

August/ September 2022

PURDUE EXTENSION

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of Purdue Extension is to assist people in the identification of their problems and solutions that improve their homes, families, farms, businesses and communities. The county office with professional Extension Educators serves as a link between research at Purdue and the practical application of that research through informal educational opportunities for all people.

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Extension

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THE SOIL SCOOP

Spencer County Soil and Water Conservation District
(812) 649-9136 ext.3

996 N. State Road 66 Rockport, IN 47635

LINCOLN STATE PARK WORKSHOPS

The Spencer County SWCD is proud to announce our recent involvement with Lincoln State Park in a series of workshops aimed towards assisting the community with gardening and conservation practices. Our first workshop covered soil preparation with topics such as composting and vermiculture. Our second workshop covered seed starting. For our third workshop, we discussed rainwater harvesting and beginning planting your herbs and potatoes.

Upcoming workshops will cover the following topics; putting out later plants (such as tomatoes, corn, beans, etc), herb gardening, troubleshooting and fall crops, canning and preserving, wild game and foraging, seed saving and pie day!

Between Lincoln State Park and Spencer SWCD, we aim to advertise our upcoming workshops on our Facebook pages (Spencer SWCD and Lincoln State Park) as well as posting ads in the community events section of local newspapers (Journal Democrat).

SCHOOL MATERIALS

The Spencer County SWCD has school supplies for elementary school levels that are free to any educational providers. Please contact the SWCD to collect!

CWI GRANTS:

There are new CWI grants available for the 2022 year.

These grants cover the following areas for cost-share funding; cover crops, interseeding legumes, internal fencing, Heavy Use Area Protection (HUAP), and watering facilities.

If interested, those seeking to apply can stop into the SWCD office (995 N State Road 66) Monday - Friday 7:30 - 3:30 to pick up an application.

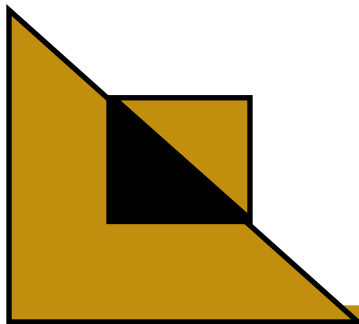
NEW STAFF!

The Spencer County SWCD is proud to announce Jackson Raaf as our 2022 Summer Intern! Jackson is a South Spencer graduate who is looking forwards to going to Danville college this fall!

“

WHERE
FLOWERS
BLOOM SO DOES
HOPE.

- Lady Bird Johnson



PURDUE EXTENSION Ag Agenda

Agriculture & Horticulture Update for the Home and Farm

Nicholas Held, Extension Educator
Agriculture & Natural Resources
Community Development

August—September 2022

The Annual Drought Article

It is the policy of the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service that all persons have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and facilities without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin or ancestry, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, disability or status as a veteran. Purdue University is an Affirmative Action institution. This material may be available in alternative formats.

About ten years ago I was listening to a talk by a climatologist. She indicated that data is trending towards more floods and more droughts in the Midwest. At first listen this made absolutely no sense. How can a place simultaneously have more flooding and more drought? **Well, if you've paid attention over the last several years, this is exactly what we've experienced.** In fact, the Purdue Landscape Report has an article from earlier in the year addressing the flooding conditions that most of the state experienced in the spring. Those days seem long ago right now as much of the state is in abnormally dry or moderate drought conditions (Fig. 1). As of July 7th, 94% of Indiana was in either abnormally dry or moderate drought, with 40% of the western counties in moderate drought.



The US Drought Monitor releases new maps each week. As of July 15, much of IN is still suffering from dry conditions. (National Drought Mitigation Center)

now is interesting due to the amount of rainfall that occurred in the early part of the growing season.

Remember some key steps concerning your landscape during extreme dry periods:

- Don't wait until leaves begin dropping to start watering.
- Trees should receive the 5+5 rule.
- 5 gallons, plus 5 gallons per caliper inch.

