

PURDUE EXTENSION

LAWRENCE COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

ANR News:

CHANGES to borrowing Soil and Hay Probes from Ext. Office

Effective immediately, anyone who wishes to borrow a soil probe or hay probe from our Extension Office can still do so but the deposit amount has changed to **\$40 CASH** so please be aware of this and prepared when you come to our office to sign one out. We appreciate your understanding with this policy change. Thank you.

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!!

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.)

Landscape Alternatives App Version 2

The Midwest Invasive Plant Network is excited to announce a major update to its free mobile app, Landscape Alternatives. Developed in partnership with the University of Georgia's Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health and originally launched in 2012, Landscape Alternatives has since been downloaded thousands of times. It is designed to help homeowners identify invasive plants that might be lurking in their yards, water gardens or aquariums, or at the nearest big-box store, and choose suitable, non-invasive substitutes. These substitutes - the alternatives - are matched by ornamental features shared in common with the invasive plant. Similar to the original app, we developed the new content with help from Midwestern stakeholders from different backgrounds, including representatives from nurseries, botanical gardens and arboreta, and conservation organizations. Version 2 of Landscape Alternatives is available for free today from the [Apple app store](#) and [Google Play store](#). Note: We recommend connection to a Wi-Fi network to download.



Oral Agreements-Termination of a Farm Lease-Dec. 1st

Termination of a lease or rental agreement may be necessary for a number of reasons, the most common reasons being to make the land available for another tenant or for the sale or transfer of the property. Indiana law (IC 32-31-1-3) says a three-month notice may be required. When a lease agreement does not otherwise specify, the end of the lease year is likely to be the last day of February. This implies that the lease notice must be delivered before December 1 of the prior year.

Indiana Farmland Prices Hit New Record High in 2021

Indiana farmland prices hit a new record high in 2021. Farmland price growth is driven by a combination of high expected incomes, low interest rates, and limited supply to satisfy demand. Read more here: <https://ag.purdue.edu/commercialag/home/paer-publication/2021-08-indiana-farmland-prices-hit-record-high-in-2021>

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

The following three pages is a brief summary of the benefits (and cons) to incorporating Native Warm-season Grasses into a grazing system shared by Robert Zupancic, USDA/NRCS—SE Area Grazing Specialist.

Adding Native Warm Season Grasses to your Grazing System

Long before Europeans expanded westwardly on the North American Continent bringing with them European grazing practices and livestock, North America was home to multiple species of native “livestock”. Elk, Buffalo and Deer were all supported by the native forages found on American soil. Most notably of these were the diverse mixes of Warm Season Grasses (WSG) found in North American prairies. Today these WSG still play a vital role in managing livestock and wildlife alike. Pockets of cool season grasses and forbs also existed on the prairies, adding diversity to the plants available to wildlife.

Benefits:

- WSG fill the “Summer Slump” void that is created by pastures being predominately Cool Season Forages (CSF)
 - o Examples of a CSF include Tall Fescue, Orchard grass, Timothy, Brome, Bluegrass, Ryegrass, Alfalfa, Red and White Clover, Annual Lespedeza, and Birdsfoot Trefoil
- WSG provide forage in the heat of the summer (mid-June to mid-September) so producers can rest CSF acres for hay production or winter grazing. [See growth table on the next page]
- WSG are more drought tolerant than many CSF mixtures because of their deep root systems and C4 metabolic pathways that are more efficient in temps above 80 degrees
- WSG are endophyte free making them more nutritious for a spring calving herd when WSG are managed to stay in the vegetative state
 - o A mature WSG stand becomes low in nutrition and unpalatable
- The digestibility and nutritional value of WSG are very comparable to that of CSF
 - o Penn State Univ. has recorded liveweight gains of 2.5lbs per day on WSG
- WSG yield better in low fertility situations, but yield will improve if soil fertility is within optimal ranges
- There is a WSG species that is adapted for almost every soil and terrain type
- WSG are a tall, bunch type grass which is beneficial to wildlife
- WSG when managed properly interact more with soil organism communities and have more vast and diverse roots



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

Haying Warm Season Grasses:

- WSG growth tends to occur in a period of time when the weather is better for dry hay production
- Cut WSG at or above 8" for long term health of the stand (higher cutting also helps in curing because it allows airflow below the hay)
- Based on the University of Tennessee budgets, WSG hay can be produced for \$53/ton VS \$123/ton for CSG, due to the lower input price

Effects on Wildlife:

While using best management practices on your WSG pastures for your livestock, you coincidentally are also improving the habitat for many native species both above and below the ground.

- Grazing WSG reduces dense growth and allows birds like Bobwhite Quail to have the ability to nest and forage for insects and seed
- WSG provide better shelter from weather and escape cover from predators than that of a CSG pasture. Since WSG form in bunches, the ground surrounding the clumps remains bare, allowing for movement at the ground level, while the grass above serves as a protective screen.
- Switchgrass and Little Bluestem remain upright in the winter creating insulated pockets for wildlife. Switchgrass also serves as a great wind buffer. Big Bluestem and Indiangrass have weaker stems and can flatten when exposed to heavy wind or snow
- Preferred habitat for rabbits, turkeys, quail, songbirds, and other small mammals
- Deer prefer the structure of WSG over CSG for bedding and fawning areas
- Insects that are ground nesters, like native bumblebees are also attracted to WSG
- WSG create working relationships with soil organisms that improve soil structure and soil health

How Much Should You Have:

Warm Season Grasses should act as a complement to your CSG pastures. Due to the growth cycle of WSG they are best to be grazed or hayed throughout the summer months of mid-June to mid-September. WSG should be incorporated in up to 1/3 of your pastures, with the other 2/3 being CSG mixes to maintain your livestock through the spring, fall and winter months.

