

PURDUE EXTENSION

LAWRENCE COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

ANR News:

17-Year Cicadas Are Coming

When the irises begin to bloom, expect up to 1.5 million cicadas per acre to begin boiling out of the ground. This spring Indiana will see the emergence of the 17-year cicadas (Brood X). These insects feed underground for most of their lives drinking sap from tree roots. Once every 17 years they emerge en masse, climb up trees, sing (though it sounds more like screaming), mate, and lay their eggs on the tips of tree branches. This cycle is completely natural and has a long history in written and oral records. Cicadas are not harmful to humans, provide a feast for wildlife, and mostly only cause cosmetic injury to trees. However, there are some trees that will need protection to survive. To read more on the 17 year cicadas and learn about how to protect your young trees, please visit these websites for additional information:



1. <https://www.purdue.edu/fnr/extension/purdue-landscape-report-17-year-cicadas-are-coming/>
2. <https://extension.purdue.edu/whitley/article/40159#:~:text=%E2%80%9CSmall%20ornamental%20trees%20and%20shrubs,the%20primary%20cultural%20controls%20available>

On-Line Exams for Private Manure & Chemical Applicators (PARP)



Due to decisions by the Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC) who issues pesticide and fertilizer licenses for Indiana, there are no longer regional private applicator exams for farmers wishing to test for private pesticide or fertilizer (manure) use. Instead, farmers can either attend in-person exams and training at West Lafayette, or take exams through one of several computer host sites throughout Indiana (the nearest are at Ivy Tech. College in Evansville and Bloomington).

To sign up for on-line exams through Ivy Tech, you must register for an account at <http://indiana.metrosignup.com>. After setting up an account, you can then sign up for any exam needed. The entire process takes only a few minutes and can be done entirely on-line. The charge for use of the Ivy Tech facilities and staff is \$50.00 (there is no fee for the OISC exam, but you will be charged \$20.00 for the license after you pass the test). To schedule and sign up for the private applicator exam you can do so at: <http://indiana.metrosignup.com>, or by phone at (877)533-2900 (leave a message for staff to get back with you).

Each exam is a multiple choice exam taken from the pesticide applicator core or private Category 14 fertilizer manuals, and each takes approximately 60 to 90 minutes to complete. Contact any local Extension Office to purchase your Category 14 or Core study manual, or order by phone by calling Purdue Extension at 888-398-4636 or on-line at: <https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/> (type "Core Training Manual, PPP-13", or "Category 14" in the Store Search box at the website).

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

- Plant a tree in celebration of National Arbor Day, which is April 29. Bare-root stock should be planted before new top growth begins. Balled- and-burlapped and containerized stock can still be planted later in spring.
- Fertilize woody plants before new growth begins. Two pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet should be sufficient.
- Complete pruning chores, removing dead and injured branches first.
- Apply a prebloom, multipurpose orchard spray to fruit trees.
- Remove winter coverings from roses, but keep mulch nearby for protection from late freezes. Prune and fertilize as needed.
- Apply pre-emergent herbicide to control crabgrass in lawns. Approximate dates of application are late March to mid-April in southern Indiana and mid-April to early May in northern Indiana. Exact timing varies each year with weather conditions.

Indoor Plants and Activities**April**

- Start seeds of warm-season plants, including tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, marigolds, zinnias and petunias, indoors for transplanting later to the garden.
- Harden off transplants started earlier in spring before planting outdoors – gradually expose the young plants to outdoor conditions of wind, brighter sunlight and lower moisture.
- Apply fertilizer to houseplants according to label directions as days grow brighter and longer and new growth begins. Foliage plants require relatively high nitrogen fertilizer, while blooming plants thrive on formulations that are higher in phosphorus.
- Keep Easter lily in a bright, cool location, out of direct sunlight. Water as soil begins to dry. The yellow, pollen-bearing anthers inside the flower can be removed by pinching to prevent staining of the petals.

**Flowers, Vegetables and Small
Fruits****April**

- Plant seeds of cool-season crops directly in the garden, as soon as soil dries enough to be worked. When squeezed, soil should crumble instead of forming a ball. Cool-season crops that can be direct-seeded include peas, lettuce, spinach, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips and Swiss chard.
- Plant transplants of cool-season crops, such as broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi and onions.
- Plant or transplant asparagus and rhubarb crowns. For best plant establishment, do not harvest until the third year after planting.
- Plant sections of certified, disease-free potato “seed” tubers.
- Allow foliage of spring-flowering bulbs to remain in place after blooms fade. Leaves manufacture the food reserves, which are then stored in the bulb for a repeat showing next year.
- Plant hardy perennials, such as daylilies and delphiniums.
- Start tuberous begonias and caladiums indoors for transplanting to garden later.
- Remove winter mulch from strawberries, but keep mulch handy in case late frosts are predicted and to help keep weeds under control.
- Plant or transplant strawberries, raspberries and other small fruit.
- Prune grape vines to remove dead or weakened limbs, and repair support trellises as needed.



