TO EVERYTHING THERE IS A SEASON

By Jennifer Willhite

“People are used to buying anything they want to buy in the grocery store anytime of the year,” he says. “They do not understand every fruit and vegetable has a season when it is grown locally.”

Learning to shop and plan meals according to the seasons can be tricky, but it is a great skill to have if you are set on eating in season. There is one thing that shopping locally at farmers markets offers that a grocery cannot, it is fresh-ness and guaranteed flavor, Weaver says.

“It is a thousand miles fresher because most of the vendors at the farmers market are preparing their produce for sale the day before,” he says. “You are guaranteed it is fresh and has a longer shelf life.”

May is an ideal time to look for strawberries, asparagus, radishes, zucchini, and cucumbers, says Mackenzie Shatto, of Posey and Pumpkins in Jennings County. Those who grow the majority of their crops in a greenhouse can have some produce earlier and available later into the season, such as peppers and tomatoes.

Shatto says farmers who utilize greenhouses often have an advantage over traditional farming, which is dependent on the weather and the seasons’ cooperation.

“Growers like us who have greenhouses can keep our produce growing inside and outside,” Shatto says. “This past year we had peppers, which were planted in the greenhouse in the middle of March, well into January.”

Hummel says customers shopping at area farmers markets during opening weekend are almost always on a mission for sweet corn and green beans.

Although neither will be available at the start of the season, Indiana’s spring weather has proven favorable for thriving crops this season, she says.

“Our crops will be booming,” she says. “We will have lettuces, radishes, chuburb and maybe some beets.”

Watching the ebbs and flows of growing produce is an extraordinary thing, Hummel says. As the cold crops fade and the weather warms, the soil will warm as well and promote the growth of the plants.

“I think we come out pretty much ahead in July on corn,” she says. “If we have a good spring of water, the corn is up to our shoulders by the Fourth of July.”

However, tomatoes will not arrive early, unless they are grown in a greenhouse, Hummel cautions. “It all comes in time,” she says. “Patience is good. If anyone has ever grown anything, they understand what it takes to get it there. Mother Nature rules.”

When they’re good and ready

Here are a few guidelines to keep in mind when shopping for seasonal produce in Indiana:

MAY AND JUNE: Asparagus, root crops (like carrots, beets and new potatoes), peas, artichokes, and spinach make their debut. If you’re hunting fruits, rhubarb, apricots, strawberries and cherries are best now and go quickly.

JULY AND AUGUST: Welcome the arrival of green beans, okra, garden peas, sweet corn, eggplant, tomatoes and peppers. Cool down with blackberries, blueberries, watermelon, cantaloupe and peaches.

SEPTEMBER: This is the best time to find celery, soybeans, squashes, onions and cabbage. Grapes are abundant, as are persimmons, apples and pears.

If you’re year-round veggies and fruits are on your list for easy shopping and meal planning, you can count on arugula, root vegetables, most herbs, mushrooms, sprots, lettuces of some variety and watercress.
Indiana Farm Bureau's 2021 Strategic Plan was announced at the end of 2016 as a road map to lead the organization into the next decade. According to Scott Bonnell, president of the bureau’s Bartholomew County office, it comes in response to a growing number of challenges facing farmers statewide.

“There are so many challenges for farmers, maybe more than there have ever been,” he says. “There are low commodity prices, zoning and things like that. The Strategic Plan came about because we as an organization need to focus on building membership, making things more efficient, making the website easier for people to navigate and also keeping younger kids interested, which has been really hard.”

During the past 12 months, state IFB leaders organized 20 focus group sessions throughout the organization’s eight districts and collected input from more than 800 members. Based on the feedback and suggestions received, leaders at the district and state level formulated the plan, which was enumerated by IFB President Randy Kroon at its annual state convention in Fort Wayne last December. The five-year plan consists of six focus areas:

- Create a positive member experience.
- Create and promote a positive image.
- Develop an organizational structure that strengthens county Farm Bureaus.
- Improve awareness of Indiana Farm Bureau as a valuable resource.
- Continue successful advocacy efforts at all levels.
- Create members in a consistent and sustainable way.

Bonnell says a major component of the plan involves improving outreach to two key demographics—non-farmers and young Hoosiers. “Farmers are less than 2 percent of the American population, so we have to try to get other people interested in agriculture,” he says. “The average U.S. farmer’s age is in the late 50s and rising, and that will have to change if we want agriculture to grow.”