- Ideally watering should occur in the early morning to prevent foliar diseases.
- Mulching to 3" can conserve moisture and reduce temperature in the upper root zone.
- Watering during dry conditions will help prevent future insect, disease, and other stress issues going into the fall and the following year. In fact, plants going into the winter that are stressed due to water deficiency will reduce the cold hardiness and therefore will be more likely to suffer cold injury and/or death.
- If a plant isn't receiving enough water, the amount of nutrient uptake will not be sufficient and will experience deficiency from nutrients the following year.

-Kyle Daniel, Purdue Extension Turf Specialist

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Some parts of the state have received much needed rainfall since the last drought update, but other locations haven't received much or any. Being in a water deficit right

Moisture Stressed Soybeans and Spider Mite Concerns

Some areas of Indiana remain very dry and concerns of spider mites moving into fields from parched field/road sides increase. The symptoms will almost always be noted first at field edges. Discerning the subtle yellowing of the foliage in stressed areas should be followed up with immediate scouting. Of course, many other factors

can cause plants to yellow (nutrient deficiencies, soybean cyst nematode, disease, lack of moisture, compaction, herbicide damage, etc.), so you should confirm that mites are present. Delayed scouting, once plants are bronzed in color, gives spider mites time to colonize further into/throughout the field. Spider mite

damage to plants is irreversible, even with ample rainfall – these leaves won't "green up" again.

If the problem is due to spider mites, a good understanding of the pest's biology, level of infestation, potential for damage, and management alternatives are needed to properly deal with the infesta-

Moisture Stressed Soybeans and Spider Mite Concerns (cont.)

tion. Along field edges of moisture stressed soybean, scout for spider mites and look for feeding damage. Shake discolored plants over a white piece of paper and watch for small, dark specks (1/60 inch in length) moving about. Do not confuse these with the lighter colored, elongated thrips which are at least twice as long. Often the edges of the field will be most heavily infested, as mites move from grasses and various broadleaf weeds (including clover) onto soybeans. Sample at least 5 different areas of the field and determine whether the spider mites are present or not by using the “shake” method.

It is important to understand the impact of weather upon spider mites already in fields:

Extended hot and dry conditions will:

- 1) encourage the movement of spider mites from drying field edges to soybean
- 2) favor rapid (explosive!) reproduction of spider mites
- 3) cause spider mites to increase their feeding
- 4) dramatically reduce fungal pathogens that normally keeping spider mites in check
- 5) create moisture stressed plants that provides a higher concentration of nutritious fluids (“protein broth”)

The best “cure” for spider mite issues is moisture. A significant rainfall (1 inch or more) followed by high humidity will:

- 1) physically kill some spider mites by dislodging them from the plant
- 2) encourage the growth, development, and dissemination of beneficial fungal pathogens
- 3) recharge the plant’s fluids, making them less conducive to spider mites

For soybean fields scheduled for a fungicide application, should an insecticide, i.e. synthetic pyrethroid, be added to pick up the annoying Japanese beetles, grasshoppers, and various other foliage feeders? There is no reason to think it will be anything but a waste of time and money, and could actually cause problems.

Lurking in every soybean field are low numbers of spider mites. We rarely notice them when conditions remain “normal”, as they are being fed upon by a range of predatory insects and spiders. However, treating fields with insecticide may tip the balance in the favor of potential pests. This is because natural enemies recover more slowly from broad-spectrum insecticides compared with mites and aphids, which have an extremely rapid generation time and are generally more difficult to kill with insecticides.

Dry conditions exacerbate crop damage from mites. One major reason for this is that fungal pathogens, that cause insect/mite diseases, do not flourish. Just as crop diseases (most of which are moisture-loving fungi) are more likely during wet/high humid conditions, so are insect diseases. An epizootic is quite impressive, as potentially damaging populations of billions of mites/aphids are quickly and thoroughly wiped out. Fungicides sprayed for crop diseases also suppress insect pathogens. This is one reason why high-value crops, e.g., fruits and vegetables, receiving prophylactic (calendar sprays) of fungicide and insecticide often have spider mite flare-ups.