Management:

Warm Season Grasses perform best when livestock is managed with rotational, adaptive, or High-Density Short-Duration grazing management. Different species have different stop and start heights for grazing, but a general rule of thumb is to start grazing when stands reach an average height of 15 – 20" and to stop grazing when the stand is 10 – 12". This means managers need to have more paddocks to reach highest productivity of WSG pastures



Purdue Extension

FoodLinkSM

FoodLinkSM is the resource for anyone who has ever stood in front of produce and wondered, “What is that?” or “What do I do with that?” Scan the FoodLinkSM QR codes on fresh fruits and vegetables to learn more about them, including how to select, prepare, and care for them.

FoodLink is an easy-to-use, produce database that delivers useful information regarding preparation and storage of different items, as well as nutrition facts, selection tips, food pairings, and background information. If you are looking for information about a specific fruit or vegetable, simply click on the respective tab at the top of the website, and select the item you’re looking for.

Visit the link here: <https://extension.purdue.edu/foodlink/>

Storing Vegetables and Fruits at Home

By: B. Rosie Lerner and Michael N. Dana, Purdue University, Horticulture Specialists

Length of storage for fruits and vegetables is a common question for Purdue Extension Educators. The Purdue publication HO-125-W, “Storing Vegetables and Fruits at Home,” provides details about storing. Topics in the publication include: conditions necessary for storage, temperature and humidity, home basements, pits, tile storage, and other storage methods. A table with information on a variety of fruits and vegetables is also included in the publication. A sample of this table is below.

Access HO-125-W at <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-125.pdf>

Commodity	Freezing point (°F)	Temperature (°F)	Relative humidity (%)	Length of storage
Fruits				
Apple	29.3	30-40	90	3-8 months
Apricot	30.1	31-32	90	1-2 weeks
Blackberry	30.5	31-32	90-95	2-3 days
Blueberry	29.7	31-32	90-95	2 weeks
Cherry, Sour	29.0	32	90-95	3-7 days
Cherry, Sweet	28.8	30-31	85-90	2-3 weeks
Grapefruit	30.0	40-50	85-90	4-6 weeks
Grape	29.7	31-32	85	2-8 weeks
Orange	30.5	32-40	85-90	3-10 weeks
Peach	30.3	31-32	90	2-4 weeks
Pear	29.2	29-31	90-95	2-4 months
Plum	30.5	31-32	90-95	2-4 weeks
Raspberry	30.0	31-32	90-95	2-4 days
Strawberry	30.6	32	90-95	5-7 days

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

Resources for more information:

- Local NRCS office
- Local Purdue Extension office
- Local Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Wildlife Biologist
- Native Warm Season Grass Grazing Tour, Ohio State Extension, video (13 min), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qlwr57tO4Ys>
- Native Warm-Season Perennial Grasses for Forage in Kentucky, Univ. of KY Extension, AGR-145, <https://forages.ca.uky.edu/files/agr145.pdf>
- Center for Native Grasslands Management, Univ. of TN Extension, has a lot of articles, videos, and helpful information <https://nativegrasses.tennessee.edu/>

Other References

- <https://www.progressiveforage.com/forage-types/grasses-and-grazing/grazing-native-warm-season-grass-it-doesn-t-have-to-be-hard>
- Native Warm-Season Grasses in the Grazing System, KY NRCS, https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/PA_NRCSConsumption/download?cid=stelprdb1265485&ext=pdf
- <https://extension.psu.edu/warm-season-grasses>
- https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs143_010044.pdf
- <https://extension.tennessee.edu/publications/Documents/SP731-D.pdf>

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

An outstanding article and podcast done by “Hoosier Ag Today” about dhurrin-free sorghum. The picture of Dr. Gruss was taken at the SIPAC Forage Field Day. She was discussing her research about sorghum-sudan grass as a forage with attendees. [Livestock Producers Could Soon Have Another Forage Option After Purdue Breakthrough | Hoosier Ag Today](#) Information shared by: Dr. Keith Johnson, Purdue Extension Forage Specialist

11/5/21, 2:00 PM

Livestock Producers Could Soon Have Another Forage Option After Purdue Breakthrough | Hoosier Ag Today

Livestock Producers Could Soon Have Another Forage Option After Purdue Breakthrough

By **Andy Eubank** - Nov 3, 2021

00:00

00:00

After many years of research, a team at Purdue University has developed a breakthrough that could lead to increased use of grazing sorghum in northern climates where frost conditions prevented such a forage program for livestock producers.

Purdue’s Dr. Mitch Tuinstra says grazing sorghum has many benefits, but it also produces a secondary metabolite called dhurrin.

“High dhurrin concentrations in the forage can lead to cyanosis in animals feeding on the forage, meaning they can be toxic and release cyanide gas, or sometimes this is known as prussic acid poisoning,” he explained. “Producers have to be careful and manage it properly to avoid any risk of prussic acid poisoning.”

Higher concentrations of dhurrin develop as cold and frost arrive, further incentivizing research to develop a dhurrin-free sorghum.

“Twelve years ago already we began a research project to see if we could disrupt this pathway in sorghum so that the plants would not produce dhurrin, and we’ve been successful in that research activity, and we’ve incorporated this new dhurrin-free trait into sorghum sudan grass hybrids,” Tuinstra told HAT. “We’ve had a whole series of research projects going on the last few years exploring the nutritional value of this new crop, exploring the safety and safety benefits, evaluating differences in palatability of dhurrin-free versus conventional sorghum, and the results have all been very, very positive.”

Because of its benefits, sorghum for pasture has been a favored option around the country and around the world.

“For many, many years sorghum sudan hybrids have played an important role in providing pastures for livestock producers,” he said. “It’s adapted to dry environments. It’s a low-input crop. It’s very resilient to potentially the effects of climate change in terms of adaptation to high temperature

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

11/5/21, 2:00 PM

Livestock Producers Could Soon Have Another Forage Option After Purdue Breakthrough | Hoosier Ag Today



*Dr. Shelby Gruss at SIPAC Field Day-
photo provided*

Dr. Shelby Gruss is a Purdue post-doctoral scholar. Dr. Tuinstra credits her work on the dhurrin-free sorghum project.

