

# *PURDUE EXTENSION*

## LAWRENCE COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

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### ***ANR News:***

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#### **Farm Bureau Members—Permits now available for Black Vulture Depredation**

On August 1, 2021, Indiana Farm Bureau announced that its members may obtain permits through INFB that allow legal “takes” of black vultures that are attacking livestock such as newborn calves and sheep. For more background on this issue and to learn more about the permit application process, visit <http://infb.org/blackvultures>



**Indiana Farm Bureau®**

**PERMITS NOW AVAILABLE**

Livestock producers may apply to INFB for a livestock protection depredation sub-permit allowing legal “takes” of black vultures that are attacking livestock.

For more information, visit [infb.org/blackvultures](http://infb.org/blackvultures).

#### **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.)***

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### **Flies and Pink Eye a Problem Again This Summer**

*By: Ric Bessin & Jonathan L. Larson; Entomology Extension Specialists, Univ. of KY*

Face flies are annoying pests for cattle that can impact the animal's welfare by just constantly molesting the eyes of our animals. These flies are looking to feed on tears but will also feed on saliva, blood, and nasal discharges. They do this by using their unique mouthparts, which resemble sponges and help them consume their liquid foods. Recently, county Extension agents informed us that they have received a large influx of questions regarding the connection between these pests and their transmission of pink eye.

#### **Identification & Life cycle**

Face flies look very similar to house flies in shape and coloration but are slightly larger than their close relative. They are dark grey with four black stripes that run down their back. As with a lot of flies, the maggots develop in fecal material. Specifically, face fly maggots develop in freshly deposited cattle manure. The maggots will hatch from eggs and then go through four stages of development over 15 to 25 days, depending on the weather. During the summer, face flies are not often found in structures, but the adults do overwinter in barns or attics and will become active again in the spring to start the next generation of flies.

#### **Pink Eye Transmission**

High numbers of face flies are associated with higher rates of pink eye issues. The feeding style of the flies causes more avenues of introduction by scratching the eyes, and the flies have been demonstrated to carry the causative agent of pink eye as well. Some estimates put the cost of pink eye in cattle at about \$150 million annually.

#### **Management Must Be Multifaceted**

Fly control is essential, but can be difficult as face flies are only on the animal for a small percentage of the time. Therefore, addressing the egg and larval stages of the fly, as well as the adults, is most effective. A moderate to heavy fly infestation is when there are 10 to 20 flies per animal during the middle of the day. A single fly-control program will not work on every farm, so it often takes multiple tactics of control to achieve good results.

Fly tags (mid- to late May, through mid-September-October) (one ear tag or session or two sessions; be sure to use the number of tags required by the manufac-

turer), insecticide pour-ons, back rubbers (no 2 diesel), dust bags and knock-down sprays (Backpack or ATV) are helpful in reducing the number of adult face flies on your animals. Fly traps in barns can also be helpful in reducing the number of flies. Feed additives with insect growth regulators are available that target the maggots that are laid in the manure. Encouraging dung beetles, which break down the manure pat, will also decrease egg survival.

Face flies can develop resistance to pesticides over time, so switching the drug mode of action of pesticides used every year is important. For example, if pyrethrins are used one year, then organophosphates should be used the following year. Waiting until the start of fly season to apply fly tags and removing the old fly tags in the fall also decreases the development of resistance. It is also extremely important to follow the safety precautions recommended by the manufacturer, as these insecticides can be toxic to people if handled improperly.

Appropriate grazing, along with clipping pastures will prevent seed-head development, reducing the irritation to the eyes of cattle, as well as reducing the resting areas for the flies. Clipping pastures to a low stubble height in May just after the seed heads emerge and again in mid-summer when weeds appear is recommended. Shaded areas need to be available to decrease the ultraviolet (UV) exposure and, in Herefords, breeding for pigmented eyelids has been successful, as this is a heritable trait. A good management program, including an appropriate vaccination program [especially infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) and bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)] and having good quality nutrition and minerals available at all times, will improve the overall condition of the cattle and decrease the incidence of this disease. Overhead hay feeders should be lowered and round bales should be rolled out. Ensuring adequate bunk space will decrease direct contact between the animals. Animals that develop pinkeye should be isolated if possible.