- John Obermeyer & Christian Krupke, Purdue Extension Entomology Specialists

See a video clip of spider mite sampling procedures at <https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/newsletters/pestandcrop/article/moisture-stressed-soybean-and-spider-mite-concerns/>



This small, field-edge yellowing should prompt you to scout for spider mites! (Obermeyer & Krupke)



Too late to scout, spider mites are spread throughout the field and sucking yield (Obermeyer & Krupke)

Don't Get In A Rush – Evaluate Forage Species And Varieties Before Purchase

To reach full potential of the forage-livestock business, Mother Nature must comply with provision of excellent growing conditions, but the manager (you) must be part of a successful team with Mother Nature and trained forage-livestock personnel. Employing a proper soil fertility program, seeding at a proper time, using a correct seeding rate, and harvesting/grazing at the right growth stage are part of the decisions that need to be made. Crop scouting and following through with management decisions during the growing season are critical to success. But before all of the above can be done, deliberating what forage species and varieties within a forage species will be used to renovate an existing stand or establish a new hay or pasture field need to be considered, too. The things I ultimately consider when seeding perennial forages are yield, quality and persistence. Summer-annual forages can't survive winter temperatures, but potential yield and quality are critical to most success.

Evaluate Forage Species (cont.)

Regarding proper forage species selection, it is important to determine what the intended use of the forage will be and whether is best adapted to the soil type and soil drainage where the forage is to be sown. After the forage species are selected, it is time to select the varieties within the species. The most important thing I can convey today about forage species/variety selection is to seek the help and advice of a seed company employee, consultant, or educator that has a passion for forages and has an understanding of forage agriculture. I would be **uncomfortable selecting a “VNS” variety. “VNS” stands for “Variety Not Stated”. With these words there is no understanding of the genetic potential of the seed in the bag. Cost of seed purchased is an important decision, but don't let that drive the final decision without full consideration of potential yield, crop quality, and persistence of stand.**

The other day I was at the Purdue Crop Diagnostic Training and Research Center looking at orchardgrass varieties that were seeded several years ago. The importance of variety selection was very evident. One variety had as much brown tissue as it did green. Leaf disease was abundant. Another variety was greener and more photosynthetically active. Yield and quality were obviously superior in the greener variety. Both were orchardgrass, but the difference in response to disease pressure was huge. Which would you rather be growing? Taking the time to learn about the differences in yield, quality and persistence among varieties is worth the effort! Start making forage species/variety selection and purchase decisions now; not on the day that seeding occurs!

-Keith Johnson, Purdue Extension Forage Specialist

“Regarding proper forage species selection, it is important to determine what the intended use of the forage will be and whether is best adapted to the soil type and soil drainage where the forage is to be sown.”

What is Happening to the Weeping Willows?

While recent temperatures have been moderate in many parts of the state, rainfall has been lacking. (See The Annual Drought Article). There are chasms in the clay of my backyard that will swallow my kids and dogs whole. While I am not truly worried about the safety of my smaller family members, a lot of the plants that are not in shade are stressed. At the Purdue Plant and Pest Diagnostic Laboratory, we have received quite a few calls, emails, and samples about trees in decline. Trees that are already stressed, infected by a pathogen, or are infested by wood-boring insects will be showing their true colors in these drought conditions: chlorosis, leaf loss, and limb dieback.

This month, one group of trees limps along to the top of our list of plants under stress due to lack of water: Willows. *Salix* spp. are not great landscape trees in general unless planted in locations that retain water. While they grow quickly and can appear beautiful for a number of years, when the soil becomes dry, these trees can very quickly develop limb dieback or cankers. In many cases, cankers become more obvious during these periods of stress because they were already present before the drought stress occurs. Damaged limbs die faster and multiple species of canker-causing fungi have been found to move faster in drought stressed wood of some tree species. We have found the fungi *Cytospora*, *Botryosphaeria*, and *Colletotrichum* associated with cankers on recent branch submissions to the lab.

