Five Ways to Join 4-H!

Join an Existing 4-H Club

Lancaster County has more than 100 4-H clubs which range from 2 to 61 members. Each club is led by a club leader (often a club member’s parent). Members choose their own club officers and set up their own meeting schedule. Parents are encouraged to attend meetings.

Help Form a New 4-H Club

Currently, there are more youth wanting to be in 4-H clubs than there are clubs. Families are encouraged to help organize a new club — which is a lot easier than you might think! 4-H staff provides guidance and resource materials.

Clover Kids

4-H'ers age 5 to 7 are "Clover Kids." Clover Kids work on introductory level projects and exhibit noncompetitively at the County Fair.

County Fair

Many 4-H'ers exhibit their projects at the Lancaster County Fair. This is a chance to showcase your work! Judges give feedback on your projects and award ribbons based on merit. Premium monies are awarded according to exhibit class and ribbon placing.

Leadership Opportunities

4-H offers a wide variety of leadership opportunities through club officers 4-H Council, 4-H Teen Council, Citizen Washing-
ton Focus (CWF), awards and scholarships. Teens can use 4-H to explore future career interests.

I have always had an interest in entomology, I became a 4-H member so that I could learn more about entomology. I have continued to expand and perfect my collection and have won several purple ribbons at the county and state fairs. Now, I am the entomology project leader for my club and I plan to continue studying entomology in college.

—Lancaster County 4-H member, Joel Kerulis (age 17)

Choose Your Project(s)!

There are more than 150 4-H projects to choose from in the areas of:

- Bicycles
- Cats
- Chess
- Child Development
- Clothing
- Computers
- Conservation & Wildlife
- Dogs
- Electricity
- Entomology
- Flowers/Gardening
- Foods
- Forestry
- Home Environment
- Horses
- Household Pets
- Leather Craftsmanship
- Livestock (beef, dairy, swine, sheep, goats, llamas)
- Photography
- Poultry
- Rabbits
- Rocketry
- Shooting Sports
- Small Engines
- Theater Arts
- Woodworking

Published by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 4-H, Home & Family Living, Lancaster County 4-H Council, and the Nebraska 4-H Program. 4-H offers non-discrimination programs and activities to all people without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin, or disability. The University of Nebraska is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
TEN RULES FOR PLANTING TREES

1. Protect from predators

2. Pre-planting care

3. Site and soil

4. Hole size and shape

5. Planting depth

6. Backfill with loose soil

7. Stake only when necessary

8. Water the plant

9. Mulch

10. Other maintenance

Direct Seeding, planting seeds rather than seedlings, is becoming a widely accepted method of reforestation. The primary advantage of direct seeding is its lower cost. Another advantage is that it allows trees to root naturally, which reduces the disturbance caused by cutting roots and removing seedlings growing in a tree seedling. Proper seed care and patience will have satisfactory results with direct seeding.

The most common time for direct seeding is in the fall. Spring seeding is possible if seeds are stored in an appropriate manner. If you are new to direct seeding, you are encouraged to start with fall seeding and gain valuable experience before trying spring seeding. As soon as seeds begin to drop from trees, you can begin to direct seed the nuts. The relative flexibility of timing direct seeding is a major advantage of the practice. You can plant when you are not busy with other activities such as planting remove all wires, insulating, and Anything else.

Planting tree planting is an ancient art, but the methods have changed over time to reflect the latest and best arboricultural and forestry research. It is vitally important to remember where trees live in nature. In the natural forest there are no sidewalks, automatic sprinkler systems, parking lots, tall buildings or other man made objects. These are the current practices recommended for proper tree planting in Nebraska. As in Nebraska, but following these procedures will provide Nebraska with the best means of surviving and growing to maturity.

5. Plant spring flowering bulbs.

6. Backfill with loose soil:

7. Stake only when necessary:

8. Water the plant:

9. Mulch:

10. Other maintenance:

Horticulture

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October 2004

The NEBRASKA LIME

Web site: lancaster.unl.edu
The white-tailed deer is found throughout North America and is abundant in southeastern Nebraska. This deer is named for its most distinctive feature — the white “flag” under its tail that you can see as the deer bounds away from you.

White-tailed deer are important game animals. The amount of money spent on whitetail hunting activities in Nebraska is $7.5 million each year. In addition, many landowners, outdoor enthusiasts and photographers enjoy the aesthetic value of the deer.

Despite their economic and aesthetic impacts, deer have a variety of negative impacts including damage to crops and personal property. Again this year, many people will experience one of those negative impacts — a close encounter with a deer vehicle collision. These collisions are costly and can be life-threatening. As you drive through Nebraska, be aware of deer movement and activities.

Fall is the height of the deer breeding season. Deer begin to travel more especially as crops are harvested and they begin their mating activities. Breeding occurs from mid-October to about January. The peak activity is in November. It isn’t a surprise that this is the time when most deer-vehicle collisions occur.

To Reduce Your Chances of Hitting Deer

• Pay more attention to the road and roadside and intentionally look for deer.
  Be especially alert at dawn and dusk, the peak movement times for deer and when visibility is low.
• Watch for crossing signs. It is easy to take these signs for granted especially if we’ve driven by them several times without spotting a deer. Deer signs are posted where deer-vehicle collisions have repeatedly occurred, and near woods, parks, streams and creeks. When you see a crossing sign, be especially aware and drive cautiously. But, don’t always count on signs to warn you of deer activity, many deer-vehicle impacts occur where signs are not posted.
• Follow the law — wear safety gear and drive at sensible speeds for conditions. Statistics show that most people injured or killed in deer-related collisions were not wearing seat belts.
• When driving at night, use high beams when there’s no traffic coming from the opposite direction. High beams will illuminate the eyes of a deer on or near the roadway, giving you more reaction time.
  • If you see one deer along a road or highway, expect others are nearby or going to follow. Deer usually travel in groups. When one deer crosses the road, there may be others about to cross. Slow down and watch for others to dart into the road.
• If deer are grazing or standing near the highway, slow down and stay alert. Deer can be unpredictable and may be startled by headlights, horns sounding and fast-moving traffic.
• The most serious accidents occur when drivers lose control of their vehicles trying to avoid an animal. If a deer bolts into the road and you can’t stop, don’t swerve out of your lane or take any unnecessary evasive actions. It is usually safer to strike the deer than another object such as a tree or another vehicle.
• Motorcyclists must be especially cautious this time of year. Fatalities rates are higher in deer-motorcycle accidents than in deer-car crashes. If you hit a deer, report the crash to local law enforcement.

