August 2007

The NEBLINE, August 2007

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines

Part of the Agriculture Commons


This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in The NEBLINE Newsletter Archive from UNL Extension in Lancaster County by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
The Lancaster County Fair is a fun, educational experience for the many 4-H youth members who exhibit projects and participate in 4-H contests. Behind the scenes are thousands of adult and youth volunteers who make the activities at the county fair not only possible, but meaningful.

“The fair depends on volunteers to share their time and expertise,” says 4-H staff member Tracy Kulm. “Without wonderful volunteers, we would not have a county fair.”

The University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension 4-H Youth Development Program has activities going on throughout the five days of the Lancaster County Fair—some events start before the fair. Many volunteers take vacation time from their jobs in order to help at the county fair. 4-H staff member Marty Cruickshank says, “The 4-H programs are only as good as the volunteers. I am truly in awe of the dedication and talents shared by our volunteers. Lancaster County 4-H’s horse program is the largest in the state and it’s because of the volunteers.” See VOLUNTEERS on back page.

We asked a few 4-H volunteers why they volunteer at the Lancaster County Fair and what they gain from the experience. Following are their responses.

Jim Ageno, Horse Program Volunteer
“I think being a volunteer with the Lancaster County Fair helps us all retain some small portion of staying young. To see the smiles, the pride and the accomplishment of these young people working with their animals gives us just a small piece of time where we can relive our own youth. Maybe it’s a completely selfish reason, but hopefully we have some knowledge and understanding that can be passed on that later in life they too will be able to share with the next generation of 4-H’ers.”

Maci Lienemann, Fair Fun Day youth guide
“I enjoy volunteering because it gives me the opportunity to share my experiences on a ranch with other kids.”

Kirk Gunnerson, Shooting Sports Superintendent
“I volunteer at the Lancaster County Fair because it allows me to share my personal skills and knowledge with my daughters and other youth. I also hope my involvement breaks the stigma that 4-H and the county fair is just for ‘farm-kids’.”

Ron Dowding, 4-H Volunteer and Fair Board President
“I do what I do with 4-H because I grew up with it. The reward is seeing the kids learn and grow into mature adults. I don’t know too many 4-H’ers that didn’t turn out to be good people. I also volunteer because I like to do it. If I didn’t like to do it, I wouldn’t be doing it.”

Cheryl Landon, Rock Creek Ranchers Club Project Leader
“When I think of volunteering with the Lancaster County Fair, I think of seeing others have a good time and seeing the kids’ excitement of successful shows. The best part is meeting new people and seeing old friends!”

The best part is seeing the kids and their projects. And it’s a great experience to work with the judges, superintendents and other clubs. I’m always amazed at how creative and talented the 4-H’ers are and how they manage to do multiple projects.”

Becky McHenry, Shimmering Shamrocks Club Leader

Volunteers Needed
Adults and youth are needed to help during County Fair. Help is especially needed in the following areas:
• Static exhibit set-up days on Thursday, July 26 at 6:30 p.m. (pizza will be served) and Saturday, July 28 at 8 a.m. (doughnuts will be served) in the Lincoln Room
• Livestock set-up day on Sunday, July 29 (corrected date) from 1 p.m. in Pavilion 1 (refreshments and Dairy Queen ice cream will be served)
• Horse set-up days, Sunday, July 29–Tuesday, July 31 in Pavilion 2
• During judging of static exhibits on Tuesday, July 31 in Lincoln Room
• Teen tour guides are needed for Fair Fun Day for child care groups on Friday, Aug. 3 at 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.
If you can help, please contact the extension office at 441-7180.

