

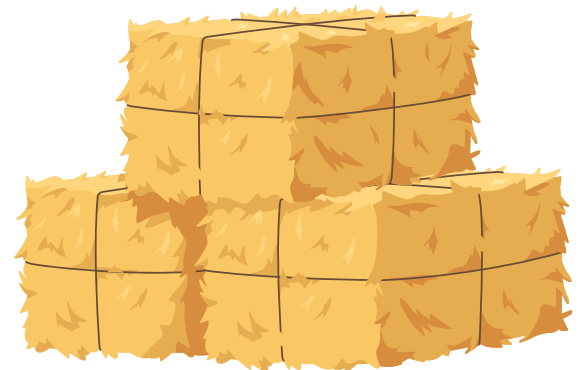
# Over the Back Fence

*Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Newsletter*

## “Seeds Sown, Abundance Grown”

As warmer weather comes to a close and brisk fall nights are heading our way, we can reflect on all that summer has brought us; from enjoying county and state fairs, farmers markets and garden harvest, time in the sunshine to now harvesting, and fall festivities. We have had many successes throughout the summer time including a field day with over 60 participants from 12 different counties! The new program year within Extension starts September 1st and I am thrilled to see what this program year brings! Be on the lookout for some exciting new programs coming in the cooler months to help expand your knowledge whether you are new to agriculture or have been involved for multiple years. Be sure to also take the ANR needs assessment (pg. 4) to help with future programing in the county, paper copies are also available at the office. As always please feel free to reach out with any questions or suggestions. I hope everyone has a safe and plentiful harvest.

*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:** Michael Ward

**Hometown:** Lanesville

**Education:** Associates Degree in Automotive

**Occupation:** Custom Applicator For Premier Ag



**What interested you Agriculture?**

I grew up helping my dad, uncles, and grandpa on the farm and I really enjoyed it.

**What advice do you have for someone wanting a career in Agriculture?**

Be prepared for some long days, watch the weather forecast often, and learn to just look around and savor the beauty in all of the world's creation. Remember that without farms and farmers we would all go hungry.

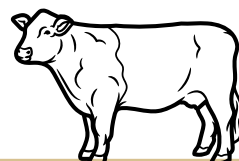
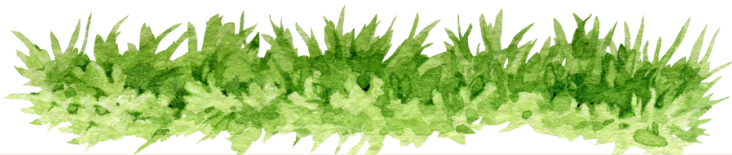


# FEATURED ANR RECAP

## Harrison County Cattlemen's Association Field Day

On Saturday, August 24th the Harrison County Cattlemen's Association, along with Purdue Extension Harrison County, hosted a Field Day at Churchill Farms. The event brought over 60 participants from 12 counties. The Field Day started out with Harrison County ANR Educator, Ariel Camm-Wilson, introducing the farm operators, sponsors, and Harrison County Cattlemen's Association members. Cameron and Devon Churchill, farm operators, discussed the history of Churchill Farms and how it became the operation that it is today. They discussed how they implement rotational grazing with their beef cattle farm. They went on to talk about how they move between multiple farms and the successes they have had from rotational grazing. The day continued with Health and Human Sciences Educators, Tara Beckman: Harrison County, and Emma Finerfrock: Clark County. They gave a demonstration on how to safely prepare meats with marinades, cutting, and cross contamination. They also discussed the nutritional aspects of beef and gave out a sample of steak which was grilled on site. The day was then followed with lunch grilled by members of the Harrison County Cattlemen's Association. Mike Speaker, Kent Minerals Representative, gave a talk on the importance of keeping mineral around cattle all of the time as well as different types of minerals. The day was rounded out with a talk from Cameron and Devon about cattle equipment they use such as waterers, mineral feeders, and fencing. At the conclusion, participants could have a look around the farm at the pastures and equipment. This was a great event for participants to learn about rotational grazing, beef safety, minerals, and equipment.

Thank you to our sponsors for making this day happen! Harrison County Cattlemen's Association, Churchill Farms, Harrison County Soil and Water District, Harrison County Farm Bureau Incorporated, Farm Credit Mid-America, New Middletown Fire Department, and Rocky Hill Farms.



# HARRISON COUNTY EXTENSION ANR EVENTS/NEWS

## Discovering Solar Energy

Join ANR Educator Ariel Camm-Wilson, along with guest speaker, Nick Geswein from Harrison REMC, at the Extension Office on October 15th at 6:00pm to discover and learn more about the future of solar energy and what you can gain from it.



In this seminar...

- Find out if a residential or a commercial solar panel system could work for you and meet your intended goals.
- Learn about commercial solar panel systems and how there are additional considerations v.s. residential systems.
- Gain factual and unbiased information that will go over many of the pros and cons.
- Discover things to consider when designing a solar panel system that will maximize the performance and results.
- Discuss solar panel systems that work with the electrical grid to reduce costs and improve reliability.