Sources: Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, Kansas Highway Patrol.
As we approach harvest, grain bin preparation is a timely subject. Remember, grain harvested in Nebraska is essentially insect-free, but can become infested by storage insects, which originate in or around the bin or in contaminated equipment such as combines and grain augers. Following are some tips on how to prepare bins and equipment to ensure insect problems are minimized.

**Grain Stocks**

First, be sure to store sound, clean, dry grain. It may be advisable to screen out broken grains, trash and fines to increase the quality of the final storage product. Also, the elimination of trash will enhance fumigation, thus this procedure be required later. If purchasing old crop grain for storage with newly harvested grain, be sure to watch for insects in the incoming grain. If infestation is suspected for livestock feed, store it away from the new crop and feed it as soon as possible. Grain stocks may be rotated, or moved and a grain protectant applied at the time of turning the grain.

**Clean up**

Since stored grain insects can invade new grain from infested harvesting and handling equipment (combines, augers, etc.), cleanup is essential. To prevent contamination of the new crop.

- Grains spilled near the bin attracts insects and draws mice and rats. Clean up and dispose of any spilled grain several weeks prior to harvest.
- Bin Repairs
  - Make sure that the bin is insect and rodent-proofed by plugging holes, sealing bins, caulking and making general repairs. If rats have tunneled under foundations, use baits or traps to reduce or eliminate them.

**Landscaping**

Around the bins, be sure to remove old equipment, junk and clutter to reduce attractiveness to insects and rodents. Move around the bin site to remove tall grass and weeds to reduce the potential for insect and rodent infestation.

Landscaping should be maintained well away from grain storage facilities. Leave a four-foot clearance around the perimeter of storage bins.

A simple broom and a vacuum cleaner are essential pieces of equipment in cleaning grain bins.

“How clean is clean enough?” is a question many producers ask. A good rule of thumb to follow when cleaning bins and equipment is: If you can tell what was stored or handled last year by looking in the auger, bin or combine, it is not clean enough to protect incoming grain.

- Bin repairs
  - Make sure that the bin is insect and rodent-proofed by plugging holes, sealing bins, caulking and making general repairs. If rats have tunneled under foundations, use baits or traps to reduce or eliminate them.

**Grain moisture and insect control**

- Stored grain insects cannot live on extremely dry grain (less than 10 percent), however, it is impractical to reduce grain moisture much below minimum moisture levels necessary for long-term storage. Insect activity and reproduction are favored, however, by high grain moisture (14 percent or more), especially when condensation and molds occur and fermentation raises temperatures in the grain mass. A bin of 19 percent moisture corn with a starting temperature of 75°F can lose a full market grade in about five days if the aeration system shuts down, allowing the grain to heat and deteriorate. Electrical system maintenance before harvest can prevent costly downtime. Spillage and internal heating allow insects to remain active even in winter.

- Through proper management of aeration, one can manipulate grain temperature. Since insects are “cold-blooded,” they cannot be active much below 55°F and grain cooling can be particularly effective in reducing and slowing reproduction. Condensation of moisture in the grain mass is prevented by slow cooling and a gradual reduction of the gradient between the grain mass temperature and the outside (ambient) temperature.

**Electronic Components**

Wiring for fans and other electrical components should be inspected for corrosion and cracked, frayed or broken insulation. Exposed wiring should be run through water-proof, dust-tight conduit. Avoid kinking the conduit, and make sure all connections are secure.

Mice often nest in control boxes where they are protected from predators. They can strip insulation from wires for nest material and their urine somehow causes corrosion on relays and other electrical components. If rodent damage is found, clean and repair or replace damaged wiring, relays and other electrical equipment. Then seal over knock-outs and other openings that permit rodent entry. Fans, heaters, transitions and ducts should be checked for corrosion and other damage. Remove any accumulated dust and dirt that may reduce operating efficiency and be sure all connections are tight to prevent air leaks that can reduce operating efficiency.

**Residual Treatments**

Once empty bins have been thoroughly cleaned, a residual treatment may be applied to bin surfaces to protect incoming grain from insect infestation. Follow label instructions carefully. The following materials can be used to treat bin surfaces:

- **silicon dioxide** (Cirige), INSECTO), silicon gel + pyrethrins (PRESCRIPTION TREATMENT/STRI-SILICA & PYRETHRINS (AGRISOLUTIONS DEI). Note: pyrethrins would provide a relatively short residual and malathion is not effective for some stored grain insects due to resistance. Methoxychlor is no longer labeled as a residual spray in stored grain facilities in Nebraska. For bins with false floors, which are inaccessible to a dust application, use malathion or a residual treatment may be applied to bin surfaces to protect incoming grain from insect infestation. Follow label instructions carefully. The following materials can be used to treat bin surfaces:

**“Grapes” is October Rural Living Clinic**

The University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension is presenting a series of seminars entitled “Acreage Insights — Rural Living Clinics” to help acreage owners manage their rural living environment. “Grapes” is the eighth in the series, to be held Oct. 23, from 9 to 11 a.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherrycreek Road.

The selection of grape varieties, equipment needed, wildlife control, fencing, and the marketing of grapes will be the primary focus of this program. Participants will gain a greater understanding of the grape enterprise and wine industry by attending this session.

Pre-registration is $10 per person and must be made within three working days before the program. Late registration is $15 per person.

For more information, visit the Acreage & Small Farm Insights Web site at acreage.unl.edu or contact Sarah Browning at (402) 727-2775.

**Add Lime This Fall for Next Spring’s Alfalfa**

Do you have problems establishing and maintaining your alfalfa? Extension Forage Specialist says the solution might be to apply lime to your soil. This fall.

Every year, some alfalfa growers experience slow growing seedlings as a result of a low soil pH. Most often, the farmer didn’t take a soil test prior to planting the alfalfa to check pH.

Soil test (10 soil test was taken, but the farmer disregarded the advice to apply adequate lime to bring the pH up to at least 7.0, if the alfalfa would be productive, and either applied less lime, or no lime at all prior to planting alfalfa.

Alfalfa grows best in soils with a neutral pH of about seven. When soils are acidic, with pH 6.2 or lower, alfalfa plants do not grow as well. At a low pH, alfalfa roots are less able to absorb nutrients from the soil. The nodules on alfalfa roots that convert nitrogen from the air into the plants can use, have difficulty forming and working effectively in acidic soils.

Soils that have been tilled and fertilized with nitrogen for a number of years, will become more acidic over time. Some crops, especially legumes like soybeans and alfalfa, are affected more by low pH than others. Eventually, the pH of the soil will drop to levels that affect the availability of many essential nutrients in the soil, and will also affect yield potential of all crops. Soils need time to solve this problem. Some folks still resist liming even when their soil pH is down as low as 5.5 or even below five.