August 2007
University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County
“Helping Nebraskans enhance their lives through research-based education.”
441-7180 • http://lancaster.unl.edu

Salute to County Fair Volunteers

4-H results and photos will be posted online at lancaster.unl.edu/4h/Fair
color. Filamentous algae species uniformly green or blue-green the water and turn the water a remain diversely suspended in and Chara. Planktonic algae water. Algae are divided into called algae blooms in the urban setting is to move to railroad ties and parking lot tire stops. The semi-trailer will be manned on Friday, Aug. 10, 9 cooperation with Farmers Cooperative Company. EXCEPT for the weeks of July 2, July 16 and July 23. Please during business hours 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday–Friday, thick may remain on the containers.) We will accept all inspected to make sure all containers must be properly rinsed, with the caps and labels removed before (cfm/bu) through any given (cfm/bu) through grain as the cubic feet per minute per bushel (cfm/bu) through grain to push a given rate of airflow, more static pressure is required typical axial flow fan curve. The greater the static pressure, the lower the volume of air produced. Table 1 shows airflow resistance for shielded corn. More static pressure is required to push a given rate of airflow (cfm/bu) through any given depth of grain. The time required to dry grain in a bin is a function of the amount of water removed, the air properties and the rate of airflow through the grain (cfm/bu). Since drying time is directly related to the rate of airflow, cfm/bu, we want airflow rates as high as practical when drying grain. By keeping grain depth as shallow as possible, resulting in higher airflow rates, we can reduce total drying time and save energy cost for drying grain. Building larger diameter bins and then partially filling them when drying keeps static pressure low while not sacrificing the number of bushels dried at once. Consider the difference in static pressure when a 27-foot diameter bin and a 33-foot diameter bin are each used to dry 8,000 bushels of corn in the same time. Grain depth in the 27-foot bin would be 17.5 feet, whereas grain depth in the 33 foot bin would be only 11.7 feet. Using the FANS computer program from University of Minnesota to compare their crops, this provides some interesting results.

**Smaller Fan—Same Bushels** It would take 4.8 inches of static pressure and an estimated 10.6 horsepower (hp) to push 10,000 cfm (8,000 cfm through 8,000 bushels) in a 27-foot diameter bin. To push 1.25 cfm/bu through 8,000 bushels in a 33-foot diameter bin would only take 1.5 inches of static pressure and 0.3 horsepower (hp). This scenario assumes a smaller fan was selected for the larger bin which would produce 10,000 cfm when overcoming 1.5 inches of static pressure. Assuming the fan motor is 70% efficient and electricity cost is $0.098/kWh, drying shredded corn using natural air in mid- to late-October (assuming 20 days drying time), the energy cost for drying in the 27-foot diameter bin would be $0.08 per bushel and the drying cost in the 33-foot diameter bin would only be $0.023 per bushel - 38% of the energy cost for the smaller bin.

**Same Fan—More Bushels** A alternative would be to fill the largest diameter bin being used with the same fan model used on the 27-foot bin would be delivering the same 1.25 cfm/bu airflow and would be using the same horsepower. The FANS program shows it takes the same 10.6 horsepower to push the 1.25 cfm/bu through 15.6 feet (10,074 cfm through 8,000 bushels in the 27-foot diameter bin. The fan would be producing 10,000 cfm through the 33-foot diameter bin. The same static pressure of 1.5 inches of static pressure. The drying time would be the same (10.6 horsepower to push 8,000 bushels in the 27-foot diameter bin because constant bin size and static pressure is the same (1.25 cfm/ bu)). Increasing the bin diameter reduces per bushel of corn. The greatest the static pressure, the smaller the fan. Another advantage of larger diameter bins is the lower static pressure required to push the air through the grain, reducing the energy required for drying. The FANS program is a tool used to determine the most efficient way to dry corn in bins of different diameters.

**Figure 1. Typical performance curve for an axial flow fan.**

- **Airflow, cfm**
- **Bushels**
- **CFM per Bu (cfm/bu)**
- **Horsepower**

**Table 1. Airflow resistance data for shielded corn.**

**Note low airflow at high static pressure and high air pressure at low static pressure.**

**Actual operating conditions are shown as the intersection between the fan curve and the system curves for various depths of corn in the bin.** Curve generated by the FANS program.
Summer brings mosquitoes and the risk of West Nile Virus (WNV) and other infections spread by mosquitoes. Using repellents is especially important for people over 50 because they are more likely to become seriously ill, if infected with WNV. Severe symptoms can include high fever, disorientation, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, paralysis, coma and death.

