

Watch Out for “Grandparent” Scams

See full article at: <https://www.fcc.gov/watch-out-grandparent-scams>

Grandparents often have a hard time saying no to their grandchildren, which is something scam artists know all too well. Scammers who gain access to consumers' personal information – by mining social media or purchasing data from cyber thieves – are creating storylines to prey on the fears of grandparents. The scammers then call and impersonate a grandchild in a crisis situation, asking for immediate financial assistance. The callers may “spoof” the caller ID that appears on the recipient's phone to make an incoming call look like it's coming from a trusted source.

In a typical scenario, the caller claims to be a grandchild who had just been in a serious car accident and arrested for drunk driving. Then someone who claims to be an attorney comes on the phone with a directive for accessing cash or prepaid cards. Several variations of this con have surfaced over the years. The [U.S. Postal Inspection Service](https://www.usps.gov/news/scam-article/grandparent-scams) (<https://www.usps.gov/news/scam-article/grandparent-scams>) recently published an article about grandparent scams, with videos of victims sharing their stories to help raise awareness of this criminal tactic.

The best advice for avoiding this type of scam, or any suspicious phone call, is to hang up immediately. If you have caller ID and you don't recognize an incoming phone number, just let it go to voicemail.

If you do wind up in a conversation, use caution if you are being pressured for information or to send money quickly. Scammers often try to bully victims into transferring money through a mobile payment app, by wiring money, or by purchasing gift cards or money orders. If you receive a call like this, report it immediately to local law enforcement.



Tips for Avoiding Telephone Scams

See full resource guide at: Money Smart for Older Adults Resource Guide - https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_money-smart-for-older-adults-resource-guide_2021-06.pdf

Scammers can be very convincing. If something seems unusual, check it out.

Be suspicious of any pressure to send funds via wire transfer or a pre-paid reloadable card.

Pay attention to warnings from your financial institution telling you that a request sounds like a scam. Your banker may have encountered similar scams in the past.

Scammers often claim an emergency, hoping you will respond quickly without checking out the situation first. Before offering your help to someone who claims to be a grandchild (or any other relative/friend), be sure to telephone your grandchild or his/her parents at a number you know to be valid to find out if the request is legitimate. If a caller claims to be from an established organization such as a hospital, a charity, or a law enforcement agency, look up the number of the organization yourself.

Consider it a red flag if the caller insists on secrecy. Never allow anyone to discourage you from seeking information, verification, support and counsel from family members, friends or trusted advisers before you make a financial transaction.



Quick Facts Regarding E-cigarettes and Young Adults

- The use of e-cigarettes is unsafe for kids, teens, and young adults.
- Most e-cigarettes contain nicotine. Nicotine is highly addictive and can harm adolescent brain development, which continues into the early to mid-20s.
- E-cigarettes can contain other harmful substances besides nicotine.
- Young people who use e-cigarettes may be more likely to smoke cigarettes in the future.

Why Nicotine is Unsafe for Young Adults

- Nicotine can harm the developing adolescent brain. The brain keeps developing until about age 25.
- Using nicotine in adolescence can harm the parts of the brain that control attention, learning, mood, and impulse control.
- Each time a new memory is created or a new skill is learned, stronger connections – or synapses – are built between brain cells. Young people's brains build synapses faster than adult brains. Nicotine changes the way these synapses are formed.
- Using nicotine in adolescence may also increase risk for future addiction to other drugs.

See full article at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/bam/e-cigarettes-quick-facts.htm>

Pumpkin Bread

Yield: 32 servings

Ingredients:

- ✓ 1 can pumpkin (15 ounce)
- ✓ 1 cup sugar
- ✓ 1/4 cup vegetable oil
- ✓ 1 cup yogurt, plain lowfat
- ✓ 1 1/2 cup flour (all purpose)
- ✓ 1 1/2 cup whole-wheat flour
- ✓ 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ✓ 2 teaspoons baking soda
- ✓ 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- ✓ 1/2 teaspoon salt
- ✓ 1 cup raisins



Instructions:

Preheat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. In a large mixing bowl, beat together pumpkin, sugar, oil, and yogurt. In a medium bowl, combine the flours, baking powder, baking soda, cinnamon, and salt; add to pumpkin mixture, stirring until just moistened. Stir in raisins. Pour into two greased 9x5x3-inch loaf pans and bake for about 1 hour. Cool on a wire rack for 10 minutes; remove from pan and cool completely.

THINK POSITIVELY
EXERCISE DAILY
EAT HEALTHY
WORK HARD
STAY STRONG
WORRY LESS
DANCE MORE
LOVE OFTEN
BE HAPPY

Thank you for a successful fair!

I could not be more thankful for all of the Newton County 4-H members, volunteers, and leaders! Each and every one of you continue to make this program grow. This community is truly outstanding and continues to amaze each and every day with the immense amount of support provided to the Newton County Youth! Thank you for pledging your head, heart, hands, and health to the Newton County 4-H program. Thank you for making my first fair a great one! I can't wait for the many fairs to follow!