“Shelby has been instrumental in helping us evaluate the nutritional quality and safety characteristics of this new genetic technology and it’s really been largely based on her work and drive that we’ve really made a lot of progress in the last few years in developing and now pushing commercialization of this new trait in sorghum.”

The researchers teamed with Ag Alumni Seed Company and S & W Seed Company to develop and commercialize the seed and bring it to market. Tuinstra says they’re working closely together to “further develop the trait and develop hybrid products that farmers can buy and grow in their pastures.”

Tuinstra is the Wickersham Chair of Excellence in Agricultural Research and Professor of Plant Breeding and Genetics at Purdue. He explains more in the full HAT interview:

00:00

00:00

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 southwest-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.

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.

- If you are forcing bulbs for the holidays, bring them into warmer temperatures after they have been sufficiently pre-cooled. Bulbs require a chilling period of about 10 to 12 weeks at 40 degrees F to initiate flower buds and establish root growth. Pre-cooled 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.

Horseradish

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Horseradish is ready to dig after a hard freeze kills the foliage (usually November or December). The large roots can be harvested while smaller, pencil sized roots can be cut in 6-8 inch long sections as 'seed' or 'sets' for next year's crop which are then immediately re-planted. Another option is to leave the horseradish in the ground and dig as needed. If you choose the latter option, be sure to heavily mulch the area so that the ground doesn't freeze.



To use horseradish, peel the large, fleshy roots and cut into sections. Use a blender or food processor to chop the roots along with a small amount of water and a couple of ice cubes. Vinegar or lemon juice is added to stop the process that produces the "bite" of horseradish. Add immediately after blending for a mild flavor or wait up to 3 minutes to give the horseradish more kick. Use 2 to 3 tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice per cup of horseradish sauce along with ½ teaspoon of salt for flavor.

Horseradish has an extremely strong odor and so you may wish to open the blender or food processor outdoors and to keep your face away from the container when opening. Store ground horseradish in a tightly sealed jar in a refrigerator until ready for use.

Soil Prep Now for Peas Next Spring

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Peas can be planted earlier in the spring than just about any other vegetable crop because they can grow well at a soil temperature of 40 degrees. Though other crops such as lettuce, parsnips and spinach can sprout at lower temperatures (35 degrees), they don't start growing well until the soil reaches about 45 degrees. However, soils are often too wet to work in the spring. Therefore, you may wish to prepare the soil now rather than next spring so that planting can take place as early as possible even if those spring soils are wet. Wait until soil temperatures reach 40 degrees next spring and sprinkle the seeds on the soil and push them in with your finger. Protection from rabbits and deer will probably be needed as they will be attracted to anything green coming up so early.

Begin Rabbit Protection Now

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Rabbits may begin to nibble on newly planted trees and shrubs through the winter. Protect your investment with at least 2-foot-tall cylinders of 1-inch-mesh, chicken wire, or similar barrier. Remove the barrier in the spring or it can be left in place for a time. Just remember to remove it before it starts to constrict the trunk. Other control methods include plastic tree wraps and liquid rabbit repellents sprayed on the plants. Repellents will need to be reapplied each time it rains.

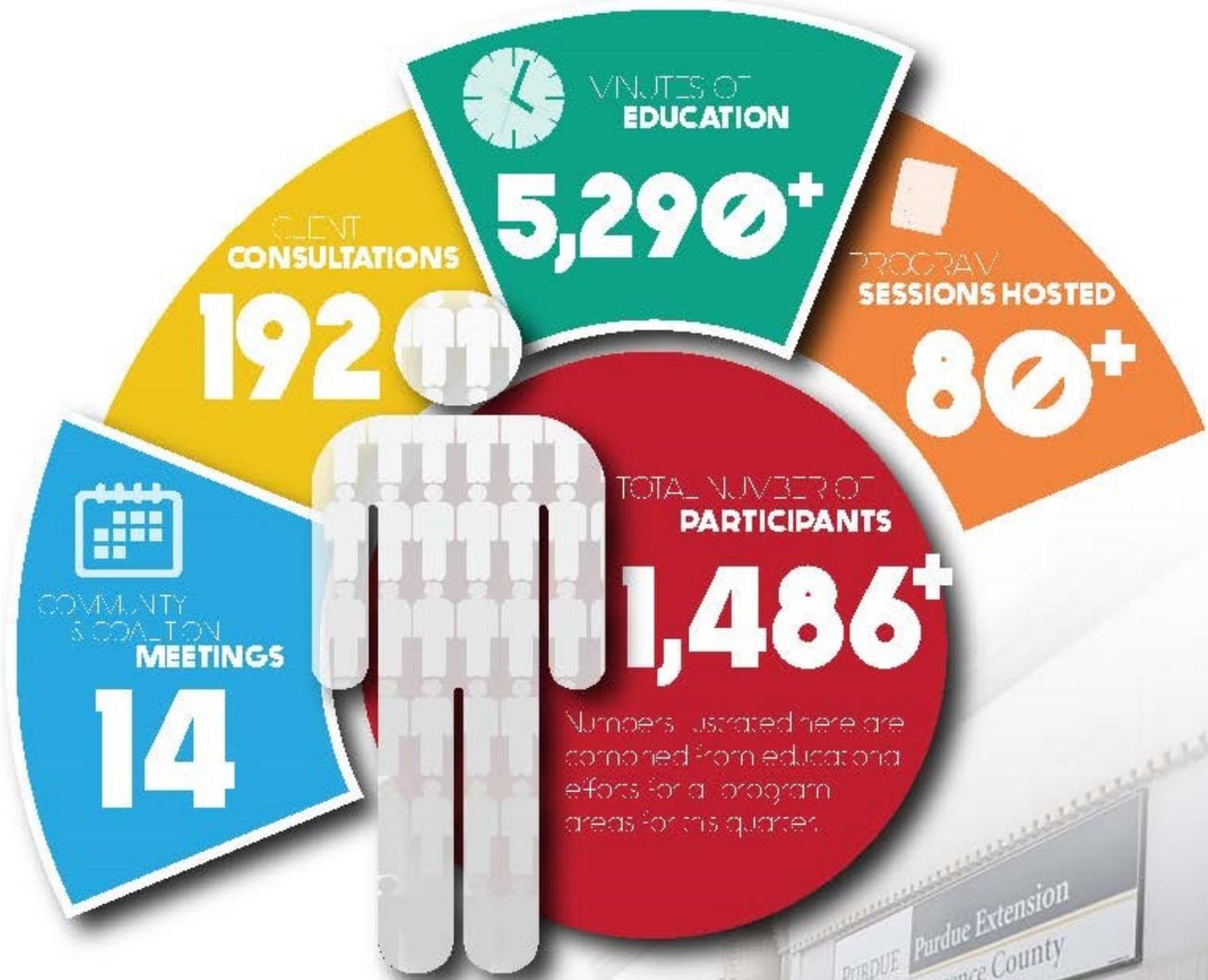
Timely Reminders...