## Master Gardener Training Program

**Date:** Every Tuesday, from January 21st-April 29th

**Time:** 6:00pm-9:00pm

**Location:** Purdue Extension Harrison County 247 Atwood St.  
Corydon, Indiana 47112

**Cost:** \$200 per person

Event Sign-Ups will begin in October! Interested in the class?  
Call the Extension Office at 812-738-4236 or email  
camm@purdue.edu to be added to the wait list.



## ANR Needs Assessment

Purdue Extension Harrison County Agriculture and Natural Resources wants to make sure that we are meeting community needs to help educate farmers, producers, and community members. This survey will be used to determine what types of agricultural programs community members would benefit from and what they would most like to see.

If you have additional questions please contact Ariel Camm-Wilson, Harrison County Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Educator at 812-738-4236 or camm@purdue.edu.

Survey Link:  
<https://bit.ly/anrsurvey>



# OTHER ANR EVENTS

## Forage Sorghum Field Day

September 10th, 2024 at the Feldun-Purdue Ag Center | Bedford, IN

### Event Outline:

Tours will be offered at two times during the event:

Afternoon Tour from 3:00 PM -5:00 PM EST

Evening Tour (Repeated Afternoon Tour] from 6:00 PM-8:00 PM EST

Light Supper 6:00 Bull Test Station Tour 5:00 PM- 6:00 PM EST

RSVP by September 5, 2024: sheltonb@purdue.edu or 812-279-8554

Questions or accessibility needs? Contact us: 765-494-4783 or johnsonk@purdue.edu



## Hoosier Hay Contest 2024



This contest is open to any hay or baleage producer in Indiana. However, entries must be submitted by the farm who owns or manages the acreage where the forage was grown. Hay or baleage sample, entry form and fees (\$14/hay sample and \$20/baleage sample) must be postmarked by September 30, 2024. The fee includes a reduced cost for a detailed forage test. Each sample will need its own entry form and fee. Samples may be submitted between June 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024.

Visit this link for full details and information:

<https://indianaforage.wordpress.com/upcoming-events/>

## Farmer's Markets



Harrison County Farmer's Market occurs every Saturday from 8:00am-12:00pm and Wednesday evenings 3:00-6:00pm at New Hope Wesleyan Church parking lot.

1390 Old State Highway 135 NW  
Corydon, IN 47112



The Corydon Farmer's Market is open every Friday from 4:00-7:00pm at:

124 South Mulberry St.  
Corydon, IN 47112

Contact (930) 237-0862 for more information

## Stockmanship with Curt Pate



Purdue Extension, the Indiana Forage Council, the Indiana Beef Cattle Association, and the Indiana Sheep Association are hosting two "Stockmanship with Curt Pate" programs at the Southern Indiana Purdue Ag. Center (11371 E. Purdue Farm Rd., Dubois, IN) in September. Curt Pate is an industry expert from Ryegate, Montana with many years of personal and professional livestock experience. During these programs, Curt will highlight the economic benefits of handling livestock correctly.

A beef cattle focused program is planned for Friday, September 27, 2024 from 1:00-7:00 pm. A small ruminant focused program is planned for Saturday, September 28, 2024 from 10:00 am – 5:00 pm. A meal will be served at both programs. Cost is \$30 per person.

Pre-registration is required by Thursday, September 19, 2024.

All beef cattle and small ruminant producers are encouraged to attend!

# OTHER ANR EVENTS

## Forage Management Day



September 17th from 8:30am-4:30pm at SIPAC  
Southern Indiana Purdue Ag Center (11371 East Purdue Farm Rd. Dubois, IN 47527)

Register by September 12th here:  
<https://ag.purdue.edu/.../forage-management-workshop-2024...>

This event will educate attendees on forage testing and results interpretation, evaluating pastures, includes a small ruminants update, and provides presentations on fencing, water and more. A tour of the Toxic Plant Exhibit will also be included during the event. CEU's & CCH's will be applied for the event.

## Area 2 Pesticide Applicator Program



**November 12, 2024**

Obtain Private (PARP) and Commercial Applicator Credits: CAT 1, 11, 14 & RT

- Cover Crops & Soil Nutrition in Corn & Soybeans with introduction to Transitioning to Organic - Ashley Adair, Purdue Organic Ag Specialist
- Update on Weed Control in Corn & Soybeans - Bill Johnson, Purdue Weed Science Specialist
- Worker Protection Standards - Local Extension Educator

PURDUE EXTENSION

CLARK COUNTY

9:00 - 11:00 am

Clark County Community Bldg.

9608 Highway 62

Charlestown, IN 47111

Info or RSVP:

Heidi Potter 812-256-4591 or

hlpotter@purdue.edu

PURDUE EXTENSION

WASHINGTON COUNTY

1:00 - 3:00 pm

Washington County Fairgrounds

4-H Building

118 N Fair St

Salem, IN 47167

Info or RSVP:

Danielle Walker 812-883-4601 or

dhowellw@purdue.edu

PURDUE EXTENSION

HARRISON COUNTY

6:00-8:00pm

247 Atwood St.

Corydon, IN 47112

Info or RSVP:

Ariel Camm-Wilson 812-738-4236

or camm@purdue.edu



- Participants earn PARP & CCH credit by attending one program only.
- Program is free due to sponsorship by the IN Corn Marketing Council and IN Soybean Alliance
- RSVP's appreciated by Friday, November 8, 2024, but not required.