Thinning of the branches, cracks/splits in the bark, and black lesions on green stems can indicate the presence of a canker which should be pruned out and destroyed, if at all possible. Supplemental irrigation may be required during dry spells for trees that are water loving or, at least, drought intolerant. Fungicides are not effective for these fungal pathogens that live inside the wood, where fungicides can't penetrate. In most cases larger willow trees will not die because of these problems but they may suffer significant branch loss and may become disfigured. In some cases very young trees or shrub type willows may be killed.

-John Bonkowski, Purdue Plant & Pest Diagnostic Lab



Willow tree showing decline symptoms (PPDL)



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Drought and Heat Stress Resources

Dan Quinn, Purdue Extension Corn Specialist has compiled a list of drought and heat stress-related articles and resources specific to field crop production written by crop experts from around the U.S. corn belt. It can be found in the July 8, 2002 issue of the Purdue Pest & Crop newsletter, found online at:

<https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/newsletters/pestandcrop/>

GREENER PASTURES FIELD DAY

AUGUST 23, 2022

5:00 PM CDT

STECKLER FARMS

21477 N COUNTY ROAD 600 E,

DALE IN 47523

INFORMATION

\$5.00 Door Fee

Dinner Provided by Oink Inc.

RSVP Due August 16th

For your comfort, please bring a lawn chair

To register, please contact your county Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) office:

Spencer - (812) 649-9136 ext. 3

Dubois - (812) 482-1171 ext. 3

Perry - (812) 547-4686

Warrick - (812) 897-2840, ext:3

SPEAKERS & TOPICS

"Forage Improvement and Species Selection" by Dr. Keith Johnson, Purdue Agronomy Dept.,

"Livestock Watering Systems" by Robert Zupancic, USDA NRCS,

"Intensive Grazing with Multiple Animal Species" by Jason Tower, Purdue SIPAC,

"Soil Life and Grazing Effects" by Victor Shelton, Retired NRCS State Agronomist

"Farm Overview and Practices" by Zach Tischendorf



Extension



Natural Resources Conservation Service



INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF
soil and water conservation
DISTRICTS



HEALTH & HUMAN SCIENCES

*Bringing University information to the local level to strengthen families,
spend smart, eat right, and live well.*

Purdue Extension Offers Substance Use Education Video Series

Misinformation and stigma about substance use makes it difficult to change outcomes. Purdue Extension has created an online video series to offer introductory education about substance use.

Each series addresses concerns unique to specific populations and substances. Video topics include:

Opioids Series 1: Parents Of Adolescents

- Video 1: What opioids are and where they come from.
- Video 2: What terms to use and not use when talking about substance use.
- Video 3: What opioid misuse looks like in teens.

Opioids Series 2: Opioids In The Workplace

- Video 1: How the opioid crisis affects different industries.
- Video 2: Review opioid misuse signs.
- Video 3: How to approach conversations with a co-worker struggling with opioid misuse.

Opioids Series 3: Talk With Your Healthcare Provider

- Video 1: How the opioid prescription use in the healthcare system has evolved over time.
- Video 2: Reviews the importance of shared decision-making in the patient-provider relationship.
- Video 3: Reviews the ways that patients can address opioid concerns with healthcare providers.

Stimulants Series 1: Rural Communities

Stimulant misuse is also growing into a crisis.

In Part 1 of this new series, we asked researchers and individuals with lived experience to share their perspectives about stimulant use in rural communities.

Stimulants Series 2: Academic Settings

In Part 2 of this series, we asked healthcare providers and individuals with lived experience to share their perspectives about stimulant use in academic settings.

To access videos: <https://extension.purdue.edu/opioids/#SSeries>



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Hey, Parents of Infants!