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

1. Work fallen tree leaves into the garden every two weeks to increase organic matter.
2. Drain hoses and irrigation systems before winter.
3. Fertilize cool-season lawns if you haven't done so yet.
4. Dig up and store tender bulbs such as cannas, callas and glads after the leaves are browned by frost.

COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS THROUGH PURDUE EXTENSION

Quarterly Report: July-September 2021



Follow us on Social Media

- @PurdueExtensionLawrenceCounty
- Purdue Extension-Lawrence County
- @purdueextensionlawrenceco

SOCIAL MEDIA REACH

19,774+



Extension - Lawrence County

921 5th Street, Beaufort, NC 27512 | 822.757.623 | extension@rc.lawrence.edu



July–September 2021



AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Women in Ag: Lunch 'n Learn "K.I.S.S.- Keeping It Straight, Sis"

Ever felt like there's some kind of secret code to balancing family, farm and work? That's why this year's program was tailored for farm women to help try to 'decode' the balancing act...or at least connect farm women to see they aren't so alone in the balancing act.

The 2021 Women in Ag. Lunch 'n Learn was hosted in-person on Thursday, August 26, 2021 at Otis Park Bath House during the normal lunch time. The featured speaker was Bec Wicker, recent Women In Agriculture Award recipient. This program included lunch and featured an insightful and lighthearted presentation from Bec that included her techniques to keep farm, family, work - basically everything - all straight and together! Purdue Extension in partnership with Farm Credit Mid-America, was able to provide this learning opportunity free for participants. There were many comments shared amongst the group how nice it was to be able to attend a program in person again and interact with people - this was a definite highlight!

How to Better Your Garden Plot

A partnership between Lawrence County SWCD, Bedford Parks Department and Purdue Extension-Lawrence County allowed for an in-person program hosted on September 21 at the Bedford Community Garden.

The topic of how to take soil samples properly from a lawn or garden was discussed, as well as demonstrations related to planting cover crop seed varieties. Attendees looked at examples of soil analysis results to learn how to interpret them and what to do to make soil amendments for improvement. Attendance was great for this program and the evaluation results were too.

100% shared they now know how to properly take a soil sample for testing purposes, 100% better understand the benefits of planting cover crops and how they can be utilized to improve soil health. This program partnership brought forth excellent education for several Lawrence County residents!

ANR Events & Programs July-September 2021

1 sessions **14** participants

WIA Lunch 'n Learn
K.I.S.S.-"Keeping It Straight, Sis"

1 **23**

Produce Issues & Solutions (Amish Specific Program)

1 **55**

Realistic Greenhouse Production for Business & Home Webinar

2 **27**

Bedford Parks Dept. Outdoor Series: Wilderness Ethics, Food Plot & Wildlife Management

1 **31**

How to Better your Garden Plot Program in Partner with SWCD

"Good, enjoyable program, great topic and presenter! Enjoyed being back in-person and interacting with others. Good job, gals!"

Statement made by participant at WIA Lunch 'n Learn

100% OF FARM WOMEN REPORTED

- they plan to utilize what they learned to help balance their own families, farms, & work lives.
- they plan to develop a plan for balancing their responsibilities they carry for family, farm, & work life.
- they have a better understanding that balance in life is needed for good mental health.

July–September 2021



4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Lawrence County 4-H Council

One unique aspect to the 4-H program is that it is truly driven by local needs and input, even though it is also supported by the Land Grant University system across the entire nation. While some direction is given by the state 4-H entities, many of the programs offered and policies that exist are enacted by the local 4-H groups. In Lawrence County, this is commonly the Lawrence County 4-H Council.

The 4-H Council is the governing body that exists to promote the education of young people. They advise the 4-H Educator and the educational 4-H program in the county; develop rules, policies, and procedures; promote the 4-H program; set the schedule and coordinate events such as the fair; and much more.

The 4-H Council is a group of outstanding, local volunteers that meet monthly to review the needs of the 4-H program and take action. There are 15 volunteers elected to the board by the 4-H community, and they elect their own officer team. Each township has a representative, and there are

also representatives from different groups such as Club Leaders, 4-H Junior Leaders, Lawrence County Fair Board, and Lawrence County Extension Board. The Extension Educator for 4-H and Youth Development serves as a non-voting, ex officio member of the board.

The 4-H Council is also the primary financial supporter of the 4-H program, and they go even further by completing annual fundraising efforts to support 4-H, with the help of some clubs. A few things they fund include: scholarships for members to attend events like 4-H Camp, college scholarships, supporting fair activities as a capstone experience for members, and coordinating the purchasing and distribution of awards.

The local 4-H program is made possible, thanks to the 4-H Council and the support provided by the volunteers that serve as members.



