

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

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



**Indiana Farm Bureau<sup>®</sup>**

**PERMITS NOW AVAILABLE**

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

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



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



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

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

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

***ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)*****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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### **The Veterinary Client Patient Relationship**

By: Tim McDermott DVM (originally published in Farm and Dairy)

One of the classes I teach every year is the Quality Assurance training for 4-H students to prepare for fair season. While I probably would not have too many 4-H students who agree with me on this part (it is a mandatory training for them each year), I will say it is one of my favorite classes that I teach each year. Part of the reason I enjoy it is how I believe 4-H can positively impact lives, the other is that it allows me to use my veterinary background to engage the students. While the GPP's (Good Production Practices) that are taught vary from year to year I always make sure to engage the students with some practical veterinary knowledge so that they can make sure that their livestock project animal is at its healthy best while under their care. A key component to maintaining healthy animals is to have a healthy relationship with your veterinarian. This is known as the Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship or VCPR. Here is how it is defined, established, and maintained straight off of the American Veterinary Medical Association website, <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/pet-owners/petcare/veterinarian-client-patient-relationship-vcpr-faq>

*“A Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship, or VCPR for short, exists when your veterinarian knows your pet well enough to be able to diagnose and treat any medical conditions your animal develops. Your part of the VCPR is allowing your veterinarian to take responsibility for making clinical judgments about your pet’s health, asking questions to make sure you understand, and following your veterinarian’s instructions. Your veterinarian’s part of the VCPR involves making those judgments; accepting the responsibility for providing your pet with medical care; keeping a written record of your pet’s medical care; advising you about the benefits and risks of different treatment options; providing oversight of treatment, compliance (your follow-through on their recommendations) and outcome; and helping you know how to get emergency care for your pet if the need should arise. A VCPR is established only when your veterinarian examines your animal in person and is maintained by regular veterinary visits as needed to monitor your animal’s health. If a VCPR is established but your veterinarian does not regularly see your pet afterward, the VCPR is no longer valid and it would be illegal and unethical for your veterinarian to dispense or prescribe medications or recommend treatment without recently examining your pet.*

*A valid VCPR cannot be established online, via email, or over the phone. However, once a VCPR is established, it may be able to be maintained between medically necessary examinations via telephone or other types of consultations; but it’s up to your veterinarian’s discretion to determine if this is appropriate and in the best interests of your animals’ health.”*

Simply put, this is what guides a veterinarian in providing care. One big lesson learned the hard way from the COVID pandemic was that this was a big need to have in place if you are a livestock producer or own companion animals. This allows your veterinarian to give guidance on animal care when it is 2:00 am on a Saturday night. Having a VCPR in place can provide peace of mind that you have a trusted expert that can be contacted that has your animal’s health and welfare as a priority.

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

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# Unusual Fall Armyworm Outbreaks are Taking Many by Surprise

*By: Author(s): Ohio State Univ.: Kelley Tilmon, Andy Michel, Mark Sulc, James Morris, Curtis Young, CCA*

There have been an unusual number of reports about fall armyworm outbreaks particularly in forage including alfalfa and sorghum sudangrass, and in turf. Certain hard-hit fields have been all but stripped bare (Figure 1).

True or common armyworm is a different species than the fall armyworm. The true armyworm is the species that causes problems in cereal crops in the spring of the year. Fall armyworm migrates into Ohio during the summer and could cause problems into late summer. It is not or maybe we should say has not typically been a problem in Ohio. Also, unlike the true armyworm that only feeds on grasses (i.e., corn, wheat, forage grasses), the fall armyworm has well over 100 different types of plants upon which it feeds including many grasses but also alfalfa, soybeans, beets, cabbage, peanuts, onion, cotton, pasture grasses, millet, tomato, and potato. Obviously, a few of these crops are not produced in Ohio, but several of them are. As a result, we encourage farmers to be aware of feeding damage in their fields, especially forage crop fields that's where a lot of the action seems to be right now.

Fall armyworms are much easier to kill when they are smaller, and feeding accelerates rapidly as they grow, so early detection is important. Look for egg masses glued not only to vegetation but to structures like fence posts. Egg masses have a fluffy-looking cover. When the cover is peeled back, eggs are pearly and tan when new, and turn darker as they approach egg-hatch.

Fall armyworm caterpillars vary in color from greenish to tan to dark brown with stripes along the body. They can be easily confused with other species, but a good identifier is an inverted white "Y" shape behind the head. Another species, true armyworm, feeds at night but fall armyworm will feed during the day.

Insecticides will not penetrate egg masses well; it's best to spray caterpillars when they are less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, at which point most armyworm-labeled pyrethroids will kill them reasonably well. For larger caterpillars, products containing chlorantraniliprole will provide longer residual which may help with control of the harder-to-kill caterpillars over  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

In forages, a threshold that can be used is 2-3 fall armyworm larvae per sq

foot. If larvae are smaller (less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch), they can still do a lot of feeding and are worth treating with an insecticide application. An early cut can help limit damage to the alfalfa, but one must check the field for survivors. If survivors are abundant, an insecticide application may be warranted to protect nearby fields. Armyworms get their name from moving in large bodies (marching) to new feeding areas.

In corn, armyworms can randomly feed on leaves, with holes occurring throughout the leaf surface. The more damaging stage is when they feed on developing silks and kernels after entering the ear. Once they enter the ear, control by insecticides is much more difficult. Most Bt corn varieties with above ground protection is labelled for armyworm control, but resistance to several Bt traits has appeared in the US. While we have not found Bt resistance in armyworms in Ohio, we would recommend growers scout ALL corn (Bt or non-Bt) for any evidence of damage or resistance.