Did you know that breastfeeding can help protect your baby against infections, allergies and diarrhea? There are countless benefits to breastfeeding your baby for both you and your baby! Hospitals often offer breastfeeding classes, support groups and consultations. Be sure to take advantage of those resources available to you! Learn about more benefits, and get more tips from the experts at: www.jitp.info.



Save the Date!
Food Preservation
Workshop
Coming to Lincoln
State Park!

HANDS-ON CANNING

AUGUST 13TH 9:00-1:00 CT

Lincoln State Park Dining Hall-
Email Megan for more details!



"Making the healthy choice, the easy choice."

Erin Meyer, RDN, CDE
Community Wellness
Coordinator



Making the Grade at Lunchtime

When children skip lunch, they may be more likely to have trouble concentrating in the classroom, lack energy for sports and overeat on low-nutrient, after-school snacks.

Whether children eat lunch at home, enjoy a school-provided lunch or pack a lunch box, the goal is a nutrient-rich meal to fuel their brains and bodies for the afternoon. The trick is providing a lunch that packs a nutritional punch and appeals to your child. Try the following ideas to create lunches your child will eat rather than trade, throw away or bring back home.

Put Your Kids in the Chef's Seat

When kids help plan their lunches, they are more likely to eat them. If your child's school has a lunch program, review the menus together and pick the ones that are appealing. When kids eat school lunch, they are more likely to consume milk, meats, grains and vegetables, which gives them a higher nutrient intake over the course of an entire day. Cost- and nutrition-wise, school lunch is a great value.

If your child is more likely to eat a lunch packed at home, create a system that works for both of you. Agree on what goes into every lunch: some protein, a grain, at least one fruit and one vegetable, a calcium-rich food or beverage (if not buying milk at school) and perhaps a small sweet or additional snack item. Make a checklist or spreadsheet of what your child likes in each category. For example: 'The vegetables I will eat in my lunch are: baby carrots, green or red pepper slices with ranch dip or hummus, cherry tomatoes or a mini-salad.'

Make a specific plan for the next week. Take time on the weekend to bag items for each day. Some families have baskets in the fridge and on the counter so everything [except sandwiches] can be prepared ahead of time.

Go for Gold Medal Food Choices

Variety is the basis of well-balanced nutrition. But don't worry if a child wants exactly the same lunch for two weeks in a row. Work around normal pickiness by creating a list of alternatives. For example, if sandwiches are in the 'don't like' column, what else might work?

Wraps

Cracker sandwiches [usual ingredients on round or square whole-grain crackers]

Little salads with protein [cheese, nuts, beans]

Bread-free sandwiches [such as a slice of turkey or roast beef wrapped around a cheese stick and crunchy slice of sweet bell pepper]

Make Fruits and Veggies Fun

Variety in fruits and vegetables keeps them exciting. Lunch boxes with sections make it easy to include more choices without fear that they'll be squished.

Fruit kabobs can be made with your child's help by combining pineapple, fig or kiwi chunks, strawberries, watermelon or cantaloupe chunks, and orange segments. These are deliciously sweet plain or add a small container of plain yogurt with a little cinnamon.

Vegetables make fun kabobs, too. Cucumbers, zucchini, bell pepper and cherry tomatoes are good together, and also are delicious to dip in a small container of hummus.

Other vegetables made for dipping include raw carrots [strips or baby-cut carrots for convenience] and celery sticks. As a make-ahead, trim and steam some green beans or edamame to have ready or steam some broccoli florets; both also are fun to dip in hummus or salsa.

For convenient packing and eating, add a package of unsweetened applesauce or one of the small seedless, easy-peel oranges like a clementine or mandarin.

Make a quick grain salad. Combine a cooked pasta [bowtie, penne, orzo, or whatever shape your child likes] or grain [couscous, quinoa, millet or sorghum] with beans, a vegetable of choice, and some pesto, soy sauce, chimichurri, chutney or homemade ranch dressing [half plain yogurt, half mayonnaise].

If sandwiches are a top choice, use them as a vehicle to include vegetables like a handful of shredded carrots, sliced peppers or some lettuce or baby spinach.