## Harrison County, Indiana Farm Bureau: Farm Tour



Join us for an agricultural tour of Harrison County on Saturday, September 21st from 10am-6pm. Participants will drive themselves around to each stop at their own leisure. Bring the whole family and learn more about the production happening right here in our community.

There is no cost to attend. Lunch will be provided at Hoosier Wildflowers and Highlands, with over 10 different vendors available.

Participants will be given a tour map at the first stop or may pick them up at the Harrison County Farm Bureau Insurance office to track each stop. Complete the full tour and turn in a completed map to the Harrison County Farm Bureau office (270 Federal Dr. NW, Suite 1, Corydon, IN 47112) in-person or by mail by Oct. 1 to be entered to win a RTIC cooler filled with local produce, meat and more!

### Farm Tour Stops:

- Steven Schmelz Popcorn Field
- GRO-Gypsy Rain Organics
- Sanders' Pumpkins
- Hoosier Wildflowers & Highlands
- K&B Liberty Farms
- Lavender Creek Farm
- Turtle Run Winery

# ANR RECAP

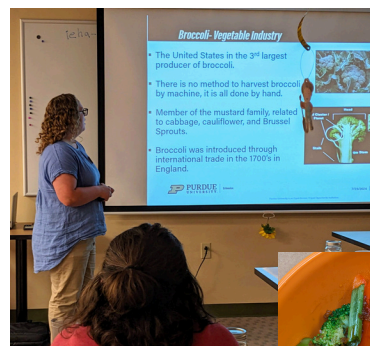
## Rooted In Ag: Chicken Teriyaki

Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator, Ariel Camm-Wilson hosted a fun and interactive workshop at the Extension Office on July 23rd called “Rooted in Ag Chicken Teriyaki”.

Ariel discussed how the various ingredients in chicken teriyaki are rooted in agriculture. For example, the corn industry ties into cornstarch and the sugarcane industry connects with the brown sugar.

Office Manager, Mary Eve, discussed how to make the sauce and cooked the teriyaki. Participants got to construct a take-and-cook teriyaki bowl. While there Mary prepared a bowl for them to sample.

This workshop was definitely a very educational and delicious event!



## Corydon Central Junior High School Open House

Agriculture & Natural Resources Educator, Ariel Camm-Wilson, and 4-H & Youth Development Educator, Anna Denny, attended an open house event at the Corydon Central Junior High School. Both of them spoke with over 50 families about what Purdue Extension does for our community, careers in agriculture, adult programs, how to enroll in 4-H, and the various 4-H clubs and projects to be explored.



## Nature of Teaching

On July 10th and 11th, Area 2 youth attended Outdoor Explorers Nature Camp, where they explored the great outdoors. Youth engaged in guided imagery sessions, tree and bird identification, and the importance of native species. They also built birdhouses, created seed balls, and made animal track casts. A highlight of the camp was a boat ride on Patoka Lake, where they learned about the lake's history and its positive impact on wildlife and the environment. It was a rewarding experience filled with fun and knowledge!



# ANR RESOURCES

## Soil Sample Testing

### SUBMITTING TO A&L LABS:

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

### BASIC ANALYSIS:

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

Call the Harrison County Extension Office at 812-738-4236 with any questions!

### 2024 Soil Sample Pricing

**\*pricing subject to change**

1 Sample - \$19.00	6 Samples - \$84.00
2 Samples - \$29.00	7 Samples - \$90.00
3 Samples - \$45.00	8 Samples - \$100.00
4 Samples - \$54.50	9 Samples - \$110.00
5 Samples - \$64.00	10 Samples - \$120.00

## Indiana Pesticide Applicator Core Training Manual

Are you or someone in your family or business needing to get licensed as a pesticide applicator? This manual makes a great study guide and contains all of the information to help pass the CORE pesticide applicator exam.

**COST OF THE MANUAL IS \$45.**

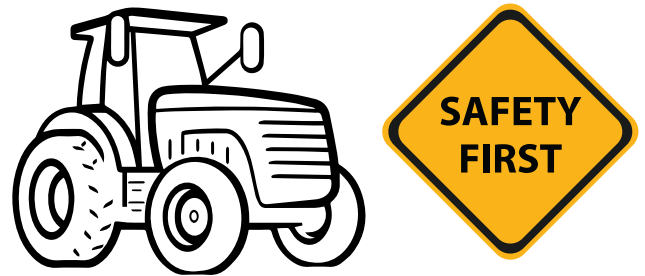
### Topics include:

Applicator certification, pest management, handling pesticides, transporting pesticides, pesticides in correlation to the environment, pesticide labels, and calibration and maintenance of equipment. Stop by the Harrison County Extension Office Monday-Friday from 8:00am-4:30pm to grab yours!



