


PURDUE EXTENSION LAWRENCE COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

ANR News:

Purdue Broadband Team




Broadband is defined by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), a government entity that regulates telecommunications, as an internet connection that is always on and faster than dial-up.

DO I HAVE BROADBAND?

While the definition is a bit vague, it really means that if internet service available at your address (home business, organization, etc.) is slower than 25 megabits per second or Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload (Mbps refers to the amount of data that can be handled by your internet connection), 25/3 for short, then you are considered underserved. If you do have 25/3 Mbps service but not 100/20 Mbps available, then you are considered underserved. If either of these is the case, your address could be eligible for funds to provide service of at least 100/20 Mbps. In case you were wondering, “gig” service refers to speeds of 1,000 Mbps.

The FCC unveiled a new map and needs your help to make sure your address and internet service offered are accurate. Read more on how to review your address by reading this blog post: [3 Steps to Bring Better Broadband to Indiana – Purdue Center for Regional Development](#)



Visit: <https://www.purdue.edu/engagement/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/broadband-101.pdf>

Indiana Pesticide Regulation Changes

The Office of the Indiana State Chemist (OISC) and the Indiana Pesticide Review Board have approved regulatory changes effective January 1, 2023. Changes will be addressed at all 2023 Private Applicator Recertification Programs (PARP). Changes focus on restricted use pesticide application by certified applicators, recordkeeping, and restructuring of penalties/fines.

Kentucky Pest News Resource

Read the most recent releases of information from the Kentucky Pest News by clicking [here](#).

Information to consider with continuation of dry weather effects on forage productivity

A reminder for producer's about the concerns of dry weather's effects on forage production and ways to reduce the negative consequences can be read about in the link below:

ID-528 [When Forages are in Short Supply Because of Drought](#)

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Friendly Reminder on SMV Safety and Road Usage this Harvest Season!

Agriculture is one of the most dangerous jobs in the nation, which comes as a surprise to most people who are not farmers. However, for those involved in production agriculture this fact is not new information.

There are unique challenges that are presented when farm equipment is on our roadways, challenges like:

- Relative size to other traveling vehicles
- Relative speed to other traveling vehicles
- Poor ability to maneuver
- Longer stopping distances
- Weight

The most common accidents involving farm equipment include: rear-ending, passing, turning. Whether in the field or on the road, please be mindful and keep yourself and others safe during this fall harvest season!!



Unique Opportunity: Midwest Grazing Exchange

Find and connect with livestock and landowners across the Midwest. More grazing is a good thing!

Livestock need the land and the land needs livestock. Search for listings created by graziers and landowners across Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Find the livestock or land match that's right for you - then send a message!

Learn more here: <https://www.midwestgrazingexchange.com/>



ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)**November Horticulture Calendar****Lawns, Tree Fruits, Landscape Plants, and Woody Ornamentals****November**

- Prevent bark splitting of young and thin-barked trees, such as fruit and maple trees. Wrap trunks with tree wrap, or paint them with white latex (not oil-based) paint, particularly on the south- and south-west-facing sides.
- Protect shrubs such as junipers and arborvitae from extensive snow loads by tying their stems together with twine. Carefully remove heavy snow loads with a broom to prevent limb breakage.
- Protect broadleaves, evergreens or other tender landscape plants from excessive drying (desiccation) by winter sun and wind. Canvas, burlap or polyethylene plastic screens to the south and west protect the plants. Similarly, shield plants from salt spray on the street side.
- Provide winter protection for roses by mounding soil approximately 12 inches high to insulate the graft union after plants are dormant and temperatures are cold. Additional organic mulch such as straw compost or chopped leaves can be placed on top.

- If you are forcing bulbs for the holidays, bring them into warmer temperatures after they have been sufficiently precooled. Bulbs require a chilling period of about 10 to 12 weeks at 40 degrees F to initiate flower buds and establish root growth. Precooled bulbs are available from many garden suppliers, if you did not get yours cooled in time. Then provide two to four weeks of warm temperature (60 F), bright light and moderately moist soil to bring on flowers.
- When shopping for a Christmas tree, check for green, flexible, firmly held needles and a sticky trunk base – both indicators of freshness. Make a fresh cut, and keep the cut end under water at all times.
- Evergreens, except pines and spruce, can be trimmed now for a fresh supply of holiday greenery.