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

Biosecurity Considerations when Transitioning Newly Purchased Cattle into the Herd

— Steve Boyles, OSU Extension Beef Specialist

The objective is to avoid new diseases introduced through replacement stock and airborne diseases. Typically, new animals are quarantined for at least 30 days and more typically for 60 days before being introduced into the herd. If on-site, the isolation area should be of some distance and downwind from other animals. Practicing all-in, all-out procedures will make it easier to clean and reduce opportunities by personnel to introduce contaminants to the main herd. Minimize cross-contamination of feeding/watering equipment. Here are some suggested procedures ...*to continue reading this article please visit:* <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/03/31/biosecurity-considerations-when-transitioning-newly-purchased-cattle-into-the-herd/#more-10599>

Breeding for Cow Longevity and Utilizing Available Tools to Accomplish a Productive Beef Cow Herd

View webinar here: https://youtu.be/Kxm_TaH8gBo

2021 Brings Chance to Improve Hay Quality!!!

— Chris Teutsch, UK Research and Education Center at Princeton

A summary of ten years of hay testing results from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture's forage testing program. This sample set included more than 14,000 hay samples.*to continue reading this article please visit:* <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/03/31/2021-brings-chance-to-improve-hay-quality/#more-10477>

There is more than one right way to finish a steer

— Dr. Katie VanValin, Assistant Extension Professor, University of Kentucky

About a year ago, our industry buzzed with talk about finishing local beef. Our friends and neighbors found empty grocery store shelves and instead turned to their local beef producers to fill their freezers. Last year shed light on direct-to-consumer beef production. This concept of local beef is not a new one. Instead, it is more a case of what was old is new again.*to continue reading this article please visit:* <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/03/31/there-is-more-than-one-right-way-to-finish-a-steer/#more-10627>

Will increasing corn and soybean prices impact feeder cattle prices this year and in future years?

— Dr. Andrew Griffith, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Tenn.

A question was asked last week how increasing corn and soybean prices will impact feeder cattle prices this year and in future years. In the short-run, higher feed prices will put pressure on feeder cattle prices, because it will be more expensive to feed them. However, this particular question was about pasture and hay acres potentially shifting into corn and soybean acres which would reduce the number of cattle over the next few years.

...*to continue reading this article please visit:* <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/03/31/will-increasing-corn-and-soybean-prices-impact-feeder-cattle-prices-this-year-and-in-future-years/>

Taking the Bull from the Sale Ring or Winter Storage, Making Him the Athlete He Needs to Be

— Stan Smith, PA, Fairfield County OSU Extension

Recently we visited in this publication about the value in having a bull that's passed a breeding soundness exam (BSE) and is ready to go to work when called upon. One thing we've perhaps yet to discuss is what needs to happen after the bull has passed his BSE, or is purchased, and until he goes to the breeding pasture. While a bull might have been a "potentially satisfactory breeder" on the day of his BSE, it is important that the time that passes from then until the day he must go to work are spent in a way that allows him to remain sound while also transitioning to the pasture he'll be working.*to continue reading this article please visit:* <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/03/24/taking-the-bull-from-the-sale-ring-or-winter-storage-making-him-the-athlete-he-needs-to-be>

Grazing Bites

April 2021

Victor Shelton, NRCS State Agronomist/Grazing Specialist

Yes, it's getting to be that time of year — new spring green growth! The cows start complaining about eating hay and bellowing when they hear my voice or even just see me. It's not that the hay is any less delectable, it's just not what they know is available across the fence. It's about like a kid walking by a candy store; the focus is on the treat.

I've listened to several pretty intense arguments over the years on the topic of when to start grazing in the spring. Some spoiled cows are never denied their micro-greens and sadly, the pastures usually show it. I've heard some say, "the cows know best." They do have excellent biological feedback from their stomachs that tells them there is usually more energy and protein in that lush new forage. This is even more true with small ruminants such as sheep and goats who can and will sometimes select specific plant parts because of differences in energy or nutrients that are needed at the time. Perhaps this is the ruminant animals "gut" instinct.



Poison Hemlock is already up and growing!

Unfortunately, just like eating too much candy from the candy store, ruminants eating too much lush green cotton candy growth early in the year can have its consequences. If you don't believe me, let them graze that short new growth for two or three days and then run them through the cattle chute to work them. You won't want to be the person tailing them in the chute. Like I've said before, don't stand too close behind those cows! One cough or skuttle from the cow in front of you and you might be covered.

What the cows try to initially ignore is the same thing your doctor may tell you: you need fiber. If that particular pasture was grazed down tight last fall and little or no residual was left behind, there is little or no fiber present. This young lush forage is rapidly fermentable in the rumen and may not meet two critical forage roles: maintaining the rumen forage mat and stimulating cud chewing. The rumen/fiber mat is essentially a mass of long-fiber plant matter that slows down and buffers the rumination and digestive processes of any other feeds that are consumed. It keeps the microbe balance, pH and digestive speed of the rumen stable throughout the day.

I can hear my wife saying, "cut to the chase." Okay, it is somewhat situational. Ideally, continue feeding hay until the forages have grown more and start containing more lignin. Lignin is a major component of the plant cell wall and give plants structure. Those fields grazed short last fall will lack sufficient fiber to go with all the washy high-water, high-protein forage that will come on with first growth. All ruminant livestock need to balance the carbon-nitrogen ratio in their rumen to maintain that mat. If they don't, then they will not perform the way you want them to and have less gain and milk production. The plants just go through their system faster than they can effectively utilize it.