It takes some time for lime to neutralize high acidity. So lime should be applied at least four months ahead of planting alfalfa. Which means if you expect to seed a new field of alfalfa next spring, add lime, if needed, this fall to give it time to work. Limes does cost money, but it’s much less costly then having a stand failure or several years of low alfalfa yields. (TD)
Finding Forgotten Food

Alice Henneman, MS, RD Extension Educator

Perhaps you’ve purchased something only to find there already was a container in the back of a storage area. Or, felt like you were on an archaeological excavation as you sorted through the items forgotten in the back of a storage space. Take a turn for the better by using a turntable. Here are some possible examples: once you start, you may think of many more.

Use a smaller turntable for foods such as:
• refrigerated mayonnaise, mustard, pickles, nut butters, etc.
• boxes and cans of tea in the cupboard.

Use a larger turntable in locations such as:
• in the refrigerator for storing bigger items such as whole
grain flours.
• underneath the kitchen sink for accessing cleaning products.

TIPS:
• Only place turntables on solid refrigerator shelves versus open shelving.
• Measure the width and depth of your shelf space.
• Consider purchasing the type of turntables that have a rubber-type nonskid top surface. Foods are less likely to spin off or tip over when the table is turned.

Test the turntable in the space available BEFORE removing the label and throwing away the box and receipt!

Camp Abbott: a Summer Success

This summer, Nutrition Education Program staff taught nutrition lessons at Camp Abbott, a nine-week youth enrichment program sponsored by the Capitol Sports Foundation and The Ethel S. Abbott Sports Complex. More than 280 youth in grades 3-7 participated. The camp promotes academics and athletics in a fun learning environment.

Nutrition sessions were designed around the weekly themes of Camp Abbott and included hands-on activities, games and healthy snacks. For example, during Shark Week, class participants discussed plant and animal sources of protein, ran an egg relay, and enjoyed peanut butter shark bites.

The fossils found around Camp Abbott during Dinosaur Week led to a discussion about the importance of getting enough calcium every day. The “Most-to-Least” calcium game had participants rank different foods based on the amount of calcium they contained. Participants really dug their dinosaur dirt cup snacks (recipe below).

“The Tuesday nutrition programs were among their favorite activities,” said Camp Abbott Program Director Brent Martin.

Dinosaur Dirt Cups

1-1/2 tablespoons Vanilla Instant Pudding Mix
1/3 cup very cold milk
2 tablespoons crushed chocolate graham crackers
1 gummy worm
1. Place instant pudding in cup.
2. Add milk.
3. Stir until pudding is dissolved.
4. Let pudding stand until thick.
5. Place gummy worm in pudding.
6. Cover with graham crackers (dirt)

Cooking Tools Class Oct. 26

Explore the world of affordable, easy-to-use cooking tools at a one-night class “Cooking Tools for Guys and Gals” on Oct. 26 from 6:30 to 8 p.m. at the Southeast Community College (SCC) Continuing Education Center, 301 S. 60th Street Place, Lincoln.

Cost is $6. Call 437-2700 for registration information.

The class is geared for those who want a tasty, affordable meal without much fuss and mess — perfect for those just starting out, singles, college students and those on a budget. Class will include sampling, demonstration and discussion.

 Dessert will be served.

The class is co-sponsored by SCC and University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County Extension, and presented by Extension Educator and registered dietitian Alice Henneman.

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October is a month of food celebrations. Here are two that feature foods popular with Nebraskans.

National Popcorn Poppin’ Month

Popcorn is a good choice for healthy eating. It contains fiber, providing roughage the body needs in the daily diet. Popcorn is low in calories — only 1 to 55 calories in one cup of unbuttered, and when lightly buttered, one cup still only has 133 calories. Here are some popcorn ideas for another special time in October — Halloween.

Healthy Halloween Party Foods

1. BONY FINGERS — fill clear plastic gloves (the type designed for wearing in the kitchen when preparing food) with popcorn. Tie the end with orange and black ribbon.

2. HALLOWEEN PARTY POPCORN — combine your choice of the following ingredients. By mixing Halloween candy with popcorn, you cut back on the total amount of candy offered. Serve with a scoop from a large bowl. Or, fill a sandwich bag with popcorn for each child.
• popcorn
• raisins and other dried fruit
• candy corn
• gummy worms
• orange/black “m&m’s” or jelly beans

3. GHOSTS — wrap a small popcorn ball in plastic wrap. Place wrapped ball in the middle of a large, sturdy white napkin. Tie the napkin together over the popcorn ball with string, so the ends of the napkin hang out to form the body. Draw on a scary face with a black marker.

National Pork Month

Through changes in feeding and breeding techniques, today’s pork has 15 percent less fat than 20 years ago with many cuts as lean as skinless chicken. Here’s a pork recipe from the National Pork Board (www.ohrerhite(meat.com) that includes another Nebraska grown food, Great Northern Beans.

Speddy Pork Cassoulet

1 tablespoon vegetable oil
2 medium onions, chopped
2 cloves garlic, crushed
2 boneless pork chops, cut into 3/4-inch cubes
2 cans (15-ounce) Great Northern beans, rinsed and drained
3/4 cup chicken broth
1/3 cup chopped sun-dried tomatoes packed in oil, drained
1 teaspoon dried rosemary, crushed
1 teaspoon dried thyme, crushed
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon black pepper
1/4 cup chopped parsley
1/4 cup seasoned breadcrumbs

Heat oil in a deep saucepan over medium-high heat. Cook and stir onions and garlic until tender but not brown. Add pork, cook and stir for 2-3 minutes or until lightly browned. Stir in beans, broth, tomatoes, rosemary, thyme, salt and pepper. Bring to boiling; reduce heat, cover and simmer 10 minutes or just until pork is tender, stirring occasionally.

Spoon cassoulet into individual soup bowls. Sprinkle each serving with parsley and breadcrumbs.

Tips:
• Check on the label, Web site or manufacturer how long the sun dried tomatoes in oil will keep if you plan to hold them — opened in the refrigerator — longer than a few days. Other uses for sun dried tomatoes packed in oil include: mixed with pasta, potatoes and macaroni salads, served on crackers with cream cheese, mixed with mashed potatoes. NOTE: the oil will darken after it is refrigerated but will liquefy again at room temperature.
• To freeze extra sun dried tomatoes in oil, use the “prep method” — like what we do with baby food. Drop by tablespoons on a sheet of waxed or parchment paper or plastic wrap on a metal baking sheet or pan. Freeze until solid and transfer to a freezer bag. Use individual “plops” as needed. For best flavor, use within a few months. Label the date put in the freezer. NOTE: Occasionally when aluminum foil comes in contact with a highly acidic food, small harmless pinholes are formed in the foil. For this reason, it’s not recommended to place “plops” on aluminum foil.
• Extra chicken broth may be frozen in ice cube trays and transferred to freezer bags as needed.
• If you don’t have seasoned breadcrumbs, sprinkle with a few crushed crackers.