The Lawrence County 4-H program had youth participated in the 2021 Lawrence County 4-H Fair, totaling 2,000+ county exhibits, & 19 4-H Clubs.

- 125+ entries at the Indiana State Fair, six received an Orange Merit.

4-H Events & Programs July-September 2021

1 sessions
16 participants

Junior Leader Officer & Leadership Training:
Teens learned about personalities & working together

1 sessions
125 participants

Junior Leader Food Stand Training:
Teens learned Kitchen Safety & Customer Service

How I Benefit-“The reach of the entire 4-H program is beyond many other youth organizations. As a member of the 4-H Council, I know that my actions are shaping the development of our community’s future leaders. This thought drives me to continue to volunteer. I am able to witness the culminating event of a 4-Her’s dedication and perseverance; I can watch a child grow into a confident public speaker. These intrinsic motivators constantly remind me of the good in our world, that our rural values are still being taught, and that our future is in good hands. I serve as a 4-H Council member because I understand the importance of the entire 4-H program and believe in what it provides to our community.”

Amy Redman, 4-H Council member, Active Volunteer



July–September 2021



HEALTH & HUMAN SCIENCES

Partnering with HOPE

Families face many tough situations and decisions as they navigate becoming parents. Hope Resource Center provides a source of support and education to Lawrence County and surrounding areas. One of their most notable services is their parenting program. Health and Humans Sciences Extension Educator, Sarah Richer, has been fortunate to offer programming as part of the parenting program. This year she offered three programs regularly to the clients of the center; Stress Management, Goal Setting, and Safe Sleep Education. As needed, Sarah also taught a Budgeting class. This year alone, her classes reached 93 participants.

ANR Events & Programs: July-September 2021

1 sessions | 350 participants

Block Party in a Bag

1 sessions | 3 participants

Cooking Under Pressure

13 sessions | 39 participants

Get WalkIN Email Program

2 sessions | 30 participants

HOPE Resource Center— Safe Sleep

1 sessions | 10 participants

ServSafe— Food Manager Class & Examination

2 sessions | 5 participants

ServSafe— Training & Proctoring

3 sessions | 27 participants

HOPE Resource Center— Stress Management

4 sessions | 64 participants

Dining with Diabetes— 3 Month Follow-up

2 sessions | 31 participants

InWork: Innovative, INvest, INspire, Skills for Tomorrow's Workforce

4 sessions | 15 participants

Wallet Wellness Wednesday— Where Does your Money Go?

“Sarah taught many classes at Hope Resource Center to 111 of our clients during 2021. She taught Stress Management, Setting Goals, Budgeting and Safe Sleep at both our Bedford and Mitchell sites. She is such a valuable, competent, and effective instructor.”

-April Haskett, RN, BSN, SANE, SRAS
Executive Director at Hope Resource Center

157+ clients at Hope Resource Center learned the importance of safe sleep and managing stress.

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

Thanksgiving Special



The Farmer's Share

Did you know that farmers and ranchers receive only 14.6* cents of every food dollar that consumers spend? According to the USDA, off farm costs including marketing, processing, wholesaling, distribution and retailing account for more than 85 cents of every food dollar spent in the United States.

Turkey

11 lb., Butterball



Retail: \$21.89
Farmer: \$0.66**

Mashed Potatoes

5 lbs., Russet



Retail: \$4.99
Farmer: \$0.60

Stuffing

15 oz., Arnold Cubes



Retail: \$3.99
Farmer: \$0.06

Cranberries

12 oz. bag



Retail: \$2.99
Farmer: \$0.22

Apple Pie

21 oz. can, Lucky Leaf



Retail: \$4.59
Farmer: \$0.93

Dinner Rolls

12 rolls



Retail: \$2.29
Farmer: \$0.06

Boneless Ham

1 lb.



Retail: \$5.32
Farmer: \$0.69

Sweet Corn

15.25 oz., Del Monte



Retail: \$2.19
Farmer: \$0.50

Milk

1 gallon, fat free



Retail: \$3.49
Farmer: \$1.54

Steak

1 lb.



Retail: \$9.99
Farmer: \$1.67

Green Beans

1 lb.



Retail: \$1.99
Farmer: \$0.47

Sweet Potatoes

1 lb.



Retail: \$1.29
Farmer: \$0.19

Tomatoes

1 lb.



Retail: \$3.49
Farmer: \$0.48

Carrots

5 lbs.



Retail: \$3.99
Farmer: \$2.31

Beer

6 pack - cans



Retail: \$9.99
Farmer: \$0.04

Farmer's share derived from USDA, NASS "Agricultural Prices," 2020. | Prices based on September 2019 data.

Retail prices based on Safeway (SE) brand, except where noted.

*Figure according to U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service | **Figure according to Contract Poultry Growers Association of the Virginias

November 17, 2020



/nationalfarmersunion



@NFUDC



/nationalfarmersunion



nfu.org/topics/blog



National Farmers Union | 20 F Street NW, Suite 300 | Washington, DC 20001

P: (202) 554-1600 | F: (202) 554-1654 | www.NFU.org | info@nfudc.org

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

Grazing Bites



November 2021

Victor Shelton, NRCS State Agronomist/Grazing Specialist

I've mentioned before that I'm often lacking one of three things - time, energy or money. Some days, I believe it is all three. I've had a very challenging year multiple ways but have been lucky to have had timely and sufficient soil moisture for most of the season and that, in itself, creates opportunities. That said, I apologize for the blessings that others did not receive.

I regret now not measuring growth over the season. It just didn't happen. I know yield wise; it was a phenomenal year. Regrowth after grazing events was quicker than normal and keeping up with the forage was almost impossible at times. I have two paddocks that were grazed so fast that you would never know that they were grazed by looking at them. They continued to be skipped over the season because it was hard enough keeping everything else in check.



Stockpiled tall fescue – standing green money.