If stop grazing heights were maintained with the last grazing prior to winter, then that dry forage left behind can help to balance out the lush forage. At a minimum, everyone should leave at least one field, ideally the one they plan to use first in the spring, with a fair amount of residual over winter and, in this case, more is better (four to six inches). That field can also provide a great alternative for calving over a muddy lot.

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Issue 159

If you watch the cows after early turnout, they will graze exclusively on the lush new forage for two to three days and if sufficient fiber is not present, they will quickly start hitting fence rows and eating about any dry material they can find and will actually eat straw too if available, something they would normally rarely do.

Another alternative is to feed some hay along with the new growth. The cows will then eat enough dry hay to help balance out the fiber needs to maintain that rumen mat. This is certainly better for the cow, but not particularly ideal for the forage. Grazing too early can be costly by reducing total forage production for the entire grazing season. Grazing too early in the spring does nothing but remove the solar panel the plants need to start building sugars and growing new roots. The forages really need to be able to fully leaf out or canopy and get a good start before animals start removing that new growth, otherwise production will be reduced. Forages should be at least eight to ten inches tall, ideally more. If the cows-to-pasture acres ratio is low, then starting to graze a bit early might help to keep growth under control later, but in most cases, the cows-to-pasture acres is higher than it should be and therefore, detrimental to overall production.

If I have plenty of hay, then I'd continue feeding hay. Strategically, saving the better hay for early spring and feeding less quality hay earlier is usually a good thing and that usually is also true nutritional-wise for spring calving cows too.

That biological feedback mentioned earlier doesn't always work quick enough when it come to poisonous weeds — for some, it doesn't take very much. I am already seeing a fair amount of poison hemlock in some fields and especially along roadsides and low areas. Poison hemlock looks a lot like cow or wild parsnips but has purplish colored streaks and spots on the smooth stem. This plant is poison to both livestock and humans. It is a true biennial so it will set seed the second year — so kill it the first year! It is a prolific seed producer. Do not handle with bare hands. According to Purdue's toxic plant website, poison hemlock has toxic components that include the volatile alkaloids coniine and gamma-coniine. A lethal dose for a horse is four to five pounds of leaves. Cattle may be poisoned with one to two pounds, and sheep with a half-pound or less. Humans are often poisoned, mistaking the roots for parsnips, the leaves for parsley or the seeds for anise.

Poisoned animals show signs within two hours of eating the plant, and tend to become nervous, will tremble and become uncoordinated. After the excitement phase, the animal becomes depressed. The heart and respiratory rates slow down, the legs, ears and other extremities become cold, colic and/or bloating may occur. Even at this stage, the animal may not die, but may remain like this for several hours to days, and then recover. In lethal cases, the animals tend to die within five to 10 hours after the onset of the clinical signs, typically from respiratory failure (in which case the mucus membranes will appear blue). A mousy odor has been reported to emanate from affected animals. Contact your local extension office for more information on this plant or control methods.

I'll end today with a reminder on magnesium. It is a good idea to move to a high magnesium type mineral supplement (usually 10-20% instead of 1 or 2%) and continue with it until we are past the early flush of new forage. The issue with insufficient magnesium is more of a problem where nitrogen and/or potassium has been recently applied or in excessive amounts. For more detailed information about grass tetany, contact your local extension service or large animal veterinarian.

Management of spring regrowth will impact overall production. The cows or sheep are the tools to help manage the forage! Remember, it's not about maximizing a grazing event, but maximizing a grazing season! Keep on grazing!

Reminders & Opportunities

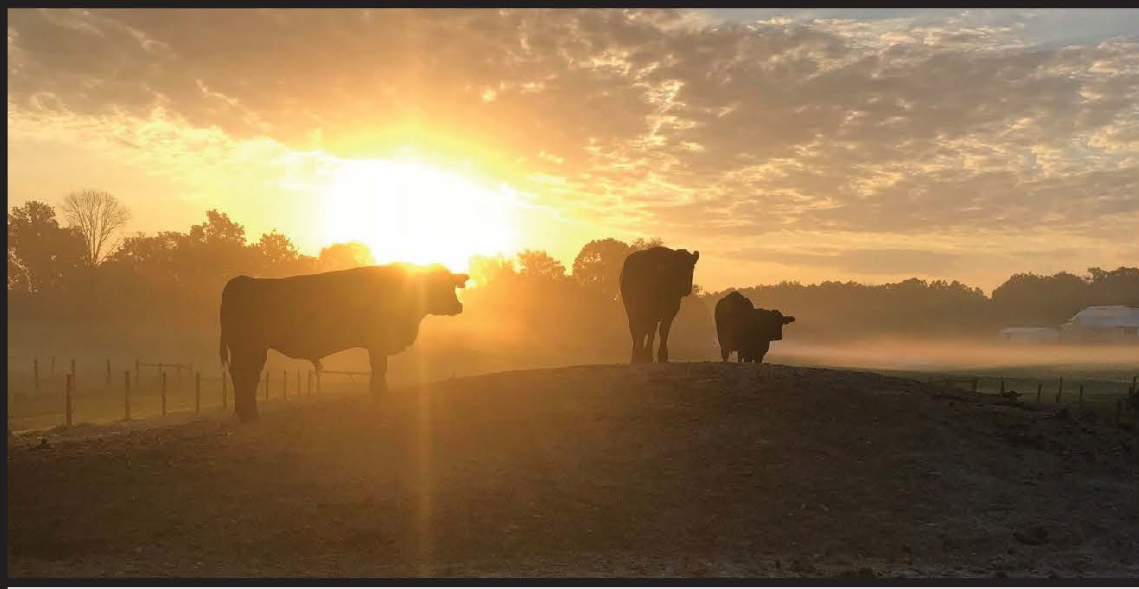
Purdue "Forage Friday Forum" - Friday noon ET from March 5 to April 16, individuals will discuss topics related to forage management for an hour. [Flier](https://bit.ly/2LlPnZK) Register at: <https://bit.ly/2LlPnZK>

