

# *PURDUE EXTENSION*

## LAWRENCE COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

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

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## **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>

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## **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!!

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### **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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### 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.



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### FREE Webinars from Clemson University:

**Cows, Calories, and Crude Protein:** Join us for a free webinar with featured speaker Dr.

Matthew Hersom, discussing matching a cow's nutrition with her production cycle particularly in the upcoming critical time period before and after calving. **October 20, 2021 at Noon.** Register at this link: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/cows-calories-and-crude-protein-tickets-170031927071>

**Cutover to Grazing: October 22, 2021 at Noon;** Webinar #1: Cutover to Grazing: Land and Soil Prep

**October 27, 2021 at Noon;** Webinar #2: Cutover to Grazing: Forage Selection and Varieties

Participants only have to register once. After you register you will get a zoom link for the webinars. The same zoom link can be used for both webinars. Register at this link: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/cutover-to-livestock-grazing-tickets-177330729987>

**Weed Management in Fescue Pasture and Hayfields:** This webinar will discuss applying the appropriate rate and herbicide to use to manage weeds in Fescue pastures and hayfields. We have applied for one recertification credit for private pesticide applicators.

**October 26, 2021 at Noon.** Register at this link: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/weed-management-in-fescue-pasturehayfields-tickets-175702018467>

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

**Seeding Dates And Rates For Grasses & Legumes**

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



\* Rate as Pure Live Seed

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

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

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

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### **Water is Everything**

*-Chris Penrose, Agriculture and Natural Resources, OSU Extension, Morgan County*

Over the years as I have worked with producers developing a grazing system, you would expect fencing to be the major issue. As the paddocks are set up, water almost always becomes the major issue. If you are fortunate enough to have reliable ground water or public water, this issue is minimized. I recall the droughts back in 2012 and 1988 and feed for livestock was not the issue, it was water. As creeks, springs and ponds dried up, options were limited and expensive, many had to haul water. On our family farm, I rely exclusively on creeks and springs and have developed most springs on the farm for the cattle. The first springs that were developed back in the 1960's that had an estimated lifespan of 20 years lasted much longer and have been rebuilt except one that is still going strong. Since the drought of 88, I have developed the remaining springs to try to minimize issues in dry weather and provide multiple water sources in each paddock.

An important consideration, if an option, is will the livestock go to the water or will you take the water to the livestock? When possible, it is almost always the best option to take the water to the livestock because water is generally the most powerful force determining where livestock will spend their time. A three year study at the Forage System Research Center in Missouri showed that when cattle had to travel more than 800 feet to water, uneven grazing occurred: overgrazing close to the water and undergrazing on the opposite end of the paddocks. In addition, when cattle have to travel long distances to water, they tend to go in groups so an adequate supply of water needs to be available so all of the cattle can receive an adequate supply. Water close to cattle does not need as much available water but needs the ability to re-fill the tank rapidly if it is small. Studies also demonstrate that water close to cattle will improve weight gains.

How about water quality? If you have ponds or streams in paddocks and use them as a water source, we know that when it is hot, cattle like to stand in water, especially non-moving, shaded water, which will reduce quality. Pollution can come from erosion along the banks of the ponds and streams, and from manure and urine while standing in the water. For ponds we do know that installing a tank with the pond as the source improves water quality, or fencing out the pond with a small corner with a stone base and limiting standing in the pond will improve quality. A friend of mine installed a gravity fed, frost free tank below his pond as a clean, reliable source of water.

There are different thoughts on what to do with streams in paddocks and I am not sure what the right answer is, but I do know that rotating to paddocks without streams limits exposure to paddocks with streams. Cattle like to stand in water not moving, so if you make part of a stream available for water, use a portion where the water is moving with a stone base. Finally, if given a choice, cattle that have access to clean water from a different source they will generally use that. I have one paddock where I had a spring developed with a stream running through it and the cattle use the stream less. Finally, I do know that during the summer, if your cattle are on fescue and you have a stream with standing water and shade, I bet I know where they will be during the day.

To continue reading this article, please visit: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/09/15/water-is-everything/>

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

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### **Fall Armyworm Still Active, But Their End Is Near!**

*By: Author(s): JOHN OBERMEYER AND CHRISTIAN KRUPKE*

Astute observers have recently reported mysterious egg masses on the outside of their homes, including siding, gutters, soffits, fascia, and porch ceiling fan blades! Not just in the rural areas, but city homes as well. We have been able to experience this first-hand, making it easy to document and identify. No surprise, these are fall armyworm – part of the last remnants of the great outbreak of 2021.

Fall armyworm is a tropical/sub-tropical species, and moths arrive in Indiana from Southeast/Gulf States anytime weather systems from that area move our way. We certainly have had such weather events from hurricanes/tropical storms this season. Currently, Indiana is under a huge low/high pressure system tussle, this “spin” is not only sending a continuous week of spotty showers, but likely a new flush of moths as well. In other words, there aren’t distinct generations of fall armyworm in the Midwest. Moths, egg masses, and larvae active now may be the progeny of previous arrivals that caused damage to our crops, or some may be new arrivals. The good news...this species is not cold-hardy, and will die during our first stretch of cold nights, even prior to a hard freeze.

