means treating clothing, checking pets and doing consistent full-body tick checks, not just scanning arms and legs.

A lesser-known condition linked to tick bites

Beyond infections, researchers are paying closer attention to a condition known as alpha-gal syndrome, a food allergy that can develop after a tick bite. The syndrome occurs when a bite triggers an immune response to a sugar molecule found in mammalian meat.

People with alpha-gal syndrome may experience delayed allergic reactions several hours after eating beef, pork or lamb. Symptoms can range from hives and gastrointestinal distress to severe, life-threatening reactions.

The CDC reports a sharp rise in suspected alpha-gal cases in recent years, with tens of thousands of positive tests reported nationwide. As ticks continue to spread into new areas, clinicians expect the number of affected individuals to grow.

Awareness remains uneven. Because reactions are delayed and symptoms vary, people may struggle to connect food reactions with earlier tick bites, leading to missed or delayed diagnoses.

Alpha-gal syndrome can be especially confusing because reactions tend to be delayed.

Someone might eat beef or pork at dinner, then wake up hours later with hives, stomach pain, vomiting or, in severe cases, breathing trouble. That time gap can make it hard to connect symptoms to a specific food, and even harder to connect the food reaction back to a tick bite that happened days or weeks earlier.

The condition can also reach beyond meat. Mammal-derived ingredients show up in unexpected places, including gelatin-based foods, some medications and some personal care products. For people who develop alpha-gal syndrome, that means the "avoid red meat" advice can be only the beginning of learning how to reduce reactions.

One more point for prevention: people with alpha-gal syndrome are often warned to avoid additional tick bites because repeated bites may worsen symptoms or make reactions harder to control. That makes tick checks and repellent strategies especially important for anyone who has already experienced suspected alpha-gal reactions.

Ticks are thriving

Several factors are driving the increase in tick activity and disease risk. Climate trends play a major role. Warmer average temperatures allow ticks to remain active longer and survive winters that once kept populations in check.

Changes in land use and wildlife patterns also contribute. Suburban development near wooded areas increases human exposure, while growing deer and rodent populations provide ample hosts for ticks to feed and reproduce. Together, these conditions create an environment where ticks can flourish close to homes, parks and recreational spaces.

To read the complete article *Spring is Here, and so Are Ticks* visit:

<https://www.morningagclips.com/spring-is-here-and-so-are-ticks/>

AG EDUCATION & INFORMATION

Free Diagnostic for Cut Flower Samples

Cut flower production continues to expand rapidly across Indiana, with many farms adding flowers as a high-value crop, an agritourism attraction, or a way to diversify their operations. To better support growers in this emerging sector, Purdue Extension launched a new project to better serve Indiana Cut Flower Farmers, funded by Purdue's AgSEED program.

One important aspect of this project is that for the 2026 season Indiana growers will receive free diagnostic reports for commercial cut flower samples submitted to the Purdue Plant and Pest Diagnostic Laboratory (PPDL). This free service will enable farmers to quickly identify problems and receive science-based management recommendations. To receive the free service, please use the dedicated sample submission form for cut flower growers. You can also use the 'SEND US PHOTOS OF THE PROBLEM' option provided by PPDL. More information can be found on PPDL website.

The project will also establish cut flower demonstration plots at multiple locations across Indiana. These plots will enable the project team to monitor crop performance, pest and disease outbreaks, and evaluate how management practices influence these factors under diverse environmental and farm conditions. Observations from these sites will help inform recommendations tailored to cut flower production in Indiana.

Throughout the project, Purdue Extension will share updates and educational opportunities with growers. If you are interested in receiving project updates and future event announcements, please sign up here: <https://lists.purdue.edu/scripts/wa.exe?SUBED1=INCUTFLOWERGROWERS&A=1>

If you have any questions about the project and our team, please contact us: Emily Evers (Agriculture & Natural Resources Educator, everse@purdue.edu) or Wenjing Guan (Horticulture Extension Specialist, guan40@purdue.edu)

We look forward to working with Indiana's cut flower growers and continuing to build a strong network that supports the growth of this vibrant industry.



PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

Extension - 4-H Youth
Development



We're Hiring

Purdue Extension Harrison
County is looking for a new 4-H
& Youth Development Educator!

Learn more or apply:

[https://careers.purdue.edu/.../
Extension.../40355-en_US/](https://careers.purdue.edu/.../Extension.../40355-en_US/)

SOIL SAMPLING



Extension - Harrison County

Your local Extension Office can submit soil samples for you to A&L Labs. Typical turn around for results is 10-14 days.

SOIL SAMPLING

SUBMITTING TO A&L LABS

BASIC ANALYSIS

Measures the organic matter, available phosphorus, exchangeable Potassium, Magnesium, Calcium, Soil pH, Cation Exchange Capacity, Percent Base Saturation of Cation Elements.

247 Atwood Street
Corydon, IN 47112
812-738-4236



1 SAMPLE - \$21.00

TESTING YOUR SOIL

In a soil test elements are chemically removed from the soil and measured for their available content to the plant. The quantity of the nutrients in the sample determines the amount of fertilizer that is recommended. Soil tests also measure soil PH, humic matter and exchangeable acidity. Soil tests can be taken at any time, the important thing to remember is to take the sample at the same time every year!. It is however, recommended to take it in the fall when application of fertilizers is possible.

HOW TO TAKE THE SAMPLE

First, using a sample probe, (available for loan at our office) spade, trowel or long knife, dig 6-8 inches deep for gardens, shrubs or trees and 3-4 inches for turf. Sample different areas of the turf, garden or landscape separately. Choose 8-10 locations to extract soil from (more if its a large area). Discard any surface residue, thatch or stone.

Second, combine the samples in a bucket and mix well. Transfer 1-2 cups of the mixed sample to our provided bag or a plastic bag. Label the bag with location, the address and your contact information.

Finally, drop your soil sample at the extension office with your payment (we can only accept cash or check), we'll take care of the rest. We can email your results, call you for pickup or mail them. Let us know your preferred method.

Purdue Extension
Harrison County
247 Atwood Street
Corydon, IN 47112

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ANR Newsletter



Extension - Harrison County

Over the Back Fence

Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Newsletter

Ariel Camm-Wilson

- County Extension Director (CED)
- Extension Educator
- Agriculture and Natural Resources

Tara Beckman

- Extension Educator
- Health and Human Sciences & Community Development

Open Position

- Extension Educator
- 4-H & Youth Development

Cindy Finerfrock

- Nutrition Education Program Advisor (NEPA)
- Floyd, Clark, and Harrison Counties

Mary Eve

- Office Manager

Sallie Carter

- Extension Program Assistant

Tammy Alcorn

- Administrative Assistant

Sarah Gilmer

- Admin Program Assistant

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Phone: 812 738-4236

Fax: 812 738-2259

Address: 247 Atwood St. Corydon, IN

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