More pasture information and past issues of Grazing Bites are available at <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/in/technical/landuse/pasture/>

OSU Article “Let’s Talk Bull’s” in 3/3/21 Ohio BEEF Cattle e-Newsletter:

<https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/03/03/talking-bulls/#more-10313>

STRATEGIES FOR SELECTING A HERD BULL WEBINAR



**THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 2021
6:30 PM**

**Featuring: DARRH BULLOCK, University of Kentucky
Beef Cattle Breeding & Genetics Specialist**

- **Selecting a bull that complements your cow herd, available farm resources, and management**
- **Considerations for crossbreeding programs**
- **Using EPD's to select a herd bull**
- **Bull selection exercise**



**Register at <http://bit.ly/bullselection> by Tuesday, April 6, 2021.
All registered participants will receive the webinar recording.**



Purdue University is an equal opportunity/equal access/affirmative action institution.



Veteran Farmer Workshop and Indiana AgVets Update

Hosted by Indiana AgrAbility and Farmer Veteran Coalition—Indiana

April 7, 2021 • Feldun-Purdue Agricultural Center • Bedford, Indiana

The *Veteran Farmer Workshop and Indiana AgVets Update* is a full day in-person event focusing on agricultural opportunities for military veterans. This program will continue on the success of our October 2020 and January 2021 workshops.

This workshop will be hosted by the **Feldun-Purdue Agricultural Center** near Bedford. This research farm is located in the heart of southern Indiana's limestone and beef cattle country.

If you are a veteran interested in or already involved with agriculture or a current (or prospective) Indiana AgVet, don't miss this chance to learn, network, and enjoy time with fellow veterans!

Lunch will be provided by the Indiana Pork Producers Association, and there is **no fee to participate**, but pre-registration is required. Spouses or significant others are welcome (be sure to register for counting purposes)!

REGISTER HERE:

www.tinyurl.com/agvetsfeldun

Planned topics:

- Intensive gardening
- Opportunities in pork production
- Soil health
- Managing farm stress
- USDA conservation programs for veteran farmers
- AgrAbility, Farmer Veteran Coalition, Indiana AgVets Updates

COVID-19 safety protocols, including facemasks and social distancing, will be observed. To meet social distancing guidelines, attendance may be limited by county or state guidelines.

Contact ejsheldo@purdue.edu if you have questions about this event.

April 7, 2021

10 a.m.—4:00 p.m. EDT

**Feldun-Purdue Agricultural
Center**

**1117 State Rd. 458
Bedford, IN 47421**

Sponsors:



Purdue University is an equal opportunity/equal access/affirmative action university. If you are in need of accommodations to attend this program, or have special dietary needs, contact Ed Sheldon at ejsheldo@purdue.edu or 800-825-4264 by April 1.

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



87TH IBEP BULL SALE

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 2021 • 2:00 PM (EDST)

**SALE LOCATION: SPRINGVILLE FEEDER AUCTION - SPRINGVILLE, IN
BROADCAST LIVE ON CATTLEUSA.COM**

Angus • Charolais • Hereford • SimAngus • Simmental

Sale Eligible Bulls

- ✓ ***Top Performance Indexing***
- ✓ ***Passed an evaluation for structure***
- ✓ ***Passed an evaluation for disposition***
- ✓ ***Passed a breeding soundness exam***
- ✓ ***Parentage verified to sire and dam***
- ✓ ***Negative Johne's test on dam***
- ✓ ***Negative for BVD, Brucellosis & Tuberculosis***
- ✓ ***Ready to contribute to your cattle operation***

BULLS AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING AT ANY TIME AT TEST STATION

IBEP TEST STATION

**1117 STATE RD 458 BEDFORD, IN 47421
3 MI. NORTHWEST OF BEDFORD ON STATE ROAD 158 & 458**

PHONE: 812-279-4330

[HTTPS://AG.PURDUE.EDU/ANSC/IBEP/](https://ag.purdue.edu/ansc/ibep/)

Information below about calibration techniques for grain/forage seeding drills:

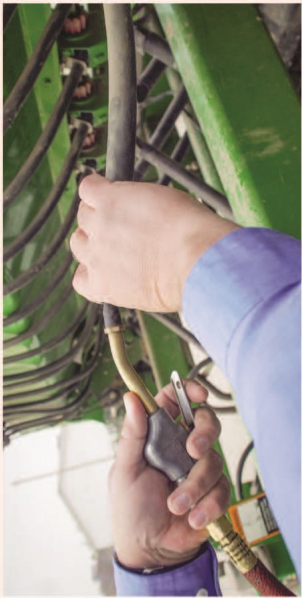
Don't make a mistake – calibrate!