According to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHSS), there have already been reports of human West Nile Virus (WNV) cases in Nebraska. It is time to start using precautions to prevent mosquito bites. To avoid mosquito bites, NDHSS recommends:

- Applying mosquito repellent containing DEET, picaridin or oil of lemon eucalyptus.
- Wearing long-sleeved shirt, pants and socks.
- Avoiding going out during dawn or dusk, when mosquitoes are most active.
- Eliminating standing water to reduce mosquito breeding sites.

Last year, 255 clinical cases of West Nile Virus were found and 46 blood donor positives were found in Nebraska. There were two human deaths. If you are over 50 or have a weakened immune system, you are at greater risk of serious complications from West Nile virus.

West Nile is transmitted through the bite of a mosquito that has picked up the virus by feeding on an infected bird. To determine the level of virus in the state, NDHSS is working with local health departments to test birds—blue jays, crows and ravens, the birds most likely to carry the virus. 

To prevent dead birds in the Lincoln area, contact the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department at 441-8000.

Barb Ogg
UNL Extension Educator

The Limitations of Aerosol Insecticides

Barb Ogg

I was in the hardware store the other day, waiting to pay for some painting supplies. The fellow behind me in line was holding a can of aerosol insecticide, labeled for ants, roaches and spiders. I felt this overwhelming desire to tell him there must be another product on the shelf that would do a better job of controlling whatever he wanted to control. But I kept quiet, deciding it would be too vaky to call the sale of a product, right in front of the cashiers.

Most over-the-counter (OTC) aerosol insecticides are not very effective when used the way most people use them. And, these aerosols are not usually the “best” choice of treatment for those pests because they are convenient and they seem to be inexpensive. Unfortunately, these aerosols are not very long lasting. When you look at the cost of the weight of insecticide in these products, they are actually fairly expensive.

And the OTC aerosol insecticides are labeled as “contact” insecticides. This means if you spray the insecticide on the insect or spider, it will kill it. But, most people expect more out of an insecticide. They expect some long-term residual activity. Unfortunately, the killing activity of these products is short. Poor control leads to the product being used again and again. A more appropriate choice of treatment will get better results. There are only a few situations where these aerosols are useful.

The target pests of these products are ants, cockroaches and spiders. Ants are best controlled by treating the colony, rather than spraying individual ants.

Cockroaches are controlled by first reducing moisture, food sources and clutter. Effective insecticide treatments include baits and dusts, including boric acid. Liquid treatments may be helpful in helping to control cockroaches, but if you have to choose one type of treatment, baits are preferred for long-lasting control. Aerosol insecticides and fumigants are not very good choices of control because they are not very effective.

If they are used, cockroaches go outside the house when they are not in places, making control more difficult.

But what about treating for spiders? Residual activity needed for long-term control cannot be obtained with an aerosol insecticide. Outdoor perimeter treatments using a pyrethroid insecticide can be helpful controlling spiders, but experts believe even professional-use products only last three weeks or so.

When are OTC aerosol insecticides useful? They are useful for killing individual insects, if you don’t want to use another method, like a fly swatter, or for use in a vacuum cleaner. The wasp freeze aerosol products are effective for killing individual pests.

At a national entomology meeting a few years ago, I heard an employee from one of the major manufacturers of aerosol insecticides give a presentation about consumers who use their products. Not surprisingly, the major purchasers of OTC aerosol were low-income persons who were using these products to control cockroaches in their kitchen. Their biggest complaint to the toll-free hotline was that the products didn’t work very well.

So, if you have an OTC aerosol insecticide in the cabinet, use it. But, don’t apply it to skin or exposed areas.

When you overlap the lower wrap by one inch, it’s likely this damage is not going to overlap the upper wrap by one inch. It’s also not advised as it will increase the population density for a few weeks, then be of little or no benefit for less aggressive species.

Effective Mosquito Repellents

Barb Ogg
UNL Extension Educator

With all the rain we’ve had, it seems we have become a problem. Use an insect repellent to protect yourself when you’re outdoors during the prime mosquito biting hours, especially between dusk and dawn.

According to a survey from Harvard University of Public Health, less than half or adults do not take precautions to prevent mosquito bites. One reason might be because people don’t like the greasy feel and smell of DEET (N,N-diethyl-toluamide) repellents. But, two of the products on the CDC’s recommended list of effective products—picaridin and oil of lemon eucalyptus—aren’t greasy and may be more agreeable to you.