Flowers, Vegetables and Small Fruits**November**

- To protect newly planted or tender perennials and bulbs, mulch with straw, chopped leaves or other organic material after plants become dormant.
- Store leftover garden chemicals where they will stay dry, unfrozen and out of the reach of children, pets and unsuspecting adults.
- Once the plants are completely dormant and temperatures are consistently below freezing, apply winter mulch to protect strawberries and other tender perennials. In most cases, 2 to 4 inches of organic material such as straw, pine needles, hay or bark chips will provide adequate protection.
- Check produce and tender bulbs in storage, and discard any that show signs of decay, such as mold or softening. Shriveling indicates insufficient relative humidity.
- Clean up dead plant materials, synthetic mulch and other debris in the vegetable garden, as well as in the flowerbeds, rose beds and orchards.
- Make notes for next year's garden.

Indoor Plants and Activities**November**

- Check houseplant leaves for brown, dry edges, which indicates too little relative humidity in the house. Increase humidity by running a humidifier, grouping plants or using pebble trays.
- Extend the lives of holiday plants such as poinsettias and Christmas cactus by placing them in a cool, brightly lit area that is free from warm or cold drafts.
- Houseplants may not receive adequate light because days are short and gloomy. Move plants closer to windows, but avoid placing foliage against cold glass panes. Artificial lighting may be helpful.
- Because growth slows or stops in winter months, most plants will require less water and little, if any, fertilizer.

Interested in horticulturally related articles?

Please visit this link to read and learn from timely horticulture articles:

<https://hnr.k-state.edu/extension/horticulture-resource-center/horticulture-newsletter/>

Timely Beef Related Articles that Might be of Interest:

Go to this link (<http://u.osu.edu/beef/>) to find any of the following provided by Stan Smith Extension Beef Specialist with Ohio State University:

- Presynchronization and Improving Fertility of Beef Cows
- A valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship is key to successful cattle health
- Time to Plan a Winter Feeding Program
- Is your grazing plan winterized?
- Calculate and Manage Your Largest Cost as a Cow-calf Operator

Seeding Dates And Rates For Grasses & Legumes

Forages	Seeding Dates	Seeding Rate (Pounds Pure Live Seed Per Acre)*
Grasses		
Barley	Sept. 15 - Oct. 15	96
Kentucky Bluegrass	Aug. 1 - Sept. 15	5-10
Orchardgrass	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	10
Reed canarygrass	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	6-8
Rye	Sept. 15 - Oct. 30	112
Ryegrass	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	15-20
Smooth bromegrass	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	10-15
Spring Oats	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	96
	(Fall Grazing)	
Tall fescue	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	15
Timothy	Aug. 1 - Nov. 1	3-6
Triticale	Sept. 15 - Oct. 30	100
Wheat	Sept. 15 - Oct. 30	120
Legumes		
Alfalfa	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	12-15
Alsike clover	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	6-10
Birdsfoot trefoil	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	4-6
Hairy vetch	Aug. 1 - Oct. 1	20-30
Ladino clover	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	2-4
Red clover	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	8-10
White Dutch clover	Aug. 1 - Sept. 1	2-4

* Rate as Pure Live Seed



Additional information on seeding forages for hay and pasture use in Indiana can be found in "Forage Selection and Seeding Guide for Indiana" (AY-253-W) by Johnson, Rhykerd and Trott at:

<http://www.ces.purdue.edu/extmedia/AY/AY-253-W.html> .

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Grazing Bites

November 2023

Victor Shelton, Retired NRCS Agronomist/Grazing Specialist

The autumn colors and a few frosts and light freezes have reminded us that the growing season has come to a pause and winter weather is in the foreseeable future. Are you ready for winter?

I generally keep a running list of things to get done. Most of the time, that list is on an index card that I carry in my pocket, but sometimes it is the back of an envelope or scrape piece of paper. I try to arrange the list from priority to "try and get done," in that order. I slowly mark items off as the day progresses or at least I try to.



*Autumn is certainly here –
and winter is coming!*

My typical winter check list includes: checking winter feed supplies with estimates of livestock needs; making sure winter feeding areas are cleaned and ready; confirming fields that might be used for bale grazing are left with enough stockpile to reduce soil and forage damage; ensuring any winter feeding equipment is ready to when needed; and checking all winter watering equipment while it's nicer to work on if needed.