This late fall armyworm “excitement” is reminiscent of mid-October 2007. That year, after harvest of corn and soybean, the fields became green with volunteer seedlings. There were many jokes about double-crop corn, as some fields in southern Indiana reached knee-high before frost. The point is, fall armyworm found this “crop” to their liking. We know the end of that story, eventually it did freeze, and the fall armyworm with the “double-crop” died.

Currently (October 7), meteorologists indicate there is no immediate freeze in sight...but we know it is eventually coming. Even before freezing temps hit, cool temperatures (50’s and 60’s) at night are not favorable for fall armyworm growth and development. They won’t die, but they will not thrive, feed and grow rapidly. With that said, it certainly would be worth a look, before that time, in crops that are still green, e.g., alfalfa, cover, etc. While it is possible, it is more likely that this late fall armyworm activity and delayed season will not create a “perfect storm” for still growing crops, but will wind up being an entomological curiosity much like 2007.

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

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### **Heifer Development Begins at Weaning**

– *Steve Boyles, OSU Extension Beef Specialist*

**HEIFER SELECTION:** Heifers can be sold at weaning or anytime thereafter. Select at least 20% excess and continue growing the heifers until breeding. A second selection at yearling age is helpful. Let the bull or artificial insemination program select the heifers you keep by maintaining a relatively short breeding season (45 days). Pregnancy diagnosis after the breeding season provides another opportunity for culling. A final selection can be made after heifers wean their first calf. Weaning weight of the first calf is a fairly good, though not foolproof, indicator of future production.

**EARLY GROWTH (weaning and yearling weight) AND FRAME:** The traditional method for choosing replacements is pick the big ones at weaning. Traditional selection is simple and is not necessarily all bad. If growth is needed, selection on size will provide it. The bigger heifers are generally older, and thus selection is from the earlier calving cows. It also may (or may not) select heifers of heavier milking cows. Heavier and older heifers are more likely to cycle and breed early and be well on their way to having acceptable lifetime performance.

However, there are problems with the traditional method of selection. Some of the heaviest heifers at weaning may be fat and offer the potential of poor lifetime milk production due to fat deposits in the udder. Some big heifers are fast growing due to an endocrine imbalance and are subfertile at breeding.

The biggest problems traditional heifer selection is “frame creep”. This is the gradual increase in mature cow size over time resulting from the use of larger frame bulls and retention of their daughters. The larger, higher maintenance dams may be too big for the feed resources. If nutrition does not change, these cows may suffer reproductively.

Selecting heifers for larger actual weight will generally result in a more uniform group capable of reaching pubertal weight at about the same time. So long as their sires and grandsires are not too big, there is little danger that selecting the larger heifers will cause significant “frame creep”. Be careful not to mistake frame for weight. Framey heifers with below average body condition may be “hard keepers” later in life.

To continue reading this article, please visit: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/09/29/heifer-development/#more-11577>

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

### **2020 Farm Fatality Report Shared**

Fall harvest time can be one of the busiest and most dangerous seasons of the year for the agricultural industry. For this reason, September 19-25, 2021 is being recognized as National Farm Safety & Health Week, which has been observed the third week of September since 1944, when President Roosevelt proclaimed the first event. The theme of this year's National Farm Safety and Health Week is "Farm Safety Yields Real Results".

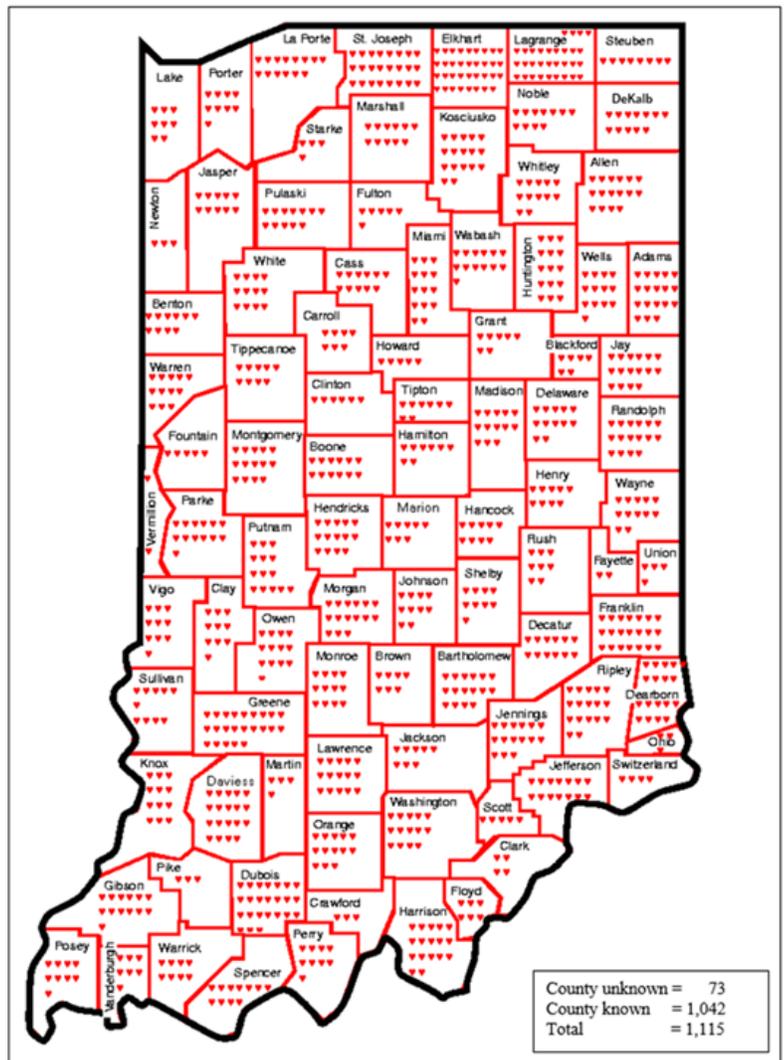
The Purdue Agricultural Safety & Health Program recently released the "2020 Indiana Farm Fatality Summary with Historical Overview." The program has been monitoring farm-related fatalities in the state for nearly sixty years and publishes the summary annually to keep the public aware that agricultural production is still one of the most hazardous occupations in the state and U.S.