- 1) Read your drill's operators manual to learn where the adjustments for leveling, seed depth and seeding rate are located.
- 2) Ensure that seed tubes are not blocked by spraying them out with an air hose and running a wire through them. Do not skip this step!
- 3) Use the "seeding rate chart" on the drill to determine the initial drill setting, and set the drill accordingly.
- 4) Select the proper gearbox setting or drive gear for the desired target seeding rate based on the manual.
- 5) Place a small amount of seed above each opening in the drill box.
- 6) Lower the drill to engage the seeding mechanism.
- 7) Turn the seeding mechanism until seed comes out. Make sure that seed is coming out of each disk opener.
- 8) Disconnect three to five seed tubes from the disk openers.
- 9) Place and secure a collection container on each seed tube. A sandwich bag secured with a rubber band works well.
- 10) Pull the drill 150 feet or turn the drive wheel the number of revolutions it would take to travel 150 feet.
 - a. Revolutions can be determined by using the following formula:

$$\text{Number of revolutions} = 150 / (3.14 \times \text{diameter of the drive wheel in feet}).$$
- 11) Carefully remove collection containers.
- 12) Place an empty container on the scale and press the tare button. By doing this, it will subtract the weight from the container being used to collect the seed so you can get an exact measurement of the seed. And then weigh and record in grams each collection container with seeds in it.
- 13) Add the seed weight for each collection container together, and divide by the number of seed drop tubes collected to get the average weight per disk opener.
- 14) Compare the average weight per disk opener to the grams of seed per disk opener found in **Table 1** for the desired seeding rate and row spacing.
 - a. If the collected weight is within 10 percent of the target weight found in Table 1, then you are finished.
 - b. If the collected weight is more than 10 percent different than the target weight found in Table 1, repeat steps 7 to 12 after adjusting seeding rate setting on drill.

Distance between disk openers (inches)	Grams of seed to catch per disk opener in 150 feet for given combinations of disk opener width (inches) and seeding rate (pounds/acre)																						
	Seeding rate in pounds/acre									Grams of seed/disk opener to catch in 150 feet													
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	25	30	35	40	50	60	80	90	100	120	140	160	180
6	1.6	3.1	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.4	10.9	12.5	14.1	15.6	19.5	23.5	27.4	31.3	39.1	46.9	62.5	70.4	78.2	93.8	109.4	125.1	140.7
7	1.8	3.6	5.5	7.3	9.1	10.9	12.8	14.6	16.4	18.2	22.8	27.3	31.9	36.5	45.6	54.7	72.9	82.0	91.1	109.4	127.6	145.8	164.1
7.5	2.0	3.9	5.9	7.8	9.8	11.7	13.7	15.6	17.6	19.5	24.4	29.3	34.2	39.1	48.9	58.6	78.2	87.9	97.7	117.3	136.8	156.3	175.9
8	2.1	4.2	6.3	8.3	10.4	12.5	14.6	16.7	18.8	20.9	26.1	31.3	36.5	41.7	52.1	62.6	83.4	93.8	104.3	125.1	146.0	166.8	187.7

A YouTube video on grain drill calibration can be viewed on the KYForages YouTube Channel at www.youtube.com/c/KYForages



STEP 1:

Make sure seed tubes are clear using an air hose.



STEP 2:

Determine number of times to turn drive wheel for 150 ft of drill travel.



STEP 3:

Disconnect seed tubes and place bags on tubes using rubber bands.

STEP 4:

Using the table below, determine grams of seed to catch per disk opener. See example below.

Distance between disk openers (inches)	Seeding rate in pounds/acre																						
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	25	30	35	40	50	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	
6	1.6	3.1	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.4	10.9	12.5	14.1	15.6	19.5	23.5	27.4	31.3	39.1	46.9	62.5	70.4	78.2	93.8	109.4	125.1	140.7
7	1.8	3.6	5.5	7.3	9.1	10.9	12.8	14.6	16.4	18.2	22.8	27.3	31.9	36.5	45.6	54.7	72.9	82.0	91.1	109.4	127.6	145.8	164.1
7.5	2.0	3.9	5.9	7.9	9.8	11.7	13.7	15.6	17.6	19.5	24.4	29.3	34.2	39.1	48.9	58.6	78.2	87.9	97.7	117.3	136.8	156.3	175.9
8	2.1	4.2	6.3	8.3	10.4	12.5	14.6	16.7	18.8	20.9	26.1	31.3	36.5	41.7	52.1	62.6	83.4	93.8	104.3	125.1	146.0	166.8	187.7



STEP 5:

Turn drive wheel to collect seed.



STEP 6:

Weigh seed.



United States Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service

Creating Opportunities for Farmers and Businesses

After Identifying Gaps in Previous Aid, USDA Announces 'Pandemic Assistance for Producers' to Distribute Resources More Equitably

USDA Reopens Program Sign-Up to a Larger Share of Producers with Plans to Expand Outreach and New Programming

WASHINGTON, March 24, 2021 — Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack announced today that USDA is establishing new programs and efforts to bring financial assistance to farmers, ranchers and producers who felt the impact of COVID-19 market disruptions. The new initiative—**USDA Pandemic Assistance for Producers**—will reach a broader set of producers than in previous COVID-19 aid programs. USDA is dedicating at least \$6 billion toward the new programs. The Department will also develop rules for new programs that will put a greater emphasis on outreach to small and socially disadvantaged producers, specialty crop and organic producers, timber harvesters, as well as provide support for the food supply chain and producers of renewable fuel, among others. Existing programs like the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) will fall within the new initiative and, where statutory authority allows, will be refined to better address the needs of producers.