Dessert will be served.

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LANCASTER COUNTY FAIR

Results of People’s Choice 4-H Awards

While the 4-H youth development program emphasizes learning practical skills as well as life skills — 4-H (and learning) is also fun! In the 1st annual People’s Choice 4-H Awards held at the 2004 Lancaster County Fair, 4-H families and the general public voted on some of the more playful and whimsical aspects of county fair projects. Here are the results!

YUMMIEST LOOKING FOOD ITEM
Baklava made by Evan Kucera

GOAT WITH SILLIEST TABLE MANNERS
Oberhasli goat exhibited by Will Keech

PLANT OR VEGGIE THAT LOOKS MOST LIKE A PERSON
Cucumbers grown by Jeremy Bradford Morgan

MOST RELAXED SWINE
Hampshire owned by Kyle Doeschot

POSTER OR PHOTO WITH MOST PIZZAZZ
Photo of fireworks by Amanda Peterson

GROSSEST BUG IN AN ENTOMOLOGY DISPLAY
Huge, brown beetle exhibited by Joel Keralis

HORSE WITH MOST MAGNIFICENT MANE
“Blazin’ Cinnaburst” owned by Kyle O’Donnell

PLANT OR VEGGIE THAT LOOKS MOST LIKE A PERSON
Cucumbers grown by Jeremy Bradford Morgan

CUDDLIEST RABBIT
“King” the Mini-Lop exhibited by Elizabeth Harris

NOISIEST ROOSTER
Australorp exhibited by Victoria Norton

CRAZIEST CLOTHING ARTICLE
Flapper dress by Alyssa Fiala

HORSE WITH MOST MAGNIFICENT MANE
“Blazin’ Cinnaburst” owned by Kyle O’Donnell

ROCKET YOU THINK WOULD FLY THE HIGHEST
Red/white/blue rocket by Zachary Albin

DAIRY COW YOU THINK WOULD GIVE THE MOST MILK
“Tessy” exhibited by Melissa Rawe
(Note: Ironically, people chose a breeding beef cow, not a dairy cow!)

FRIENDLIEST SHEEP
“Smokey” owned by Christian/Evan Kucera

LLAMA WITH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EYES
“Kikaida” exhibited by Marshal Rutledge

POSTER OR PHOTO WITH MOST PIZZAZZ
Photo of fireworks by Amanda Peterson

GROSSEST BUG IN AN ENTOMOLOGY DISPLAY
Huge, brown beetle exhibited by Joel Keralis

Not pictured — BEEF COW WITH MOST UNUSUAL HAIR PATTERN OR MARKINGS
“Bronco” owned by Bryce Doeschot
Congratulations to all the Lancaster County 4-H’ers who exhibited at the 2004 Nebraska State Fair! Complete results are online at 4h.unl.edu/programs/statefair/results. The following received top honors or special recognition* at the State Fair:

Sarah Anthony — Rainbow Ribbon Recognition in Furnishings on a Shoestring - Low Cost Furniture Contest; and Rainbow Ribbon Recognition in Floriculture - Petunia Contest; and Rainbow Ribbon Recognition in Meats - Cornbread Contest; and Rainbow Ribbon Recognition in Photography Unit III, Nebraska Theme Contest; and Rainbow Ribbon Recognition in You’re the Chef - White Bread Contest; and Reserve Champion in Dairy Cattle - Champion Holstein; and Reserve Champion in Hunter Hack with Skeets Bandit.

Faith Lamb — top speaker in Public Service Announcements - Senior Division with “My Life in the 4-H Pledge” (receiving a $100 savings bond donated by Ted & Alice Doane, and a $50 savings bond provided by Nebraska Rural Radio Network); and Champion in Oberhasli Dairy Goat - 5–8 Months (receiving a $40 cash award donated by McDonald’s); and Champion in Oberhasli Dairy Goat - 4 Years Milking (receiving a $40 cash award donated by McDonald’s).

Sarah Kosch — Rainbow Ribbon Recognition in You’re the Chef - White Bread Contest; and Rainbow Ribbon Recognition in Photography Unit III, Digital Photography Exhibit Print; and Champion in Elementary Dressage; Champion in Advanced English Equitation; and Reserve Champion in Hunter Hack with Skeets Bandit.

Freddick Sierra — Champion in Pony Pleasure with her horse Chief Without a Tribe (receiving a $250 University of Nebraska scholarship and $50 savings bond provided by Farm Credit Services of America).

Melissa Raisch — Champion in 2 Year Old Mares with Miss Drifter Creek.

Katy Cockerill (center) received one of four Grand Island Saddle Club Scholarships to University of Nebraska.

Hannah Spencer had the top Multimedia Presentation, which was a new category this year.

Melissa Raisch — Champion in Elementary Dressage; Champion in Advanced English Equitation; and Reserve Champion in Hunter Hack with Skeets Bandit.

4-H & Youth

Lancaster County 4-H’ers Excel at State Expo

Lancaster County 4-H horse exhibitors did well at the Nebraska State 4-H Horse Exposition held at Fonner Park in Grand Island. Below are those receiving top honors. Full results are online at 4h.unl.edu/horseshow. Congratulations to all!

Katy Cockerill — Champion in Pony Pleasure with her horse Chief Without a Tribe (receiving a $250 University of Nebraska scholarship and $50 savings bond provided by Farm Credit Services of America).

Melissa Raisch — Reserve Champion in 2 Year Old Mares with Miss Drifter Creek.

Robyn Shannon — Champion in Elementary Dressage; Champion in Advanced English Equitation; and Reserve Champion in Hunter Hack with Skeets Bandit.


Terra Steinhauser — Champion in 2 Year Old Geldings and Reserve Champion in 2 Year Old Gelding with Doc de Mayo.

Nicole Zuhlke — Champion in Pole Bending with Docs Roper and Cash.

Karen Clinch — Champion in Hunter Hack with Skeets Bandit.

Noelle Badeer (left) was top speaker in Public Service Announcements and alternate in the Speech Contest. She is pictured with Rex Messersmith, KRVN representative.

Emily Henshaw received Senior Champion and Junior Champion with her Oberhasli Dairy Goats.

Hannah Spencer had the top Multimedia Presentation, which was a new category this year.

*Rainbow Ribbon Recognition is used to draw attention to the unique items. These may or may not be top placing items, but have used special details.