Those skipped paddocks will make good, stockpiled forage along with fields that also have enough regrowth to graze again. We've also been blessed this fall with extraordinary mild weather for the season – well, up until recently. My first major frost in 2020 was October 16. It is late October as I write this and so far, I have not had a frost of any significance yet, but I know it's coming soon.

What is the real difference between a frost and a freeze? When water vapor condenses and freezes without first becoming dew, a thin layer of ice crystals form – this is frost. It generally has to be below 36 degrees to frost and include clear skies, moisture present and little wind. Plant tissue can be impacted, but not as severely as a freeze.

When the surface air temperature falls to 32 degrees or below, you have a freeze. Generally, if it is above 29 degrees, it is a light freeze that can kill most tender plants. If it is below 28 degrees, then it is considered a killing freeze or hard freeze – this freeze kills annuals and initiates shutdown of hardy perennials. After three hard freezes, most winter hardy perennial forages are dormant.

Forages going dormant is significant. USDA-NRCS defines stockpiling as 'allowing standing forage to accumulate for grazing at a later period, often for fall and winter grazing after dormancy.' The key word here is dormancy.

Once dormant, they can be grazed with less harm to energy reserves. Forage plants are sensitive to grazing in the fall. That is why I usually promote the use of annuals or crop residue, or ideally the combination of the two in the early fall. It allows the pastures to recuperate and build reserves.

If you don't have annuals or crop residues to graze, then you always have the option of feeding hay for a while and then going back to grazing. Yes – that sounds a bit crazy. Why would I feed hay when I still have grass that could be grazed? Two reasons. Number one, you don't want to hurt plant reserves impacting the stand for next year's growth. Number two, you can potentially gain a lot more growth if moisture and fertility is in check with the increasing green solar panel.

There are times or situations when grazing prior to dormancy or a killing freeze is what is needed. If you want to suppress spring growth, then grazing hard prior to dormancy can be beneficial. If you are frost-seeding clover into the field later this winter, this suppression of the grasses in the spring provides a longer window for the clover to grow and become established due to reducing the competition of the existing perennial grasses. I've also found fields that have become dominantly grass, especially a monoculture of tall fescue, can be grazed hard prior to

Natural Resources Conservation Service ~ Helping People Help the Land
USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

Issue 166

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

early fall pre-dormancy and, if a good seed bank is present, you can have increased diversity – more clover the following year.

Utilize less freeze tolerant forages first. Orchardgrass loses value fairly quickly after several heavy frosts and literally falls apart after several hard freezes. Tall fescues hold their value a long time and are the easiest and most ideal for long term stockpiling so save them for last.

With frosts and freezing conditions, we do need to remember that some warm-season forages such as sudangrass and sorghum-Sudan hybrids, and johnsongrass produce a cyanide compound when frosted, causing the production of the prussic acid. Once these forages are frosted, livestock should be removed for at least two weeks to allow for the forages to “dry down” and the prussic acid to dissipate before grazing again. Frosted areas could start with only “pockets” in a field. Any regrowth from the base of the plant after a frost can also be very high in prussic acid. It is just safer to avoid until forages are brown and dry – if in doubt, test before grazing.

I highly recommend strip grazing the stockpiled forage once you start grazing it. If you have three sets of reels with poly-wire on them, enough step-in posts and connectors, you are in business. You generally want three sets. One set for that first break wire. The second set is for a back fence if needed. The third set is for the next day’s move and it’s always better to have that set up ahead of time. There is nothing like a group of impatient hungry cows complaining that you aren’t setting up that new fence fast enough. If you already have it set up and just need to open it up to them then they won’t care how long it takes you to move it for the next day. If you don’t believe me, ask the cows. We’ll try and discuss allocating that forage out next month.

If you do not have portable water, then they may have to walk over where they have been to get it. If this is the case, start on the water end of the paddock and be watchful of excessive trailing. Trailing will occur when the same path is used over and over and may disturb or destroy forages in the path and open the area up to erosion. When it is a problem, consider adding new water points in the future and reseed any disturbed areas.

Even after the forages become dormant, it is still better to not graze them too close. A little residual is always good. It certainly helps to slow runoff, increase infiltration of water, and it does speed up spring regrowth. Ideally, there should be at least two to three inches of residual left. Opening the gates and letting the cows roam freely all winter may make the cows feel adventurous and free but can hurt forage yields in the long run.

I challenge everyone to extend the time frame that they are grazing. It is certainly possible to graze a very long time and reduce the amount of fed feed needed. Livestock numbers have to be in balance with your forage base to do so. That forage base can include corn residue, fall or winter hardy annuals, and hay aftermath once dormant. Grazing is generally cheaper than most anything that you might feed; most nutrients are returned back to the soil where they were removed; and there is usually less mud to deal with over winter.

Things eventually change over time. The format of Grazing Bites will change a little starting in December. It will be mailed from two different email addresses. **For most, it will come from grazingbites@gmail.com which you may respond to. Add that email address to your authorized addresses. If you do not receive the December issue next month, please email me.**

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

Reminders & Opportunities

National Grazing Conference – December 6-9, 2021, Myrtle Beach, SC. For more information go to: <https://www.grazinglands.org/grazing-conference/>



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

Natural Resources Conservation Service ~ Helping People Help the Land
USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

Issue 166

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

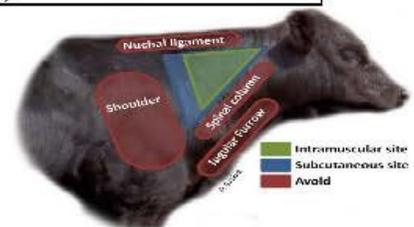
PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

2021 Beef Quality Assurance Trainings

WHY: Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) training and certification is now required for beef producers selling “fed cattle” (finished beef steers and heifers coming out of a feedlot) that ultimately are processed by many of today’s major packers. BQA certification is good for 3 years and the program is free to producers either in the face-to-face or on-line formats.