Fall armyworm does not overwinter in Indiana or Ohio. Moths come up from the South early in the season and temporarily colonize the area, especially in grassy areas. The current caterpillars are second generation. If we have a warm fall we could possibly see a problem third generation, especially in forage, cover crops, and winter wheat planted before the fly-free date (see Figure 4). Because of this, scouting for fall armyworm should continue for the rest of the season. Closely observe hay and pasture crops even after cutting or grazing, especially where the crop was heavily damaged. Additional treatment later might be necessary. Moths prefer light-colored surfaces for egg-laying. Check fence rails, fence posts, and tree limbs in and around pastures and hayfields.

Hay fields that are near harvest should be harvested now, and then the regrowth closely monitored for fall armyworm activity. In Indiana and Kentucky, the fall armyworms have been reported to be present in hayfields after harvesting the crop off. This and the fact that we could get another generation are reason to continue monitoring closely.

Badly damaged alfalfa or grass hay fields should be cut and then rested the rest of this fall with no fall cutting. Fertilize according to soil test recommendations. Monitor the regrowth closely to catch any re-infestation that occurs. Established alfalfa should come back from fall armyworm damage. Recovery of the cool-season perennial grasses will depend on the relative severity of the damage, the overall health of the stand going into the infestation, and how many young tillers were not consumed. It is hard to predict how they will recover, time will tell.

Additional Information: [Fall Armyworm Outbreaks Possible In Late-Planted And/Or Fall Crops | Purdue University Pest&Crop newsletter E-220.pdf \(purdue.edu\)](#)

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

# Spotted Knapweed is Blooming

*By: Christine Gelley, OSU Extension*

A detrimental weed that has been heavily on the agricultural radar in recent years is currently blooming. Its name is spotted knapweed. Everyone should be aware of this plant and be working to remove it from sensitive areas. While the flowers are pretty and it is attractive to pollinators, it is not a plant that we want in our landscapes.

The color of the flower is similar to that of red clover, the growth habit is similar to chicory, and the flower shape is similar to Canada thistle and ironweed. However, the combination of growth habit, color, and flower shape is unique to spotted knapweed. Spotted knapweed may possess as many as 200 pink to purple blooms per plant. The mature seed heads resemble Canada thistle, a tight cluster of seeds with a fluffy pappus attached. The pappus helps the seed move with wind, water, animals, and vehicles.

This weed is similar to a biennial, in that the first year of growth there is no flower. The plant will flower in the second year and continue to flower in the years following. It is a prolific seed producer, so if knapweed is ignored in year two, you can experience a population explosion in year three.

Knapweed is a forb that is responsive to multiple broadleaf herbicides. Mowing is marginally successful. It does help prevent the development of seed, but it is able to flower below the height of the mower deck. Chemical treatment has been successful in grass pastures of our region if timed appropriately.

Knapweed is aggressive because it has few natural predators in Midwest states and has allelopathic properties that can weaken neighboring plants. Animals are unfamiliar with it and it thrives on marginal soils. It can easily out compete weak stands of desirable plants for nutrients.

The best tools for spotted knapweed control are early detection and early action. Hand pulling and spot spraying young plants that are few and far between can be effective on new invasions. However, heavy infestations will likely take a more creative and lengthy approach to treat.



Don't confuse chicory (top) with spotted knapweed (bottom).

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

### **What are the expectations of cattle inventory the next few years?**

*By: Dr. Andrew Griffith, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Tennessee*

Very recently a question rolled in related to cattle inventory and expectations of cattle inventory the next few years and its influence on market prices. Answering this question correctly is easier than Rocky the Flying Squirrel carrying Bullwinkle.

Relatively low cattle prices the first half of 2021 and drought concerns in some major cattle producing regions will definitely result in a lower beef cattle inventory on January 1, 2022. This means a reduced supply of calves and feeder cattle, which should support prices in 2022. As prices increase, more heifers will be expected to be retained. This time of retention will further support feeder cattle prices. There is a chance that beef cattle inventory sees a slight increase in 2023 but certainly by 2024. However, the cattle market should be in a bull market at least through 2024 given the current situation.

These expectations could be disrupted by outside factors such as drought or supply disruptions. However, one cannot make decisions based on expectations of unknown disruptions.

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### **Seasonal Tips for Cattlemen**

#### **AUGUST**

- Discuss brucellosis vaccination with your veterinarian.
- Pregnancy check heifers 35-60 days after breeding season ended.
- Cull open heifers.
- Apply 50 lbs., per acre, if warranted nitrogen to fescue to be stockpiled for fall and winter grazing at beginning of month.
- Plan marketing strategy for the weaned calves (pre-conditioning sales, etc.).
- Check handling facilities for the fall processing.
- Seed oats, turnips, and annual ryegrass now for fall grazing.



#### **SEPTEMBER**

- Give booster shots for clostridial diseases and vaccinate calves for IBR-PI3, BRSV, and BVD 2-4 weeks prior to weaning.
- Treat cows and calves for lice and grubs. Consult your veterinarian.
- Weigh calves at weaning for performance evaluation of the cow herd.
- Purebred producers should tattoo calves and send appropriate reports and/or records of ALL calves to your national breed association testing program.
- Select potential replacement heifers from the non-implanted heifer group.
- Pregnancy check cows and cull open, low performing, and problem females.
- Put weaned calves on a productive pasture. In preconditioning programs, feed 4-8 pounds/head/day of 14-16% crude protein concentrate with high quality pasture or hay.
- Harvest corn silage if near 60-65% moisture.
- Provide trace mineralized salt containing selenium for the dry cows or continue providing complete mineral mix.
- Seed wheat, rye, and triticale for fall and spring grazing or hay or grazing in the Spring.

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

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### **Fall Slug and Vole Control**

James J. Hoorman  
Hoorman Soil Health Services  
Website: [HoormanSoilHealth.com](http://HoormanSoilHealth.com)  
Email: [HoormanSoilHealthServices@gmail.com](mailto:HoormanSoilHealthServices@gmail.com)  
Cell: 419-421-7255

Slugs and voles are becoming major problems on some farms. One farmer lost 80 acres to slugs, another 40 acres. Slugs and voles prefer moist, wet conditions, slow crop growth, and lush vegetation. Unfortunately, there is no one management practice that reduces either pest. It requires a coordinated attack which begins in the fall as grain crops are being harvested.