Lancaster County 4-H’ers Earn Top Honors at State Fair

Lancaster County 4-H’ers Excel at State Expo

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Katy Cockerill — Champion in Pony Pleasure with her horse Chief Without a Tribe (receiving a $250 University of Nebraska scholarship and $50 savings bond provided by Farm Credit Services of America).

Melissa Raisch — Reserve Champion in 2 Year Old Mares with Miss Drifter Creek.

Robyn Shannon — Champion in Elementary Dressage; Champion in Advanced English Equitation; and Reserve Champion in Hunter Hack with Skeets Bandit.


Terra Steinhauser — Champion in 2 Year Old Geldings and Reserve Champion in 2 Year Old Gelding with Doc de Mayo.

Nicole Zuhlke — Champion in Pole Bending with Docs Roper and Cash.

Karen Clinch — Champion in Hunter Hack with Skeets Bandit.

Noelle Badeer (left) was top speaker in Public Service Announcements and alternate in the Speech Contest. She is pictured with Rex Messersmith, KRVN representative.

Emily Henshaw received Senior Champion and Junior Champion with her Oberhasli Dairy Goats.

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Cindy Fiala

Lancaster County 4-H is proud to announce Cindy Fiala as winner of October’s “Heart of 4-H Award” in recognition of outstanding volunteer service. Cindy has been a 4-H volunteer for more than 10 years as fundraising chairman for Citizenship Washington Focus group for eight years; sewing project leader for the Clovers & Company club for five years; 4-H Council member for five years (serving on the scholarship, grievance and food booth committees); instructor for Clover College; volunteer for Lancaster County 4-H clothing areas for several years; and volunteer at 4-H Exhibit Hall during Nebraska State Fair.

“My favorite experience was the two years I attended the State 4-H Volunteer Leader Forum. It is so much fun networking ideas with other volunteers from across the state and I came home with a lot of new initiatives to try. I have thoroughly enjoyed volunteering with 4-H. It brings back many memories of my nine years in 4-H,” says Cindy. “I feel very strongly about the impact 4-H has on our youth as they become our leaders of tomorrow.”

We want to report your club’s community service projects in upcoming Neblines. Submit to Hills or extension office or vjedlicka2@unl.edu.

Citizenship Washington Focus Organizing for 2008 Trip to D.C.

Lancaster County 4-H Citizenship Washington Focus (CWF) is now taking applications for the June 2008 trip to Washington D.C! CWF organizes a trip every three years, raising money for the trip during the off years. On an ambitious 15-day itinerary, CWF travels by bus to D.C., exploring our nation’s history along the way. The group spends five days at the National 4-H Conference Center near Washington D.C. where they hold mock congressional sessions and learn how bills become law. Tours of D.C. include the Capitol building, the Smithsonian and all of the memorials. If you will be the age of 15-18 as of June 1, 2008 and are interested in joining an adventure of a lifetime, please call Deanna Karmazin at 441-7180. A space can be held with a deposit of $100. For more information, contact Deanna or go to lancaster.unl.edu/4h. This is open to the first 50 respondents only!

Cindy lives in Lincoln with her husband Jerry. She runs her insurance agency, Cindy Fiala, Inc. (Robert and Sandra Dresser, Brinson & Kaye Thurston & Anderson, Brinson & Kaye Thurston & Anderson, Animal Care Clinic, Drs. Butler & Anderson, Belmont Veterinary Clinic, Brinson & Kaye Thurston, Robert and Sandra Dresser)

Due Oct. 31

Four-H Award Nominations Due Oct. 31

Nominations are needed for the following awards. Application forms are available at the extension office or online at lancaster.unl.edu. For more information, contact Deanna Karmazin at 441-7180.

4-H Meritorious Service — presented to individuals or organizations which have exhibited consistent and strong support of the 4-H program. 4-H members are not eligible.

Outstanding 4-H Member — presented to an individual who has excelled in their involvement with the 4-H program and is 14 years of age or older. The basis for selection appraises the variety and depth of 4-H activities.

1 Dare You Youth Leadership Award — awarded on behalf of the American Youth Foundation (AYF) to high school juniors or seniors who strive to achieve their personal best and make a positive difference in their community. Two 4-H members will be selected from Lancaster County. Lancaster County 4-H Council provides award recipients with a hardbound copy of William H. Danforth’s book, 1 Dare You! Winners also receive a $300 scholarship to attend one of AYF’s national 7-day Leadership Conferences. (TK)

Lancaster County 4-H would like to thank more of the businesses and individuals that sponsored 4-H events, activities, programs and trophies at this year’s fair. These are in addition to those listed in the August issue of This N’ That.

Due Oct. 31

Leadership Conferences. (TK)

Community Service Corner

Yankee Hill Kids Visit Rest Home

The Yankee Hill Kids 4-H Club recently visited Lakesview Rest Home in Lincoln, bringing some of their pet dogs to visit the residents. Pictured are: (from left) Shelby Leiker, Isaac Leiker and Darlyne Meinburg with the Leikers’ puppy, Dolly. Submitted by Andrew Kerulis.

Shooting Stars in Ceresco Days Parade

Members of the Shooting Stars 4-H Club recently participated in the kiddie parade during Ceresco Days. Pictured are: Jack, Austin (future member and brother to Jack) their mom, Shari, and my two sons Jared and Cody (who’s becoming a member this fall). Two of our other families couldn’t make the parade. The kids had a lot of fun! They made the poster and the shirts they had made earlier in the year.

Reminder to Pick Up Fair Projects

There are still county and state fair projects, comment sheets and ribbons that need to be picked up at the Lancaster County Extension Office. If you have not done so yet, please pick up your items. (TK)

4-H & Youth

4-H Thanks More County Fair Sponsors

Lancaster County 4-H would like to thank more of the businesses and individuals that sponsored 4-H events, activities, programs and trophies at this year’s fair.

4-H Scholarships Due Oct. 31

The following college scholarships for the 2005-06 school year are available to high school seniors: 4-H $2,000 scholarships.

4-H Camp

New this year is a scholarship for attending 4-H summer camp(s).

4-H Scholarships Due Oct. 31

The Lincoln County 4-H program offers a variety of scholarships. Deadline is Oct. 31. Information and applications are available at the extension office or online at lancaster.unl.edu. If you have questions, contact Deanna Karmazin at 441-7180.

COLLEGE

The following college scholarships for the 2005-06 school year are available to high school seniors active in 4-H:

CWF
cwffor3690
De-clutter Closets for Winter

The first thing to do to make room in your closet for your winter and holiday wardrobe is to pack up those fall clothes. Before doing so, launder any items that need cleaning following the care label instructions.

