ISSUE 26-1 PURDUE UNIVERSITY Extension - Harrison County JANUARY FEBRUARY 2026

Over the Back Fence

Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Newsletter

Here's to the New Year!

As the Holiday Season comes to an end, I hope everyone was able to spend time with family and friends. The holidays are a great time for gatherings, reflection about this past year, and looking forward to what the future year holds. As we go into 2026, we can think about what the new year has to offer each of us.

Within Purdue Extension ANR, we have some exciting new events that will be taking place, such as the winter Ag speaker series, which will feature continued education for all six areas in ANR. We will also have the Ag Outlook Breakfast return, as it is such a popular event and a great way to kick off the year with seeing what the market outlook will be for 2026.

I am looking forward to the new year and seeing everyone at programs to continue learning about agriculture and natural resources. Thank you for your hard work and dedication which goes into making sure the world is fed, fueled, and clothed. Wishing you all the best in 2026!

Ariel Camm-Wilson

In This Issue:

Ag Spotlight

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

Name: Nathan Lind
Hometown: Elizabeth, IN
Education: Corydon Central High School – Class of 2001 & Western Kentucky University – Bachelor of Science in Agronomy -2005
Occupation: USDA NRCS District Conservationist of Harrison County

What interested you Natural Resources? Growing up on a farm led me to be interested in how to conserve natural resources and be a better steward on the farm. With our farm, I have helped my dad implement changes in how we farm through rotational grazing setups in our pasture, soil health systems in our cropland, and invasive species eradication in our forest. Also through my life, I have seen farm after farm cut up and sold for the highest dollar instead of keeping it as a farm. I am interested in keeping as much as I can in farm ground and helping farmers conserve the natural resources Harrison County has to offer. I have also been interested in work outside through my lifetime and this profession offers a good blend of field and office time.

What advice do you have for someone wanting a career in Natural Resources? Get out and get yourself experience and don't be afraid to move around. Look at ways to volunteer or work on a variety of operations. I have worked on specialty crop, crop, and cattle farms and work in the forest to help timber stands. Get out and obtain experience in all you can. Also, don't be afraid to move to gain more experience. I have worked in KY, KS, and IN and each state offers different terrain and experience. It was great to live out in Southwest Kansas and see what challenges farmers face in semi-arid climates. I moved around and I feel like it has made me a better-rounded individual with my experience.

Any additional information you would like to be added? I have always enjoyed working on farms throughout my life and have 15 years with NRCS. Since I started with NRCS, it was always a goal to get back to Harrison County and work with landowners of this county. I am pleased to make that happen with my most recent transfer to the Corydon Service Center. In my career, I have been stationed at Brandenburg, Elizabethtown, and Louisville, KY. In Kansas, I was stationed at Johnson City and in Indiana, I have served over Richmond, Boonville, Jasper, and now Corydon. I live in the Elizabeth community with my wife, Suzanne, and four kids, Emmett, Everett, Everly, and Ellsi. In my free time, I enjoy working on antique tractors and enjoy showing my tractors at Lanesville Heritage.

AG OUTLOOK BREAKFAST AND MEETING

Join ANR Educator, Ariel Camm-Wilson, for a complimentary breakfast and program!

Friday, January 30, 2026

Breakfast 7:30am
Program 8:00am

Beckort Auctions, LLC
1743 IN-135, Corydon, IN

RSVP 812-738-4236

RSVP appreciated by January 23rd!

- **Guest Presenter**:

Dr. Michael Langemeier, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Purdue University

- **Topic:**

2026 Market Outlooks- resources to evaluate market trends for grain and livestock and the factors which impact the year ahead.

BREAKFAST AND VENUE SPONSORED BY BECKORT AUCTIONS, LLC

BECKORT Auctions LLC

Purdue University is an Equal Opportunity/Equal Access University.

FEATURED ANR EVENTS

PURDUE UNIVERSITY | Extension - Agriculture and Natural Resources

Winter Ag Speaker Series

Join us for a six session series featuring important agricultural topics during the winter season, designed to enrich community knowledge and engagement. Will include dinner and a guest speaker!