During 2020, at least 25 people died in farm-related incidents throughout the state. The 25 fatalities were well below the fifty-year average of 30.2 fatalities per year, but represent an increase over 2019's 21 documented deaths. Two victims were under 18 years of age, while 13 were over age of 60. While the declining average number of fatalities is encouraging, we should never become complacent. As shown on the chart, fatality numbers vary from year to year.

Each heart on the map at left represents a documented farm-related fatality in that particular county. Over the past 41 years, at least 1,115 people have died from farm-related incidents in the state.

Every county has suffered multiple farm fatalities during that time period. Elkhart and LaGrange counties, home to the largest Amish/Old Order communities in the state, have experienced more farm fatalities than any other.

For additional details about Indiana farm injuries and deaths, please refer to the attached 2020 summary, or click on the "NEWS" tab at [www.inprepared.org](http://www.inprepared.org) to download a copy.



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

- Keep plants, especially newly planted stock, well watered until ground freezes.
- Have soil ready to mound roses for winter protection. Do not mound or cover roses until after leaves drop and soil is near freezing, usually late November or early December.
- Strawberry plants need protection from winter's extremes, but applying winter mulch too early may cause crowns to rot. Apply winter protection when plants are dormant but before temperatures drop below 20 F, usually late November or early December.
- Rake or shred large, fallen tree leaves such as maple, to prevent them from matting down and smothering grass. Raking smaller leaves, such as honey locust, is optional.
- September and October are good months to apply broadleaf weed killers. Be sure to follow all label directions, and choose a calm day to prevent spray drift.

**Indoor Plants and Activities****October**

- Keep poinsettia in complete darkness for 15 hours each day or eight to 10 weeks until red bracts begin to show.
- Pot spring-flowering bulbs to force into bloom indoors. Moisten soil and refrigerate 10 to 13 weeks. Transfer to a cool, sunny location, and allow an additional three to four weeks for blooming.
- Houseplants, especially those grown outdoors during the summer, commonly drop some or many of their leaves in response to the lower natural light intensity in the autumn and reduced light intensity indoors.
- Water indoor plants less frequently, and discontinue fertilizer as plants slow down or stop growing for the winter season.

**Flowers, Vegetables and Small  
Fruits****October**

- Harvest root crops and store in a cold (32 F), humid location. Storing produce in perforated plastic bags is a convenient, easy way to increase humidity.
- Harvest Brussels sprouts as they develop in the axils of the leaves from the bottom of the stem. Brussels sprouts will continue to develop up the stem.
- Harvest pumpkins and winter squash before frost, but when rind is hard and fully colored. Store in a cool location until ready to use.
- Harvest gourds when stems begin to brown and dry. Cure at 70-80 F for two to four weeks.
- Harvest mature, green tomatoes before frost and ripen indoors in the dark. Warmer temperatures lead to faster ripening.
- Asparagus top growth should not be removed until foliage yellows. Let foliage stand over winter to collect snow for insulation and moisture.
- Remove plant debris from the garden to protect next year's plantings from insect and disease buildup. Compost plant refuse by alternating layers of soil, plant material, and manure or commercial fertilizer.
- Have garden soil tested for fertilizer needs every three to five years.
- Plowing and incorporating organic matter in fall avoids the rush of garden activities and waterlogged soil in spring. Soils prepared in the fall tend to warm faster and allow earlier planting in spring.
- Carve a Halloween jack-o'-lantern.
- Dig tender garden flower bulbs for winter storage. Gladiolus corms should be dug when leaves begin turning yellow. Caladiums, geraniums and tuberous begonias should be lifted before killing frost. Dig canna and dahlia roots after a heavy frost. Allow to air dry, then pack in dry peat moss or vermiculite, and store in a cool location.
- Complete planting of spring-flowering bulbs.

## Pear Harvest

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Most pear cultivars should not be allowed to ripen on the tree. They should be picked while still firm and ripened after harvest. Tree-ripened fruits are often of poor quality because of the development of grit cells and the browning and softening of the inner flesh. Pears ripen from the inside out and waiting until the outside is completely ripe will often result in the interior of the fruit being mushy and brown.