## Monthly Extension Challenge Kits

Each year since 1944, the third week of September has been recognized as National Farm Safety & Health Week. To celebrate and remind all tractor operators about safe tractor operation, this month's Challenge Kit is a popsicle stick tractor craft! Pick up your FREE Challenge kit at the Extension Office (247 Atwood St. Corydon, IN 47112) anytime Monday through Friday from 8:00am-4:30pm.



**WHAT:** What is an Extension Challenge Kit? Our monthly challenge kits provide instructions and most materials to do a DIY educational project or two on your own. The kits are geared towards ALL Harrison County community members, and focus on Extension education areas such as Agriculture and Natural Resources, Health and Human Sciences, and/or 4-H Youth Development. Our kits are FREE, but come in limited quantities so be sure to check in with us at the first of each month.

**WHEN:** We release our challenge kits at the beginning of each month in the Extension Office. You can come in Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:30pm to pick yours up in person. Check our Facebook for information at the first of each month regarding challenge details, and feel free to call the office to see if kits are still available (limited quantities).



# Seed Drill Rental

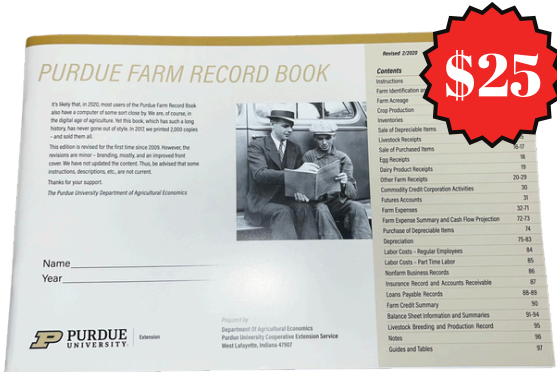
Looking to rent a seed drill for food and pollinator plots or native grasses, cool season grasses, and small grains?

Contact the Harrison County SWCD, Soil and Water Conservation District Office at 812-738-8121 Extension 3 and ask for Virginia or Marla.



# Farm Record Book

The Farm Record Book is a 100-page book enabling farmers to keep accurate and effective farm records.



- Farm Identification and Income
- Tax Notes
- Farm Acreage
- Crop Production
- Inventories
- Sale of Depreciable Items
- Livestock Receipts
- Sale of Purchased Items
- Egg Receipts
- Dairy Product Receipts
- Other Farm Receipts
- Commodity Credit Corporation Activities
- Future Accounts
- Farm Expenses
- Farm Expense Summary and Cash Flow Projection
- Purchase of Depreciable Items
- Depreciation
- Labor Costs- Regular Employees
- Labor Costs- Part Time Labor
- Nonfarm Business Records
- Insurance Record and Accounts Receivable
- Loans Payable Records
- Farm Credit Summary
- Balance Sheet Information and Summaries
- Livestock Breeding and Production Record
- Notes
- Guides and Tables

**Pick Up at the Extension Office:**  
247 Atwood St. Corydon, IN 47112

**Call with any questions:**  
812-738-4236

# Harrison County Master Gardeners 2024 Meetings



We meet on the Third Thursday of every month at 6:30pm at the Harrison County Extension Office.

Visit the Purdue Extension Harrison County ANR page for more information about Master Gardeners or contact Ken Tingler at [ktingler@yahoo.com](mailto:ktingler@yahoo.com) or 812-734-0373

- September 19th
- October 17th
- November 21st
- December 19th

<https://extension.purdue.edu/county/harrison/ANRHomePage.html>

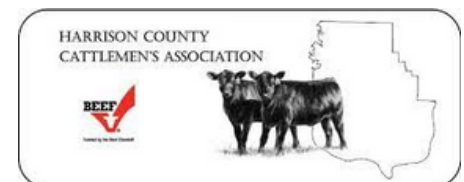
# Harrison County Cattlemen's Association

We meet on the First Wednesday of every other month at 7:30pm at the Extension Office (even numbered months).

Visit the Purdue Extension Harrison County ANR page for more information about the Harrison County Cattlemen's Association.

<https://extension.purdue.edu/county/harrison/ANRHomePage.html>

- October 2nd
- December 4th



## Bull Soundness Exams

The Harrison Co. Cattlemen's Association is offering to cover the cost of 1 bull soundness exam for the year 2024.

- CURRENT members ONLY (2024 dues are paid)
- \*\*1\*\*BSE per current member for the 2024 year
- Utilize ANY vet, anytime during 2024
- Vaccines, farm visit, any additional costs NOT included
- Call or text 502-554-5124 for information on reimbursement. Must provide proof of payment/services.



# AG EDUCATION & INFORMATION

## WHY TEST SOIL IN THE FALL?

**BRENT CRAIN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**

Soil testing is a best practice recommended by Michigan State University Extension to optimize agronomic, economic and environmental outcomes from fertilizer practices. MSU Extension recommends that soil be tested every two to four years. Nutrient levels vary by season. To accurately assess changes in soil nutrient levels, it is important to test soil at the same time of year. There are several reasons why testing in fall might be preferable to testing in spring.