Ever Grateful,
Mercedes Brunton



2022-2023 4-H Online Enrollment

It is that time again! 4-H Online enrollment will open in early October, with enrollment fees starting at \$20 for 4-H Members in 3rd-12th grade. Mini members in grades K-2, are FREE. Families will be able to access the online system to enroll their youth in the Newton County 4-H program. New families will create a family profile and add youth into 4-H, returning families will use the same login information as 2022. 4HOnline will show a \$20 fee at checkout, and you can pay by credit card online or by cash or check to our office.

Website: v2.4honline.com



REMEMBER

End of Fair Reminders:

- Make sure to send out thank you cards to the individuals who sponsored your banners/trophies, auction buyers, leaders, 4-H Council members, and the Newton County Fair Board. If you need thank you cards or contact information, please stop by the office.
- Please make sure to pick up projects left after the fair, as well as projects that have returned from the Indiana State Fair. Please have your projects picked up by September 9th. The office is open Monday through Friday from 8:00am to 4:00pm.

4-H Night at the Fair

Congrats to all of our graduating members!! We can't wait to see what you do!

Farm Bureau Tenure Awards: Adalia Knakiewicz & Harley Schleman

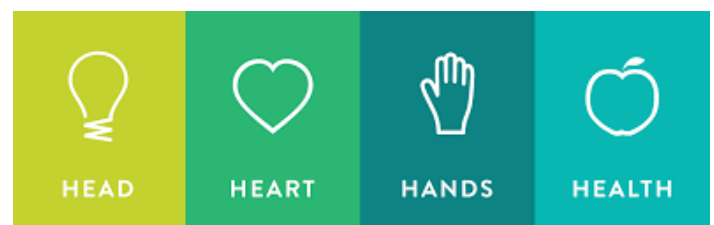
Ritter Spirit Award: Ciara Noel

Outstanding 4-H Member: Cora Groover

Outstanding Junior Leader: Michael Klemme

2023 Periscope Cover: Emersyn McDermitt

Newton County Friend of 4-H: Newton County Government



Indiana State Fair Results



<u>Name</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Result</u>
Elianna Holloway	Garden Education	Blue
Logan Kollman	Garden	Orange
Logan Kollman	Garden	Blue
Asher Harris	Aerospace	Blue
Simon Harris	Aerospace	Blue
Briley Iseminger	Arts and Crafts, General	Blue
Alyssa Standish	Arts and Crafts, General	Red
Gabriella Small	Arts and Crafts, General	Blue
Delaney Farmer	Arts and Crafts, General	Orange
Emersyn McDermitt	Cake Decorating	Red
Ciara Noel	Cake Decorating	Blue
Gabriella Small	Cake Decorating	Red
Uriel Holloway	Cat Poster or Display	Blue
Ciara Noel	Child Development	Red
Briley Iseminger	Child Development	Blue
Brandon Spiker	Construction and Architectural Replica	Blue
Abigail Arrenholz	Consumer Clothing	Blue
David Dobbs	Electric	White
Ciara Noel	Electric	Blue
Michael Klemme	Electric	Blue
Addysen Standish	Entomology	Blue
Raegan Castongia	Fine Arts	Blue
Gabriella Small	Fine Arts	Blue
Ciara Noel	Floriculture	Blue
Hailey Hoskins	Floriculture	Red
Rubi Laud	Floriculture	Blue
Tzipporah Holloway	Foods, Baked	Blue
Cecelia Marter	Foods, Baked	Blue
Adam Dobbs	Foods, Preserved	Blue
Adam Dobbs	Foods, Preserved	Blue
Cecelia Marter	Foods, Preserved	Blue
Forest Nyberg	Forestry	Orange
Madelyn Arrenholz	Forestry	Blue

<u>Name</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Result</u>
Cecelia Marter	Genealogy	Blue
Sophia Arrenholz	Geology	Blue
Ciara Noel	Health	Blue
Abigail Hamilton	Health	Blue
Brady Fausset	Model Craft	Orange
Noah Klemme	Model Craft	Blue
Alexxys Standish	Needle Craft	Blue
Talitha Harris	Needle Craft	Orange
Emersyn McDermitt	Photography	Orange
Emersyn McDermitt	Photography	Red
Lillian Jones Cobb	Photography	Blue
Rubi Laud	Photography	Blue
Garrett Sammons	Photography	Blue
Landon Wynn	Poultry Poster or Display	Blue
Olivia Wynn	Poultry Poster or Display	White
Elianna Holloway	Rabbit Poster or Display	Blue
Hope Cooper	Sewing Construction, Non-wearable	Red
Hayden LaFlech	Small Engines	White
Madelyn Arrenholz	Soil and Water Science	Blue
Rebekah Dobbs	Sport Fishing	Blue
David Dobbs	Sport Fishing	Blue
Samuel Burdick	Sport Fishing	Red
Samantha Klemme	Veterinary Science	Blue
Chase Stacy	Wildlife	Blue
Sophia Arrenholz	Wildlife	Blue
Madelyn Arrenholz	Wildlife	Red
Chase Stacy	Woodworking	Red
Hailey Hall	Woodworking	Blue