Picaridin is an insect repellent comparable in effectiveness to DEET products, but is odorless, not irritating and doesn’t damage plastics or synthetic materials. Oil of lemon eucalyptus is a plant-based mosquito repellent. It is effective for only a couple hours, similar to low concentrations of DEET products.

Picaridin-based repellents have been available in Europe, Australia, Latin America and Asia for some time, but is now available in the U.S. and sold under the name of Cutter Advanced® and Picardin®.

In addition to mosquito repellents, picaridin was tested in lab and field studies and found to be effective against biting flies and ticks. Picaridin works in a similar way to DEET by blocking the insect’s ability to locate you.

How can you know which active ingredient a product contains? Like other insecticides, manufacturers of repellents must specify their active ingredients. You may find the chemical name in addition to instead of the “common” name:

- DEET is N,N-diethyl-toluamide
- Picaridin is KBR 3023, sometimes known as “Bayrepell” outside the U.S.

The active ingredient in oil of lemon eucalyptus is p-methane-3,8-diol (PMD)

Consumer Reports compared Cutter Advanced® (7% picaridin) with Cutter Uncented (10% DEET) against aggressive (Aedes aegypti) and less aggressive (Culex pp.) mosquitoes. They found that Cutter Advanced® was about twice as effective as for about two to three hours with the aggressive species, and four to five hours for less aggressive species.

Be sure to read and follow the label directions, and re-apply repellent if you start to be bitten by mosquitoes. Use enough repellent to cover exposed skin or clothing, but a heavy application is not necessary.

- Don’t apply repellent to skin that is under clothing.
- Do not apply repellent to cuts, wounds or irritated skin.
- Do not spray aerosol or pump products directly to your face. Spray your hands and then rub them carefully over the face, avoiding eyes and mouth.
- After returning indoors, wash treated skin with soap and water. (This may vary depending on the product. Check the label.)

Source: Centers for Disease Control

It’s Time to Take Precautions to Avoid West Nile Virus

Effective Mosquito Repellents

Barb Ogg

The Limitations of Aerosol Insecticides

Barb Ogg

UNL Extension Educator

Bark Stripping by Fox Squirrels

Barb Ogg

UNL Extension Educator

Barb Ogg

UNL Extension Educator

Bark Stripping by Fox Squirrels

Barb Ogg

UNL Extension Educator

Landowners may have noticed some unusual tree damage in recent weeks. While bark stripping typically occurs during the late winter, this recent damage may be a result of squirrels losing access to maple seeds due to the spring frost that occurred in eastern Nebraska.

Deciduous trees with smooth bark are the most likely victims, (note the photos of damage done to red maples), but damage to oak trees has been reported.

Preventing and limiting the scope of this damage is not easy. Essentially, landowners have two effective options: population reduction and/or exclusion. Reduce squirrel trapping or shooting. Be sure to follow all state and local laws as well as safety practices. A permit to control squirrel populations may be required.

Contact the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission at 471-0641, to learn of applicable laws. Be aware that the translocation of squirrels is illegal in Nebraska so live trapping will require you to euthanize the squirrel.

Exclusion is accomplished by installing plastic tree guards around tree trunks. If trees are relatively isolated, upper branches can be protected by wrapping trunks with 12-inch aluminum flashing at least three times, beginning 4 feet off the ground. Upper wraps should overlap the lower wrap by one inch.

Don’t bother with repellents, ultrasound or scare Tactics repellents prevented by is also not advised as it will simply increase the population density for a few weeks. For more information about wildlife damage management visit http://swdm.org

Source: Stephen VanTassell, UNL Extension Project Coordinator — Wildlife Damage

Environmental Focus

Page 3

August 2007

http://lancaster.unl.edu
**Skillet Zucchini with Chopped Tomatoes**

By Alice Henneman
UNL Extension Educator

Here’s a recipe from the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that you can use for both your summer zucchini and your tomatoes.

**Ingredients**:
- 1 teaspoon whipped light butter
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 4 small (6-inch x 15 cm) zucchini, thinly sliced
- 2 medium tomato, chopped
- Freshly ground pepper

**Instructions**:
1. In a large nonstick skillet, melt margarine over medium heat and add onions and cooked zucchini and cook for 2 minutes. Add tomatoes and cook for 3 to 5 minutes or until zucchini is tender-crisp. Season to taste with pepper.
2. “Alice’s note: If you don’t have whipped light butter, substitute a teaspoon of vegetable oil.