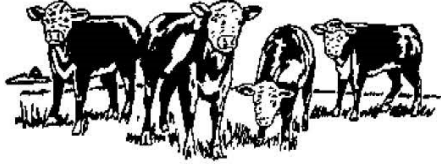
USDA Pandemic Assistance for Producers was needed, said Vilsack, after a review of previous COVID-19 assistance programs targeting farmers identified a number of gaps and disparities in how assistance was distributed as well as inadequate outreach to underserved producers and smaller and medium operations.

"The pandemic affected all of agriculture, but many farmers did not benefit from previous rounds of pandemic-related assistance. The Biden-Harris Administration is committed to helping as many producers as possible, as equitably as possible," said Vilsack. "Our new **USDA Pandemic Assistance for Producers** initiative will help get financial assistance to a broader set of producers, including to socially disadvantaged communities, small and medium sized producers, and farmers and producers of less traditional crops."

USDA will reopen sign-up for CFAP 2 for at least 60 days beginning on April 5, 2021. The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) has committed at least \$2.5 million to improve outreach for CFAP 2 and will establish partnerships with organizations with strong connections to socially disadvantaged communities to ensure they are informed and aware of the application process.

The payments announced today under Part 3 will go out under the existing CFAP rules; however, future opportunities for **USDA Pandemic Assistance** will be reviewed for verified need and during the rulemaking process, USDA will look to make eligibility more consistent with the Farm Bill. Moving forward, **USDA Pandemic Assistance for Producers** will utilize existing programs, such as the Local Agricultural Marketing Program, Farming

Opportunities Training and Outreach, and Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, and others to enhance educational and market opportunities for agricultural producers.



Lawrence County Cattlemen's Association

March 4, 2021

The Lawrence County Cattlemen's Board of Directors has decided to not host an annual meeting celebrating the 2020 calendar year. Like many organizations and associations, putting the safety and well-being of members is the driving factor behind this decision. However, the LCCA Board of Directors look forward to when everyone can be together again and fellowship in a way where fun and laughter prevail.

Normally when notification of the LCCA Annual Meeting is sent out, membership information is included. However, since there is not going to be a meeting this year, the Board of Directors did not want members to miss the opportunity to renew their membership again, or even recruit new members to the association. As a reminder the annual dues are \$10.00. There are many benefits to joining the organization that you may not be aware of, but include: learning about LCCA supported programs and events, discovering the resources available to help you with your farm, supporting the scholarship fund for our county youth and many more!

If you would like to pay your 2021 membership, please fill out the form below, detach and send it, along with a check made out to the *Lawrence County Cattlemen's*, Purdue Extension-Lawrence County, 924 16th Street, Bedford, IN 47421.

Sincerely,

Buddy Scherschel
LCCA President

=====

I WOULD LIKE ____ MEMBERSHIP(S) AT \$10/ea IN THE LAWRENCE COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOC. IN THE NAME(S) LISTED BELOW = \$ _____

Please check the box if you have interest in serving on the LCCA Board of Directors

Membership(s):

Name #1 _____ Email _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Cell Phone: _____ If you would like to receive notices by text, please note your service provider (i.e., Verizon, AT&T, etc.) Provider: _____

Name #2 _____ Email _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Cell Phone: _____ If you would like to receive notices by text, please note your service provider (i.e., Verizon, At&t, etc.) Provider: _____

Make checks payable to: **Lawrence County Cattlemen's** TOTAL: \$ _____

Lawrence County Cattlemen's Association (LCCA) **Scholarship Program**

Up to two \$500 scholarships will be awarded to two qualified high school graduates from Lawrence County.

Guidelines:

- Scholarship applications can be made for any type of college, junior college, short course or trade schools.
- Non-agriculture majors will be considered along with agriculture majors, although more emphasis may be placed on those individuals seeking higher education in an agricultural curriculum.
- Scholarship awards will not be made on basis of gender. In any given year, both scholarships may or may not be awarded to candidates of the same sex.
- Candidates do not necessarily have to be sons, daughters, grandson, grand daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, etc. of a member of the Lawrence County Cattlemen's Association, although more emphasis will be placed on those family members during the selection process.
- Scholarship winners will be announced during the Lawrence County 4-H Fair.
- Scholarship award winners must show proof of completion by submitting a copy of printed 'unofficial' transcript of their first semester and enrollment into the second semester.
- Scholarships will be awarded at the Lawrence County Cattlemen's Association annual meeting, following the announcement, where recipients, or a representative, must be present to receive award.
- Scholarship award checks will be made out to the winning individual.
- Scholarship award winners who fail to complete their first semester or register for a second will forfeit the scholarship.
- Please provide a copy of High School Transcripts

Applications must be postmarked or delivered in person on or before June 4, 2021 to:

Lawrence County Extension office
924 16th Street
Bedford, IN 47421

Lawrence County Cattlemen’s Association

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Parent’s Name: _____

Relative Of LCCA Member?: YES NO

Name & Define Relationship to LCCA Member: _____

High School Attended: _____

Grade Point Average: _____/4.0

Class Rank: _____ Class Size: _____ Graduation Date: _____

Name of Post-Secondary School: _____

Major Field of Study: _____

****In addition to submitting a copy of your high school transcript, please TYPE all responses for the following for submission:****

1. On a separate piece of paper, please list your commitment levels, time invested and any special offices/positions held as they relate to community, church, and extra-curricular activities.
2. On a separate piece of paper, please list your high school honors, awards, recognitions, leadership positions and/or committees.
3. On a separate piece of paper, please list any grants or scholarships awarded for the upcoming year.
4. How will this scholarship benefit your education and career goals?
5. Please provide a letter of recommendation from someone, excluding parents/immediate family, who can share their association with you and a candid evaluation of your abilities, background, character, strengths, weaknesses, etc.