Both slugs and voles have several weaknesses. First, their populations are cyclical, peaking and crashing about every 2-5 years. Extremely cold winter weather with little protection, greatly reduces both pests. Slugs burrow deep into the soil, but when the soil frost line meets the water table during a deep freeze, many slugs perish. Voles do not hibernate but need 40% more energy in the winter to survive. Cold weather without snow or heavy vegetation greatly reduces pest numbers. Mowing a cover crop down to 8 inches or planting species that 50% winter kill helps reduce pest populations. Mowing reduces cover (insulation from the cold) and does not allow the cover crops to go to seed, reducing a food source. Drilling cover crops is the best seeding method because broadcast seed is a food source for slugs and voles but getting cover crops drilled in a timely manner after harvest is difficult.

The gray garden slug lays over 500 eggs in the spring and fall and is the main Ohio slug pest. The marsh slug is a black color and more common closer to Lake Erie. Slugs lay their eggs in the crop residue so several practices can reduce their numbers. Chop and spread crop residue evenly throughout the field at harvest. Rotary hoeing residue in the fall/spring fluffs up residue, drying out the environment and disrupts many slug eggs. In addition, to eliminate a few voles, rotary hoe in early morning or close to dusk, which catches some voles foraging for food or take out vole nests on the soil surface.

For slug control, cover crop species selection is critical. Planting Daikon radish in a cover crop mix at 1-2 pounds per acre before October 1<sup>st</sup> may help. Slugs eat sweet Daikon radish but cannot process the sulfur in the radish and cannot pass the gas which builds up in their lungs until they explode. Six farmers have contacted me about extensive slug damage in one field, but very little in a nearby field. In each case, they planted radish and had very little damage, while the other field had extensive damage but no radish was planted. Ohio State University laboratory research showed that slugs consuming radish roots and leaves did not survive. Cover crops like cereal rye or winter peas planted as a trap crop in corn reduces slug feeding. Trap crops are not as effective in soybeans. Slugs like cereal rye, winter peas, rape, and soybeans but seem to dislike crimson clover, sunflower, and chicory.



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

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### **Fall Slug and Vole Control (cont.)**

To monitor slugs, place shingles or large boards in 5 field locations on the soil surface and check after 1 week. There is no economic threshold, but more than 4-5 slugs per shingle or board may indicate a high slug population. Also check for natural predators which include black ground beetles, centipedes and millipedes, rove beetles, soldier beetles, wolf spiders, daddy long legs (spider) and fire flies. Most birds consume slugs including starlings (6% of their diet) and song birds (robins, blackbirds, thrushes, rooks, crows, jays).

Neo-nicotinoid seed treatment insecticides (Cruiser, Poncho, Goucho) have been shown to decrease soybean yields 5% where slugs were prevalent because they knock out beneficial insect predators (Douglas et al. 2015). Use alternative insecticides or untreated seed to allow beneficial insects predators to recover. Baits like Metalddehyde and/or Iron Phosphate effectiveness varies and they can be expensive. Baits often mold and need to be ingested at high rates to terminate slugs, but slug bait avoidance may occur. Tillage may help, but no practice is more than 60% effective alone, so combinations of slug control practices are needed.

For vole control, rat terriers or small dogs are very effective. One Michigan farmer killed 250 voles in 2 hours with three rat terriers. Steel posts (10 feet tall) with a 12-inch welded bar make great perches for owls and hawks. Paint the perch a bright color so it's easy to see and find in the spring. Deer like to rub against the perches and knock them over. Slugs and voles are an issue, however controlling their populations starts with good management in the fall.

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

- Fall is a good time to plant many container-grown or balled-and-burlapped nursery stock. Prepare a good-sized hole, plant at the same depth it grew in the nursery and water thoroughly. Mulching will help protect against large fluctuations in soil temperature and moisture. Be sure to stake or guy-wire tall plants to protect them from strong winds. Wrap tree trunks to protect against frost cracks or animal damage.
- Do not be alarmed if your evergreens, particularly white pine and arborvitae, drop some older needles. All evergreens shed needles at some time, but not all at once as deciduous plants do.
- Harvest apples, pears, grapes, and everbearing strawberries and raspberries. Remove raspberry canes after they bear fruit.
- Clean up fallen fruits, twigs and leaves around apple (including crabapple) and other fruit trees to reduce disease and insect carryover.
- To promote the lawn's recovery from summer stress, apply high-nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of 0.5 to 1 pound actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. Reseed bare spots or new lawns using a good-quality seed mixture. Seeding in late summer allows the turf to maximize its establishment and rooting prior to the next summer's heat and drought.
- 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****September**

- Prepare storage areas for overwintering tender flower bulbs and garden produce.
- Thanksgiving (or Christmas) cactus can be forced into bloom for the Thanksgiving holidays. Provide 15 hours of complete darkness each day, for instance, from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m., for approximately eight weeks. Keep temperature at about 60-65 degrees F. Temperatures of 55F will cause flower buds to set without dark treatment.
- Dig and repot herbs, or take cuttings, for growing indoors over winter.
- Store leftover garden seed in a cool, dry place. A sealable jar with a layer of silica gel or powdered milk in the bottom works well.
- Bring houseplants moved outside for summer indoors before night temperatures fall below 55F.
- Poinsettias saved from last year can be reflowered for this year's holiday by providing complete darkness for 15 hours daily from about Oct. 1 until about Dec. 10.