There is more time available in the fall to collect soil samples and make fertilizer decisions compared to spring. Based on the soil analysis, fall season allows additional time to think about upcoming management decisions. Farmers usually apply phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) fertilizer in the fall when there is more time and equipment available and soil compaction is less of a concern. This simplifies spring operations and streamlines planting. On soils with optimum fertility levels, field research has shown that fall applications of P and K would be equally effective compared to a spring application prior to corn and soybean planting. For winter wheat, all the P and K requirements are best applied at fall planting. Also, dry fertilizers can be safely and quickly applied in the fall. Some tillage will help ensure nutrients are placed below the soil surface. This will help reduce stratification and lower the concentration of dissolved P in the runoff water.

Weather conditions typically are more favorable for collecting soil samples as compared to spring. It is often easier to get into the field after harvest in the fall. Fields are often too wet in the spring, when Michigan's unpredictable weather conditions can force postponement or even abandonment of soil testing for that year.

Fall offers the best opportunity to apply lime as it provides more time to neutralize soil acidity. The soil test results should indicate the soil pH and if lime is needed to rectify excess acidity. Long-term experiments in Michigan have shown that liming will improve nutrient availability and generate a good return for investment.

Based on the soil test results, fertilizer can be purchased prior to the end of the year. Fertilizer is often cheaper in the fall compared to spring when demand is high. Also, purchasing fertilizer prior to the end of the year could potentially have favorable tax implications. Soil testing laboratories are less busy. Generally, soil testing laboratories are busier in spring than fall, as a majority of farmers, gardeners and homeowners wait until spring to test their soil. Therefore, the turnaround time in the spring may be much longer. A longer wait for soil testing results may force delays in fertilizer timing.

# BROWN MARMORATED STINK BUG

PUBLISHED ON FEBRUARY 22ND, 2023 | UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

The brown marmorated stink bug (*Halyomorpha halys*) has become a fairly common pest in North America. Adult bugs are 14-17 mm and dark mottled brown. The last 2 antennal segments have alternating light and dark bands. The exposed edges of the abdomen also have light and dark banding. Eggs are light green, barrel-shaped, and laid from June to August. The young bugs (nymphs) are yellowish and mottled with black and red. Older nymphs more closely resemble the adults. The host list is long and includes many shade and fruit trees and woody ornamentals such as *Buddleia* spp. (butterfly bush), *Catalpa* spp., *Rosa rugosa*, *Lonicera* spp. (honeysuckle), *Prunus persica* (peach), *Pyrus serotina* (Asian Pear), and *Abelia* spp. These stink bugs can also be a nuisance in homes and buildings as they seek shelter in the fall much like Asian lady bird beetles and boxelder bugs.



*Brown marmorated stink bug  
(Halyomorpha halys)*

Photo: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

# MULTICOLORED ASIAN LADY BEETLE

PUBLISHED ON MARCH 1, 2023 | UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION

## Key points

- In general, lady beetles (ladybugs) are considered beneficial insects (predators) because they prey on insect pests such as aphids.
- The multicolored Asian lady beetle, a native of Asia, was initially released in California in the early 1900s. It was subsequently released a number of times from 1978 to 1985. From these later releases, it became permanently established in the United States. It is now a common visitor in and around homes and gardens in Maryland.
- The multicolored Asian lady beetle can be distinguished from other species of lady beetles by a pair of white markings behind the head (on the pronotum) that forms the shape of an “M”.



## General information

- This lady beetle resembles native lady beetles in appearance. The adults are approximately ¼ inch long. They vary in color from pale yellowish brown to bright orange-red. The pattern of spots is variable with most adults having 19 on the elytra. Some beetles may have faint spots or none at all.
- The larvae are “alligator-shaped” like most lady beetle larvae. They are black with 2 lateral orange stripes and covered with small flexible spines. Both larvae and adults feed on aphids and scale insects.
- This beetle is primarily a tree inhabitant but is also found in orchards, field crops, and gardens.
- The life cycle from egg to adult takes about a month in warm weather. Eggs hatch in 3-5 days and larvae feed for 12-14 days. Larvae then pupate, which takes another 5-6 days. Adults can live 2-3 years.
- Adults overwinter in sheltered sites and mate in the spring.

## Problem

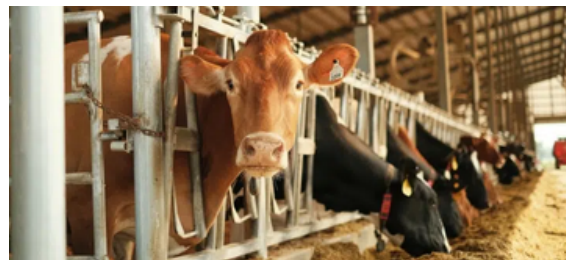
- Its habit of seeking indoor sheltered overwintering sites in the fall has made it a nuisance in and around homes and buildings.
- Adults apparently secrete an aggregation pheromone, which results in large numbers of beetles gathering at favorable sites. Favorable sites include attics, basements, and living areas of homes.
- On warm sunny days during the winter adults may fly towards windows and be seen walking on walls and ceilings.
- Do not swat or crush the lady beetles because they release a yellow-orange liquid that can stain fabrics and walls.
- Adult beetles can also be a minor pest on ripening fruit such as apples, peaches, grapes (especially wine grapes), etc. But control is not needed or recommended.