I, _____, hereby give my permission for LCCA to release my information to any scholarship selection committee member.

Applicant’s Signature: _____ Date: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

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

Have you lost livestock to vulture predation?



We are Purdue University researchers looking for ways to understand and control vulture predation

•

We are looking for livestock that have been killed by vultures in Indiana and Kentucky

What to do if you lose an animal:

- Take lots of pictures from every angle
- If scavengers are around, move the carcass somewhere they cannot access it
- Call or text Marian Wahl at (317) 647-5294 as soon as you can

For more information, visit our website at
tinyurl.com/PurdueVultures

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

MEMBERSHIP OPPORTUNITY



Indiana Forage Council

Membership Benefits

- ✓ Newsletters with latest information and forage developments
- ✓ Diagnostic training
- ✓ Networking opportunity
- ✓ Informational meetings
- ✓ Subscription to *Progressive Forage Grower*
- ✓ Dual membership at no additional cost with *American Forage & Grasslands Council*



Join Today! <https://indianaforage.org/membership/>

Follow us on Facebook



NEWS RELEASE

KIC – Keep Invasives In Check

For Media Questions:
Contact Teena Ligman, 812-278-0139

Trade in An Invasive Pear Tree for A Free Native Tree

April 1, 2021 – This is a deal too good to pass up. Right now, across Lawrence County Bradford Pears, and the other invasive pear trees used in landscaping are blooming and looking pretty. “Pretty awful!” stressed Evie Phelps, President of Keep Invasives in Check (KIC), Lawrence County’s local grassroots effort to control invasive plants. “Anyone who knows about how harmful these invasives are to our environment would not think they’re so lovely. You’ll also see those white blooms showing up in our woodlands and in fields along the road- those are all progeny of those landscape trees and the seeds they produce.”

Phelps said the local KIC group wanted to do something to stem the tide of the harm done by these pear trees used in landscaping. “So, we’ve set up a bounty system,” she announced. “If you didn’t know how harmful these trees were, and planted one on your property, we’re asking you to cut it down and in return, we’ll give you a replacement tree.” She said while the replacement trees KIC is offering might not be as large as the tree you cut down, they’ll definitely be better for the planet. They won’t be invasive, be better for pollinators and if you give them some time, they’ll grow just as large.

KIC is offering a choice of replacement trees while supplies last. All they ask is that anyone in Lawrence County take a before and after picture of the pear tree on their property. A picture of the tree before it was cut, and then a second picture of the tree cut or of the same photo point with the stump. Submit that picture to Evanna.phelps@usda.gov before April 17 and let Phelps know how many you have cut down and then show her the photos on the day of pick up. We

also recommend you treat the stump after the tree is cut. Pear trees will sprout and without being treated with herbicide, you'll continue to have a shrubby growth around the stump or the tree will regrow. Only a small amount of herbicide is required, either glyphosate or triclopyr can be used – follow label instructions and only the edges of the stump just inside the bark need to be treated. The treatment should be done immediately after cutting.

KIC has 62 native trees of four different species available to swap out for your bounty. The group will arrange for you to pick up your replacement trees after April 17. Though they know some people have long rows of pear trees on their property and hope that those people will cut all of their invasive pear trees down, the group needs to limit the number of native replacement trees provided to 3 trees/person. The native trees include yellowwood, redbud, dogwood and service berry. People have their choice of native trees while supplies last, though some trees do better in shade/sun or in set or dry sites than others. Facts about these native trees are provided on the KIC website.

Phelps noted that Bartlett Pear, Kieffer Pear, and other fruiting pear trees that people plant in their orchards, are not included in this effort. These are actual fruiting pears and are not invasive. Those trees are beneficial to plant. The trees KIC is concerned about are those used only for landscaping and produce only flowers and hard seeds – no actual pears.

For more information on the bounty program or other KIC projects, go to the KIC Facebook page to contact Phelps ([lawrencecokic](https://www.facebook.com/lawrencecokic)). KIC works to promote awareness, identification, control, and prevention of invasive plants.

###

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

Clean Sweep 2021

WHAT: An **Indiana Pesticide Clean Sweep Project** designed to collect and dispose of suspended, canceled, banned, unusable, opened, unopened or just unwanted **pesticides** (weed killers, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, miticides, etc.) is being sponsored by the Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC). This disposal service is free of charge up to 250 pounds per participant. Over 250 pounds there will be a \$2.00 per pound charge. This is a great opportunity for you to legally dispose of unwanted products at little or no cost.

WHO: All public and private schools, golf courses, nurseries, farmers, ag dealers, cities, towns, municipalities and county units of government or others receiving this notice are eligible to participate.