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

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### **Soil Residual Herbicides and Establishment of Cover Crops in the Fall**

*By: MARCELO ZIMMER AND BILL JOHNSON, Purdue Pest and Crop Newsletter, July 23, 2021*

Indiana growers have shown increased interest in utilizing cover crops in our corn and soybean production systems over the last decade. Concurrently, there has also been increased utilization of soil residual herbicides to help manage herbicide-resistant weeds such as marestail (horseweed), waterhemp, and giant ragweed in our corn and soybean production systems. Soil residual herbicides can remain active in the soil for a period of weeks to months after application. The length of time a residual herbicide remains biologically active in the soil is influenced by soil texture, soil pH, organic matter, rainfall, and temperature. Since these factors will vary from field to field, definitive time intervals of residual herbicide activity can be difficult to predict.

The use of residual herbicides in our corn and soybean production systems may interfere with establishment of fall seeded cover crops under certain conditions. Unfortunately, many of the species being used for cover crops were not evaluated for herbicide carryover when field research was conducted to support EPA's approved herbicide labels. As a result, data are lacking regarding rotational intervals of many residual herbicides for the establishment of many cover crop species.

About 5 years ago, we conducted experiments designed to evaluate the impact of commonly used residual herbicides on the establishment of many cover crop species. In addition, our colleagues in adjacent states have been conducting similar research and we feel like we have a better handle on this topic now than we did seven years ago. As was mentioned above, predicting herbicide persistence is complicated because so many different factors can influence herbicide dissipation in the soil.

As a general rule, residual herbicides that have activity on grass weeds can interfere with the establishment of some grass cover crop species, especially the smaller seeded ryegrass species. Residual herbicides from group 2 (ALS), group 5 (triazine), group 14 (PPO), or group 27 (bleacher) can interfere with the establishment of some of the broad leaf cover crop species.

More specifically we have learned the following:

### **Corn herbicides**

Pyroxasulfone (Zidua) and metolachlor (Dual, etc) can hinder annual ryegrass establishment.

Atrazine or simazine at  $> 1$  lb/A will be problematic for legumes and mustards unless lots of rainfall occurs after application.

$< 0.75$  lb/A may allow for good establishment of most legume cover crops, mustards, and annual ryegrass.

Atrazine  $< 1$  lb/A can allow cereal grain establishment. We have observed cereal rye survival with atrazine rates as high as 1.5 lb ai/A if we have near normal precipitation patterns.

Mesotrione (Callisto, Lumax, Lexar etc.), flumetsulam (Python) and clopyralid (Stinger, Hornet, SureStart) can be problematic for legumes and mustards like canola and forage radish.

### **Soybean herbicides**

Chlorimuron (Classic, Canopy, Cloak, etc.), imazethapyr (Pursuit), and fomesafen (Reflex, etc.) could be a problem for fall seeded legume or mustard covers including radish. However, establishment of cereal grains should be OK.

It is important to remember that herbicide application timing greatly influences the risk of carryover interfering with cover crop establishment. In general, herbicides applied at planting have a lower risk of interfering with cover crop establishment than herbicides applied postemergence later in the year. An example would be fomesafen, which can be applied both preemergence and postemergence in soybean. Fomesafen applied postemergence in late June is more likely to interfere with cover crop establishment than fomesafen applied at planting in April or May. We can use the knowledge we have about herbicide interactions with specific cover crops to assess risk of certain herbicide programs interfering with cover crop establishment. However, it is important to prioritize controlling weeds in your cash crop rather than dropping certain herbicides from your program to ensure successful cover crop establishment.

This summarizes our current knowledge on establishment of cover crops following the use of residual herbicides. The final two things to mention is that if you have questions about specific situations, one way to address the residual herbicide left in a field is to do a bioassay. Simply collect soil from the area you would like to seed the cover crop into and an area with a similar soil type, but no herbicide residue, and plant

seed from the cover crop you would like to use. Observe growth for 3 weeks and if the plants look the same in the untreated and treated soil, you should be safe to plant the desired crop. Another consideration if you do not have time to do a bioassay is to plant a cover crop mixture. Cover crop establishment may be more reliable when mixtures of grass and broadleaf species are purchased and planted. Residual herbicides may interfere with establishment of some species in the mix but have no effect on other species. The use of mixtures may allow one more protection from complete failure due to excessive herbicide residues in the soil. It would be important however to make sure that at least one or two of the species in the mixture is tolerant to the herbicides used in a specific field.