## Management

- Prevention is the best way to manage the problem of beetles entering the home.
- In late summer and early fall, caulk cracks and seal any entry points around windows and install screening over vents.
- If the beetles do enter the home, simply vacuum them up and release them outdoors.

PUBLISHED ON JULY 24, 2024 | MORNING AG CLIPS

FT. BRANCH, Ind. — We are now nearly four months removed from the announcement of High Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Texas dairy farms. H5N1 has now spread to 13 states and over 163 dairy herds. Poultry flocks have been impacted as well and it appears the disease is being transmitted from the dairies to these poultry farms. Also, several employees have been confirmed with the illness. The impact on infected dairy farms has been significant but, thankfully, cows recover. USDA has provided funds offering farms help in offsetting the financial hit. The impact to poultry farms is, however, much more acute! Birds die and euthanizing flocks is the only means for mitigating spread once a farm is infected.



*The Indiana Board of Animal Health has issued some very simple and effective biosecurity practices that are easy to incorporate into your daily activity. (Austin Santaniello, Unsplash)*

Public health is also a concern. Farm employees are susceptible to infection. Even though the symptoms have been rather minor, it is important to know that in many areas of the world, the illness has very serious health consequences to people. Furthermore, investigators have determined that the spread is attributed to people. It is humans spreading this virus not wildlife.

Fortunately for us, Indiana has not had a confirmed case, and we want to keep it that way, so what can you do to protect your cows, your employees and your neighbor's poultry farm? Surprisingly, there are some very simple but highly effective practices that will help. Don't be overwhelmed by the thought that you need to completely close your farm. The Indiana Board of Animal Health has issued some very simple and effective biosecurity practices that are easy to incorporate into your daily activity. These practices can become habit for you and your team.

Think in terms of "hands, feet and tires!" Below are BOAH's biosecurity practices:

1. Farm Workers and Families (including children, all full- and part-time employees)
  - Hand-wash and sanitize regularly before and after contact with animals, milk and milking equipment
  - Keep dedicated barn shoes or boots on the farm. Do not wear these boots elsewhere, even to your house. Keep boots clean and disinfect them. Keeping a can of Lysol spray in your truck for frequent boot spraying is very effective.
  - Wear freshly laundered, dedicated clothing to the barns daily and don't wear them elsewhere. Now might be the right time to provide commercial uniform service for your team.
  - Finally, keep pets out of animal areas and be extra cautious if your farm workers or their family members work on a poultry farm.
2. Visitors (Anyone in contact with cattle, milk or milking equipment, such as nutritionist, veterinarian or feed delivery).
  - Avoid unnecessary touching or contact with animals, milk or milking equipment. Wash or sanitize before and after contacts.
  - Wear disposable shoe covers or clean and disinfect footwear.
  - Require these visitors park in designated areas away from animals. It is good to have them clean wheel wells with liquid disinfectant and floorboards with aerosolized or liquid disinfectant such as Lysol.
  - A visitor log is very valuable in recording who comes on the farm and when.
3. Milk Haulers (essential for reducing risk of farm-to-farm spread)
  - Require milk haulers to wash and sanitize hands before and after each visit. Disposable gloves use is a great practice to require.
  - Haulers should wear disposable boot covers. Disinfecting shoes and truck cabs before entering is extremely helpful.
  - Again, wearing clean clothing and wash them daily.
  - Finally, avoid spilling/dumping milk- especially from other farms. Soak up outdoor spills with pine shavings.

One final suggestion ... consider incorporating the "Danish Entry System" into your practices. This idea uses a marker or barrier that alerts employees and guest that, by crossing this boundary, there is a whole other set of biosecurity protocols they are required to follow. This system is used throughout the pork and poultry industry as a standard practice. This marker can be as simple as a bench or a set of traffic cones. Setting a bench at your barn entryway is very effective at heightening awareness of the requirement for stringent bio-security compliance on your farm

H5N1 is a real threat. The financial impact, let alone the added labor needed to deal with the illness is significant. It is a serious threat to our poultry industry. Think of it this way, what if infected dairy herds would be required to euthanize all their cows just as poultry farms or what if your employees refused to work for fear of getting ill themselves?

Small practices go a long way! Don't bring anything in and don't allow anything out!  
Let's keep Indiana dairy farms free of H5N1!

— Indiana Dairy Producers

# THE FALL VEGETABLE GARDEN

AUTHOR: B. ROSIE LERNER, HORTICULTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Fall is an excellent time to grow many vegetable crops. During this season the gardener can take advantage of cooler temperatures and more plentiful moisture. Many spring-planted crops such as lettuce and spinach tend to bolt, or produce seed, and become bitter in response to the long, hot summer days. Fall gardening helps extend your gardening season so that you can continue to harvest produce after earlier crops have faded. Vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower, and Brussels sprouts are better adapted to fall gardening, since they produce best quality and flavor when they can mature during cooler weather. In Indiana, spring tends to heat up rather quickly. For many crops, insect and disease pests are not as much of a problem in fall plantings. Many vegetable crops are well adapted to planting in late summer for a fall harvest. Use fast-maturing cultivars whenever possible to ensure a harvest before killing frost occurs.