Commercial growers determine the best time to harvest pears by measuring the decrease in fruit firmness as the fruit matures. This varies with growing conditions and variety. A Magness meter is used for testing and measures the pressure needed to push a 5/16-inch tip a specified distance into an individual fruit. Home gardeners can use these other indicators:

1. A change in the fruit ground color from a dark green to light green or yellowish green. The ground color is the "background" color of the fruit.
2. Fruit should part easily from the branch when it is lifted up and twisted.
3. Corking over of lenticels. Lenticels are the "breathing pores" of the fruit. They start out as a white to greenish white color and turn brown due to corking as the fruit nears maturity. They look like brown "specks" on the fruit.
4. Development of characteristic pear aroma and taste of sampled fruit. Pears will actually be of higher quality if they are cooled immediately after harvest. Temperatures between 31 and 50 degrees will work with the warmer temperatures actually reducing the amount of chilling needed. Just don't go over 50 degrees. Homeowners may want to use a refrigerator, if possible. The amount of chilling required varies by cultivar from 2 days to several weeks. Pears ripen in one to three weeks after being removed from storage if held at 60 to 65 degrees F. They can then be canned or preserved. If you wish to store some for ripening later, fresh-picked fruit should be placed in cold storage at around 31 degrees F and 90 percent humidity. Placing fruit in unsealed gallon plastic bags can provide the necessary humidity.

Ripen small amounts as needed by moving them to a warmer location and holding them at 60 to 65 degrees F. Ripening at too high a temperature (75 degrees F and higher) may result in the fruit breaking down without ripening.



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## Hardiness of Cool-Season Vegetables

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Cool-season vegetables vary in cold tolerance, with some able to take colder temperatures than others. Semi-hardy crops can take a light frost but are damaged by temperatures in the mid- to upper-20s. Examples include beets, Chinese cabbage, collards, Irish potatoes, Bibb lettuce, mustard, radishes, spinach, Swiss chard, and leaf lettuce. Covering these plants when cold weather threatens can help extend the harvest season.

Plants termed "hardy" can take lower temperatures but are damaged when the temperature drops to the low 20s. These include cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, turnips, and kale.

Certain root crops can essentially be stored outside even after the leaves have been damaged or killed by frost. Beets, carrots, potatoes and turnips can be mulched and harvested as needed until the soil starts to freeze in late November to December.

Growing vegetables in the Midwest can be a challenge, but we have an extremely long gardening season. We can harvest from early April (asparagus) to early December. Winter is a good time to plan and prepare for next year's crops.

## **When Are Apples Ready to Pick?**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Apples mature over a long period of time depending on variety. Some varieties such as Lodi can mature in July and others as late as October. Here are some guides to help you decide when to pick your apples.

**Color change:** As apples mature, the skin color in areas of the stem and the calyx basin at the bottom of the apple turns from an immature green to a light-yellow color. Some apples will develop a red skin color before they are ripe, so this is not a reliable indication of maturity.

**Flavor:** This is a good guide if you are familiar with the apples you have and know how they should taste. Even if you do not know the characteristic flavor of the kind of apple you have, you can still sample slices of a few apples and decide if they have a sweet flavor. If they are not ready to harvest, they will taste starchy or immature. If apples have already fallen and taste a bit starchy, store them for a period to see if they become sweeter.



**Flesh color:** As apples mature and starches change to sugars, the flesh changes from very light green to white. When you cut a thin slice and hold it up to the light you can see the difference.

**Days from bloom:** The number of days from bloom is a reliable guide for general maturity time, but weather conditions will have some influence. Some kinds of apples and approximate days from bloom to maturity are Jonathan, 135, Delicious, 145, Golden Delicious, 145, and Winesap, 155 days. This process may be slower than usual due to the cooler weather this year.

**Seed color:** The seeds of most apples change from light green to brown as the fruit ripens. This indicator should be combined with other changes since it is not absolute. The flavor of the apples, the change in color of the stem and calyx basins and flesh color are important in deciding if apples are ready to harvest.

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## **Winter Storage of Summer Bulbs**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

As winter approaches, we need to start thinking about storage of the bulbs that will not survive Kansas winters. The bulbs of gladiolus, caladium, dahlia, tuberous begonia, calla lily, and canna lily need to be dug and stored so they can be planted next year. Actually, the storage organ of the above plants is not a true bulb. Canna and calla lilies are rhizomes, caladium, and tuberous begonias are tubers, gladiolus is a corm, and dahlia is a tuberous rooted plant.

All of these plants should be dug after frost has browned the foliage. Then, allow them to dry for about a week in a shady, well-ventilated site such as a garage or tool shed. Freezing temperatures should be avoided. Remove any excess soil and pack them in peat moss, vermiculite, or perlite. Make sure the bulbs don't touch so that if one decays, the rot doesn't spread. Dusting them with fungicide before storage will help prevent them from rotting.

Caladium should be stored between 50 and 60 degrees F. The other bulbs mentioned should be stored as near 40 degrees F as possible. Finding a good spot to store the bulbs may be difficult. Some people place them against a basement wall farthest from the furnace and insulate them so the wall keeps them cool.