The following video from The Ohio State University also addresses herbicide carry-over concerns on cover crop establishment: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIzGnXMfs>.

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

- Check trees and shrubs that have been planted in recent years for girdling damage by guy wires, burlap or ropes.
- Don't fertilize woody plants now. It stimulates late growth that will not have time to harden off properly before winter.
- Hand-prune and destroy bagworms, fall webworms and tent caterpillars.
- Pears are best ripened off the tree, so do not wait for the fruit to turn yellowish on the tree. Harvest pears when color of fruit changes – usually from a dark green to a lighter green – and when the fruit is easily twisted and removed from the spur.
- Prune out and destroy the raspberry and blackberry canes that bore fruits this year. They will not produce fruit again next year, but they may harbor insect and disease organisms.
- If weather turns dry, keep newly established plants well watered. New plants should receive 1 to 1.5 inches of water every week to 10 days.
- Begin seeding new lawns or bare spots in established lawns in mid-August through mid-September.

**Indoor Plants and Activities****August**

- Take cuttings from plants such as impatiens, coleus, geraniums and wax begonias to overwinter indoors. Root the cuttings in media such as moist vermiculite, perlite, peat moss or potting soil, rather than water.
- Order spring-flowering bulbs for fall planting.
- Cut flowers from the garden to bring a little color indoors or dry for everlasting arrangements.

**Flowers, Vegetables and Small Fruits****August**

- Keep the garden well watered during dry weather and free of weeds, insects and disease.
- Complete fall garden planting by direct-seeding carrots, beets, kohlrabi, kale and snap beans early this month. Lettuce, spinach, radishes and green onions can be planted later in August and early September. Don't forget to thin seedlings to appropriate spacing as needed.
- Harvest onions after the tops yellow and fall, then cure them in a warm, dry, well-ventilated area. The necks should be free of moisture when fully cured in about a week's time.
- Harvest potatoes after the tops yellow and die. Potatoes also need to be cured before storage.
- Pick beans, tomatoes, peppers and squash often to encourage further production.
- Harvest watermelon when several factors indicate ripeness – the underside ground spot turns from whitish to creamy yellow; the tendril closest to the melon turns brown and shrivels; the rind loses its gloss and appears dull; and the melon produces a dull thud, rather than a ringing sound when thumped.
- Harvest sweet corn when kernels are plump and ooze a milky juice when punctured with your fingernail. If the liquid is watery, you're too early; if the kernels are doughy, you're too late.
- Keep faded flowers pinched off bedding plants to promote further flowering and improve plant appearance.
- Spade or till soil for fall bulb planting, and add a moderate amount of fertilizer.

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

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### **Cracking Tomatoes**

*BY: WENJING GUAN, Vegetable News Hotline, July 14, 2021*

The cracking that happened recently in open field production is likely associated with the heavy rains. The problem is most observed when a dry period is followed by heavy rains. The change from low to high soil moisture reduced the tomato skin strength, and as the fruit expanded quickly, cracking occurred. High soil moisture due to rains and overhead irrigation is even more likely to cause fruit cracking than drip irrigation. This is because water can directly enter the fruit through tiny cracks that may have occurred before large cracks become visible. High temperature and high light also predispose tomatoes to cracking. This is because rising temperatures of fruit pulp increase the pressure on the skin while it also decreases skin strength.

Cracking is not confined to tomatoes growing in open-field; it happens on tomatoes growing in high tunnels and greenhouses, in spite of the fact that soil moisture is often maintained at a more consistent level under protected production. High relative humidity is one of the reasons that may predispose fruit to crack in greenhouses. Transpiration is high under low relative humidity, thus water may move back from fruit to leaves. But this is unlikely to happen when relative humidity is high and when soil is moist. So when water pressures increase in fruit because of temperature increase or an increase in water supply, the skin is exposed to high internal pressure that may eventually cause cracking. Applying shading to the tunnels can reduce fruit cracking as well as other high-temperature-related tomato disorders, such as yellow shoulder and blotchy ripening. However, be aware that shading reduces the light intensity, over-applying or applying shading for an extended period decreases photosynthesis that can negatively affect yield and quality.