February

- Feb. 9th Emily & Spencer Fulkerson, Owners of Fulkerson Farms, Greenhouse Basics
- Feb. 10th Nick Minton Purdue University Beef Systems Specialist, Beef Cattle Winter Feeding
- Feb. 16th Tyler Wagster, Wagster Crop Insurance Field Crops and Crop Insurance
- Feb. 17th Dave Armstrong Owner Firefly Farms Botanical Wonders., Becoming certified organic
- Feb. 23rd Gary Book, Farm Credit Mid-America Farm Finances, record keeping & business plans
- Feb. 24th Jake Blackman, Blackman Logging Natural Resources, Managing Forest Land

RSVP

Strongly encouraged by Thursday before preferred session(s)

camm@purdue.edu

812-738-4236

Harrison County
Purdue Extension
247 Atwood St.
Corydon, IN

Dinner at 5:30pm
Program at 6pm

Thank you to our sponsors!

MEADE COUNTY BANK

HERD PACK By-Products

If you need an interpreter or translator, If you are in need of accommodations to attend this program and for special dietary needs contact Ariel Camm Wilson prior to the meeting at 812-738-4236 or camm@purdue.edu by Feb 2, 2026. 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.

ANR RECAP

CCH Program

On November 20th, the Area 2 ANR Educators hosted a Commercial Pesticide Applicator program as well as offering PARP credits. This event focused on topics such as pesticide safety, application safety, damaging insects, weather and climatology when spraying, and regulations within the Office of the State Chemist. This program had 37 participants with 7 hours of instruction time. Over 10 participants were representing Harrison County at the event!

Buzz Words in Agriculture

On December 16, ANR Educator Ariel Camm Wilson held an informative session on the Buzzwords in Agriculture.

She talked about important buzzwords in agriculture, debunking the myths behind many commonly used terms, and explaining what consumers are really getting at grocery stores and local markets.

Wreath Making Class

In December, ANR Educator Ariel Camm Wilson, hosted a wreath-making class that filled quickly and even had a waitlist. Participants enjoyed a hands-on workshop led by Elizabeth of Bundle Sticks Farms, where they created their own evergreen wreaths. The class included instruction on different types of evergreens and how they grow, and each attendee went home with their finished wreath and an informational packet for continued learning.

ANR COLLABORATIONS

HARRISON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Join ANR Educator Ariel Camm Wison for a Composting Class
Date: March 18, 2026
Corydon Branch 10am
Palmyra Branch at 1pm

SAVE THE DATE

Annual Extension Board Meeting
March 12, 2026
6PM
Purdue Extension Harrison County
247 Atwood St. Corydon, IN

Area 2 Beef Meeting
Indiana Beef Cattle Association
January 3, 2026 at Noon
Southern Hills Church
1645 IN-135 Salem, IN 47167
IBCA Welcomes you to this free event for all beef producers. Join us for fellowship, door prizes and educational speakers
RSVP at indianabeef.org

SWCD Annual Meeting
Feb 5th at 6:30pm
Talmage Windell Ag Building
at HC Fairgrounds
Adults $15
Children 10 and Under $5

The 2026 SWCD County Conservation program sign up begins Monday, March 2nd at 8am at the Government Center.

UPCOMING ANR EVENTS

Harrison County Cattlemen's Association Annual Meeting

Saturday, January 17, 2026

Old Capitol Saddle Club located at
173 Old Hwy 135 SW, Corydon, IN
Guest Speaker: Dr. Hoagland on anaplasmosis
RSVP 's are greatly appreciated, but not required by January 16th.
The maximum participant amount is 200 for this event.

RSVP by calling the Extension Office at 812-738-4236

- Open House 4PM-5PM
- Registration 5PM
- Dinner 6PM
- Meeting to follow

Current 2026 Members and children under 12 Meal is FREE.
Non-Members Cost is $15 per person for meal paid at the door.
2026 dues are $10 and can be paid the night of the annual meeting.

National Cattlemen's Beef Association Redbooks

The Redbook is a pocket-sized record book containing more than 100 pages to record calving activity, herd health, pasture usage, cattle inventory, AI breeding and sales, plus a date book and notes section. The book also includes Beef Quality Assurance national guidelines and proper injection technique information. 2026 Redbook currently available! While supplies last.

UPCOMING ANR EVENTS

PURDUE UNIVERSITY Extension - Agriculture and Natural Resources

BEGINNER GARDENING WORKSHOP

February 5, 2026

Back by popular demand!!