WHEN: 9:00am to 3:00pm Local Time

WHERE: August 17, 2021: Elkhart County Solid Waste, 59530 County Rd 7 Elkhart, IN
August 18, 2021: Fountain County Fairgrounds, 476 US Hwy 136 Veedersburg, IN
August 19, 2021: Knox County Fairgrounds, 11728 IN-67 Bicknell, IN
August 24, 2021: Harrison County Fairgrounds, 341 S Capitol Ave Corydon, IN
August 25, 2021: Union County Co-Op, 101 W. Campbell St Liberty, IN
August 26, 2021: Hendricks County Fairgrounds, 1900 E Main St Danville, IN

HOW: Complete the enclosed **Pesticide Clean Sweep Planning Form** to the best of your ability. Mail, fax or e-mail the completed form to Nathan Davis at 765-494-4331 or cleansweep@groups.purdue.edu no later than **Fri., August 6, 2021**. Then bring your labeled, leak free and safe to transport containers to the collection site. **DO NOT** mix materials. In case of an emergency, you should bring with you a list of products you are carrying and a contact phone number.

COVID-19 Guidelines: When you arrive to drop off materials please stay in your vehicle and a team member will check you in. We will be unloading one vehicle at a time to maintain physical distancing.

***NOTE:** OISC reserves the right to cancel this Pesticide Clean Sweep Project if there is not adequate demand. Participants submitting the enclosed planning form by August 6, 2021 will be contacted immediately if cancellation is necessary.

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)**2021 PESTICIDE CLEAN SWEEP PLANNING FORM**

I have the following pesticides (weed killers, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, miticides, etc.) to bring to the Indiana Pesticide Clean Sweep. I understand that there will be no charge for disposal of up to 250 pounds of pesticides per participant. I also understand that if there is not adequate demand for these disposal services, I will be contacted by the Office of Indiana State Chemist to be notified of the program cancellation.

Contact Name _____ Contact Phone # _____

Business Name _____ Branch _____
(If Applicable) (Add Multiple Branches on Back)

Please indicate at which location you will be participating.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elkhart, IN – August 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> Corydon, IN – August 24 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Veedersburg, IN – August 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> Liberty, IN – August 25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bicknell, IN – August 19 | <input type="checkbox"/> Danville, IN - August 26 |

List of pesticide products to be disposed:

1. Trade Name _____

Active Ingredient _____

Check One: Solid ____ Pounds Liquid ____ Gallons Aerosol

2. Trade Name _____

Active Ingredient _____

Check One: Solid ____ Pounds Liquid ____ Gallons Aerosol

3. Trade Name _____

Active Ingredient _____

Check One: Solid ____ Pounds Liquid ____ Gallons Aerosol

RETURN BY August 6, 2021 to Nathan Davis, cleansweep@groups.purdue.edu OR 765-494-4331 (fax). Questions may be directed to Nathan at 765-494-1585. Additional pesticide products to be disposed of may be listed on the back of this form or a separate sheet.

COVID-19 Guidelines: When you arrive to drop off materials please stay in your vehicle and a team member will check you in. We will be unloading one vehicle at a time to maintain physical distancing.

ASSURED ADMISSION

PURDUE FAST START

PROGRAM



At Purdue University, we are empowering students to direct their own futures through the free

PURDUE FAST START PROGRAM,

which makes higher education more affordable for all.

WHAT

Many promising students will now have the opportunity to take their first steps toward a Purdue degree with the new Purdue Fast Start program. Through Purdue's partnership with ModernStates.org, a website featuring more than 30 free, high-quality courses, you can gain assured admission into Purdue by earning free college credit. This partnership will create new opportunities for Indiana students to take giant leaps in their education with a new pathway to Purdue University.

THROUGH THE PURDUE FAST START PROGRAM, STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE THEIR OWN GIANT LEAPS A REALITY BY EARNING ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION AT PURDUE.

HOW

To earn acceptance into Purdue, Indiana students can take the Modern States online courses for free. Those who pass a minimum of five corresponding College Board CLEP exams are assured admission to Purdue and will be designated as Klinsky Scholars. Students also will have access to mentors during the program.

Make a Purdue University education even more affordable:

- Free online courses and corresponding CLEP exams through Modern States, covering the entire cost of the Fast Start program
- Complete 5 courses + pass the CLEP exams (paid for by ModernStates.org) = 15 credits, a full semester's worth of credit at Purdue, **WHICH CAN SAVE A STUDENT \$11,000**
- Complete 10 courses + pass the CLEP exams (paid for by ModernStates.org) = 30 credits, freshman year for free at Purdue, **WHICH CAN SAVE A STUDENT OVER \$21,000**

LEARN MORE

For more information, go to the Fast Start website at purdue.university/faststart, or call 765-494-1776 or (for hearing impaired) 800-743-3333.



PURDUE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION SERVICE

Lawrence County
924 16th Street
Bedford, IN 47121

Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture

Phone: 812-275-4623
Fax: 812-275-4131
Email: odavis@purdue.edu

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lawrence/Pages/default.aspx](https://extension.purdue.edu/lawrence/Pages/default.aspx)

OR ON FACEBOOK:
[Purdue Extension—Lawrence
County](#)

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RESEARCH-BASED EDUCATION.



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