**Flowers, Vegetables and Small  
Fruits****September**

- Dig onions and garlic after tops fall over naturally and necks begin to dry.
- Plant radishes, green onion sets, lettuce and spinach for fall harvest.
- Thin fall crops such as lettuce and carrots that were planted earlier.
- Harvest crops such as tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, melons and sweet potatoes before frost, or cover plants with blankets, newspaper, etc., (but not plastic) to protect them from light frost.
- Mature green tomatoes can be ripened indoors. Individually wrap fruits in newspaper, or leave them on the vine, pulling the entire plant out of the garden. Store in a cool location – about 55-60F.
- Harvest winter squash when mature (skin is tough) with deep, solid color, but before hard frost. Some cultivars will show an orange blush when mature.
- Plant, transplant or divide peonies, daylilies, iris and phlox.
- Save plants such as coleus, wax begonias, impatiens or fuchsia for indoor growing over winter. Dig plants and cut them back about halfway, or take cuttings of shoot tips, and root them in moist vermiculite, soil mix or perlite.
- Watch for garden chrysanthemums to bloom as days grow shorter. Some may have bloomed earlier this summer, which will decrease the number of fall blooms.
- Plant spring-flowering bulbs beginning in late September. Planting too early can cause bulbs to sprout top growth before winter. However, allow at least four to six weeks before the ground freezes for good root formation.
- Dig tender bulbs, such as cannas, caladiums, tuberous begonias and gladiolus, before frost. Allow to air dry, and store in dry peat moss or vermiculite.
- Cut flowers, such as strawflower, statice, baby's breath and celosia, for drying and hang upside down in a dry, well-ventilated area.

## **Lawn Seeding Best Done in September**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Sepcialist, Kansas State University

September is the best month to reseed cool-season lawns such as tall fescue and Kentucky bluegrass. We usually recommend not planting Kentucky bluegrass past early October. However, you can get by with an early to mid-October planting for tall fescue. October 15 is generally considered the last day for safely planting or overseeding a tall fescue lawn in the fall. If you do attempt a late seeding, take special care not to allow plants to dry out. Anything that slows growth will make it less likely that plants will mature enough to survive the winter. Seedings done after the cut-off date can be successful, but the success rate goes down the later the planting date. Late plantings that fail are usually not killed by cold temperatures but rather desiccation. The freezing and thawing of soils heave poorly rooted grass plants out of the ground, which then dry and die. Keeping plants watered will help maximize root growth before freezing weather arrives.

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## **Rotation of Vegetable Crops**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Sepcialist, Kansas State University

Rotating vegetable crops is a standard way of helping prevent disease from being carried over from one year to the next. Rotation means that crops are moved to different areas of the garden each year. Planting the same crop, or a related crop, in the same area each year can lead to a build-up of disease. Also, different crops vary in the depth and density of the root system as well as extract different levels of nutrients. As a rule, cool-season crops such as cabbage, peas, lettuce and onions have relatively sparse, shallow root systems and warm-season crops such as tomatoes, peppers and melons have deeper, better developed root systems. Therefore, it can be helpful to rotate warm-season and cool-season crops. As mentioned earlier, it is also a good idea to avoid planting closely related crops in the same area as diseases may be shared among them. For example, tomatoes, potatoes, peppers and eggplant are closely related. Also, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and brussels sprouts share many characteristics in common. For example, do not plant cabbage where broccoli was the previous year or tomatoes where the peppers were. So, why is this important to bring this up in the fall? Now is the time to make a sketch of your garden so that the layout is not forgotten when it is time to plant next year.

## **Harvesting Sweet Potatoes**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

Sweet potatoes should be harvested no later than the first fall freeze because cold temperatures can damage the sensitive roots. However, you may want to harvest earlier than normal. Test dig a hill to see if they are the size you want. Sweet potatoes should be cured after being dug. The digging process often damages the tender skin, and curing helps these small wounds heal. Place the roots in a warm, humid location for 5 to 10 days immediately after digging. A location with a temperature around 85 to 90 degrees is ideal. A space heater can be used to heat a small room or other area. Raise the humidity by placing moist towels in the room. The curing process not only heals wounds but also helps convert starches to sugars. This process improves the texture and flavor of the roots. Sweet potatoes should be stored above 55 degrees. Storage at temperatures below that injures the roots, shortens storage life and gives them an off flavor.

On the subject of Ornamental Sweet Potatoes...We sometimes receive the question as to whether ornamental sweet potatoes are safe to eat. The answer is yes. Note that they are chosen for ornamental qualities rather than flavor and so may not have the quality nor the nice shape of our traditional types.

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## **Garden Spiders**

By: Ward Upham, Horticulture Specialist, Kansas State University

People may become concerned when they see a large, noticeable spider setting up shop in or near the garden. These garden spiders feed on insects and are considered beneficial. There are actually two common species of garden spiders in the midwest that are active during the day. The yellow garden spider has a black abdomen with yellow to yellow-orange markings. The black legs have a yellow or reddish band. The banded garden spider has numerous bands on both the abdomen and legs. Those on the abdomen are alternating white and dark bands. The legs have alternating black and orange bands. Both of these spiders are orb weavers that spin large webs with the typical spider web shape. Though these garden spiders have poor eyesight, they are extremely sensitive to vibrations that pass through the web and use this sensitivity to capture their prey. Since these spiders are beneficial and harmless to humans, it is recommended that they be left alone.

***ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)******Grazing Bites*****September 2021**

Victor Shelton, NRCS State Agronomist/Grazing Specialist

It has been another odd year with the weather. Some areas that were extremely dry early in the year are now enjoying abundant forages and rapid regrowth. Some areas that were wetter than normal during that same period are now on the dry side. No matter where you are located, you should always be prepared for changes in weather conditions and have some type of contingency plan in place. You buy insurance for those “just in case” circumstances, you need to do the same with forages.

I’m not saying you need to go and buy insurance for your forage base, but you should have some kind of contingency plan in place for any odd circumstances that might befall upon you. For most people, that is stored forage, e.g., hay, balage. It could also be stockpiled forage, annuals or crop residue as we go into the fall season.