Join ANR Educator, Ariel Camm-Wilson, for a FREE Beginner Gardening Workshop on February 5th at the Extension Office. Learn about various gardening topics and plant your own starter seeds to take home with you!

February 5
Noon to 1pm
or
5pm to 6pm
Purdue Extension Harrison County
247 Atwood St. Corydon

LEARN ABOUT:

- Types of Gardens
- Soil Health / Testing
- How to Read Seed Packets
- Pests and Diseases

RSVP not required but appreciated at
812-738-4236

If you are in need of accommodations to attend this program, please contact Ariel Camm Wilson prior to the meeting at 812-738-4236 or camm@purdue.edu by 01/29/26. If you need an interpreter or translator, please contact Ariel Camm Wilson prior to the meeting at 812-738-4236 or camm@purdue.edu by 01/29/26. 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.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY Extension - Agriculture and Natural Resources

Wild about Berries

Learn how to grow delicious berries—including raspberries, blueberries, and strawberries—in your own garden!

- Corydon Branch– 10:00 AM
- Palmyra Branch – 1:00 PM
- February 25th
- $ Free Event

This event is FREE. Visit the Harrison County Public Library website or call the Reference Desk at 812-738-4110 to reserve your spot today!

HARRISON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

If you are in need of accommodations to attend this program, please contact Ariel Camm Wilson prior to the meeting at 812-738-4236 or camm@purdue.edu by Feb. 18, 2026. If you need an interpreter or translator, please contact Ariel Camm Wilson prior to the meeting at 812-738-4236 or camm@purdue.edu by Feb. 18, 2026. 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.

When: February 18th
Time: 10:30 AM - 2:00 PM
Where: Owen Valley Winery, Spencer, IN
Cost: $45 for conference attendees, $55 for non-conference attendees
Main Conference: February 19, 2026 | Monroe Convention Center, Bloomington, IN
Register By: February 6th, 2026
To register, visit this QR code:

Join us for a special pre-conference experience exploring the rich heritage and growing future of Indiana's wine industry! This fun and educational event is designed to highlight the unique challenges and opportunities in viticulture across the state. Held at the scenic Owen Valley Winery, the session includes a blend of learning, networking, and of course — tasting.

Space is limited, so early registration is encouraged! Participants must be 21 years or older to register for this event.

Owen Valley Winery

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Horticulture and Landscape Architecture

AG ENGAGE CONFERENCE

If you are in need of accommodations to attend this program, please contact Emily Evers prior to the meeting at 574-235-9605 or everse@purdue.edu by February 6th.
If you need an interpreter or translator, please contact Emily Evers prior to the meeting at 574-235-9605 or everse@purdue.edu by February 6th.
Purdue University is an Equal Opportunity/Equal Access University

When: February 18th
Where: Monroe Co. Convention Center in Bloomington, IN
Registration fee: $50 + Ag Engage Conference Registration
To register,
Visit this link:https://cvent.me/8V51nP
or scan QR code or
Register By: February 10, 2026

Schedule

9:30 AM - Welcome
10:00 AM - Real Colors
11:30 - Lunch
12:30 - FSA & You
1:30 PM - Mission & Vision
2:30 PM - Networking
3:00 PM - Farm Finance
4:00 PM - Risk Activity
4:30 PM - Wrap Up & End

Participants must attend the Ag Engage Conference and the three virtual sessions listed below. If you have any questions, please get in touch with Jenna Nees by calling 765-653-8411 or emailing smith535@purdue.edu.

Ag Engage Conference
February 19, 2026
Registration check-in starts 8:30 a.m. Eastern
Program 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Eastern
Monroe Convention Center
302 S College Ave, Bloomington, IN 47403

Price $125 Early-Bird, $135 after Jan. 22nd
Registration Deadline: February 6th

Virtual Sessions
February 25th from 6:30 - 8:30 PM
- Crop Insurance
- NRCS Programs

March 4th from 6:30 - 8:30 PM
- Farm Insurance
- Land Leases

March 11th from 6:30 - 8:30 PM
- Web Soil Survey
- Code Red

If you are in need of accommodations to attend this program, please contact Jenna Nees prior to the meeting at 765-653-8411 or smith535@purdue.edu by February 10th.
If you need an interpreter or translator, please contact Jenna Nees prior to the meeting at 765-653-8411 or smith535@purdue.edu by February 10th.
Purdue University is an Equal Opportunity/Equal Access University

Protecting Livestock During Winter Storms

Large numbers of livestock may be killed in winter storms. Wind coupled with severe or prolonged cold weather causes additional stress on livestock, increasing their need for food, water, and shelter. Pre-planning for winter storms by addressing these issues can help protect your livestock during severe winter weather.