As I write this, there is some rain in the forecast and whether the rain is needed or not (most need it) it initiates an enhanced urgency of some items on the list – especially when good weather and drying days are numbered.

Typically, cool season grasses start really slowing down now and complete movement of carbohydrates towards root reserves while the above ground portions go dormant. It is at this point where we can normally feel reasonably safe to start grazing stockpiled forages without worrying about stressing the plant too much. I would prefer to wait until there have been several nights in a row in the mid-twenties. I say this with the assumption that you have also finished up grazing any corn residue that might be available. If not, keep grazing as long as conditions permit, then move to the stockpiled forage if you have any.

It has been a tough year to stockpile much forage under the dry conditions. If you were able to stockpile forages this year, then you have done very well.

If you have stockpiled forages, forages that don't hold value very well and for very long need to be grazed first, such as orchardgrass, timothy hay aftermath, or perennial ryegrass, and even smooth brome once it has gone dormant should be first on the list. I would then move to the last grazing of the year on Italian ryegrasses and continue with annual small grains as long as soil conditions permit.

If you have any fall seeded brassicas, now is a good time to start grazing on those if you haven't already. Most brassicas are very high in water and nutrients and most likely are going to need a little dry matter, such as hay or dry stockpiled forage added to keep a good balance. As I've said before, don't stand too close behind them if you are grazing turnips by themselves or you'll see quickly what I'm talking about; just not a good idea to graze these brassicas as a monoculture.

If you are thinking about grazing any alfalfa hay aftermath, it is important to allow the plants to go completely dormant before grazing - this is usually in the same timeline as the first hard freeze. Graze then before leaf drop. Do not graze under wet conditions to prevent crown damage and ideally leave a minimum of three to four inches of stubble for winter protection.

Victor Shelton is a retired Agronomist/Grazing Specialist with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). He continues to write Grazing Bites in his spare time from his property in southwest Indiana. - Issue 190

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Pastures that could use more legumes can be grazed down extra tight at this point, opening up the canopy for frost seeding later on and also reducing competition for the new legume seedlings in the spring.

Extra thick monocultures of grass probably need to be grazed a little harder prior to going dormant in the fall to really set them back in the spring, if that is your intent. Ideally though, try and still leave three to four inches of forage behind for winter cover which helps reduce runoff, increase infiltration, and provide some dry forage with new grass next spring.

If it is going to be the first field grazed next spring, try to leave as much as possible or skip it completely. This creates a great combination to start grazing next spring – dry forage mixed with very fresh new growth. If you watch spring growth next spring – you can see a difference in forage growth as compared to how it was treated.

Water is still needed during winter months, and still needs to be adequate in quality and quantity. Now is a good time to make sure everything is working and ready. Most livestock prefer water between the temperatures of 37 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit. When the water temperature deviates very much beyond this range, intake is reduced. All-weather tanks such as “ball” tanks or heated tanks are great for extending the grazing season out in the field and for winter feeding areas. Spring developments also make really great winter watering systems because water is constantly flowing through them keeping them open and fresh.

I mentioned bale grazing earlier – it’s a good option. It certainly can help to either return nutrients back to where hay was harvested or to areas where it is needed. Bales need to be set out while soil conditions are good and ideally on soil and sites where excess moisture is not an issue. If it remains somewhat dry the next couple months, then that makes this even more practical.

Once the weather stays cold, biological activity slows down and bales can be set out in the field ahead of time with less risk of loss. Bales should be spaced according to how they will be fed. A temporary electric fence is then used to allocate out the bales being fed. In most cases, only one or two bales at a time is enough and reduces waste – roughly about two tons per acre, which also gives you a visual of about what spacing is needed.

Bale rings are good to use when bale grazing, if conditions are dry and or will be consumed fairly quickly. When conditions are less ideal, and you want to keep soil disturbance to a minimum and don’t mind a bit more waste then don’t use rings. Fields used for bale grazing should be deferred to early next year to allow time to recover and hay residual to start breaking down.

Remember, it’s not about maximizing a grazing event, but maximizing a grazing season! Keep on grazing!