It is not just weather you need to plan for either. You have probably already read that there have been problems with fall armyworms in some locations. As adult worms these masticating menaces can cause an enormous loss of forage/pasture in a very short time frame if numbers are high enough. What is that threshold? Most note two to three adult worms per square foot as enough to initiate some type of action.

By the time you see real damage and a threshold of more than two full size worms per square foot, they are a lot harder to control chemically. Scouting ahead and checking fields on a regular basis can allow more options for treatment, and chemicals may be needed. Organic producers and producers concerned about use of insecticides on pastures being utilized have limited option of what can be done besides spraying.

My first knee jerk reaction on a pasture or hay site — especially when you are relying on that forage for grazing or winter feed — is to mechanically harvest it, mow it, ASAP and then dry, rake and bale it as quickly as possible too. For a bit more impact besides just saving/salvaging some future feed, using a mower conditioner at a time of day with more fall armyworm activity “might” help to reduce the population a little. Tighten down those rollers! Fall armyworm activity is higher under the cooler conditions of morning or early evening.

But, before you just start cutting everything for hay, which will have its own consequences, make sure it is absolutely necessary and unavoidable because it could greatly reduce any potential grazing days for the remainder of the year. Mechanically removing those forages, plus reduced leaf matter from the fall armyworms, will slow regrowth tremendously and the plants may need the majority, if not all, of that regrowth to rebound for the next growing season.

Graze livestock where damage has not occurred badly yet. If you are hit hard by damage, treat the affected fields like a field that has been overgrazed or under droughty conditions. Provide adequate rest, clip if needed to recycle remnants and feed hay until there is sufficient regrowth to graze again.

If you scout and find them early enough to successfully use an insecticide, make sure to follow all label instructions and grazing/harvesting restrictions and consult with your local extension office. If all pasture acres



*Be on watch for fall armyworms!  
Photo by John Obermeyer,  
Purdue.*



*Before and after damage of fall armyworms in  
SE Indiana.*

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

must be treated, then contain livestock in a dry lot and feed accordingly until safe to return and sufficient regrowth is present.

Some livestock tend to not appreciate the leftovers of fall armyworms. They may also snub hay that was harvested containing very many worm carcasses. This may increase hay waste during feeding some and warrant feeding some of this hay back out on the field that it came from in order to return some of the nutrients to the site. Unrolling hay would be the ideal method of feeding this to get the best nutrient distribution from both wasted hay and manure. In some situations, the affected hay could be mixed with better hay in a total mixed ration to improve intake by dilution.

I suppose that if you also happen to have some poultry on pasture, that there could be something a bit positive from the whole situation, especially if the worms don't get too bad – some cheap high protein chicken feed!

Enough wormy famine like talk. We are, give or take, 45-60 days from the first average frost depending on where you are located. I tend to not think about it, especially when we still are having weather with the heat index in three digits, but it's coming.

I actually put reminders on my calendar – 90 days until the first frost, 60 days, etc. Why, because it's a reminder that I only have so many days left to plant any annuals that will be either terminated or slowed down by that first frosty morning or where sufficient growth is needed prior to that time frame. Generally, the earlier you can plant annual forage crops, the higher dry matter production potential you have. This is especially important for annuals that are usually not winter hardy such as fall planted spring oats and turnips. The earlier planted, the more to utilize that fall. Those reminders also help me to remember to get fall garden items planted in a timely manner so fresh delectables for the dinner table can continue.

Quite a bit of the area has been blessed with enough moisture that forages have continued to grow well and that has certainly increased the ability or likelihood of stockpiling some forage for use later this winter. The percent legume in the sward and what legume(s) are present will be a good indicator of how much nitrogen might be beneficial to be applied to your stockpiled forage to boost yield and quality. The newer white clovers can produce unbelievable amounts of nitrogen, sometimes up to ~150 pounds or more during a season once established.

When clover percentage of the sward is 30 percent or higher, you may not need to apply much or any additional nitrogen to the stockpiled forage. When clover makes up about a third of the stand, nitrogen is usually not too much of a limiting factor, especially with the newer varieties.

If the percentage is 15-30 percent, then 30 to 40 units of nitrogen is beneficial and will certainly boost yields. I would consider grazing these areas a little harder, or what I would call “hammering” it, to help open up the sward to enhance the clover content the next spring once it is dormant.

If the percentage is less than 15 percent, then 40 to 70 units of nitrogen is needed to boost yields and increase feed quality. I would certainly “hammer” these areas some to thin the grass a little and then frost seed some clover into these areas sometime between Christmas and Valentine's Day.

Be careful not to “hammer” the fields too much. You just want to set the grass back a bit, not destroy it. In some cases, overdoing it can lead to excessive amounts of clover where there is a huge seedbank or an increase in weeds. You must have a good stand of desirable grasses; too many weeds will just promote more weeds doing this.

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/>

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Issue 164

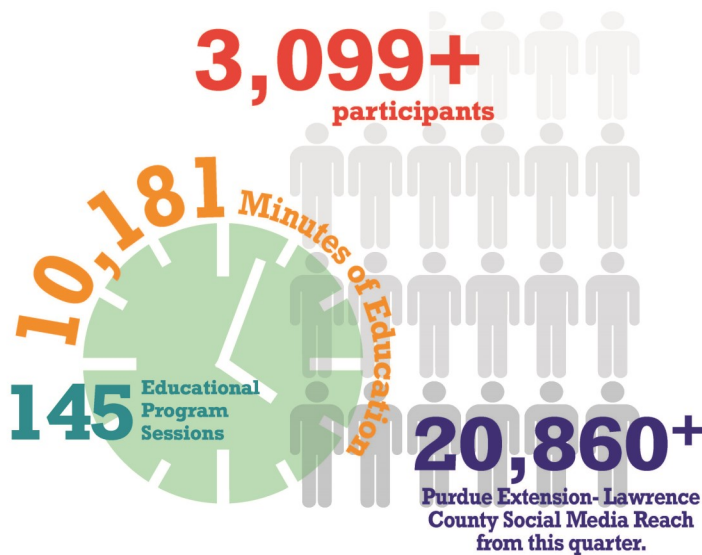
***ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)***