Growers note that cracking rarely happens on small-sized tomatoes. It is true that fruit size makes a difference. As fruit increases in size, physical stresses on skins increase that predispose fruit to cracking. Another interesting observation is that cracking is more likely to happen on plants that have a smaller number of fruit. Because of the lack of competition for carbohydrates and water, those fruits often grow rapidly and that increases the chance to crack.

Cultivar differences in susceptibility to cracking clearly exist. From a plant physiology standpoint, the tolerant cultivars may have tougher skin at the turning stage or smaller fruit size. It could also be because of plant architecture, for example, more vegetative growth that shades the fruit.

Cracking reduces fruit marketability and makes them prone to rot. One last piece of information, hoping to make growers who are struggling with the tomato cracking issues feel a little better, cracked tomatoes often have high soluble-solids content. Water tends



## **How to Pick a Ripe Melon**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Telling when a melon is ready to be harvested can be a challenge, or it may be quite easy. It all depends on the type of melon. Let's start with the easy one. Muskmelons are one of those crops that tell you when they are ready to be picked. This can be of help to not only harvest melons at the correct time but also choose good melons when shopping. As a melon ripens, a layer of cells around the stem softens so the melon detaches easily from the vine. This is called "slipping" and will leave a dish-shaped scar at the point of stem attachment. When harvesting melons, put a little pressure where the vine attaches to the fruit. If ripe, it will release or "slip."

When choosing a melon from those that have already been harvested, look for a clean, dish-shaped scar. Also, ripe melons have a pleasant, musky aroma if the melons are at room temperature (not refrigerated).

Watermelons can be more difficult and growers often use several techniques to tell when to harvest.

1. Look for the tendril that attaches at the same point as the melon to dry and turn brown. On some varieties this will need to be completely dried before the watermelon is ripe. On others it will only need to be in the process of turning brown.
2. The surface of a ripening melon develops a surface roughness (sometimes called "sugar bumps") near the base of the fruit.
3. Ripe watermelons normally develop a yellow color on the "ground spot" when ripe. This is the area of the melon that contacts the ground.

Honeydew melons are the most difficult to tell when they are ripe because they do not "slip" like muskmelons. Actually, there is one variety that does slip called Earlidew, but it is the exception to the rule. Ripe honeydew melons become soft on the flower end of the fruit. The "flower end" is the end opposite where the stem attaches. Also, honeydews should change to a light or yellowish color when ripe, but this varies with variety. (Ward Upham)

## 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:** 9:00 am to 3:00 pm 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](mailto: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.

**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) (Include 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 fax to: 765-494-4331. 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 on 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. Our team will be unloading one vehicle at a time to maintain physical social distancing.

# Realistic Greenhouse Production for Business & Home Webinar



Thursday, August 19, 2021

11:30 am - 1:00 pm

Join Purdue Extension - Lawrence & Washington Counties for a webinar featuring Rachel Beyer, Mavourneen Farm, to learn about:

- Basics of starting a greenhouse
- Greenhouse equipment and supplies
- Common greenhouse problems
- Cost of a simple greenhouse
- Realistic production estimates
- Extending the growing season
- Evolution of Mavourneen Farm  
[www.mavourneenfarm.com](http://www.mavourneenfarm.com)
- Marketing outlets
- Experiences becoming certified organic
- Q&A and more!

For connection information and recording link, register by Tues., Aug. 17 at: <https://bit.ly/realisticgreenhouse2021>



Thursday, August 26, 2021  
11:00 am - 1:00 pm  
Lunch provided



Otis Park Bath House  
607 Tunnelton Rd., Bedford



Bec Wicker presenting K.I.S.S.  
(Keeping It Straight, Sis!)  
*An insightful and lighthearted presentation from Bec that includes her techniques to keep farm, family, work - basically everything - all straight and together!*



Extension

**RSVP to Purdue Extension - Lawrence Co. at  
812-275-4623 by 8/18/2021.**



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

# ***Soil Testing***

## ***Cropland and Wildlife Food Plots***



The Lawrence County SWCD & NRCS are partnering with Purdue Extension –Lawrence County to help landowners pay for having soils tested. The test will be for Lawrence County landowners for [gardens](#), [food plots](#), [pasture](#) or [crop ground](#).

**Two (2) free test** will be offered for each landowner. Please contact Ophelia Davis or Dashia Meadows at Purdue Extension 812-275-4623 or Mandy Robbins at the SWCD 812-279-8117 x 3. All Samples must be returned to Purdue Extension by **Oct 1, 2021**.