“Part of the plan is to improve our technology and website features like having more online meetings and things that will make us more accessible, because that’s where it’s going with the younger generation.”

Founded in 1919, IFB is a nonprofit organization headed up by IFB leaders in 92 Indiana counties with offices in all 92 Indiana counties. The company promotes agriculture statewide through education, public outreach and advocacy at the state and federal levels.

“Growing membership is something that we are putting a lot of focus on,” says Mark Bacon, director of IFB District 8, which consists of Bartholomew, Brown, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Johnson, Rush, Shelby and Union counties. “We used to be at over 282,000 members across the state, and we’re down to about 236,000, so we’re trying to build that back.”

Bonnell says leaders and board members will seek to strengthen IFB’s re-election with 4-H leaders as well as connect Indiana Future Farmers of America, a group with less than 11,000 members, and hopes to include more FFA members on county IFB boards statewide in an effort to increase youth membership and improve quality of community outreach.

“Many people, even farmers, don’t realize what Farm Bureau actually is doing for them, which is spending time at the statehouse, working on legislation, getting property taxes down and those kinds of things,” says Bacon, who operates a 550-acre corn and soybean farm in Rush County. “We’ve got lobbyists in D.C. and here at the state level. We want to do more to teach our members how to tell their story, be able to go out and talk to neighbors and talk to legislators, even Capitol Hill. We want to find ways to encourage members to talk about what some of the laws and regulations, whether it’s property taxes or operational regulations or what have you, are actually doing to them.

For IFB, Strategic Plan efforts will be added by IFB’s County Recognition Program, an award program launched five years ago to honor the achievements of county Farm Bureaus in several areas that intersect with the Strategic Plan, such as public relations, education and young farmer involvement.

“Each year counties that have achieved a certain number of requirements in the County Recognition Program are given special awards during our state convention in December,” says Debra DeCoutry, chief marketing director for IFB. “In order to get this recognition, counties must have accomplished a minimum number of requirements in each category. For example, one category is member experience, which is one of the priorities of the Strategic Plan.”

Bonnell says simply making more Hoosiers aware of the problems and issues facing farmers is perhaps IFB’s most important goal. “My wife likes to say most everybody likes farming, but not many people think of the actual farmers and what they and how,” he says. “If we don’t get the message out and educate the public about the importance and necessity of farmers, who else will?”

For additional information on Indiana Farm Bureau, including membership details and benefits, visit ifb.org/become.
Farmers update planting methods, knowledge with modern devices

By Kerry Quick

Agriculture is no different than any other industry or even your personal life in the sense that technology provides all aspects of its practice and even that technology changes rapidly. Field mapping, weed identification, irrigation, planting, spraying, information on crop management and market conditions are just a few of the areas that are managed from tablets and phones with unprecedented speed and accuracy.

It’s useful, when beginning to get a picture of what is available to the modern farmer, to acquaint oneself with some of the current major players in farm technology.

The product line of Omaha, Nebraska-based Grower’s Edge is focused on the business end of farming: risk management scenarios, profit goals, market quotes, weather and news. It’s representative of the trend toward particular functions being integrated into one package.

Ann Arbour, Michigan-based FarmLogs offers products in three main categories: crop management, farm logs operations management, and planting and fertilizing prescriptions.

Sunvalley, California-based Trimble was founded in 1978 and has acquired a number of companies in the intervening decades. It began as an offshoot of Hewlett-Packard and has focused on positioning and navigation products.

Lindsey Corp, also based in Omaha, serves the irrigation and infrastructure niche.

The Climate Corp. and Precision Planting are both owned by Monsanto. Climate Corp. focuses on field health information, and Precision Planting has two main kinds of product lines: mechanical products and monitoring and control systems.

Columbus-area farmer Brian Amhold has been integrating technology into his operation long enough to form some assessments about what he finds suitable and what he doesn’t.

Regarding Precision Planting, he says, “I’ve been drinking their Kool-Aid for some time. We can adjust planting population by management zone, which makes us very efficient.”

He describes himself as “a little dispointed” in the accuracy of Grower’s Edge.

He does like a Lindsey product called FieldNET, saying, “I can change what irrigation a particular field is getting guided by the information from the app.”

He also speaks well of Climate FieldView, a Climate Corp. product.

“It’s the app I use to talk to Precision Planting,” he says.