Provide Shelter

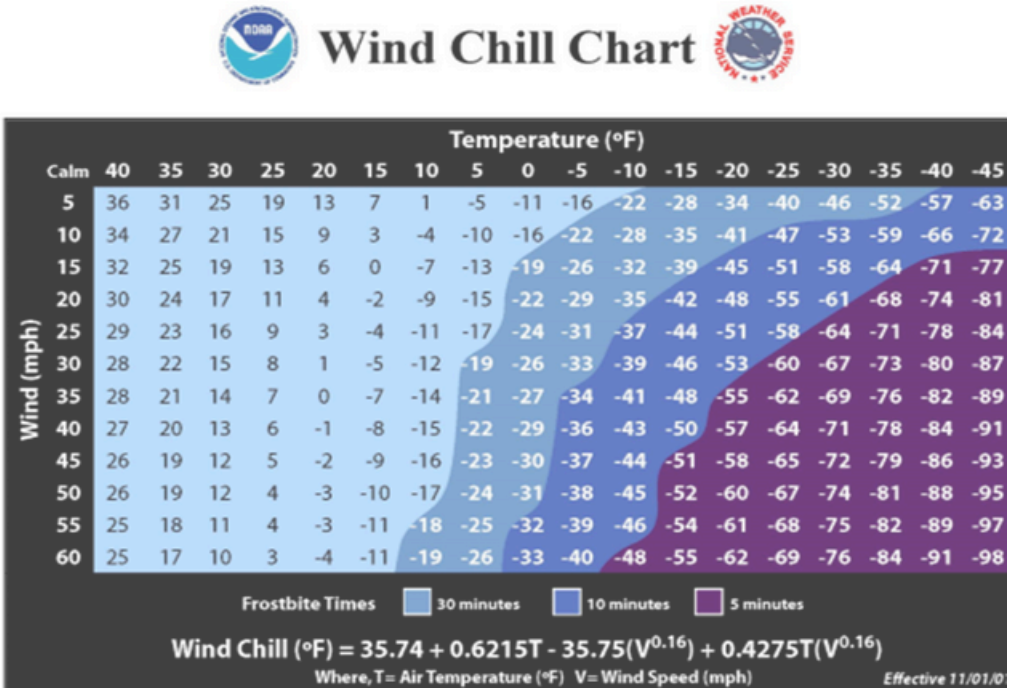
Move stock, especially the young, into sheltered areas. Windbreaks, properly oriented and laid out, or timber covered lowlands might offer better protection for range livestock than most shed-type shelters, which may overcrowd and overheat livestock, causing subsequent respiratory disorders.
Never close livestock shelters tightly, since stock could suffer later from pneumonia or other related diseases.
Adequate shelter is also important to animals because their extremities are subject to frostbite and freezing. The loss of ears or tails could be of little economic significance, but severe cold and lack of shelter will frequently cause the loss of limbs as well.

Provide Extra Feed

During severe or prolonged cold weather, animals need extra feed to provide body heat and to maintain production weight gains. Studies indicate that supplemental feed energy, in the form of a high-quality hay or grain, is needed when the wind chill factor becomes low. As an example, if temperature is 0˚F and there is a 20-mile-per-hour wind, the wind chill factor becomes - 22˚F. This means the cows should be fed about 65% more energy than if the temperature was 32˚F with little or no wind. Digestibility also decreases about 1% per 10˚F fall in temperature.
There are several other factors that determine the need for additional feed including hair coat type and humidity. Windbreaks, either natural or constructed, will naturally reduce the energy wasted in extreme low temperatures and/or high winds, but it will not circumvent the need for some increased energy consumption by the cow during these periods. A forage ration that maintains an animal during the summer may not carry it through the stress of prolonged or severe cold. Haul extra forage and grain to feeding areas before the storm arrives. If the storm lasts over 48 hours, emergency feeding methods may be required. Pelleted commercial protein concentrates make good emergency feed.
Unless you have a source of emergency power, mechanized feeders may be inoperable during power failures.