Focus on Eye-Appeal

Kids, like adults, eat with their eyes first. They are attracted to foods by the packaging, so make sure your lunch can compete. Choose a reusable lunch bag or box with favorite cartoon characters or colors. Make foods as bright and colorful as possible. Have fun with shapes and size – use cookie cutters on sandwiches or make mini-muffins.

Reference: <https://www.eatright.org/food/nutrition/eat-right-at-school/making-the-grade-at-lunchtime>

Breaking Your Grade Schooler's Unhealthy Food Habit

Just like any good investment, teaching your child healthy habits now will pay off in the long run. Kids who nibble on nutrient-rich foods from a young age are more likely to maintain those good habits later in life. With some practice you can steer your child toward healthy choices.

Beyond Restriction

When you're trying to break an unhealthy food habit, forbidding certain foods that already are in the home may lead to behavioral problems such as tantrums and sneaking food. The more you restrict a certain food, the more tempting it will be for children. That is why food should not be labeled as "good" or "bad," nor should it be restricted. Instead, keep less nutritious food at home so kids know it's available and they don't have to sneak it. Ask them how eating "fun" or "play" foods such as desserts makes them feel physically and emotionally. Talk to them about how it feels to eat too much and how they can eat a satisfying amount without feeling uncomfortable.

Focus on Nutritious Foods

Be sure to have plenty of healthful alternatives available to fill the spot of any foods you may have removed from the home. Wash and cut fresh fruits and vegetables into pieces ahead of time; then, place them within easy reach in the refrigerator. Grade schoolers feel more independent when they have options, so try keeping a snack drawer of healthier items and let them choose a food from it every day. If you want your kids to eat more fruit, offer it pre-sliced or cut in fun shapes.

Learning to Like New Foods

Eating is a learned behavior and just as kids learn how to ride a bike by falling numerous times, they learn how to eat by trying new foods at least 15 times. If they don't like it, no problem. Don't force it, but try again.

As you make a commitment to healthy dietary patterns, you'll reap some great benefits — both now and in the future. Setting up children for a lifelong habit of a healthy relationship with food will help them live a more productive and enjoyable life.

Reference: <https://www.eatright.org/food/nutrition/healthy-eating/breaking-your-gradeschoolers-unhealthy-food-habit>

4 Types of Foods to Support Memory

If you're feeling forgetful, it could be due to a lack of sleep or a number of other reasons, including genetics, level of physical activity and lifestyle and environmental factors. However, there's no doubt that diet also plays a role in brain health.

The best menu for supporting memory and brain function encourages good blood flow to the brain — much like what you'd eat to nourish and protect your heart. Research is finding the Mediterranean Diet may help keep aging brains sharp, and a growing body of evidence links foods such as those in the Mediterranean diet with better cognitive function, memory and alertness.

Strengthen Recall by Adding These Foods to the Rotation

Eat your veggies. You're not likely to forget this message. Getting adequate vegetables, especially cruciferous ones including broccoli, cabbage and dark leafy greens, may help improve memory. Try a kale salad or substitute collard greens for a tortilla in your next sandwich wrap. Broccoli stir-fry also is an excellent option for lunch or dinner.

Be sweet on berries and cherries. Berries — especially dark ones such as blackberries and blueberries, as well as cherries — are a source of anthocyanins and other flavonoids that may support memory function. Enjoy a handful of berries or pitted cherries for a snack, mixed into cereal or baked into an antioxidant-rich dessert. You can reap these benefits from fresh, frozen or dried berries and cherries.

Get adequate omega-3 fatty acids. Essential for good brain health, omega-3 fatty acids, docosahexaenoic acid, or DHA, in particular, may help improve memory. Seafood, algae and fatty fish — including salmon, bluefin tuna, sardines and herring — are some of the best sources of the omega-3 fatty acid, DHA. Substitute fish for other meats once or twice a week to get a healthy dose. Grill, bake or broil fish for ultimate flavor and nutrition. Try salmon tacos with red cabbage slaw, snack on sardines or enjoy seared tuna on salad greens for dinner. If you don't eat fish, discuss other food options or supplementation with your doctor or registered dietitian nutritionist. You can get DHA omega-3 fatty acids from fish oil, seaweed or microalgae supplements.