**USDA**  
United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

**Natural Resources Conservation Service**

**P**  
**PURDUE**  
**UNIVERSITY**

Extension

“USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender”  
Purdue University is an equal opportunity/equal access/affirmative action institution.

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



# Soil Health & Fertility

**Date: TUESDAY, AUG 17**

**Time: 6:00 pm**

**Location: Community  
Concourse Building  
(1402 H Street),  
Bedford**

**Speaker:  
Richard Beckort, Pur-  
due Extension-Jackson  
County**



**Deadline to RSVP:  
Friday, August 13,  
2021**

**RSVP:  
Bedford Parks Department  
Jordan Webb or  
Gary Dorsett  
Phone: 812-275-5692  
jwebb@bedford.in.us  
gdorsett@bedford.in.us**

**Join us Tuesday, August 17 as Richard Beckort with Purdue Extension-Jackson County shares with us all about soil health and fertility. Richard will provide information over soil health and fertility as it relates to lawns, gardens and more for the homeowner, gardener, and horticultural enthusiasts alike. Bring your questions because this horticulture specialist will be available to answer them for you during this FREE session!!**





## Purdue Extension Master Gardener Fall 2021 Training *"Helping Others Grow"*

**Master Gardeners are volunteers who provide service to a community by engaging in educational outreach and addressing common plant related questions.**

**What:** 14 week program series where you become a certified Master Gardener Volunteer learning about subjects pertaining to— soils, plant science, invasives, plant diseases, vegetable and fruit gardening, lawn care, animal pests, woody ornamentals, herbaceous ornamentals, insects, weed identification, pesticides, and much more!

**When:** Mondays beginning September 13th- December 13, 2021 from 5:30-8:30 p.m.

**Where:** Otis Park Bath House at 607 Tunnelton Road, Bedford, IN 47421

**Cost:** \$200 covers ALL materials & expenses needed for the entire 14 week program series.



### Contact Information

If you are interested in the Purdue Extension Master Gardener Course, please contact Ophelia Davis or Dashia Meadows at the Lawrence County Extension Office. Please register by **Friday, September 3, 2021**. Office—812-275-4623 or by email: [odavis@purdue.edu](mailto:odavis@purdue.edu) or [dlmeadow@purdue.edu](mailto:dlmeadow@purdue.edu)

## PURDUE EXTENSION MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM

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.





**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

## **Agriculture Resource: 24-Hour Emergency Spill Line**

**We're here to help YOU!**

**INDIANAPOLIS** - Spring planting season is here, and it is important to be prepared for accidents and emergencies that can occur on the farm or on the highway. Because farms manage a variety of chemicals including pesticides, fertilizers, oils, and fuels, proper management of these materials can prevent potential hazardous spills from occurring.

"It is important to call the Indiana Department of Environmental Management's (IDEM) 24-Hour Emergency Spill Line at 888-233-7745 if a spill occurs on the farm," said IDEM Commissioner Bruno L. Pigott. "We have a team of professionals who are equipped and ready to assist landowners who experience a spill."

Indiana Code defines a spill as "[a]ny unexpected, unintended, abnormal, or unapproved dumping, leakage, drainage, seepage, discharge or other loss of petroleum, hazardous substances, extremely hazardous substances, or objectionable substances. The term does not include releases to impermeable surfaces when the substance does not migrate off the surface or penetrate the surface and enter the soil."

The early reporting of spills can save landowners hundreds if not thousands of dollars in fines and environmental mitigation costs. Owners and operators of facilities and modes of transportation are required by law to report all spills, including what was spilled and the total amount spilled. All spills require a spill response, and timely reporting is critical.

"If you have a spill, your quick actions during the first minutes can make a difference in the spill being contained or entering the waters of the state. If you can contain the spill, and keep it out of water, then the cleanup becomes easier and cheaper," said Fred Whitford with the Purdue Cooperative Extension Service. "Ultimately, we have an obligation to report a spill to IDEM to meet our legal responsibilities, but more importantly, to get help with the response."