Reminders & Opportunities

Match Made in Heaven is trying to find out the roadblocks that producers are experiencing (or think they will experience) when integrating livestock into cropland. The goal is that more *educational opportunities* will be targeted towards *integrating livestock onto cropland* with the ultimate goal of *more soil health and expanding grazing livestock operations*. <https://greenlandsbluewater.org/match-made-in-heaven-livestock-crops/>

New Purdue Forage Guide released – <https://ag.purdue.edu/departments/agry/agry-extension/dtc/>

For a Free Sample Copy of **The Stockman Grass Farmer** call 1-800-748-9808 or visit www.stockmangrassfarmer.com – You’ll find articles from me there also – tell them I sent you!

Please send comments or questions to grazingbites@gmail.com.



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ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Managing Invasive Species in your Lawn & Landscaped Areas

Tuesday, November 7, 14, 21

Noon – 2 pm

Virtual Zoom program.

A Zoom link is emailed
before the program.



This program will give you the tools to protect your lawn and landscape areas by identifying and managing invasive diseases, insects, and plants.

For more information please contact:

Danielle Walker – Washington County – dhowellw@purdue.edu 812-883-4601

Ophelia Davis – Lawrence County – odavis@purdue.edu 812-275-4623

Richard Beckort – Jackson County – rbeckort@purdue.edu 812-358-6101

Register by using this link
(<https://bit.ly/lawnlandscapeinvasives>)
or by scanning the QR code.



ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

WE INVITE YOU TO ATTEND OUR
Extension Board
ANNUAL MEETING

2023

November 15 | Noon-1pm

You are invited to join us for a Lunch 'n Learn at
StoneGate Arts & Education Center

Dr. John Blanton will speak about funding efforts
for Extension from national to local levels and
how Extension supports workforce development.
There will also be a spotlight featuring a local
partner of Extension.

RSVP to attend by November 8 at
<https://bit.ly/AnnualMeetingExt>



Extension - Lawrence County

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ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Special Areas in Lawrence and Orange Counties

**Date: Tuesday,
November 28, 2023**

Time: 6:00 pm

**Loc.: Otis Park Bath
House, 607 Tunnelton
Road, Bedford**

**Speaker: Janet Eger
and Teena Ligman**

**Please RSVP:
Monday, 11/27**

**RSVP:
Bedford Parks Dept
Autumn Ray or
Gary Dorsett
Phone: 812-275-5692
gdorsett@bedford.in.us**

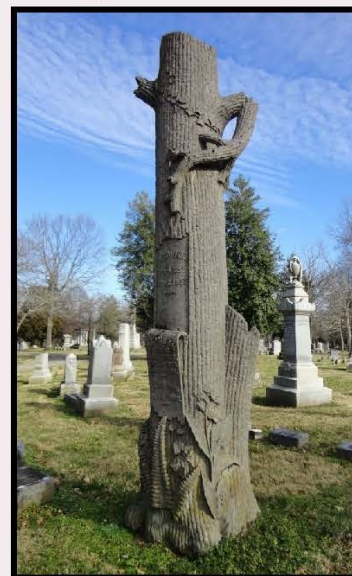
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equal access affirmative action institution

Join us Tuesday evening, November 28, to discover several interesting places in Lawrence and Orange Counties you may not have visited.

Janet and Teena will take you virtually to places as varied as caves and giant sink holes to cemeteries with interesting tombstones. With pictures we'll entice you to visit places you may not have seen such as Wilstem Ranch or the Orangeville Rise. We'll tell you about some local mysteries and some of our favorite trails.

Almost all of the areas we'll suggest are free so bring a notebook to plan your next adventures close to home.



ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

HOOSIER
National
Forest



Park Outdoor Series



RSVP: Autumn Ray @ 812-275-5692

July 25, 2023 @ 6pm

Pioneers of the Lick Creek Settlement

Tesa Villalobos, Heritage Program

Manager/Archaeologist

Bath House @ Otis Park 607 Tunnelton Rd.

August 22, 2023 @ 6pm

Bikes and Biking 101

Tad Armstrong

Bath House @ Otis Park 607 Tunnelton Rd.

September 26, 2023 @ 6pm

Raptors

Lola Nicholson

Bath House @ Otis Park 607 Tunnelton Rd.

October 24, 2023 @ 6pm

Fire in Indiana

Dan McGuckin

Bath House @ Otis Park 607 Tunnelton Rd.

November 28, 2023 @ 6pm

Special Areas

Janet Eger & Teena Ligman

Bathhouse @ Otis Park 607 Tunnelton Rd.