Work in walnuts. Well known for a positive impact on heart health, walnuts also may improve cognitive function. Snack on a handful of walnuts to satisfy midday hunger, add them to oatmeal or a salad for crunch or mix them into a vegetable stir-fry for extra protein.

While there's no guarantee that these foods will help you remember where you put your keys tomorrow, over time they can support lifelong good health.

Reference: <https://www.eatright.org/health/wellness/healthy-aging/4-types-of-foods-to-support-memory>





August- September 4-H Newsletter

2022 Wrap Up

It was another great year in Spencer County 4-H. It was great to see so many familiar faces again with new families joining us. The county 4-H Fair has wrapped up and State Fair projects are on their way to the Indiana State Fair. If you are exhibiting at the State Fair and would like tickets to attend please contact the Extension Office at (812) 362-8066 to receive your free tickets. As a reminder, the ISF is closed on Mondays and Tuesdays through the season.

Any projects or awards remaining from our county fair need to be picked up by August 31st. Items will be discarded after this August 31st. If your project was selected to go to the ISF, it will be back in the office on August 23rd. It will need to be picked up by September 13th. Any remaining items after this date without prior arrangements will also be discarded. The building is full this fall with rentals so we are short on space for storing projects.

I enjoyed getting back into the swing of things in 2022 and really look forward to 2023 and all the excitement it will bring. It will be time to register for a new 4-H year before we know it! A few key dates to get a jumpstart on the 2022-2023 calendar are listed below.

- ♂→ October 1- Registration for the new 4-H year
- ♂→ October 10- South Spencer Spooky STEM Day Camp
- ♂→ October 25- North Spencer Spooky STEM Day Camp
- ♂→ January 15, 2023- Registration Deadline for 4-H

2022-2023 Fair

The 2023 Spencer County 4-H Fair dates will be June 23rd- June 26th. Project check-in will likely be Monday, June 19th but that still needs to be confirmed. If project check-in is the 19th then fair clean-up will be June 17th.

The new barn is schedule to be completed early this spring. Pens will be set-up before the fair this year to ensure the set-up meets our needs prior to livestock arriving. If you exhibit livestock, please be on the lookout for more information through the year of changes in what you will need to provide for your animal at the fair.

Project Workshops

This year we will continue to have project workshops and small special interest day camps. Please make sure you are watching your email to ensure you are not missing out on these opportunities. These messages will come from 4HOnline, so please make sure you are opted in to receiving these messages and that they do not go to your junk mail. In October we will have a 4-H Open House and registration night. We will also have a Spooky STEM Day over Fall Break. Between Thanksgiving and Christmas Break we will also have a 3D Cookie Cutter Workshop. In the spring we will work to have another photography workshop and a "Back to Basics" poster workshop.

Volunteers and Minor Safety

The safety of our 4-H youth is of utmost importance. Early this fall club leaders will be meeting to create schedules for the year that include possible field trips and guest speakers. Adult Behavioral Expectations forms will be signed by guest speakers and when taking a field trip a permission form will need to be filled out by parents/guardians. More information will come in the fall but please know these changes are to keep your youth safe.

Kudos Korner

Do you have a 4-H member or volunteer that has gone above and beyond and made an impact on you? Consider filling out the [Kudos](#) Korner form. A different 4-H member or volunteer will be highlighted each newsletter. We have amazing youth and volunteers so let's celebrate them and the great things they do!



Spencer County 4-H Fair Results can be found on our website:

extension.purdue.edu/Spencer

Purdue Extension—Spencer County

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Indiana State Fair

July 29 - August 21, 2022



Extension - Spencer County