## **Keeping Your Pumpkin Longer**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

If you buy your pumpkins early, there are some tricks to make them last. Make sure the pumpkin wasn't harvested too early; before the rind developed a hard, waxy layer to keep it from drying out and shriveling. Test the pumpkin with your thumbnail. If it penetrates the fruit easily, it was harvested too early. Pumpkins also keep better in cooler weather. Even mature pumpkins may benefit from a light application of a spray wax such as that used for cars.

If you carve your pumpkins consider that the seeds can be saved and roasted. Scoop out the seeds, rinse them well to remove any strands of tissue that have remained and spread them out so they can dry. Once dry, they can be roasted on a cookie sheet for 10 to 15 minutes at 350 degrees. Roast larger seeds for the longer amount of time.

If you prefer salted seeds, soak the seeds in a brine. Make the brine by combining 2 tablespoons of salt for every 2 cups of water. Add the seeds to the brine and bring to a boil and simmer for 10 minutes. Drain, toss with a tablespoon of olive oil and spread on a cookie sheet. Bake at 400 degrees for 20 to 25 minutes. Check the seeds during the last 5 minutes and remove when done.

Note that carving reduces the longevity of pumpkins with carved pumpkins doing well to last a week.

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## **Why Late Lawn Seedings Often Fail**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

We normally recommend that Kentucky bluegrass and tall fescue be seeded in September but no later than October 15. Though plantings later than October 15 can be successful, the odds of success diminish as time passes.

The problem with late plantings is not that the seed will not come up or that young grass plants are sensitive to cold. Most often, the problem is with rooting. Unless the young grass plants have a fairly extensive root system, the freezing and thawing that takes place during winter heaves plants out of the ground, and they dry out and die.

Regardless of when planted, be sure the new lawn is kept watered through the fall. More mature lawns will need less frequent watering but all should go into the winter with moist soil.

Purdue Extension

**FoodLink**<sup>SM</sup>

FoodLink<sup>SM</sup> 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 FoodLink<sup>SM</sup> 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
<b>Fruits</b>				
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.)******Grazing Bites*****October 2021**

Victor Shelton, NRCS State Agronomist/Grazing Specialist

My wife has been splitting open persimmon seeds. For those who don't know what this is supposed to mean – it is an old wives' tale method of predicting the upcoming winter weather. For clarity, I'm not saying my wife is old, but she does like to read persimmon seeds! Traditionally, you split the persimmon seed open to reveal the whitish sprout inside. It may require a bit of imagination, but they are supposed to resemble a spoon, a fork or a knife. The spoon is said to predict lots of heavy, wet snow. A fork means you should expect a mild winter. A knife indicates an icy, windy and bitter cold winter. Surprisingly or luckily, it is often correct. She split open several seeds this year – all were spoons.



*The inside of one of this year's persimmon seeds - for what it is worth.*

Now, I would not bank on that information, but it is a reminder that we need to be prepared ahead of time for whatever the weather decides to throw at us.

Each year is a little different, so strategy and planning must be adjusted as needed as the season progresses. It is also important to have a game plan on how to deal with unplanned circumstances.

I like to try and think ahead of the next livestock move – often calling it staging. Early in the season, the term staging is easier to understand. It is the planned and predicted, yet adjustable, allocations for a set time frame. During spring growth, you want to keep forage as vegetative as possible to provide quality feed for grazing animals and to maintain that solar panel in order to increase forage yield as much as possible with adequate rest. A lot of that is timing of when to go back to the first paddock and start over. It requires a watchful eye to know when to do that too.

By late summer, and into early fall, the growing days for forages start getting numbered. The impact of this is intensified around the Sept. 22 when fall equinox kicks in – daylight is now less than 12 hours per day. This slight change in daylight does slow forage growth. Staging now has more to do with allocating out grazable forage/fodder that is present, allowing as much time as possible for plants to continue to grow to get maximum yield to graze later, and knowing when to graze what in order to maximize all of it and graze longer while meeting livestock nutritional needs.

What should you be grazing right now? If you still need to stockpile forage or rest pasture, then annuals or crop residue can certainly work. Corn stock residue can provide at least 30 days of decent grazing after harvest date. After 30 days, the quality of that fodder will decrease quickly and only maintenance animals should really graze them, unless higher quality annuals have been planted into the stalks, raising the nutritional value and they are ready to graze. If you have annuals such as oats and brassicas that were planted a few weeks ago, some of those can now be grazed. You would not want to graze them too hard if you don't have to; you will want to save some for later so leaving sufficient residual is important, ideally about four inches.

Some areas still have an abundance of forage available for grazing. Deferring this forage for later use provides an opportunity for more growth in the declining daylight days and more opportunity for grazing later. Once we have a good killing freeze, which will be coming soon in the northern part of the state, you can feel comfortable to start grazing stockpiled forages without worrying too much about stressing the plant too much. You want the plant to build both the top and new roots to store energy for next spring. If you continue grazing into late fall the plant will be weakened some next spring.

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Issue 164

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

As we proceed later into October and approach November, forages that don't hold their value very well, or for very long, need to be grazed first. Orchardgrass, hay aftermath, perennial ryegrass and even smooth brome grass once it has for sure gone dormant should be first on the menu. I would then move back to any annual small grains if soil conditions permit.