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ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Southeastern Indiana Agriculture & Natural Resources

Lunch & Learns

Make the most of your lunch break and join extension educators live to discuss topics relevant to you and your operation. ***All sessions are hosted at 12 pm noon on zoom.*** Call (812) 265-8919 or email copelanb@purdue.edu with any questions.

Register for one or all here: <http://bit.ly/LunchnLearnSEIANR>


November 1st
Holiday Plant Care

November 8
Fall Fertilization for your Lawn

November 15
Body Condition Scores & Winter Forage Management

November 22
Farm Succession Planning

December 6
Overwintering Pollinators in your garden

January 10th
Enhancing & Designing your Landscape

January 17th
Pond Management

January 24th
Gardening

January 31st
Preparing For Livestock Emergencies


ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

PASSING IT ON: FARM TRANSITION TO THE NEXT GENERATION

**9 December 2023
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM EST**

**Cornerstone Hall
1500 East R.C. Morris Drive
Salem, IN**



Paige Pratt

Join us to learn how to navigate succession planning at your kitchen table. Featured speaker, Paige Pratt, will share personal experiences and provide steps to help farm families start the transition conversation when they leave the workshop. Additional presenters will share current information on legislation, insurance and owner financing for farm heirs.

REGISTRATION

\$30/person

Families with 4 or more people:
\$100 for the first 4, then \$20 for each
additional family member

RSVP BY NOV 27th

Call 812-883-4601

or

send payment to
Purdue Extension-Washington County
806 Martinsburg Rd., Suite 104
Salem, IN 47167

SPECIAL ONE-ON-ONE SESSIONS:

Bring 3 members of your farm unit to a one-on-one consultation with Paige on Sunday Dec 10. Limited spots available--spot secured with payment with RSVP. Additional \$75/farm



Extension - Agriculture
and Natural Resources

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If you are in need of accommodations, please contact us by November 27th.

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)



2023-2024 Indiana Beef Cattle Association (IBCA) and Purdue Area 2 Beef Meeting

- WHEN:** Saturday, December 9th, 2023 – 12:00 p.m. (noon)
- WHERE:** Pewter Hall (850 W Sweet St), Brownstown, IN
- WHY:** The IBCA area meetings are open to all beef producers and feature great food, valuable information on beef issues, policies, programs, and fellowship. There will also be updates on current news& events from Indiana Beef Cattle Association and Indiana Beef Council, Indiana State Board of Animal Health, National Cattlemen's Beef Association and Purdue University Extension.
- HOW:** RSVP to the Lawrence County Extension Office by phone (812-275-4623) or email (odavis@purdue.edu) by 12/1/2023.

The counties in this AREA are: Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Scott, Jackson and Washington.

Current IBCA Director: Steve Ritter

Sponsors:



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.

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)



HEART OF AMERICA GRAZING CONFERENCE

Hosted at Greenacres Foundation • Cincinnati, Ohio

**Real Farmers,
Real Success:
Practical guide
to farming**

February 19 - 20, 2024

Location: Greenacres Arts Center
8400 Blome Road, Cincinnati, OH 45243

Registration: scan the code or visit
green-acres.org/upcoming-events

Questions?

Email mcox@green-acres.org



**REGISTER
HERE**

SCHEDULED SPEAKERS:

- ▶ **Dan Glenn**
Deep Grass Graziers Farm
Choosing and developing cattle genetics to suit your needs.
- ▶ **Lyda Garcia**
Ohio State University
How animal handling directly affects meat quality and carcass price.
- ▶ **Monte Bottens**
Illinois crop and livestock farmer
Farming thousands of row-crop acres and improving margins through cover crops and livestock.
- ▶ **Dr. Jason Salchow**
Missouri custom grazer, veterinarian and University of Missouri professor
How to build a profitable custom grazing operation from scratch to over 600 head.
- ▶ **Chad Bitler**
Research Director, Greenacres Foundation
Native Warm Season Grasses can benefit a grazing farm, provided they are established correctly.