**When RSVPing, please communicate which location, date, number of people attending & contact phone number.*

Location	Date/Time	RSVP* & Contacts for Questions
Southern Indiana Purdue Agricultural Center (SIPAC) Conference Room, 11371 E. Purdue Farm Road, Dubois, IN 47527	Mon., Nov. 1, 6:30-9:00 p.m.	Kenny Eck (RSVP to duboisces@purdue.edu), Nick Minton (Purdue Extension, 812-279-4330)
	Mon., Nov. 29, 6:30-9:00 p.m.	
Fulton County Extension Office 1009 W. Third St., Rochester, IN 46975-7119	Tues., Nov. 2 6:30-9:00 p.m.	Mark Kepler (RSVP to Purdue Extension, 574-223-3397), Ron Lemenager (Purdue Extension, 765-427-5972)
	Tues., Nov. 9 6:30-9:00 p.m.	
Southern Hills Church 1645 S St Rd Hwy 135 Salem, IN 47167	Thurs., Nov. 4, 6:30-9:00 p.m.	Purdue Extension (RSVP to Danielle Walker, 812-883-4601 and Ophelia Davis, 812-275-4623), Nick Minton (Purdue Extension, 812-279-4330)
	Thurs., Dec. 2, 6:30-9:00 p.m.	
Southeast Purdue Ag Center 4425 County Rd 350 N, Butlerville, IN 47223	Thurs., Nov. 11, 6:30-9:00 p.m.	Jill Andrew-Richards (RSVP to Purdue Extension, 812-438-3656), Nick Minton (Purdue Extension, 812-279-4330)
Creighton Hall – Purdue Dept. of AnSc, Rm 1042. 270 S Russell St, West Lafayette, IN 47907	Tues., Nov. 16, 6:30-9:00 p.m.	Ron Lemenager (RSVP to Purdue Extension, 765-427-5972)
Stewart Seeds 2230 E. County Road 300 North, Greensburg, IN 47240	Thurs., Dec. 9, 6:30-9:00 p.m.	Jill Andrew-Richards (RSVP to Purdue Extension, 812-438-3656), Nick Minton (Purdue Extension, 812-279-4330)
For general BQA questions please contact Ron Lemenager (Purdue Extension, 765-427-5972) or Nick Minton (Purdue Extension, 812-279-4330).		



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.)



Extension -

AREA 2 EXTENSION
EDUCATORS

presents

***FALL PARP
PROGRAM***

• **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2021** •

3 LOCATIONS • DEADLINE TO REGISTER: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2021

9:00 am - 11:00 am
Clark County

Community Building on the
fairgrounds, 9608 Hwy 62
Charlestown, IN

To RSVP Contact:
Tom Springstun
(812) 752-8450

1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Lawrence County

Otis Park Bath House
607 Tunnelton Road
Bedford, IN

To RSVP Contact:
Ophelia Davis
(812) 275-4623

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Crawford County

Crawford Co. Extension Office
527 W Old State Road 62
Leavenworth, IN

To RSVP Contact:
Molley Scott
(812) 338-5466

Topics:

Update and Outlook on
Crop Diseases;
Dr. Darcy Telenko

Weed Management for
2021-2022;
Dr. Marcelo Zimmer

Credits

Available:

Private (Please bring
\$10)

Commercial:
1A, RT

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



ADVANCED HYDROPONICS

Park Outdoor Series

Time: 6pm

Otis Park Bath House



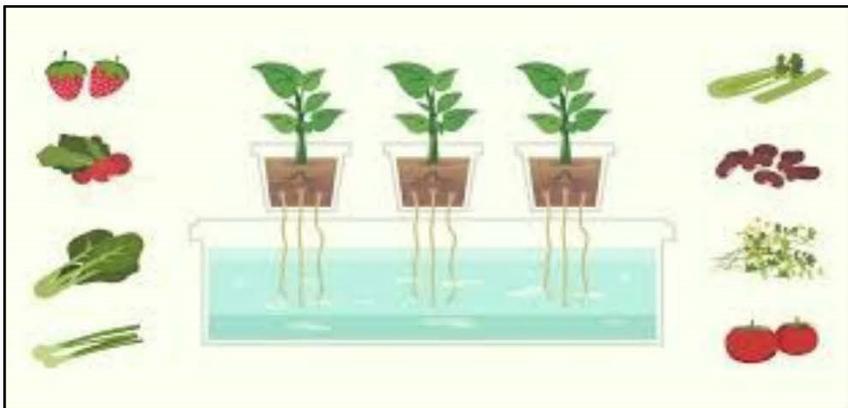
Bedford Parks Department
Amber McIntyre or Gary Dorsett

RSVP

Phone: 812-275-5692

Email: amcintyre@bedford.in.us

gdorsett@bedford.in.us



Join us on Tuesday, November 16 at 6pm at Otis Park Bath House. Bill Van Tine will be giving a presentation on Advanced Hydroponics.

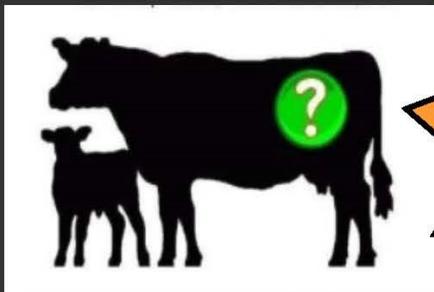
ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)

Vet 105

Are you a beef cattle producer with questions about MINERAL SUPPLEMENTATION? GREAT...we have answers!

Attend to learn about:

- Evaluation and development of a mineral program
- Trace mineral impacts on herd efficiency
- Common mineral deficiency symptoms
- Types of mineral and methods of supplementation
- Mineral related equipment and supplies to have on hand
- Plus more!!!



Bring a mineral tag from your farm to the program!