Auto steering is one aspect of farm technology that has seen a lot of evolution and proliferation of options. From the light bar method of guiding vehicles in the field, which is still available, to assisted steering, considered the intermediate approach, to real-time kinematic (RTK) technology, choices abound based on cost and accuracy.

A light bar is a piece of equipment attached to a tractor. The driver follows the straight line of the beam of light it produces.

“It’s an introduction to auto-steer technology,” says Travis Kohrman, registered agent of Experience Ag LLC. “You’re still in control when you use a light bar.”

Assisted steering uses the Federal Aviation Administration’s Wide Area Augmentation System, a free satellite-based correction system that Kohrman describes as an “entry-level GPS signal.” The next step up would be intermediate GPS signals, obtained with a yearly subscription and which provide greater accuracy.

RTK is a guidance system that provides accuracy of less than an inch by utilizing the satellite signal’s carrier wave. It utilizes a tower, generally erected on the farmer’s property, which serves as a reference point. The more dense the placement of towers in a network, the greater the accuracy because any one tower’s positioning information is corroborated.

“You get better signal quality the more you pay,” says Kohrman.

Prescriptions, the specification plans for how seeds or fertilizer are to be applied to a given area, are far more accurate than just a few years ago with the advent of these technologies.

Brett Glick, another Columbus-based farmer, explains how variable rate technology has led to prescriptions that “have us plant more seeds where the yield capacity is greater. Various companies will take soil-mapping information and load it to the cloud. Then the prescriptions based on it can be downloaded to your computer.”

A former Columbus resident, Steve Booher, founded Smart Path Systems, a company that has developed a prescription guidance system that allows the user to either follow predetermined courses or record his own path. It can be used for spraying, mowing and snowplowing.

“The technology was refined in central Indiana. "Some Columbus Parks and Recreation employees gave us feedback on user interface on an android tablet,” says Booher. "We’ll be entering initial testing at Crealnd and subsequent testing at Indianapolis International Airport.”

Smart Path entered into an alliance agreement with Kubota Tractor Corp. in February. They entered into such an agreement with Kubota in 45 years. It has yest to be offered at Kubota dealerships.

“We’ll be meeting with Kubota Canada soon. There are lots of dealers there,” says Booher. “We’d like to introduce it to dealers in Europe and Australia by the fourth quarter of this year.”

Technology is now just the backdrop to agriculture, as it is to life generally. It’s just a question of how sophisticated a farmer wants its role to be in his operations.
The Seymour market continues through the last Saturday in September, according to a Seymour market manager. “That’s the touch point for the vendor.” Bane explained. “She’s present when the market is open. I handle the logistical stuff such as fundraising and paperwork.”

In Brownstown, the market will open for the season on June 2. Hours are 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at Heritage Park, 121 E. Walnut St., across from the Jackson County Courthouse.

Brownstown tried markets in the past, but with minimal success. This year, organizers decided to shorten the hours, eliminate the vendor for and work with the organizers of the Seymour market.

“Main Street is pushing the market, trying to get the market up and going,” said Richard Beckort, Extension educator for Jackson County. “Main Street is extending it with help of a vendor.”

Look for Vollans’ Megan Hackman at both Seymour and Brownstown markets. Hackman is the official manager of the Brownstown market, and she also is a producer, one of the owners of Hackman Family Farm Market.

“At producer, I am very excited,” she says. “It’s another place to sell what I trace.” Hackman said. “That is a chance for people who might not have the opportunity to come to my farm.” She added that bringing vendors together at low prices to customers to purchase items that she doesn’t sell, such as baked goods and handmade items. “People have the opportunity to get what they want in one spot,” she said.

While the markets are an outlet for Hackman to sell her produce, the 25-year-old Purdue graduate looks beyond that. She sees her involvement as a way to give back to the place she grew up. “As kids, we often take from the community,” she said. “This is an opportunity to give back, to donate my time and knowledge and to my community.”

The deadline is past for anyone interested in the 5 Seymour markets. But there is no deadline and no fee to participate in Brownstown. However, vendors still need to register with the Jackson County Extension office. “That's so every- body knows the rules and everybody is on the same page,” Beckort said. Heather VonDelsing, Jackson County 4-H youth development director, is helping with that process.

She explained that last year, Brownstown promoted two 12-hour market days, which were too long. People would come to shop only to find no vendors.