The backbone dominating stockpiled forage for the rest of the winter here in the Midwest is most certainly tall fescue. Whether old Kentucky 31 or an endophyte-friendly tall fescue like Max-Q, if it is dominantly new fall regrowth it will hold its nutritional value better than anything for as long as it lasts. The fescue should be the last thing normally grazed in the winter... so save it for late use. It will hold up to some abuse, maintain decent quality and is basically standing hay.

Summer annual warm-season grasses, such as sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass hybrids often have some late season value, but caution should be taken in utilizing these forages this time of year, Johnsongrass included. Once frosted, these forages quickly start shutting down and can start producing a cyanide-containing compound commonly called prussic acid. This acid is the same compound that is produced by these same plants under stressed conditions. Livestock should be removed from these forages for 10-14 days to allow for the forages to "dry down" and the prussic acid to dissipate before grazing again. Frosted sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass hybrids can be harvested for balage right after being frosted and later fed if they are allowed their normal fermentation process time period of three or four weeks. Frosted areas may only be "pockets" in a field to start with. Any regrowth from the base of the plant after a frost can also be very high in prussic acid. If in doubt about nitrates or prussic acid – test before feeding or grazing!

I would strongly recommend doing an animal to forage/hay/feed balance right now to see how you are set for the winter. Better to figure out now that you may be short than later when finding and moving hay/feed is more difficult. In dry areas, consider trying to buy yourself a little time for more forage regrowth by feeding some hay or other stored feed now to maximize any potential growth while you can.

Last year most producers would have appreciated a little more free concrete, or rather, frozen ground. It is best to be prepared. Mud is certainly worse around feeding, watering and other concentrated areas. One of the best solutions for these concentrated areas is to install a heavy use protection area or HUAP if you like acronyms, or more simply, rock pads. These areas are fairly simple to construct and better yet, very economical and one of those items I consider "money well spent" for animal well-being.

The rock pad should ideally be placed in a well-drained area. Sometimes you are better off to consider moving your winter-feeding area if drainage is an issue. The ideal site would also have wind protection associated with it. Sometimes, this could be just a row of strategically placed round bales. The pad should also be located away from major drainage areas and water bodies, so you don't have to worry about contaminating them with possible runoff. You would certainly not want to create a resource concern with these areas, so they need to be located appropriately, managed properly and be a part of a planned system. Information on how to build a rock pad can be found at any USDA service center.

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/>

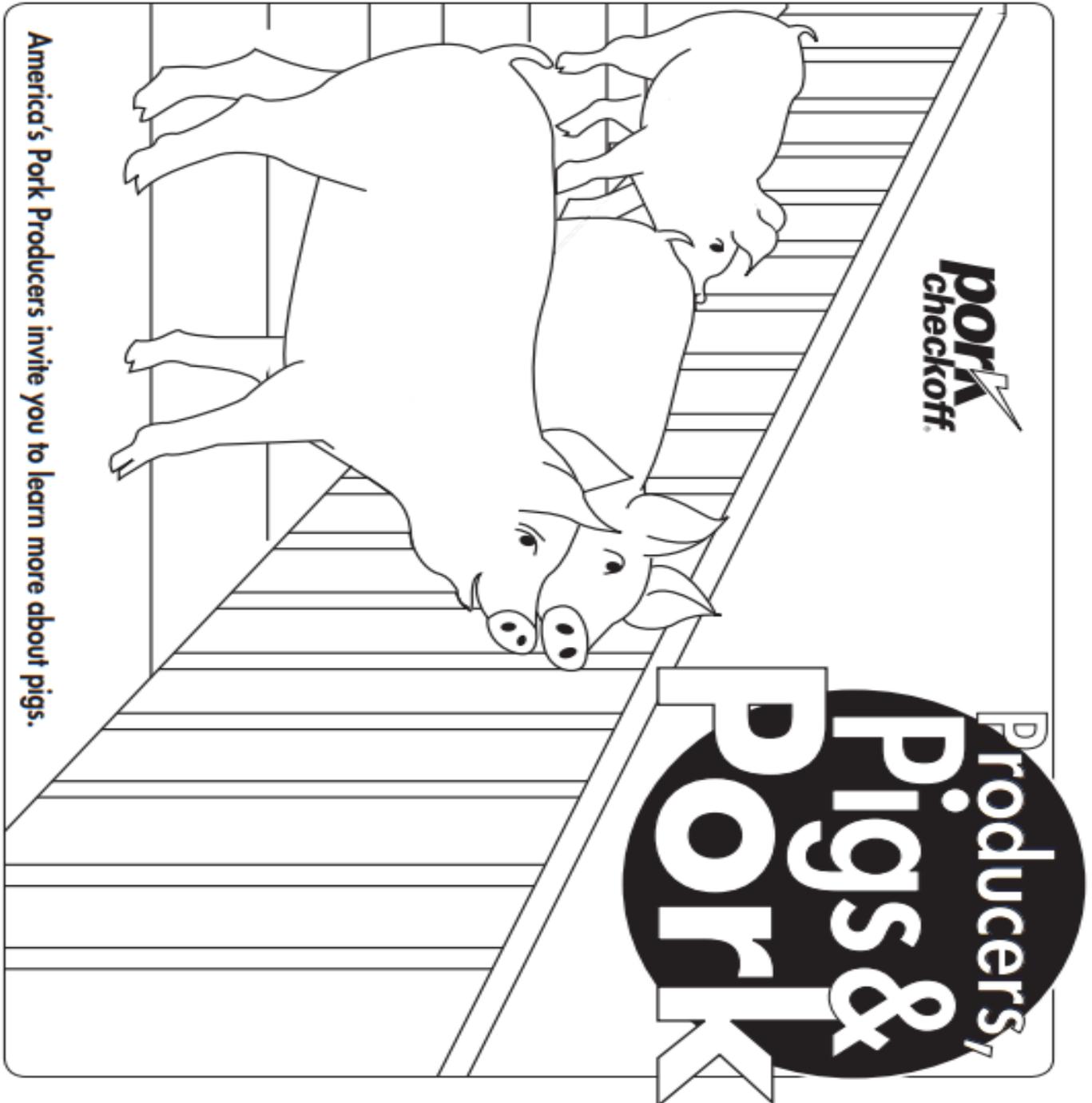
## ***ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)***