For more precise planting schedules, consult Figure 1 to determine the average date of first killing frost for your area. Then count backwards from the frost date, using the number of days to maturity for the cultivars you want to grow to determine the last feasible planting date. Keep the fall garden in mind while planning and ordering your spring garden seeds and plants. Seeds of the cultivars you want may be out of stock by late summer. You may need to raise your own transplants; not all garden centers carry vegetable plants for fall gardens.

## Planting

Remove all previous crop residues and any weed growth. Completely prepare the soil by rototilling or spading 6-8 inches deep. If spring crops were heavily fertilized, then no additional fertilization may be needed. However, 1-2 pounds of a general analysis fertilizer, such as 12-12-12, may be applied per 100 square feet of bed area. Be sure to thoroughly mix the fertilizer with the soil. Some gardeners prefer to sidedress the plants with 1 pound of 10-10-10 per 25-30 feet of row placed 6-12 inches from the plants. Apply the sidedressing 2-3 weeks after germination if plants appear to be growing slowly. Late summer plantings often suffer from hot soil and a lack of water. Soils may form a hard crust over the seeds which can interfere with seed germination, particularly in heavy soils. Use a light mulch of vermiculite, compost, or potting soil over the seed row to prevent a crust from forming. Seeds of lettuce, peas, and spinach will not germinate well when the soil temperature is 85°F and above. Shading the soil and using a light mulch over the seed row will help keep the temperature more favorable for germination. Planting the seeds slightly deeper than spring plantings may also be beneficial, since temperatures will be slightly cooler. Do not allow seedlings and young transplants to dry out excessively. Apply 1 inch of water in a single application each week to thoroughly moisten the soil. Young seedlings may need to be watered more often during the first week or two of growth. Young transplants may benefit from light shade for the first few days until their new roots become established.

## Frost Protection

Some vegetables that are already growing in the garden will continue to produce well into the fall, but are damaged by even a light frost. Some crops are considered semi-hardy and will withstand a light frost without protection. Others are hardy enough to withstand several hard frosts. Many common vegetables are listed in Table 2, not provided, according to their frost tolerance. You can extend the fall growing season for tender crops by protecting them through early light frosts. Indiana often enjoys several more weeks of good growing weather after the first frost. Cover growing beds with blankets or throw-cloths supported by stakes or wire to prevent mechanical injury to the plants. Individual plants can be protected with such items as paper caps, milk jugs, plastic water-holding walls, and other commercially available products. The season can be extended even further by planting crops in a coldframe or hotbed.

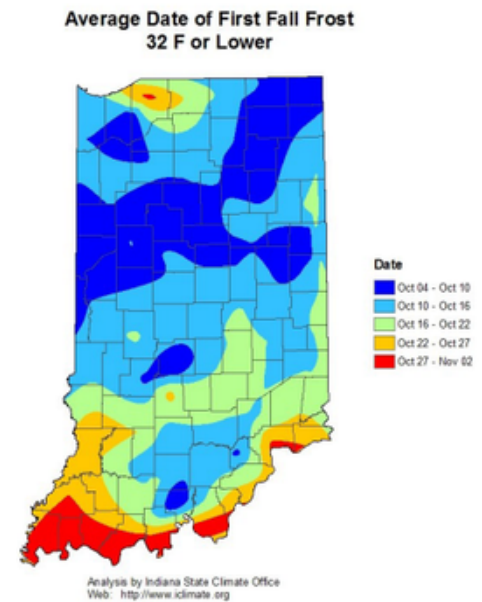


Figure 1. Average first frost dates in fall. The chance of a frost on the average first frost date is 50 percent. However, the likelihood of a 32°F (0°) occurrence is only 10 percent 2 weeks prior to the average first frost date.

# HARVESTING GRAPES

PUBLISHED BY ROSIE LERNER | INDIANA YARD AND GARDEN – PURDUE CONSUMER HORTICULTURE

One of the toughest things about growing your own grapes is beating the birds to the harvest! So understandably, gardeners can get in a big hurry to cut those beautiful clusters from the vine. But don't be too hasty in cutting the fruits just to one-up the birds. Make sure your grapes are ripe before you harvest. Although color change is important in determining when to harvest grapes, it should not be the only consideration. Grapes change color from green to blue, red or white (depending on the cultivar) as they approach maturity. But most grape cultivars color up long before they flavor up. When fully ripe, the natural bloom or whitish coating on the berries should become more noticeable. The color of the seeds changes from green to brown.



One of the other factors to consider in determining harvest time is the size and firmness of the berry. It's helpful to be familiar with your cultivar's individual characteristics, but most grapes should become slightly less firm to the touch.