Extension - Lawrence County

Purdue Extension-Lawrence County  
924 16th Street  
Bedford, IN 47421  
P:812.275.4623  
W: <https://extension.purdue.edu/lawrence>

**LAWRENCE COUNTY**

April-June 2021



## Extension Does Motto of 2021

This year in extension, each county was tasked with selecting a focus word for their office to build on and work to incorporate their word into programs and staff development. Our office staff chose the word "cultivate." With our focus word, we came up with the phrase:

**"Success is like a garden, if it is cultivated it can be harvested."**

As a team, we will continue to provide practical solutions to local issues in the areas of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Health and Human Sciences, Community Development, Nutrition Education, and 4-H Youth Development. We will strive to be a leader in providing relevant, high-impact educational programs that transform the lives and livelihoods of individuals and the Lawrence County Community.

## Community Wellness



### GLICK Philanthropies

Using COVID-19 relief funding from Glick Philanthropies, about 100 produce boxes were distributed to residents at Cambridge Square, Bedford in April and May. To continue providing produce and healthy food to residents at Cambridge Square, the **Purdue Extension Nutrition Education Program was awarded another \$9,500 from Glick Philanthropies** to assist residents in 2021-22. Funds will be used to continue the produce box distributions at the campus later in the year and to enhance the current gardens for the 2022 growing season.

**4,539** Food boxes distributed in April & May. Equivalent to 136,170 lbs. of food.

### Mitchell Community Schools

The Community Wellness Coordinator helped Ascension St. Vincent Dunn and Mitchell Schools form a partnership that resulted in a \$2,000 donation from Ascension to be donated to MCS. \$1,000 will be used to build a garden at Burris Elementary and the other \$1,000 will be used to build an in-school Food Closet at the Mitchell Jr. High School. To further support the Food Closet, the CWC authored a \$2,000 grant that was funded by the Lawrence County Community Foundation to stock the new in-school Food Closet.

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

## 4-H Youth Development

### Area 2 4-H Camp

Area 2 counties returned to hosting the annual, overnight 4-H Camp in June 2021. **Lawrence County had ten campers and four counselors join the total delegation of 177.**

Camp can be an integral part of a young person's development. According to the American Camp Association (ACA), "For years, campers' guardians have reported when their children return home they exhibit a caring attitude, understand the importance of giving, are more equipped to stand up for what they know is right, and are willing to be more responsible." These are important traits, but even more so after a long period of decreased socialization. They also practice Social Skills Development, Self-Respect and Character Building, Community Living/Service Skills.

At 4-H camp, they learned these skills through living in cabin groups, participating in six classes of their choice, and camp activities like recreation and campfire reflection. This year, camp classes included Archery, Balloon Animals, Basketball, Canoeing, Fishing, Llamas, Lei Making, Low Ropes Challenges, Tie Dye, Photography, Coding, Volcanoes and Science, Water Gun Painting, Yoga, and more. The entire camp also learned about the carbon cycle and easy ways to reduce their carbon foot print through the 4-H Ag Innovators program.

Counselors receive leadership training during a retreat and again during their time with campers. They are responsible for the campers, plan activities for their groups, and many of the classes are planned and taught by counselors.

Lawrence County Camper, Isabelle Barker (6th Grade), shared with her mom that she had an amazing time, liked making friends, and she is already planning to come back next year and then be a counselor when she is in 9th Grade.

## Health & Human Sciences

### Dining with Diabetes

The Dining with Diabetes program is a positive and proactive approach in reducing the effects of diabetes. Studies have shown with proper diet and modest, consistent physical activity, type 2 diabetes can be delayed, controlled, or even prevented. A team of 8 Health and Human Sciences Extension Educators, including Purdue Extension – Lawrence County Extension Educator Sarah Richer, offered a Dining with Diabetes virtually. **The program included 16 participants with a total outreach of 64 direct contacts.**

**Participants received 360 minutes of direct diabetes education.** The Dining with Diabetes curriculum reflects current advances in diabetes nutritional education and also takes into consideration today's busy lifestyle. Recipes utilized throughout the curriculum have fewer and less-expensive ingredients and are prepared with less fat and sodium. Utilization of artificial sweeteners in combination with limited amounts of sugar is emphasized to reduce overall carbohydrates and calories.

The Dining with Diabetes program was offered as four weekly virtual sessions. A virtual food demonstration was included in each lesson. The participants learned about ways to improve their health and well-being, gained knowledge about eating more healthy foods, reported an intention to eat more healthy foods, and reported an intention to increase physical activity/reduce sedentary time in their daily lives.

For future inquiries about this program, please contact Sarah Richer, [richer@purdue.edu](mailto:richer@purdue.edu). We are hoping to offer the Dining with Diabetes program again in Lawrence County.





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

## Agriculture & Natural Resources

### Third Grade Ag Day- Virtual Style

Purdue Extension-Lawrence County believes in educating the 500+ county third graders over the importance of agriculture, i.e. food, clothing, and shelter. The annual **3rd Grade Ag Day in Lawrence County is a long standing tradition** and is referred to as one of the more memorable field trips during elementary years.

In 2020, the 3rd Grade Ag Day was held virtually due to COVID-19. All involved were disappointed, because this once a year learning opportunity is important to the education and promotion of production agriculture. Due to restrictions related to COVID at the time, this program was held virtually again in 2021.