Fall Armyworm Outbreaks Possible in Late Planted and/or Fall Crops

By Christian Krupke & John Obermeyer

Everyone remembers last year; many are awaiting this year's fall armyworm (FAW) attack. Still, at this time, there is little activity reported in the Midwest. Like a very similar species, the true armyworm, FAW behavior is much the same in that they can consume large amounts of foliage as they move together in large numbers. There have been a few reports of armyworm damage in July, feeding mostly on cornfield edges. One major difference, whereas armyworm feeds primarily on grasses (e.g., corn, small grains, fescue), FAW will feed on a much broader range of plants, including both grasses and broadleaves. Last year, it was alfalfa fields that were primarily targeted and fall armyworm whorl damage to late-market sweet corn. We warned of FAW last August as well, and some very impressive outbreaks followed.

While this year is not guaranteed to follow suit, we think it prudent to monitor fields in coming weeks. In Indiana, those with late-season crops, (e.g., double-crop soybean, forages, cover crops, alfalfa) should be inspecting for feeding damage. This is very important for newly-seeded forages. You have been warned, get them early! Small larvae are relatively easy to control with the maximum label rate of a range of pyrethroids. However, when the worms are about an inch long is when damage is very noticeable and most controls are applied. At this size, they can denude plants rapidly when they are "marching." Large caterpillar control is difficult, if not impossible, as many found out in 2021. It is not time for panic yet, nor will spraying at this time help with later infestations. It will likely be a month or more before the FAW story of 2022 is told, and this year, a network of moth trappers around the state should provide some earlier warning of heavy flights, so stay tuned!



Putting Your Garden to Bed

Now that garden season is coming to an end, it's time to think about putting the garden to bed and preparing it for the next growing season. First is to remove any remaining debris from the garden. Letting plant residue overwinter can create allow for pathogens and diseases to remain in the soil and affect your garden next year. One way to still utilize garden debris is to put it in a compost to use for next year!

Another thing to do is to get a soil test. A soil test should be done at least every 3 years for proper nutrient management. Fall is a great time to take a soil test so you have time to plan and prepare for what you'll need to do next year. This will help you maximize the production of your garden.

To go along with soil health, another thing to do to preserve your garden is to plant a cover crop or even add a layer of mulch on top of the garden over winter. Avoid letting your soil sit uncovered over winter to avoid erosion and nutrient loss over winter. If you want ideas on cover crops to plant, give our office a call!

FEATURED BUG: FALL ARMYWORM

DESCRIPTION: The fall armyworm moth has dark gray, mottled forewings with light and dark splotches, and a noticeable white spot near the extreme end of each. Newly hatched larvae are green in color and move in a looping motion. Fall armyworm larvae are smooth-skinned and vary in color from light tan or green to nearly black. They have three yellow-white hairlines down their backs.

TIME OF ATTACK: July to harvest (stages V12-R6)

DAMAGE: Larvae feed on corn leaves and may attack the tassels and/or ears of corn. Their damage appears as ragged-edged holes on leaves, tassels and/or ears. Severe feeding may give the appearance of corn that has been damaged by hail.

SAMPLING: Scouting for fall armyworm is necessary only in fields where larvae or their damage are noted. Sampling should be conducted in 5 areas of a field. In each of the 5 areas, randomly select a plant as the first of a sample set of 20 consecutive plants.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES: The application of an insecticide is usually not economical for control of the fall armyworm. However, it may be necessary if the infestation is extremely severe and/or the plants are under stress. In such cases, if 75% of the plants exhibit whorl feeding damage and larvae are less than 1-1/4 inches (31 mm) long, and the plants are under stress, treatment may be advisable. If high levels of damage are noted in isolated areas of a field, spot treatments may be warranted. Consider when applying controls that fall armyworm frass (excrement) becomes so heavy that it can create a "plug" which prevents penetration of the insecticide into the whorl where the larvae may be feeding.

REFERENCE: Purdue Field Crops IPM,
<https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/fieldcropsipm/insects/fall-armyworm.php>



Photo by J. Obermeyer



FEATURED WEED: QUACKGRASS

Sheath: Round

Ligule: Membranous, short

Blade: Rough, some hair

Auricles: Present, clasping stem

Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*) is a cool-season perennial that vigorously spreads by rhizomes. It is a sod-forming grass that can crowd out desirable grasses and even other weeds. Quackgrass has been shown to be allelopathic, which means it releases chemicals that inhibit the growth of other plants.

Leaves are an ashy, blue-green color and can sometimes have a longitudinal twist.

For more information, visit: <https://turf.purdue.edu/quackgrass/?cat=52>

Photo from Purdue
University Turfgrass Science