The best telltale sign of ripeness is the grape's sweetness, and, of course, the most reliable method for homeowners to test this is to taste them! Unlike some other fruits, once the grapes are cut from the vine, they will not ripen any further. So be sure the grapes are ready before you harvest.

Grapes don't require direct sunlight on the fruits to ripen and develop good color. Rather, it is the amount of light that reaches the plant's leaves that governs the quality of the fruit. The leaves manufacture the sugars that are then translocated to the fruit.

Netting can be placed over a grape arbor to keep the birds away from the fruits. Or you can place bags over individual fruit clusters, beginning when the grapes are about half grown. Use a sturdy brown paper-type bag that will allow enough room for the bunch to develop, and tie securely to the grape cane. Bagging also might help protect the fruits from inclement weather, as excessive rains close to harvest time can cause the grapes' skins to split. Of course bagging is not very practical for larger plantings, in which case netting is the best alternative.

Some grape-growers have experienced uneven ripening this year, particularly with their Concord grapes. According to Purdue Small Fruit Specialist Bruce Bordelon, this condition primarily affects only the Concord variety and occurs occasionally, especially in warm years. Uneven ripening is when some of the berries in the cluster remain sour, hard and green while others develop the purple color and soften during the ripening process. The green berries will be full-sized, but will not be sweet. For some reason, those berries never go through the increase in sugar and decrease in acids that commonly occurs during fruit ripening. It is not clearly understood why this phenomenon occurs, but hot weather is partly responsible.

Once you've made the decision to harvest, you can store the grapes, possibly up to eight weeks, depending on the cultivar and storage conditions. Ideally grapes should be stored at 32F with 85 percent relative humidity. If you have an abundance of grapes, a good alternative could be to process them into jellies, jams, juice and wine.

For more information, check out Purdue Extension Bulletin HO-221 "Grape Varieties for Indiana" at <http://www.hort.purdue.edu/ext/ho-221.pdf>. Additional resources include "Growing Grapes in Indiana" <http://www.hort.purdue.edu/ext/ho-45.pdf> and "Bird Damage in Fruit Crops" <http://www.ppd.l.purdue.edu/PPDL/weeklypics/09-12-11.html>.

# WE ARE HIRING!

## Part-Time Administrative Program Assistant

The Part-Time Administrative Program Assistant will assist with educational programming in the program areas of: 4-H Youth Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Community Development, and Health and Human Sciences. The Administrative Program Assistant will work independently and collaboratively with the team, including Purdue Extension Educators and County Support Staff.

Key responsibilities include interacting with the public, basic administrative tasks, website management, assisting with planning and scheduling, organizing program materials, and supporting day-of implementation. The ideal candidate will be team-oriented, excel in communication, and be willing to assist in various capacities to support the organization's goals. This role demands flexibility and adaptability, especially during peak seasonal times. The candidate must have experience or willingness to learn multiple software platforms and systems related to educational programming including but not limited to social media, website management, graphic design, office suite, and scheduling software.

This position does not include benefits.

### Job-Related Details

- High School diploma or GED required
- Daily computer use and various software platforms
- Efficient Time Management
- Strong communication and interpersonal skills
- Attention to Detail
- Performs related duties as assigned



For questions and to begin the application process, call us at the Extension Office at 812-738-4236, Monday-Friday from 8:00am-4:30pm, OR visit us in person at 247 Atwood Street, Corydon, IN 47112.

# WE ARE HIRING!

## Full-Time Extension Program Assistant

The Full-Time Extension Program Assistant will play a crucial role in supporting educational programming across various extension areas, including Agriculture and Natural Resources, Community Development, Health and Human Sciences, and 4-H Youth Development. This role involves close collaboration with Purdue Extension Educators and County Support Staff, requiring significant support for educators and adaptability in handling diverse workloads, especially during peak seasons and events.

The ideal candidate will excel in time management, multitasking, and quick decision-making. Proficiency in social media management, website maintenance, and promotional design is essential, with a willingness to further enhance and expand these skills as needed.

Key responsibilities include:

- Providing hands-on support in the development, organization, and delivery of educational programs in partnership with educators
- Collaborating with various stakeholders to ensure effective program execution
- Managing and enhancing the organization's social media and online presence, including creating promotional materials and visual content
- Demonstrating excellent communication skills, both written and verbal, to effectively interact with team members, educators, and the public
- Interacting regularly with the public and performing basic administrative tasks
- Exceptional time-management skills and the ability to think quickly and address problems as they arise

The successful candidate will have a passion for supporting educational initiatives and a proactive approach to managing a range of tasks, contributing to the organization's goals and ensuring smooth operations.

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

- Extension Educator
- Agriculture and Natural Resources

## Tara Beckman

- County Extension Director (CED)
- Extension Educator
- Health and Human Sciences & Community Development

## Anna Denny

- Extension Educator
- 4-H & Youth Development

## Katie Davidson

- Community Wellness Coordinator (CWC)
- Floyd, Clark, and Harrison Counties

## Cindy Finerfrock

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

## Mary Eve

- Office Manager

## Position Open

- Extension Program Assistant

## Julie Age

- Administrative Assistant

## Position Open

- Part-Time Administrative Program Assistant

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