All of the presenters did an outstanding job with their recorded topics. This was a pretty big effort both years and no small feat for those who participated so HUGE THANKS and unlimited gold stars to the following individuals:

- Janet Eger, District Forester In-DNR – “How to plant a tree properly”
- Candice Ormiston and Kim Perry, local producers – “Beef Cattle 101”
- Becky Padgett & Jareb Hillenburg, local producers – “Poultry 101”
- Mendy Mason, local producer – “Goats 101”
- Dr. Jerry Rusch, DVM, Spring Mill Vet Service – “Veterinarian as a Career”
- Danielle Walker, Purdue Ext-Wash. Co. ANR – “Livestock Guardian Dogs”
- Sarah Richer, Purdue Ext-Law. Co. HHS – “Choose MyPlate”
- Lesley Lodmell and 4-H Jr. Leaders – “Making Butter”
- Haley Blount, Cargill – “Equine Grooming”
- Nick Minton, Purdue Beef Systems Specialist/IBEP/IBEEF – “IBEP Test Station”
- Whitney Baldwin, Lawrence County SWCD – “Wild Turkeys”
- Marian Wahl, Purdue Univ. FNR Graduate Student – “Black Vultures”
- Dave Brannemann & Curtis McBride, Bedford Beekeepers – “Bees and Beekeeping”
- Trevor Craig, Patrick & Dane Redman, & Dean Stewart, Lawrence County Farm Bureau – “Farm Bureau”
- Jamie Hooten and Students, Lincoln Green Thumbs – “Plants/Gardening”
- Dashia Meadows and Ophelia Davis, Purdue Ext-Law. Co. – “Agriculture in the Cookies”
- Ophelia Davis, Purdue Ext-Law. Co. ANR – Video Series intro
- Maria Edwards, BNL Star Station for recording, editing and all the unknown technical-behind the scenes work she contributed!

To view the video series, please visit this link:

<https://vimeo.com/showcase/7091982>

## Nutrition Education Program (NEP)

### CATCH

Coordinated Approach to Child Health (CATCH) is a fun and engaging program for youth. This hands-on program is popular with students as it gives them opportunities to play physical activities, prepare healthy snacks, and deliver engaging lessons. This year has brought its challenges with trying to offer CATCH. Despite those challenges, many local teachers opted to have CATCH continue in their classrooms, even if it meant having CATCH presented virtually. The ability to use Google Meet or Zoom allowed for the NEP Advisor to have engaging lessons. Students watched step by step healthy snack preparation and were given instructions and recipes so they could prepare the snack at home. **Many students reported making the snacks for their family.** Because students were only able to watch the snack being prepared, it was great to hear they were making the snacks at home so they could sample it. Instead of playing physical activity games in a gym, we adapted and found ways to play physical activity games while being socially distanced in the classroom. A favorite game was Rock, Paper, Scissors Extreme.

**“They loved your lessons, even if it wasn't in-person. ...For them, you gave them a break from doing class work and they learned about health and nutrition at the same time!”**

Mrs. Ryan, 3rd Grade Teacher  
at Parkview Intermediate

**21** CATCH lessons were held in Lawrence County with **51 contacts made.**

**26** Eat Smart, Move More (ESMM) lessons were taught this quarter. **341 contacts made.**

**CATCH**<sup>®</sup>  
COORDINATED APPROACH TO CHILD HEALTH

**ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)****Purdue Extension- Lawrence County  
Events & Programs****April - June 2021**

	Number of Sessions	Total Participation	Number of Sessions	Total Participation
<b>Herd Bull Seminar</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>Matter of Balance Sessions</b>	<b>8</b> / <b>79</b>
<b>Small Ruminant Parasites on the Farm Webinar</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>Hope Resource Center-Safe Sleep</b>	<b>1</b> / <b>4</b>
<b>Artificial Insemination Training</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Dining with Diabetes</b>	<b>4</b> / <b>64</b>
<b>* Lawrence County 3rd Grade Virtual Ag Day</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>CATCH My Breath: E-Cigarette &amp; JUUL Prevention Program</b>	<b>24</b> / <b>540</b>
<b>* New Extension Board Member Orientation</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Wallet Wellness Wednesday</b>	<b>4</b> / <b>99</b>
<b>Innovative Training for Volunteers</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>Staying Scam Safe</b>	<b>1</b> / <b>2</b>
<b>Youth for the Quality Care of Animals (YQCA)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>ServSafe Workshop &amp; Exam</b>	<b>1</b> / <b>14</b>
<b>* Junior Leader Food Safety Meeting</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>InWork: Innovate, INvest, INspire, Skills for Tomorrow's Workforce</b>	<b>2</b> / <b>12</b>
<b>4-H Camp Counselor Training</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>Hope Resource Center- Your Money, Your Goals</b>	<b>1</b> / <b>5</b>
<b>* Babysitting SPARK Club</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Hidden in Plain Sight- AAFCO Conference Presentation</b>	<b>1</b> / <b>69</b>
<b>Area 2 4-H Camp</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>Captain Cash- Burris Elementary</b>	<b>4</b> / <b>88</b>
<b>4-H Ag Innovators Challenge at 4-H Camp</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>CATCH Lessons</b>	<b>21</b> / <b>51</b>
<b>Where Does your Money Go?</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Eat Smart, Move More (ESMM) Lessons</b>	<b>26</b> / <b>341</b>
<b>Hope Resource Center-Stress Management</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>145</b> / <b>3,099+</b>
<b>Optimizing your Zoom Registration Webinar</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>		

**262** Consultations    **23** Community and Coalition Meetings

\* Indicates the combined collaboration of educators to complete a program.

Follow us on Social Media



***ANR News in-brief items for your consideration... (cont.)*****2021****STOCKMANSHIP  
STEWARDSHIP****REGISTRATION IS OPEN!**

# DANVILLE, IN | SEPT. 10-11

## HENDRICKS COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

This two-day event is packed full of key issues and fascinating speakers. Participants will have the opportunity to learn about a variety of topics including nutritional values, cattle handling demonstrations, protein upcycling, sustainability and cattle production, beef market update, cattle traceability and more! Attendees will also have the chance to gain their Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Certification, as well as tour our trade show and meet with our sponsors and vendors. We are excited to welcome cattle producers and allied industry partners to this multi-state, regional 2021 Stockmanship & Stewardship in Danville, Indiana on September 10-11!