"Farmers and farm retailers take many precautions to protect and enhance our environment and the land they farm. But, during this busy season, spillage accidents of fertilizers or other chemicals can unexpectedly occur," said Director of the Indiana State Department of Agriculture Bruce Kettler. "If you experience a spill of crop protection products or fertilizers, immediately contact IDEM's Emergency Spill Line."

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

# 2021 HEART OF AMERICA GRAZING CONFERENCE



**Featured Speaker:  
GREG JUDY**

**DATE: August 10th - 11th**

**LOCATION: Double Tree Hotel  
222 Potomac Blvd.  
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864**

**Agenda for Tuesday, August 10th**

- 5:00 p.m. Pasture Walk at Perry Hottes'
- 6:30 p.m. Dinner On-Site

**Agenda for Wednesday, August 11th**

- 7:00 a.m. Registration Opens
- 8:15 a.m. Welcome - Cliff Schuette, Illinois Grazing Lands Coalition & Matt Bunger, NRCS
- 8:30 a.m. *Regenerative Grazing Techniques at Green Pastures Farm* - Greg Judy, Regenerative Rancher
- 9:00 a.m. *Virtual Fencing* - Dr. Tony Parker, The Ohio State University
- 9:30 a.m. *The Clover Dilemma: Do I have enough?* - Jimmy Henning, University of Kentucky
- 10:00 a.m. Break & Visit Exhibitors
- 10:30 a.m. *How the Pasture Project is Promoting Regenerative Grazing in IL* - Elisabeth Spratt, Pasture Project
- 10:45 a.m. *Roadmap for Expanding Regenerative Grazing in IL, 2021-2025* - Mallory Krieger, Pasture Project / Terra Elossa
- 11:00 a.m. *University of Illinois Research Updates* - Travis Meteer, University of Illinois Extension
- 11:15 a.m. *Incorporating Novel Fescue Into a Pasture Program* - Craig Roberts, University of Missouri
- 11:45 a.m. Questions & Answers for all morning speakers
- 12:15 p.m. Lunch & Visit Exhibitors
- 1:00 p.m. *Grazing and Conservation Message from NRCS*
- 1:15 p.m. *What's Happening Underground? - Soil Health Benefits from Grazing* - Stacy Zuber, NRCS
- 1:45 p.m. *Dealing with Surplus Forage by Making Round Bale Silage*, Jimmy Henning, University of Kentucky
- 2:00 p.m. *Identifying & Building a Profitable Grass Genetic Livestock Operation* - Greg Judy, Regenerative Rancher
- 2:45 p.m. Break
- 3:00 p.m. Producer Panel - Trevor Toland, Brian Postin, Evan Schuette & Grant Bauman
- 3:45 p.m. Questions & Answers for afternoon speakers
- 4:15 p.m. Closing & Survey - Cliff Schuette, Illinois Grazing Lands Coalition

## 2021 Heart of America Grazing Conference Registration Form

Full Registration includes Pasture Walk on Tuesday, August 10th with an evening meal and Conference admission along with continental breakfast and lunch on Wednesday, August 11th. Please make sure you notate on this form and notify the check-in table of any dietary restrictions.

### Non-Refundable Conference Fees

	Before July 30th	After July 30th
Full Registration	\$65	\$90
Conference Only (Includes breakfast & lunch)	\$50	\$75
Student	\$25	\$35

Interested in becoming a SPONSOR or EXHIBITOR??? Please contact Angie at [angela.grapperhaus@usda.gov](mailto:angela.grapperhaus@usda.gov) or (618) 221-3035 for more details.

PASTURE WALK LOCATION: Perry & Cary Hottes Angus Farm  
7062 N. Cherryville Lane  
Waltonville, IL 62894

CONFERENCE/  
HOTEL LOCATION:

Double Tree Hotel  
222 Potomac Blvd.  
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

*A block of rooms have been reserved at the DoubleTree at a conference rate of \$99.00 + tax until July 27, 2021. Contact the DoubleTree at (618) 244-7100 and indicate that you are with the Heart of America Grazing Conference. Free WiFi available to conference attendees & exhibitors. Book hotel on-line at: <https://www.hilton.com/en/hotels/mvnpbdt-doubletree-mt-vernon>*

Registration by U.S. Mail:  
Clinton County SWCD  
1780 North 4<sup>th</sup> St.  
Breese, IL 62230  
(618) 221-3035