To add space in your closet, screen it for items you no longer wear. Consider donating these items to charity. Create something of your own: Hang a "Total Convention" convention at Schuyler runs Oct. 3--any and maybe another of the sections, you're always interesting.

I'll plan to see you at these upcoming events, hopefully my move will be history by then.

Halloween Trick or Treat Tips

For a safe Halloween trick or treat an adult should always accompany young children. Before leaving the house, determine the route you will be taking. Children should visit only those homes they are familiar with and avoid dark or dimly lit homes. Doors is a dangerous time to be walking around,

- Be a good citizen and a good neighbor.
- Consider treating other than candy, such as small toys, candy bars, snack crackers, cookies, sugar-free gum, raisins, juice boxes or individual wrapped items are best.
- Keep Jack-O-Lanterns in a safe, steady place and always put out the flame before bed-time.
- Have a happy and safe Halloween. (LB)
Lincoln is Gathering Place for Refugees from Around the World

According to the United Nations, a refugee is a person who fled his or her home “because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of particular social group or political opinion.” Refugees arrived from their countries by war, civil conflict, political strife or gross human rights abuses. The U.S. has estimated 36 million refugees in the world today. This is a dramatic increase since the mid-1970s when there were less than 3 million refugees worldwide. The end of the Cold War and the end of communism/socialist regimes as well as changes in politics led to a huge increase in the number of refugees arriving from the former USSR, China, and Vietnam, among others.

Refugees in the U.S.

As stated by U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services, for the fiscal year 2004, the United States anticipate to admit 70,000 refugees and immigrants from six geographic regions of the world. Afghanistan, Africa, Asia, Europe, Central America, Latin America/Caribbean, Near East/South Asia. There are 15 states in which the vast majority of all refugees resettled in the United States: California, New York, Washington, Florida, Texas, Minnesota, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Virginia, Massachusetts and Ohio. Though refugees are not usually able to choose precisely where in the U.S. they would like to resettle, resettlement agencies try as much as possible to place refugees in areas in which there are pre-existing ethnic communities. For instance, Florida resettled more Cuban refugees than all other states combined. New York resettled the largest number of refugees from the former USSR, Sierra Leone and Liberia, whereas, California resettled large numbers of Vietnamese and Iranians. The largest number of arrivals from Iraq was resettled in Michigan, Somalia and Ethiopian refugees were resettled in Minnesota, and the largest number of Sudanese refugees arrived in Texas.

Refugees in Lincoln

In the 1980’s, immigration of refugee population began to increase in Lincoln and Lancaster County. Lincoln has resettled almost 5,500 refugees since 1983. According to the Asian Community Center, Lancaster County is the nation’s 18th largest resettlement area for Asian refugees and immigrants. Moreover, Nebraska has become fifth in refugee resettlement per capita when compared to the states with states of similar population, and half of the state’s refugees for the last 18 years resided in Lincoln. Mary Pipper in her book “The Middle of Everywhere: The World’s Refugees Come to Our Town,” tells the story of how Lincoln, Nebraska becomes a gathering place for refugees from all parts of the world. Nebraska, sometimes described as the “middle of nowhere,” is increasingly becoming a “cultural crossroads” where new community members come to Lincoln from over 40 different countries, bringing new ethnicities, cultures and religions. Lincoln became a home for Afghani, Vietnamese, Bosnian, Mexican, Russian, Ukrainian, Indian, South Asian, Spanish, Chinese and many other refugees and immigrants. Continual growth and influx of new refugees has notable impact on Lincoln communities. The communities of Lincoln and others are breaking new life into urban communities by establishing businesses and revitalizing neighborhoods. Asian and Latino stores, markets and restaurants have brought new economic vitality to some neglected areas. As a result of these ethical enclaves, Lincoln residents can find a good falafel sandwich or chrysanthemum vegetable drink as well as fresh Mexican food. Community leaders and organizations must be responsive to their changing neighborhoods. These organizations are a profound impact on integrating refugees and immigrants into American life stream. Community development agencies are in a key position to connect newcomers not only to long-term housing, but also to education, business development, jobs and learning new opportunities through strategic partnerships and planning.

Lincoln Agencies Which Assist Refugees and Immigrants

Lincoln Action Program ................................................. 471-4515
Lincoln Literacy Council ............................................... 767-7233
F.I.R.E.S.T. Project, Inc. .................................................. 478-7670
Cedars Northbridge Community Center .................. 357-6999
Hispanic Center .......................................................... 474-3950
Southeast Community College .................................. 472-2722
Faces of the Middle East .............................................. 462-6233
Lincoln Interfaith Council ............................................. 472-3017
Good Neighbor Community Center ........................ 477-1713
Catholic Social Services .............................................. 474-1600
Planned Parenthood .................................................... 441-3332
Asian Community and Cultural Center ...................... 476-5446
African Multicultural Community Center ................. 477-6526

Lincoln has a Hispanic Center, an Asian Center, Faces of the Middle East for newly arrived Arabic people and an African Multicultural Center. These are just a few examples of how Lincoln has grown in recent years. Many of these new residents of Lincoln are meeting to consider the formation of a community association to serve the needs of these new populations.

In the past decade Lincoln has welcomed many families from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The collapse of the former government allowed two countries brought conflict and turmoil. Many people became refugees and had to leave their homeslands. Lincoln has many refugees arriving from Armenia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Belarus and other Eastern European countries. Many of these new residents of Lincoln are meeting to consider the formation of a community association to serve the needs of these new populations.
2004 Make It Yourself with Wool Contest

The object of the contest is to promote the beauty and versatility of wool fabric and yarn. To encourage personal creations in sewing, knitting, crocheting, spinning and weaving of wool fabric, yarn and to recognize creative skills.

In January 2004 at the National Contest in Sacramento, CA, Nebraska walked away with two winners. Laura Knack of Albion was the National Junior winner with 30 contestants in her division and Andrea Hammon of Spencer was the Butterick participated in 4-H Embroidery, Garbology, Vermi-composting, Blue Sky Below My Feet, 4-H Water Riches, earth wellness festival, Ag Awareness Festival, Nutrition Education Program (NEP) programs.

October 2004

The Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County

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All programs and events listed in this newsletter will be held (unless noted otherwise) at Lancaster Extension Education Center 444 Cherry creek Rd. (event room posted) Lincoln Lobby Phone: 441-7170

The NEBRILLNE

The NEBRILLNE is published monthly by University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County

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Changing Leaf Colors Signal Beginning And End Of Seasons

Every year at this time, Mother Nature produces the brilliant fall color display on many of our native and planted species of trees and shrubs. As summer turns into fall, leaves turn red, orange and yellow before finally fluttering to the ground.