### YOUR \$100 ON-LINE REGISTRATION FEE (\$50 FOR STUDENTS) INCLUDES:

- ALL EVENTS (THE TRADE SHOW AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING)
- MEALS (2 LUNCHES, A SUPPER AND A BREAKFAST)

TO REGISTER VISIT  
[WWW.STOCKMANSHIPANDSTEWARDSHIP.ORG/EVENTS/DANVILLE-IN](http://WWW.STOCKMANSHIPANDSTEWARDSHIP.ORG/EVENTS/DANVILLE-IN)



THANKS TO OUR HOSTS:



**PURDUE**  
UNIVERSITY

Extension

*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**

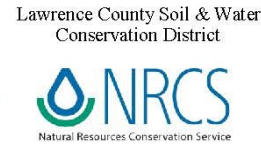
**Phone: 812-275-5692**

**[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.)***



# Food Plot & Wildlife Management

**Date: TUESDAY,  
September 28th**

**Time: 6:00 pm**

**Location: Bath House  
at Otis Park  
(607 Tunnelton Road,  
just past Red Brick  
Mansion)**

**Speaker: Whitney  
Baldwin NRCS**

**Deadline to RSVP:  
Friday,  
September  
24, 2021**

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

Join us Tuesday, September 28 if you want to learn how to manage Wildlife plots & Wildlife management techniques.

Food plots, soil fertility, pure live seed rates & overall wildlife management goals will be discussed with an open floor for questions & discussion. See you there!



# ***HOW TO BETTER YOUR GARDEN PLOT!***

- ➔ Drop off a soil sample to the Extension Office to check your soil fertility.
- ➔ Plant a cover crop to add nutrients and help prevent excessive weeding.
- ➔ Attend our workshop to watch and learn how to begin this practice!
- ➔ **Receive free cover crop seeds, if you attend, and information on how to test your soil for free.**

**DATE:**  
**TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21,  
2021  
6:00 PM**

**LOCATION:**  
**COMMUNITY GARDEN  
416 H ST  
BEDFORD, IN 47421**

**CONTACT SWCD FOR MORE  
INFORMATION:  
812-279-8117 EXT. 3**

**FOR INFORMATION ON THE  
COMMUNITY GARDEN:  
BEDFORD PARKS DEPARTMENT,  
JORDAN WEBB  
812-275-5692  
JWEBB@BEDFORD.IN.US**

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Lawrence County Soil & Water  
Conservation District





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

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

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

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

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

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



### Contact Information

If you are interested in the Purdue Extension Master Gardener Course, please contact Ophelia Davis or Dashia Meadows at the Lawrence County Extension Office. Please register by **Friday, September 3, 2021**.

Office—812-275-4623 or by email: [odavis@purdue.edu](mailto:odavis@purdue.edu) or [dlmeadow@purdue.edu](mailto:dlmeadow@purdue.edu)

## PURDUE EXTENSION MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM

It is the policy of the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service that all persons have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and facilities without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin or ancestry, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, disability or status as a veteran.

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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





## Training on the Grain Dust Explosion Prevention Methods

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

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

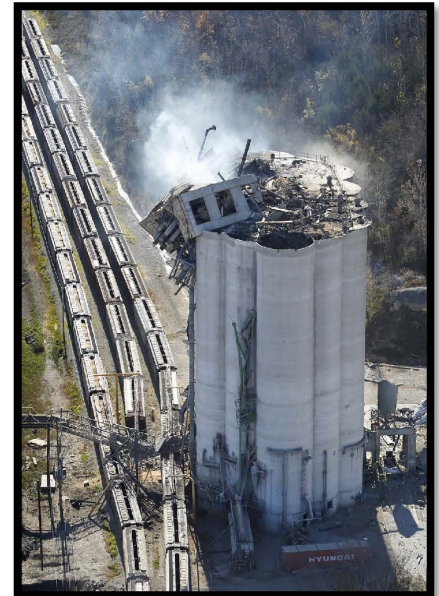
- Presented by Dr. Kingsly Ambrose, Associate Professor  
Purdue University Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering

### Agenda

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

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

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



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**PURDUE EXTENSION**

# 2021 HOOSIER HAY CONTEST



First place: \$250 and one year IFC Membership



Second place: \$150



Third place: \$100

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

**Entry Deadline: September 15, 2021**



**Organizer  
Indiana Forage Council**



Extension

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

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

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

# 2021 Winter Test

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

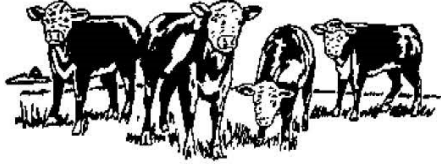
Rules and Entry Information  
[https://ag.purdue.edu/ansc/ibep/  
Documents/W21-Rules.pdf](https://ag.purdue.edu/ansc/ibep/Documents/W21-Rules.pdf)

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

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

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





# Lawrence County Cattlemen's Association

March 4, 2021

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Buddy Scherschel  
LCCA President

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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

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

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What to do if you lose an animal:

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

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

ASSURED ADMISSION

# PURDUE FAST START

PROGRAM



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

**PURDUE FAST START PROGRAM,**

which makes higher education more affordable for all.

## WHAT

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

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

## HOW

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

Make a Purdue University education even more affordable:

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

LEARN MORE

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



PURDUE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE  
EXTENSION SERVICE

*Lawrence County*  
924 16th Street  
Bedford, IN 47121

*Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture*

Phone: 812-275-4623

Fax: 812-275-4131

Email: [odavis@purdue.edu](mailto:odavis@purdue.edu)

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OR ON FACEBOOK:

[Purdue Extension—Lawrence  
County](#)

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