Additional speakers to be announced soon

For updated information, scan the code above or visit green-acres.org/upcoming-events

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)**Indiana April 2023 – March 2024****HUNTING & TRAPPING SEASONS**

FURBEARERS	HUNTING DATES	TRAPPING DATES
Red & Gray Fox	Oct. 15, 2023 – Feb. 28, 2024	Oct. 15, 2023 – Jan. 31, 2024
Coyote & Striped Skunk	Oct. 15, 2023 – Mar. 15, 2024	Oct. 15, 2023 – March 15, 2024
Raccoon & Opossum	Nov. 8, 2023 – Jan. 31, 2024	Nov. 8, 2023 – Jan. 31, 2024
Dog Running (Raccoon, Opossum) Chasing season only—no hunting	Feb. 1, 2023 – Oct. 25, 2023	----- (no trapping) -----
Beaver	Nov. 15, 2023 – March 15, 2024	Nov. 15, 2023 – March 15, 2024
Mink, Muskrat & Long-Tailed Weasel	Nov. 15, 2023-Jan. 31, 2024	Nov. 15, 2023-Jan. 31, 2024
River Otter	----- (no hunting) -----	Nov. 15, 2023-March 15, 2024*

* There is a seasonal bag limit of 2 river otters per person; there are no daily bag or possession limits for the other species named above.

* See Hunting & Trapping Guide for counties open to river otter trapping. Season may close earlier if statewide quota is reached.

WOODLAND BIG GAME	HUNTING DATES	BAG LIMIT*
Wild Turkey		1 bearded or male turkey per hunter in youth/spring season
Youth	April 22 & 23, 2023	
Spring	April 26, 2023 – May 14, 2023	
Fall-Archery*	Oct. 1 – 29, 2023 Dec. 2, 2023 – Jan. 7, 2024	1 bird of either sex per hunter each fall
Fall-Firearm*	Oct. 18-29, 2023	

Turkey hunting hours: ½ hour before sunrise to sunset.

* See Hunting and Trapping Guide for counties open to fall turkey hunting. No more than one bird of either sex may be taken in the fall turkey season, regardless of equipment. A separate turkey license is needed for the spring and fall turkey season.

Deer		See current Hunting & Trapping Guide for deer season bag limits or visit wildlife.IN.gov
Reduction Zone*	Sept. 15, 2023 – Jan. 31, 2024	
Youth	Sept. 23 & 24, 2023	
Archery	Oct. 1, 2023 – Jan. 7, 2024	
Firearms	Nov. 18, 2023 – Dec. 3, 2023	
Muzzleloader	Dec. 9 – 24, 2023	

Deer hunting hours: ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

*Deer Reduction Zones, previously called Urban Zones, are in designated locations only.

WOODLAND SMALL GAME	HUNTING DATES	DAILY LIMIT*
Gray & Fox Squirrel	Aug. 15, 2023 – Jan. 31, 2024	5
Ruffed Grouse	Suspended	
UPLAND GAME	HUNTING DATES	DAILY LIMIT*
Pheasant (statewide-cock only)	Nov. 1, 2023 – Dec. 15, 2023	2
Quail (North of I-74)**	Nov. 1, 2023 – Dec. 15, 2023	4
Quail (South of I-74)**	Nov. 1, 2023 – Jan. 10, 2024	8
Rabbit	Nov. 1, 2023 – Feb. 28, 2024	5
MISCELLANEOUS GAME	HUNTING/TRAPPING DATES	DAILY LIMIT*
Crow	July 1 – Aug. 15, 2023 Dec. 13, 2023 – March 1, 2024	No limit
Green Frog & Bullfrog	June 15, 2023 – April 30, 2024	25
Eastern Snapping Turtle, Smooth & Spiny Softshell Turtles	July 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024	4***

* The possession limit on pheasants, quail, rabbits, squirrels, frogs, and turtles is two times the daily bag limit.

** Quail bag limits vary on some DNR properties (see Hunting & Trapping Guide).

***Limit is singly or in aggregate. These species of turtles must have a carapace length of at least 12 inches.

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Indiana April 2023 – March 2024