Some people credit Jack Frost with this annual painting of the landscape, but frost does not fully explain why leaves change color since some leaves change before the first frost. Native Americans believed leaves changed because celestial hunters had slain the Great Bear — his blood dripping on the forest and changing many trees to red. They believed other trees turned yellow because of fat spattering out of the kettle as the hunters cooked their meat.

However, fall coloration is the result of chemical processes, which take place in the tree during preparation for winter. Weather and the pigments contained in the cells of the leaf are factors that influence fall color.

There are four types of pigments: chlorophyll A and B, carotene and xanthophyll. The chlorophyll are either green or blue-green. Carotene and xanthophyll are yellow. During the summer, the chlorophyll, which use photosynthesis to make food for the tree, dominate the other pigments and the leaves appear green. Chlorophyll is constantly being broken down during the summer, but it is just as constantly being replaced in the summer.

In the fall, when days begin to shorten, production for new chlorophyll diminishes, but the breakdown of old chlorophyll continues. Soon, all the chlorophyll is gone, and the leaf is essentially dead. Leftover food in the leaf is sent to the body of the tree for storage. All that remains in the cell cavities of the leaf is a watery substance containing a few oil globules, waste products and possibly yellow pigments.

If yellow pigments are characteristics of the species, they are present all summer long, but only become visible when the overpowering chlorophyll dissipates. They produce the yellow coloring so familiar in autumn foliage.

Reds and purples are produced when more food is manufactured in the leaf than can readily be transported back to the tree for storage. When this occurs, excess food in the form of sugars may chemically react with other substances in the leaf to produce other pigments called anthocyanins.

Anthocyanins account for the reds and purples, though some trees develop more anthocyanin than others.

Weather affects leaf color in many ways. Cool nights slow down chlorophyll synthesis and accelerate the breakdown of the green pigments. This allows the yellow colors of the carotene and xanthophyll to stand out.

Bright, sunny days increase the rate of photosynthesis and result in excess sugars needed to produce anthocyanins or red pigments. Warm, rainy autumns generally produce dull colors. Below freezing temperatures may kill leaf tissues and prevent any colors from forming.

Each tree or shrub develops its own fall coloration depending on the proportions of yellow and red pigments present. Differences also occur within a single species. Soil also can influence fall coloration. Soils high in nitrogen seldom produce brilliant fall colors because surplus sugars combine with nitrogen to form proteins and vegetative growth.

Yellow fall leaves are most common. Trees that exhibit yellow fall foliage include cottonwood, ash, basswood, honeylocust, elm, hickory and silver maple. Red fall color is common in red maple, pin and red oak, amur maple, dogwood and smooth sumac. Purple coloration is less common. White ash, gray dogwood and some viburnums develop a purplish cast.

Some trees, such as sugar maple, contain all pigments and create spectacular mixtures of orange, red and yellow. Other trees contain no red or yellow pigments and merely turn brown as the chlorophyll disappears from the leaves.

Survive Rural Road Hazards

Farm equipment often clogs the normal flow of traffic on rural roads.

Roads crowded with large equipment can be a hazard to drivers, many of whom don’t expect the delays.

To cope, farmers and drivers alike must take safety precautions and use common sense when evaluating potentially dangerous driving situations.

When farmers need to move large and often cumbersome equipment, they should do so during full daylight hours when visibility is good. Supplemental lighting and reflective tape help drivers recognize the outline and size of machinery. If farmers must move their equipment when it’s dark, they should use marker and road lights instead of field lights.

Unless absolutely certain, drivers can get around them, farmers shouldn’t signal for them to pass. In addition, farmers should never encourage a driver to do something illegal, such as pass on a hill or in a no-passing zone.

For people driving regular vehicles, slowing down is crucial. Slower speeds allow drivers to recognize what’s ahead and estimate the speed and size of farm equipment. Drivers often underestimate how fast they’re approaching farm equipment when they’re over-taking it from behind.

Drivers should work with farmers when they try to move the side of the road to allow them to pass. If the shoulder of the road is soft or has been washed out, farmers can’t always get over far enough to the side. Patience and caution create a safe driving environment.

The NEBLINE Web site: lancaster.unl.edu Urban Agriculture October 2004

Bottled water is defined as water that is sealed in food grade bottles and intended for human consumption. There are several types of bottled water, depending on the type of water provided and the source of the water.

Publicly owned water systems are the type of bottled water most often used to replace tap water. Some bottled water is carbonated and is called sparkling water. This water has a “fizz” that is usually created by carbon dioxide gas. Water without the added carbonation is still water.

Ordinary tap water and most bottled water found in larger containers are examples of still water. Still water is the type of most water often used to replace tap water.

Water has varying levels of dissolved minerals. The mineral content is expressed as the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in the water. Bottled water sold as mineral water usually has a higher TDS content than tap water since people want and expect water sold as mineral water.

Some bottled water is created by carbon dioxide gas. Water without the added carbonation is still water. Natural water is unmodified by mineral addition or removal. Ground water will contain the minerals dissolved as the water moves through soil and rock materials. Natural bottled water or mineral water are the types most often used to replace tap water.

Bottled water can come from a variety of sources including groundwater from a well, water from a protected spring, and water from a public water supply. Groundwater comes from an aquifer, an underground zone of saturated sand, gravel or rock that yields significant quantities of water. In most cases a well is drilled in the ground and cased, and the water is pumped out. Spring water flows naturally to the surface from an underground formation. The source of water for a public water supply can be groundwater, surface water or a combination. Bottled water from all of the sources mentioned above is used to replace tap water.

Rural water issues.

Note: This is part of a series of articles related to rural water issues.

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The following 4-H’ers from Lincoln earned purple ribbons for their exhibits at the 2004 Nebraska State Fair. Complete results are online at 4h.unl.edu/programs/statefair/results

RRR = Rainbow Ribbon Recognition for special details

**Aerospace**

Rocket - level 2: Andrew Casburn (age 11), Daniel Casburn (age 8), Faith Lamb (age 9); Rocket - level 3: Andrew Casburn (age 11)

**Banners**

Cool Clovers 4-H Club

**Citizenship**

4-H Club Exhibit: Clovers & Company 4-H Club; Service Items: Marie Spomer (age 16); Public Adventure Poster: Joy Sweezy (age 11); Patriotic or Cultural Fine Arts: Jamie Whisler (age 16), Ben Zelt (age 11)

**Discover Me...Discover You**

Dog

Obedience - Novice: Kasandra Almanza (age 10), Julie Lantis (age 17); Obedience - Division B: Niki McKinstry (age 11); Showmanship - Intermediate: Cody McKinstry (age 13)