VonDelsing has an ulterior motive. She sees the potential for a tie-in to 4-H, although that is down the road a bit. Still, she envisions a venue for 4-H members involved with gardening projects. “4-H kids could demonstrate at the market,” she said, adding that they might even be able to sell their produce.

Jackson County promotes two farmers markets this year

By Marcia Walker | Shopping at the source 4/2017

Farmland for property taxes

Rate for taxes in 2017 was calculated in 2016, the most recent numbers are used. The base rate for taxes this year is $1,960 per acre.

The state Department of Finance recalculates it every year with a base rate is the starting point for setting the rate for taxes. The base rate is over. There will be forecast numbers will replace big numbers in the base rate calculation for the next few years. The base rate will decline and will farmland property taxes.

If commodity prices remain low, small numbers will replace big numbers in the base rate calculation for the next few years. The base rate will decline and will farmland property taxes.

The average capitalized value is the base rate formula from 2012 through 2014 is more than $4,000. If commodity prices remain low, small numbers will replace big numbers in the base rate calculation for the next few years. The base rate will decline and will farmland property taxes.

The days of precise-to-the-dollars prediction of the base rate are over. There will be forecast errors. But we can say this, with near certainty. The forecast for the base rate: Down. Continued down through the early 2020s, with scattered ups and downs after that.

Loney is a 23-year-old Purdue agronomy student and professor of agricultural economics at Purdue University.
I’m writing to you on yet another windy night where I have “rain, rain go-way” stuck on repeat in the back of my mind. The storms that hit our county were just days ago when friends and family endured damage to their homes, property and livelihood. It was the first storm in which I had a bag packed and extra blankets ready for the call just in case we had to make a quick decision. I was holding my baby tight with eyes wide and the mother bear instinct on high alert. Little Miss Mae never made a peep.

I hope her silence and in-tense observations are signs of what’s to come— that she remains calm in stressful situations and can stand on her own while defending herself or helping others. She seems adventurous with a little rough and tumble attitude all while remaining a little shy and sweet. Maybe she will be the perfect combina-tion of sweet and salty.

I’m pretty sure that when I was in college my sorority sisters would hear, “Thomas, we need you!” because during certain times of the year. When married to a farmer, I had a sidekick to stand with me— well, kind of. She can stand alone and be an exam-ple for her is strong and steady so I don’t need to be a real, strong woman or that I needed to stand on my own before I re-plied upon another. They were examples of how to build a strong foundation and have steady feet in the wind gusts and hailstorms.

While I don’t mow the yard now or do certain chores around the house, I do know how to do them. I have to if I want them done during certain times of the year. When married to a farmer, you must learn how to survive and stand alone.

This year, I had a sidekick to stand with me—well, kind of. She can stand with support, but she will be standing and running before we know it. And hope the ground we create for her is strong and steady so she can stand alone and be an exam-ple for her daughter someday.

Frankly, she is going to have to because I don’t want to help when the farmer is gone. She will have to do that.
FARM INDUSTRY // JUNE 2017

WHEN CATHY COOK set out to defend the 2015 Na- tional Volunteer Outreach Network annual conference in West Virginia, a pleasant surprise awaited her.

As state president of the Indiana Extension Home- makers Association, Cathy is familiar with the statewide group established in 1913 to strengthen Hoosier women’s communities. Cathy, along with her friend, has been the leader of the Indiana Extension Homemakers for over 10 years, and her involvement in the group has been a lifetime commitment.

When Cathy was approached to give a presentation at the conference, she was excited to share her knowledge and experiences with other homemakers. She knew that the conference would be a great opportunity to network with others and to learn about new trends in the field.

The conference was held in West Virginia, and Cathy spent the weekend exploring the state and its culture. She visited the state capital, Charleston, where she learned about the history and culture of the state. She also took a tour of the nearby state park, where she saw the beautiful scenery and enjoyed some time outdoors.

On the second day of the conference, Cathy gave her presentation on the history and current trends in the field of homemaking. She shared her tips and strategies for success, and she encouraged others to stay involved in the group.

The conference was a great success, and Cathy was thrilled with the turnout and the positive feedback she received. She knew that the conference was a valuable opportunity for members to connect with one another and to learn from experts in the field.

Cathy also had a chance to spend some time with her friend, who is also a member of the Indiana Extension Homemakers. They enjoyed each other’s company and the opportunity to share their experiences and insights.