Date:
WEDNESDAY,
DECEMBER 15, 2021

Time:
6:30-8:30 pm

NEW Location:
Spring Mill State Park
Inn - Lake Room
3333 IN-60 E,
Mitchell, IN 47446
(Free Park Entrance with
program RSVP)

RSVP Deadline:
Monday,
December 13, 2021

RSVP To:
Purdue Extension -
Lawrence County
Phone: 812-275-4623

Program Partners:
Purdue Extension
Lawrence & Lawrence
Counties, Spring Mill
Veterinary Service, and
MultiMin

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.

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



**2021-2022 Indiana Beef Cattle Association (IBCA) and
Purdue Area 2 Beef Meeting**

- WHEN:** Saturday, December 18th, 2021 – 12:00 p.m.
- WHERE:** Spring Mill Inn, Spring Mill State Park, Mitchell, IN
- WHY:** The meetings will feature great food and valuable information on a variety of beef topics. IBCA will provide an update on current policy and programs. Purdue Dept. of Animal Science will provide the educational presentation.
- HOW:** RSVP to the Lawrence County Extension Office at 812-275-4623 by 12/7/2021.

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

Dec. 18th

Golden Girls Sale

2 p.m.



Purdue Miss G503 ASA # 3752011

Selling a Relentless IVF Heifer Pregnancy



**H/C-W/C Fast
Lane ASA #
3667480**

**Ruby NFF Up
The Ante
ASA#
3594737**

Selling Females bred to Our New Herd Sires! As well as other Industry leading sires! Such as THSF Loverboy, SC Pay the Price, Jass On the Mark , WLE Black Mamba , and Mr CCF Vision

We invite you to join us December 18th at 2 pm in West Lafayette Indiana for Purdue University's Production Sale! We will be offering at 50 of some of our best females at public auction! All cows will be between the ages of 2-8 with due dates running from Feb 26th-May 1st. Also selling a select group of fall calving cows that have calves at side that are ready to go to work for you will also be offered.

7400 ASREC Lane, West Lafayette Indiana 47906

For more information contact

Brian Defreese (765)-491-7421 Matt Claeys (765)-427-9078 or Charlie Huelsenbeck (260)-450-7104

ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)**PURDUE EXTENSION*****STATEWIDE VIRTUAL
BASIC TRAINING*****Purdue Extension Master Gardener Program****Live Webinars**

Tuesdays, February 1 – May 3, 2022, from 6:30 – 8:30 PM ET / 5:30 – 7:30 PM CT (Via WebEx Events)

January 25	Test Connect Session (optional)
February 1	Purdue EMG Orientation
February 8	Plant Science
February 15	Soils and Plant Nutrition
February 22	Animal Pests
March 1	Plant Disease Diagnosis
March 8	Weed ID and Control
March 15	Insect ID and Control
March 22	Invasive Species
March 29	Pesticide Safety & Alternatives
April 5	Herbaceous Ornamentals
April 12	Woody Ornamentals
April 19	Fruit Gardening
April 26	Lawn Care
May 3	Vegetable Gardening
After May 3	Final Exam, post-test, & post-program survey

County Connections

Weekly local connection hour with your county's Extension Master Gardener Coordinator. The day, time, and place for the local connection hour will be determined by your EMG County Coordinator and could be in person, a virtual web meeting, or a combination of both.



PURDUE EXTENSION
MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM

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

Step 1: Application (Deadline January 11, 2022)

Apply for training by visiting Purdue Extension - Lawrence County at 924 16th Street, Bedford to pick up an application, or call (812)275-4623 for more information and to request an application by email.

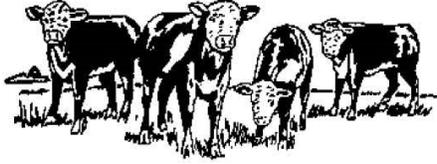
Step 2: Registration and Fees

(Once the local EMG Coordinator approves your application, you will register and pay for the program.)

- \$180.00 for an individual registration with print version of Purdue EMG Manual
- \$280.00 for two people sharing a print version of the Purdue EMG Manual, both will need application approval prior to registering and paying.
- Participants will be able to purchase a digital version of the manual for an additional \$25.00.

To learn more about the Purdue Extension Master Gardener Program, visit: www.hort.purdue.edu/mg.





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: \$ _____

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

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

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

Non-Profit
U.S. Postage
PAID
Bedford, Indiana
Permit No. 284

VISIT US ON THE WEB AT:
<https://extension.purdue.edu/lawrence/Pages/default.aspx>

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

Have some fun this Thanksgiving with your family at the dinner table and do a Mad Libs activity with them, like to below...create some laughter, perhaps a memory or two and enjoy the time together! Be thankful always and Blessings to one and all!!

HAPPY THANKSGIVING! MAD LIBS



THE FIRST THANKSGIVING WAS HELD IN _____ WHEN THE PILGRIMS AND
INDIANS CAME TOGETHER FOR A _____ MEAL TO CELEBRATE THEIR FIRST
_____ IN AMERICA. IT WAS _____ ! THE INDIANS BROUGHT
_____ AND _____ TO THE FESTIVITIES, AND THE PILGRIMS
_____ FOR EVERYONE. THE FEAST LASTED FOR
_____ DAYS!

IN _____ PRESIDENT _____ DECLARED THE 4TH THURSDAY OF
_____ AS A DAY OF _____ AND _____ AND CALLED IT
THANKSGIVING.

MODERN THANKSGIVING CELEBRATIONS USUALLY INCLUDE COOKING A LARGE
_____ WITH STUFFING AND _____ SAUCE, EATING _____
PIE, AND WATCHING _____ GAMES ON TELEVISION. MY FAVORITE THING
ABOUT THANKSGIVING IS THE _____ - WHAT ABOUT YOU?

1. Year
2. Adjective
3. Adjective
4. Noun
5. Adjective
6. Food
7. Food
8. Food
9. Verb – past tense
10. Famous Person
11. Month
12. Plural Noun
13. Plural Noun
14. Noun
15. Noun
16. Noun
17. Noun
18. Adjective
19. Food