WIND CHILL FACTORS FOR BEEF CATTLE

Generally speaking, an 1100-lb. dry brood cow in good condition with a full coat of winter hair and no access to shelter will require 13% more energy or TDN for each 10˚ decline in the wind chill factor below 30˚F. For example, if the temperature were 0˚F and the wind velocity were 20 mph, the wind chill factor is about –22˚, more than 50˚ below the critical temperature of 30˚F. That means her maintenance requirement for energy is increased by at least 65%. If the cow is wet, or has a thin hair coat, energy needs may increase by as much as 30% for each 10˚ temperature drop.



Provide water

Use heaters in water tanks to provide livestock with enough water. Maintain a source of thawed water at all times if possible. For most livestock, water temperatures of 40˚ – 65˚ are preferred. Unfrozen, but very cold, water may not be consumed by animals. Autopsies of livestock killed during winter storms show that the cause of death is usually dehydration, not cold or suffocation. Most livestock cannot lick enough snow to satisfy their water requirements.

Caring for Houseplants in the Winter

Inside or out, plants go through seasonal cycles in their growth and their needs. Whether your houseplants live inside year-round or just come in to overwinter, they can be undone by things like temperatures, dry air, too much water and limited light.

Many house plants slow their growth rate in the winter or even go dormant, so they need less water to stay hydrated. Providing them with too much water can cause root rot, which can end up killing them. Drought-tolerant plants, such as succulents or cacti, will only need very occasional water depending on how much light they are receiving. Some water every two to three weeks may suffice.

Yellowing and dropping leaves are often a sign of overwatering. On the other hand, rapid leaf drop may be an indication that the plant needs water. You shouldn't rely on the top of the soil as an indicator about moisture content. The soil surface dries quickly. Instead, plunge your finger into the soil about 1 to 2 inches deep. If it's dry at that depth, water. If not, don't and check again a few days later.

Humidity levels in heated houses can be as much as 10% to 20% lower, and many houseplants suffer because of that. There are ways to improve the environment for your plants. First, group them together, because plants transpire moisture from their leaves. By clustering your plants, they can take advantage of that expelled moisture. If you have room and ample light, clustering them together in a bathroom or kitchen is a good idea, because those are the most humid areas of the house.

You could also place your plants next to or above a tray of water. You can elevate your pots above the water in the tray by placing them on stones, so that the bottom of the pots aren't resting in water. If you have a humidifier, plants will benefit from being placed close to it.

Sunlight, when it shows up at all, hits at a lower angle during the winter, so you may have to move your plants to find more light. Look for a south or west facing window for the best light, but don't move them too close to that window to avoid drafts.

Finally, don't worry about fertilizing your houseplants during the winter. In early spring, when new growth starts to appear or the green seems to brighten, resume fertilizing. Until then, let your plant rest and enjoy a long winter's nap.

How Pecans Went From Ignored Trees to a Holiday Staple

Pecans have a storied history in the United States. Today, American trees produce hundreds of million of pounds of pecans – 80% of the world's pecan crop. Most of that crop stays here. Pecans are used to produce pecan milk, butter, and oil, but many of the nuts end up in pecan pies.

Throughout history, pecans have been overlooked, poached, cultivated and improved. As they have spread throughout the United States, they have been eaten raw and in recipes. Pecans have grown more popular over the decades, and you will probably encounter them in some form this holiday season.

I'm an extension specialist in Oklahoma, a state consistently ranked fifth in pecan production, behind Georgia, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. I'll admit that I am not a fan of the taste of pecans, which leaves more for the squirrels, crows, and enthusiastic pecan lovers.

The spread of pecans

The pecan is a nut related to the hickory. Actually, though we call them nuts, pecans are actually a type of fruit called a drupe. Drupes have pits, like the peach and cherry.

The pecan nuts that look like little brown footballs are actually the seed that starts inside the pecan fruit – until the fruit ripens and splits open to release the pecan. They are usually the size of your thumb, and you may need a nutcracker to open them. You can eat them raw or as part of a cooked dish.

The pecan derives its name from the Algonquin "pakani," which means "a nut too hard to crack by hand." Rich in fat and easy to transport, pecans traveled with Native Americans throughout what is now the southern United States. They were used for food, medicine, and trade as early as 8,000 years ago.