Overall, Cathy had a wonderful time at the conference and was grateful for the opportunity to be a part of such a valuable network. She knew that the group would continue to grow and thrive, with new members and new ideas always being welcomed.

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GROWING AWARENESS

Indiana Extension Homemakers Association tackles statewide local food initiative

by Jon Shulten

The project is being carried out as part of the Healthy Statewide Report, which collects data from local food outlets in each state. The report focuses on assessing the progress of local food outlets in each state, and collecting data on trends in the field.

The project is being led by the Indiana Extension Homemakers Association, which was founded in 1913. The association is made up of thousands of volunteers who work to promote local food and healthy eating.

The project aims to encourage people to buy and eat locally grown food, and to support local food outlets. The project also seeks to collect data on trends in the field, and to identify areas for improvement.

The project is being funded by the National Conference on Voluntary Organizations, and is being carried out in collaboration with the National Cooperative Extension Association.

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PURDUE NEWS SERVICE

Wendy FAYET

A series of farm tours and workshops across the state is offering new and aspiring farmers an opportunity to learn from experts and network with fellow farmers at a variety of agricultural settings.

The events are organized by Purdue University’s Indiana Beginning Farmers program with Purdue Exten- sion and the Local Growers Guild as sponsors. The series runs through mid-October.

“We hope that aspiring and current farmers will find the tours to be a source of inspiration and learning,” said Kevin Gib- son, professor of botany and plant pathology and one of the leaders of Purdue’s Beginning Farmer Team.

THE SCHEDULE:

JUNE 15: Clay Bottom Farm (Goshen) uses organic practices to produce a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. The tour will include a session on working with others.

JUNE 24: Silverthorn Farm (Rossville) uses organic practices to produce a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. The tour will include a session on working with others.

SEPT. 27: Full Hand Farm (Noblesville) is a diverse vegetable farm. The tour will include information on the use of high tunnels in vegetable production.

The workshop/tour events are free, but registration is required and space is limited. For more information on the Beginning Farmer Team, visit https://bit.ly/2odMUMA. For more information on the Beginning Farmer Team and the farm tour schedule, contact Gibson at 765-496- 2161 or kkgibson@purdue.edu.

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Raising commitment
Brown County Community Garden popular with residents

Story and photos by Jeff Tryon

Five years along in a project to create a public shared garden space, lots of flowers and vegetables have been grown, but something else has also been happening at the Brown County Community Garden — a sense of community.

“Things are out quite well, and there is a sense of family amongst most of them,” said Jim Hahn, president of the board that oversees the garden. “It has been a constant in their development over the past five years.

“There is communication, and although we have some turnover, those who have been there awhile get to know each other. I think there’s a sense of family or whatever you want to call it. All in all, I think we’ve got a pretty good group,” Hahn said.

Hahn and David Boeyink have been leading the all-volunteer project since it started in 2002.

“They have volunteered countless hours toward maintaining it,” said Andrea Counsellor, a volunteer program specialist at Brown County Parks and Recreation, which hosts the garden at the Deer Run Community Park near Nashville. “We put the fence up in the beginning and helped get the compost bins started. They do rilling and mowing, that kind of stuff!”

Hahn said about 38 people are currently involved with the garden, and that each year 44 individual garden plots, which range in size from 15-by-15 to 14-by-30 feet, along with some 5-by-30 foot raised beds. Some plots are designated as “organic” from season to season.

“Some of the people who do the raised beds are elderly, with issues with bending over,” he said. “That’s usually the people who are interested in these.

“We’ve got a few people that have a couple of plots. We usually try to leave them available for new people, to give everybody an opportunity, but if we have a few that do not get spoken for, we will allow someone to take them.

“We have several repeat customers, but we also do have some new ones every year,” Hahn said.

“Fees vary with size, but are reasonable: $30 for the smaller plots and $30 for the 14-by-30 plots; raised beds are $25,” Hahn said. “That’s for the whole year, and you get compost, and water, which is a pretty good deal.”

In addition to the garden plots, people can purchase a “wide variety of stuff!” Hahn said. “Some people ‘grow for looks,’ with lots of flowers, some plant vegetables like tomatoes and squash that they can eat.

“It actually goes surprisingly well!” said Andrea Counsellor, who said she is excited to see what’s growing. “I think they’ve been pretty smooth. We have a lot of problems as far as weeds.