**Child Development**

Toy made for Baby: Carly Belz (age 12); Toy made for Preschooler: Carly Belz (age 12), Helen Creger (age 10), Marian Hanigan (age 14); Poster/Scrapbook made with Child: Marielle Saathoff (age 10)

**Clothing**

Decorate Your Duds - Embellished Garment: Grace Farley (age 13), Karis Parker (age 13), Annaliese Saathoff (age 8); Decorate Your Duds - Garment constructed from Original Design Fabric: Marielle Saathoff (age 10); Shopping In Style - Purchased Garment: Carly Belz (age 12), Karen Clinch (age 16), Whitney Davis (age 15), Nicole Pedersen (age 15); Make One-Buy One: Christina Mayer (age 12); Recycled Garment: Nicole Pedersen (age 15); Clothing Level II - Dress/Skirted Outfit: Karis Parker (age 13); Sewing For You - Dress: Monica Fujian (age 16); Crochet - Crochet 2: Christina Mayer (age 12)

**Conservation & Wildlife**

Wildlife Diorama: Carmen Claesson (age 11), Monica Claesson (age 9); Wildlife Essay: Ellen Roundey (age 11), Rachel Roundey (age 13); Wildlife Values Scrapbook: Koral Gunnsasser (age 9), Miranda Gunnsasser (age 8); Homes for Wildlife - Houses: Eli Dull (age 11), Zachary Dull (age 9), Hannah Spencer (age 12); Homes for Wildlife - Houses: Eli Dull (age 11), Zachary Dull (age 9), Hannah Spencer (age 12); Other Natural Resources - Design Your Own Exhibit/Exploring Your Environment Series: Grace Farley (age 13)

**Dairy Goat**

Oberhasli - Under 5 months: Emily Henshaw (age 15); Oberhasli - 5-8 Months: Emily Henshaw (age 15) Champion; Oberhasli - Over 4 Years Milking: Emily Henshaw (age 15) Champion; Oberhasli - Mother/Daughter: Emily Henshaw (age 15); Oberhasli - Herd: Emily Henshaw (age 15); Saanen - 5-8 Months: Emily Henshaw (age 15), Best Dressed Goat: Emily Henshaw (age 15)

**Engineering**

Wood Science - Woodworking Article: Marian Hanigan (age 14)

**Entomology**

Tree Identification - Leaf Display: Ann Dearmont (age 11); Tree Identification - Design Your Own Exhibit: Nicole Pedersen (age 15)

**Fashion Show**

Sewing For You Speciality Wear: Alyssa Fiala (age 15); Shopping In Style: Whitney Davis (age 15)

**Foods**

Six Easy Bites - Cookies: Hannah Chubbuck (age 8); Foodworks - Specialty Bread: Christine Miller (age 13), Nicole Pedersen (age 15) RRR; Meals! - Coffee Cake: Grace Farley (age 13), Terra Garay (age 12), Hannah Spencer (age 12); Meals! - Cumbread: Kyle Pedersen (age 12) RRR; Tasty Tidbits - Biscuits: Cassandra Gabel (age 11); Tasty Tidbits - Unfrosted One Layer Cake: Andrew Keralis (age 14), Leah Keralis (age 12), Abbie McElroy (age 10)

You’re the Chef - Dinner Rolls: Kaley Cook (age 12), Rebekka Erks (age 13); You’re the Chef - Quick Bread: Elizabeth Kosch (age 12), Sarah Kosch (age 14) RRR; You’re the Chef - Whole Wheat/Mixed Grain Bread: Karis Parker (age 13); You’re the Chef - Invented Snack: Carly Belz (age 12); Food Preservation - Canned Fruit - 1 Jar: Rebekka Erks (age 13); Food Preservation - Pickled - 1 Jar: Rebekka Erks (age 13); Food Preservation - Jelled - 1 Jar: Emily Henshaw (age 15); Food Preservation - Jelled - 3 Jars: Emily Henshaw (age 15); Food Preservation - Dried Fruit/Fruit Leather: Christina Mayer (age 12); Food Preservation - Dried - Vegetables: Christina Mayer (age 12); Food Preservation - Dried Herbs: Cassandra Spellmeyer (age 12)

**Home Environment**

Celebrate Arts - Carbon/Ink: Elizabeth Kalisch (age 16); Celebrate Arts - Clay: Trevor Craig (age 10); Celebrate Arts - Glass: Jamie Whisler (age 16); Celebrate Arts - Pigment/Water Color: Trevor Craig (age 10); Celebrate Arts - Mixed Media: Nikki Beecher (age 14); Design Decisions - Fabric Accessory: Marie Spomer (age 16); Design Decisions - Recycled/Remade: Laura Cassel (age 16); Design Decisions - Window Covering: Karen Clinch (age 16); Furnishings on a Shoestring - Low Cost Furniture: Sarah Anthony (age 14) RRR

**Horticulture**

Hot Peppers (non-jalapeno): Jennifer Hoffmam (age 8); Dill: Rebekka Erks (age 13); Any Other Herb: Chloe Finke (age 11); Celosia: Jennifer Hoffman (age 8); Chrysanthemum: Nicole Pedersen (age 15); Marigold: John Hoffman (age 10); Rose: Cherise Matz (age 13); Other Perennial: Jennifer Hoffman (age 8); Flowering Hot Peppers (non-jalapeno): Jennifer Hoffman (age 8); Dill: Rebekka Erks (age 13); Any Other Herb: Chloe Finke (age 11); Celosia: Jennifer Hoffman (age 8)

**Photography**

Unit II - Framing & Leading Line: Grace Farley (age 13); Unit II - Digital Photography: Laura Cassel (age 16), Andrew Keralis (age 14); Unit II - Nebraska Themes: Grace Farley (age 13), Nathan Smith (age 13); Unit II - Patterns & Textures: Andrew Keralis (age 14); Unit III - Framing & Leading Line: Tosha Mather (age 18), Kyla Ronhovde (age 15); Unit III - Formal Portrait: Kyla Ronhovde (age 15); Unit III - Nebraska Theme: Kyle Pedersen (age 12)

**Presentations**

Using Posters: Andrew Burson (age 15), Nicole Pedersen (age 15); Multimedia Presentation: Hannah Spencer (age 12) received top “Outstanding Multimedia Presentation Award”

**Safety**

Disaster Kit: Hannah Beiermann (age 9), Brad Morgan (age 14); Fire Safety Drawing: Andrew Keralis (age 14); Fire Prevention Poster: Andrew Keralis (age 14)

**Swine**

Division 2 Class 5: Colby Talcott (age 11)

**Veterinary Science**

Small Animal/Pet Exhibit: Nicole Pedersen (age 15)