To continue reading https://www.morningagclips.com/how-pecans-went-from-ignored-trees-to-a-holiday-staple/

The History of Candy Canes and Peppermint Farming

The beloved Candy Cane is everywhere during the holiday season. In stores, on trees, on gingerbread houses, in front yards as blow-up decorations, and in stockings. This minty treat has become a symbol of the holiday season, but where did it come from, and how does it find its way to our home every year?

Today's festive treat traces back to centuries of confectionery craft and American mint fields. Although the treat itself was not invented here in the U.S., the candy cane we know today was widely popularized in Albany, Georgia. Let's take a sweet dive into the history of Candy Canes and the peppermint farms that fuel their success today.

The Origins of Peppermint and Candy Canes: Way before candy canes ever hit the shelves, its main ingredient, peppermint, was highly valued by ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans for its medicinal and culinary uses. But true peppermint (Mentha piperita) didn't appear until the 17th century in England, when a hybridization between watermint and spearmint created the new plant.

Peppermint quickly gained popularity across Europe with apothecaries distilling it for its essential oils to make tinctures and remedies. Cooks quickly discovered that its refreshing aroma paired quite nicely with sugar-based sweets. It wasn't long before mint cultivation took hold in small-scale gardens throughout England and across Europe. But to get to candy canes, they still needed to add sugar.

Europe's earliest candies were simple boiled sugar treats, emerging in the Middle Ages when sugar became more widely available through trade. By the 1600s, European confectioners had mastered the art of heating, pulling, and shaping sugar into decorative forms. In Germany, straight, white sugar sticks began to appear because they were easy to package and store. Since sugar holds its shape better in the cold, winter was the most popular time to enjoy these treats. One of the most enduring legends claims that a German choirmaster instructed a local candymaker to bend the straight sugar sticks into a shepherd's staff shape to keep children quiet during long Christmas services. While there is no way of knowing if this is true or not, it is what is widely accepted. What is well established is that the crook shape, color, and peppermint flavor all evolved gradually, influenced by regional candy-making techniques and consumer tastes.

The Candy Cane Arrives in America: European settlers brought with them their sugar-pulling expertise and love for candy canes when they settled in America. Early American confectioners operated with very little to pull and twist sugar batches into glossy white rods that looked nearly identical to their European predecessors. By the mid-1800s, sugar sticks appeared regularly during the holidays, although they were not yet striped. Over time, its association with the holiday grew stronger, and American confectioners began to experiment with ways to make the treat both more beautiful and more flavorful.

It wasn't until the early 1900s that candy canes started to get their stripes. As American candy makers refined their craft, they introduced colored striping, twisting red-dyed sugar into the white rods before bending them into shape.

Peppermint had also become the preferred flavoring. Thanks to growing U.S. production of mint oil (particularly in Michigan), peppermint extract was affordable and readily available to small confectioners. In the 1920s, Bob McCormack from Georgia and his brother-in-law created a way to bend the candy canes automatically, becoming the first mass producers of the product. By the turn of the century, the candy cane looked and tasted much as it does today.

The Rise of U.S. Peppermint Farming: As the candy cane grew into an American holiday staple, the United States was simultaneously becoming one of the world's leading producers of peppermint. Peppermint thrives in cool temperatures, moderate rainfall, and well-draining soils. You can find these perfect conditions across the Great Lakes and Pacific Northwest. With lots of open land available as settlers expanded westward, the plant took root quickly in American agriculture.

By the mid-1800s, demand for essential oils surged for use in medicines, soaps, and a growing confectionery industry. Small farmers recognized that peppermint offered a profitable specialty crop. Unlike grains or livestock, mint yielded a concentrated, high-value oil that could be distilled and shipped in a single small barrel, making it an attractive addition to diversified farms.

To continue reading: https://www.morningagclips.com/the-history-of-candy-canes-and-peppermint-farming/

SOIL SAMPLING

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Extension - Harrison County

SOIL SAMPLING

SUBMITTING TO A&L LABS

BASIC ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

NONPROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CORYDON, IN
PERMIT NO. 31

ANR Newsletter

PURDUE UNIVERSITY | 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

Anna Denny
- 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

Connect with Us!

extension.purdue.edu/Harrison

facebook.com/HarrisonCoExtension

bit.ly/harrisoncoyoutube

Phone: 812 738-4236
Fax: 812 738-2259
Address: 247 Atwood St. Corydon, IN