Hahn also said there have been “no big problems” with the garden, although they did have a couple of vandalism incidents early on, and every now and then, someone accidentally plants in the wrong garden, but we eventually get it figured out,” he said. “Every now and then I get a call about what they can and can’t do, but all in all it’s been rather easy, no major conflicts. Everyone seems to watch out for everyone else, everyone takes care of one another.

As time goes by, the topsoil at the community garden gets better, especially when people who keep the same plot year after year develop with additives. Hahn said the hillside has only about five inches of topsoil over a typical Brown County clay “hard pan.”

“It wasn’t bad, it just wasn’t real good, and there was only a little bit of topsoil,” he said. “They have developed their plots with leaves and straw, everything you can think of to add to the soil.

“Planted alfalfa last fall and then turned it under to add nitrogen to the soil,” he said. “A lot of people have done stuff like that to make the soil more fertile and build the land up.

Hahn said a number of gardeners have farm or gardening backgrounds. “The ones who have been there awhile, particularly the older ones, communicate with each other, and share ideas. Of course, we all pick up different ideas from different gardeners on how to do things.”

“It is interesting to watch,” he said. “There are some really good gardeners doing some really good things. When the tomatoes get set and everything’s coming on, it’s nice out there. “We’ve had some pretty good success, and we’re pretty happy with it.”
DICAMBA AND DICAMBA-TOLERANT SOYBEANS: things to know
By Kris Medic

DICAMBA-TOLERANT (DT) soybean and cotton crop seeds were approved by the USDA last year for planting, even though the EPA hadn’t yet approved any dicamba-based herbicides for use on these crops. The number of non-target damage claims — 220 in Missouri alone — indicates that many growers were using dicamba herbicides even though none was yet labeled to apply legally on those crops.

It’s important to note that the older formulations weren’t developed for the drift-control needed for broad application over a crop, and that using a pesticide product inconsistently with its labeling is illegal. In this case, the product approval for the seed got ahead of the product approval for the herbicide that goes with it.

Late last year and early this year, the EPA accepted registrations for several dicamba-based herbicides labeled for both pre- and post-emergence use on DT soybeans. These new products bear labels with many new and detailed drift restrictions and requirements not found on the labels of previous dicamba formulations.

REGULATORY ACTION IN INDIANA
Also last year, the Indiana Pesticide Review Board voted unanimously to start the rulemaking process to classify dicamba herbicides as a state Restricted Use Pesticide for Indiana. Growers “the variety of sensitive crops and sites in Indiana, and the desire to make this weed control technology available to Indiana growers,” the IPRB concluded that state RUP classification would be the least disruptive to Indiana applicators and product distributors, and that this would be the most effective way to address potential misuse of all dicamba herbicides used for agricultural production.

Presently there is a moratorium on rulemaking in Indiana by executive order, and the IPRB has applied for an exception. The proposed rule will identify for classification as an RUP any herbicide that contains at least 2.5 percent dicamba and is labeled for use in agricultural production. This effectively exempts the low-level formulations used solely for turf or right-of-way weed control.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT IN INDIANA
The Office of the State Chemist will be monitoring and enforcing the label requirements and use restrictions on new and old dicamba products. It is important to note that the older formulations of dicamba herbicides are not approved for use on DT soybeans. In addition, OSIC will be monitoring herbicide dealers and distributors to ensure that older formulations of dicamba products aren’t being sold to DT soybean growers, as occurred in other states last year.

For updates on this matter, see https://www.osic.purdue.edu/osic.rules.regs.html. Feel free to contact our office with questions and consider best practices for protection and application.

Kris Medic is Purdue Extension Bartholomew County’s educator for agriculture, natural resources and community development. She can be reached at 812-379-1065 or kmedic@purdue.edu.

DICamba is a broad-spectrum herbicide, which acts on broadleaf weeds before and after they sprout. It functions by increasing the plant’s growth rate. At sufficient concentrations, the plant outgrows its nutrient supplies and dies.

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JULY 3-8 — Jennings County 4-H Fair, North Vernon
JULY 9-15 — Bartholomew County 4-H Fair, Columbus
JULY 11 — Jackson County Tractor Contest. Practice will be in the morning, and the competition in the afternoon. Additional details will be given out at tractor club meetings this spring/summer. Contact Tractor Club leader Bill Baute with questions: 812-358-4083.
JULY 23-29 — Jackson County Fair, Brownstown
JULY 10-KDG, 5 — Brown County 4-H Fair, Nashville
JULY 4-10 — Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis

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