HUNTING & TRAPPING SEASONS

MIGRATORY BIRDS	HUNTING DATES	BAG LIMIT*
Mourning Dove	Sept. 1 - Oct. 15, 2023 Nov. 1 – 26, 2023 Dec. 16, 2023 – Jan. 3, 2024	15**
Snipe	Sept. 1 – Dec. 16, 2023	8
Woodcock	Oct. 15 – Nov. 28, 2023	3
Sora Rail	Sept. 1 – Nov. 9, 2023	25
Early Teal*	Sept. 9 – 24, 2023	6
WATERFOWL	HUNTING DATES	DAILY LIMIT*
NORTH ZONE		
Ducks, Coots, Mergansers	Oct. 28 – Dec. 17, 2023 Dec. 26, 2023 – Jan. 3, 2024	***
Geese	Sept. 9 – 17, 2023 Oct. 28 – Nov. 5, 2023 Nov. 18, 2023 – Feb. 11, 2024	****
Youth & Veteran	Oct. 21 -22, 2023	Same as regular season*****
CENTRAL ZONE		
Ducks, Coots, Mergansers	Nov. 4 – 12, 2023 Nov. 24, 2023 – Jan. 13, 2024	***
Geese	Sept. 9 – 17, 2023 Nov. 4 – 18, 2023 Nov. 24, 2023 – Feb. 11, 2024	****
Youth & Veteran	Oct. 28 – 29, 2023	Same as regular season*****
SOUTH ZONE		
Ducks, Coots, Mergansers	Nov. 11 – 12, 2023 Dec. 2, 2023 – Jan. 28, 2024	***
Geese	Sept. 9 – 17, 2023 Nov. 11, 2023 – Feb. 11, 2024	****
Youth & Veteran	Nov. 4 -5, 2023	Same as regular season*****

*Shooting hours are from sunrise to sunset.

**The daily bag and possession limits are for mourning doves and white-winged doves in aggregate.

***The daily bag limit for coots is 15. The daily bag limit for mergansers is 5, which may include no more than 2 hooded mergansers. The daily bag limit for ducks is 6, which may include no more than 4 mallards (2 of which may be hens), 3 wood ducks, 2 canvasbacks, 1 pintail, 2 redheads, 2 black ducks, 1 mottled duck, and 1 or 2 scaup. The daily bag limit may include only 1 scaup before Nov. 12 in the North Zone, Nov. 30 in the Central Zone, and Dec. 15 in the South Zone. The daily bag limit may include 2 scaup on or after those dates. The possession limit is 3 times the daily bag limit.

****The daily bag limit for dark geese (Canada, white-front, brant) is 5 in the aggregate. The possession limit for dark geese is 3 times the daily bag limit. The daily bag limit for light geese (snow, blue, Ross) is 20. There is no possession limit for light geese.

*****For youth and veteran hunting dates, the daily bag for scaup is 1 per day.

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

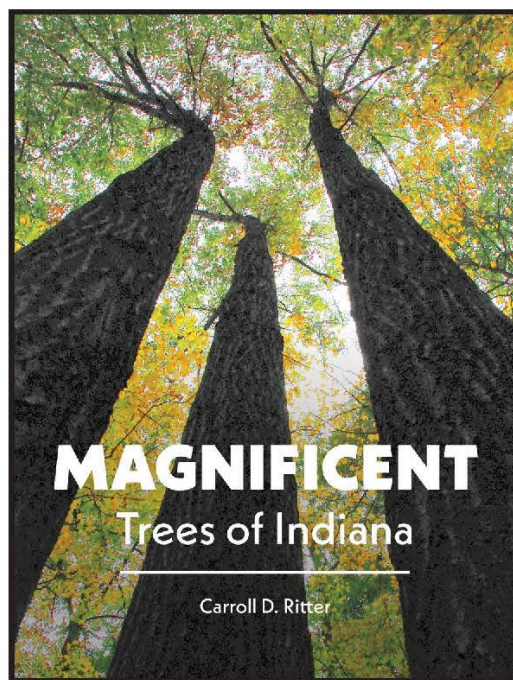
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—JOHN A. BACONE, Director Emeritus, Indiana Division of Nature Preserves, Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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CARROLL D. RITTER is a retired science teacher with a lifelong interest in trees and wildflowers. He attended Purdue University, received his master's degree from Indiana University, and completed advanced coursework in field geology from Western Washington University. After retirement, he assisted Sycamore Land Trust, developing their first and very successful environmental education program working with children of all ages. An avid mountain hiker, backpacker, and photographer, he has logged over two thousand miles on trails in the United States and Canada. He has nominated seven state champion trees over the years, including three new ones for the 2020 Indiana Big Tree Register. He lives in Williams, Indiana, where he practices forest conservation on his own land and still loves and admires his trees.

Connect with the author

Carroll Ritter is available for questions or invitations to group presentations and book signings. Contact him at **outdoorconnect3@gmail.com**



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