Something for the kids...

**October is National Pork Month!** America's pork producers play a major role in feeding the world, and this month we honor their hard work and dedication to providing high quality products to consumers.

For more coloring pages please visit: <http://www.eatpork.org/media/33682/7b319408-d900-4ee8-ad49-6b16c7e97801.pdf> .

For a series of brain teaser puzzles all about pork, please visit: <http://www.eatpork.org/media/33679/97a6c155-5d2b-42ef-a0bf-4fd42260100b.pdf>



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

Something for the kids...

**October is also National Apple Month!** It is a month-long dedication to this top-tier fruit.

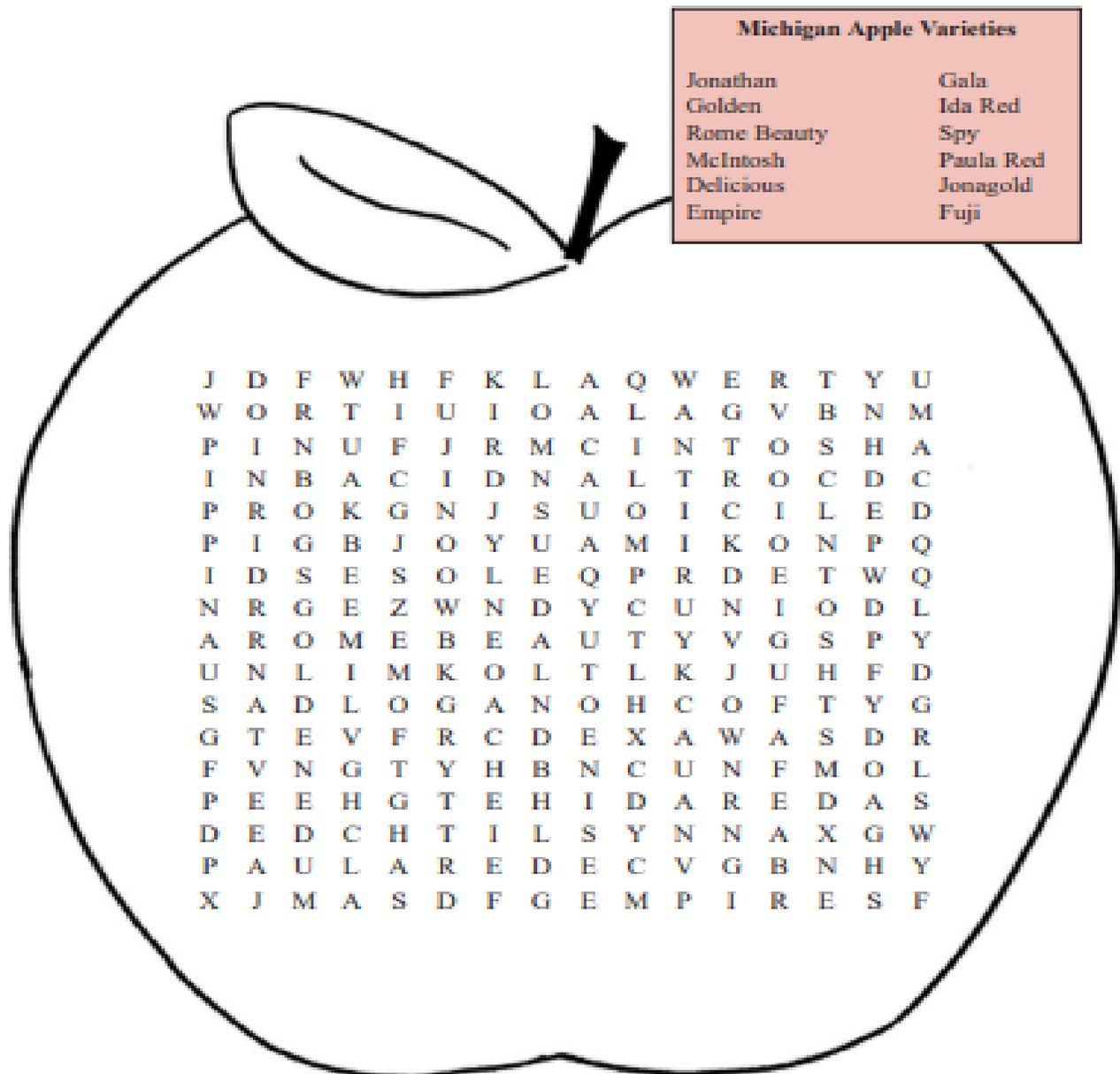
Apple Varieties for Cooking Baking and Cider: <https://extension.wsu.edu/maritimefruit/apple-varieties-for-cooking-baking-cider/>