Non-Refundable Online Registration with credit card at:  
<https://magic.collectorsolutions.com/magic-ui/Login/jefferson-county-soil-and-water>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  Special Dietary Requirement(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\*All Conference Fees are Non-Refundable

Make CHECKS payable to: **Illinois Grazing Lands Coalition**

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

**Calling All Beef Producers!  
Join us in Danville!**

The Stockmanship & Stewardship Event in Danville, Indiana is sure to be a highlight of your year! This two-day event is packed full of key issues and fascinating speakers. Participants will have the opportunity to learn about a wide variety of topics including nutritional values, cattle handling demonstrations, protein upcycling, sustainability and cattle production, beef market update, cattle traceability and many more. Make sure you reserve your spot for the chance to see world renowned stockmanship clinicians Curt Pate, Dr. Ron Gill, and Dr. Dean Fish, as well as other industry experts. Attendees will also have the chance to gain their Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Certification and tour our trade show to meet with our many sponsors and vendors. We are excited to welcome cattle producers the 2021 Stockmanship & Stewardship in Danville, Indiana on September 10-11!

For information on the agenda, hotels and to register visit [stockmanshipandstewardship.org](http://stockmanshipandstewardship.org)

**STOCKMANSHIP**  
STEWARDSHIP



**PURDUE**  
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Extension



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## Training on the Grain Dust Explosion Prevention Methods

**September 10, 2021  
1:00 PM to 2:00 PM**

**Southern Indiana Purdue Agricultural Center (SIPAC)  
11371 E Purdue Farm Rd  
Dubois, IN 47527  
Phone: 812-678-3411**

- Presented by Dr. Kingsly Ambrose, Associate Professor  
Purdue University Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering

### Agenda

- 1:00 PM      **Welcome and Introductions**
- Introduction to Combustible Dust in Grain Handling Facilities  
Good Housekeeping Practices  
Dust explosion prevention
- 2:00 PM      **Adjourn** (Drive safe and thank you for coming!)

### For More Information about Grain Dust Explosion, Contact:

**Kingsly Ambrose, Ph.D.**  
Associate Professor  
Department of Agricultural and Biological  
Engineering Purdue University  
225 South University Street, ABE 3010  
West Lafayette, IN 47907  
765-494-6599 Office  
765-496-1115 Fax  
[rambrose@purdue.edu](mailto:rambrose@purdue.edu)



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This material was produced under grant number SH-99054-SH50 from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor. It does not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

**PURDUE EXTENSION**

# 2021 HOOSIER HAY CONTEST



First place: \$250 and one year IFC Membership



Second place: \$150



Third place: \$100

Rules and Entry Form: <https://indianaforage.org/>

**Entry Deadline: September 15, 2021**



**Organizer  
Indiana Forage Council**



Extension

W21 Rules: <https://ag.purdue.edu/ansc/ibep/Documents/W21-Rules.pdf>

Critical Health Items: <https://ag.purdue.edu/.../Doc.../W21-CriticalHealthItems.pdf>

Online Entry: <https://www.ansc.purdue.edu/ibep/entry/entrywelcome.htm>

# 2021 Winter Test

Bulls born:  
October 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021

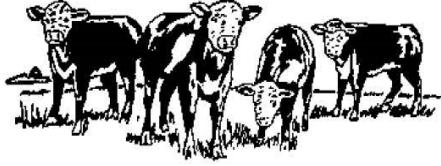
Rules and Entry Information  
[https://ag.purdue.edu/ansc/ibep/  
Documents/W21-Rules.pdf](https://ag.purdue.edu/ansc/ibep/Documents/W21-Rules.pdf)

Online Entry Portal  
[https://www.ansc.purdue.edu/ibe  
p/entry/entrywelcome.htm](https://www.ansc.purdue.edu/ibep/entry/entrywelcome.htm)

**Entry Deadline**  
**Sept. 24, 2021**

**Delivery Date**  
**Oct. 26, 2021**





# 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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: \$ \_\_\_\_\_



***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

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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

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For more information, visit our website at  
[tinyurl.com/PurdueVultures](http://tinyurl.com/PurdueVultures)

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](https://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*

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Fax: 812-275-4131  
Email: [odavis@purdue.edu](mailto:odavis@purdue.edu)

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PURDUE EXTENSION—TRANSFORMING  
LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS THROUGH  
RESEARCH-BASED EDUCATION.