Apple Variety descriptions: <https://web.extension.illinois.edu/apples/varieties.cfm>

Easy Apple Pie Recipe for Kids: <https://www.thespruceeats.com/easy-apple-pie-recipe-for-kids-2097625?print>

## Apple Variety Word Search

Find the names of 12 different Michigan apple varieties in the word search. They may be written forward, backward, or diagonal.



Video clips of bulls in the October 16 sale are now available on the IBEP web site. There is a link on the 2021 Summer Test page. The direct URL is <https://ag.purdue.edu/ansc/ibep/Pages/S21-videos.aspx>.

**88<sup>th</sup> Indiana Beef Evaluation Program  
Performance Tested**

**BULL SALE**



**Angus and SimAngus**

**Held in conjunction with**

**Springville Feeder Auction Market  
Special Heifer & Cow Sale**

*Saturday, October 16, 2021  
Bulls sell starting at 2:00 p.m.  
Females will sell immediately following*

*Springville Feeder Auction  
10 miles northwest of Bedford, Indiana  
on State Road 54-58*

**LIVE Broadcast on CattleUSA.com**

**SPONSORED BY:**

Indiana Beef Evaluation  
Program  
1117 State Rd 458  
Bedford, IN 47421  
Office: (812) 279-4330  
Fax: (765) 494-9346

Springville Feeder Auction  
Association  
PO Box 94  
Springville, IN 47462  
(812) 279-1282



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



Extension



## **2021 Lawrence County KIC Recert Virtual Program**

**Join Lawrence County KIC &  
Purdue Extension-Lawrence County  
in a virtual learning opportunity all  
about agricultural invasive weed topics  
while earning Private &/or Category 1,  
Category 2 & RT credits:**

- **Common Invasive Species in Pasture Areas**
- **Invasive Species Found in Woodland Acres**
- **And more!**

**November 4, 2021 ~ 11:30am – 1:30pm EDT**

**This program qualifies for Private Applicator and Category 1, 2,  
RT credits! Register at this link:**

<https://bit.ly/2021LawCoKicRecert>

**Cost \$10/Private applicator\***

\*Check (made out to **Purdue Extension-Lawrence County**) must be received by day (11/3/21) before program in order to receive program weblink to participate. Please mail checks to: Purdue Extension – Lawrence County, 924 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Bedford, IN 47421.

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



## Park Outdoor Series

Soil Health & Fertility



**August 17, 2021 6pm**  
**Soil Health Fertility**  
**Richard Beckort, Purdue Extension-Jackson County**  
**Community Concourse**



**September 28, 2021 6pm**  
**Food Plots and Wildlife Management**  
**Whitney Baldwin, NRCS SCT**  
**Bath House @ Otis Park**

OCTOBER

IS

Fire Safety  
Month



**October 19, 2021 6pm**  
**Fire Prevention Month**  
**Chief John Hughes**  
**Bath House @ Otis Park**

**November 16, 2021 6pm**  
**Advanced Hydroponics**  
**Bill Van Tine**

**RSVP:**

**Bedford Parks Dept**

**Jordan Webb or**

**Gary Dorsett**

**Phone: 812-275-5692**

**[jwebb@bedford.in.us](mailto:jwebb@bedford.in.us)**

**[gdorsett@bedford.in.us](mailto:gdorsett@bedford.in.us)**



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



Extension -

AREA 2 EXTENSION  
EDUCATORS

*presents*



***FALL PARP  
PROGRAM***

NOVEMBER 9, 2021 • 3 LOCATIONS • 3 CONVENIENT TIMES

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 47111

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

**Topics:**

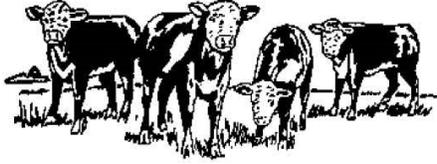
Update and Outlook  
on Crop Diseases;  
*Dr. Darcy Telenko*  
  
Weed Science;  
*Dr. Marcelo Zimmer*

**Credits**

**Available:**

**Private Applicator Credits\***  
**&**  
**Category 1 and RT Credits**  
**(\*\$10 fee day of program)**





# 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

---

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

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](mailto:odavis@purdue.edu)

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VISIT US ON THE WEB AT:  
[https://extension.purdue.edu/  
lawrence/Pages/default.aspx](https://extension.purdue.edu/lawrence/Pages/default.aspx)

OR ON FACEBOOK:

[Purdue Extension—Lawrence  
County](#)

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



*National Apple Month*

*Celebrating the U.S. Apple*