---

**Zainab Rida**
UNL Extension Associate

"""Eating fruits and vegetables"" is a phrase we have heard and will hear again. This phrase raises the questions: What’s unique about fruits and vegetables? Why are fruits and vegetables important?

Numerous studies found fruits and vegetables have outstanding nutritional benefits. Fruits and vegetables are rich in vitamins, minerals and fiber. They are low in calories, fat, and contain no cholesterol. Recent research has discovered additional benefits of consuming fruits and vegetables from substances called phytochemicals and antioxidants.

Phytochemicals and antioxidants act as protective components and work together with vitamins, minerals and fiber to help promote health, slow down the aging process, and protect the body against disease. Scientists indicate it is important to get a variety of colors from fruits and vegetables so we will get a full range of phytochemicals and antioxidants. Each color of fruits and vegetables provides different antioxidants and phytochemicals that build the immune system in its own way.

**Green food**—greens, olives, kiwi fruit, asparagus, broccoli, celery, leafy greens, spinach and green lentils. This color helps prevent some cancers, maintains vision health and promotes strong bones and teeth.

**Blue and purple foods**—blueberries, blackberries, plums, raisins, purple cabbage, eggplants and black beans. This color enhances memory function, promotes healthy skin, delays some cancer growth and maintains urinary tract health.

**Yellow/orange foods**—oranges, lemons, pineapples, apricots, yellow apples, carrots, squash, sweet corn and yellow lentils. This color promotes a healthy heart, enhances memory function, reduces the risk of some cancers and maintains urinary tract health.

**Red food**—watermelon, strawberries, red grapes, red apples, tomatoes, red peppers, red beans and red lentils. This color promotes a healthy heart, enhances memory function, reduces the risk of some cancers and maintains urinary tract health.

**Walking off Midway Munchies**

By Alice Henneman
UNL Extension Educator

Fairs involve a lot of walking, so you probably burn off those extra fair food calories—right? Maybe... if we walk up to 1.5 miles for a bag of cotton candy and three miles for a funnel cake everything. Big portions with lots of sugar and fat calories characte- rize most of the foods we traditionally associate with fairs. For many of us, attending the fair has become nearly as much fun without these tasty treats. Some may be once-a-year foods for us that we look forward to (insert your favorite here) at the fair. So... How much exercise does it take to walk off our favorite fair foods?

We know on average, we have to walk about one mile to burn 100 calories. To visualize how far that is, think approxi- mately 12 cotton candy bags to the mile. Calories per our favorite fair food can vary depending on portion sizes, recipe and other factors. Burning off the calories of the cotton candy mentioned above could be in 18 block walks.

Following are the approximate distances we need to walk to burn off the calories of some popular midway foods:
- **Caramel apple:** 3 miles
- **Corn dog, large:** 4.5 miles
- **Cotton candy:** 1.5 miles
- **Fried candy bar on a stick:** 4.5 miles
- **Funnel cake, 6-inch diameter:** 3 miles
- **Soft drink, 32 oz.:** 2.5 miles
- **Soft pretzel:** 3 miles
- **Caramel apple:** 3 miles
- **Sno-cone:** 2.5 miles

**Choose reasonable serving sizes of lower sugar and lower fat foods for your favorite foods.**

**Dress in comfortable shoes so you’re more likely to walk off some calories.**

**Wear a pedometer and see how many steps you take at the fair.**

**Check out all the food booths before making your selection.**

**Hopefully you have a “calorie salary.” Enjoy the foods you like the most for your “salary.”**

**Finally, if you do indulge a little too much, remember to return to a more balanced way of eating the next day.**

A day or two of overeating won’t affect your weight that much—weeks of it will! Eating 100 extra calories daily can result in a 10 pound weight gain yearly.

**RELATED LINKS**
- *Walk Nebraska*—a virtual walk across Nebraska at [www.walknebraska.org](http://www.walknebraska.org)
The 2007 Women & Money Conference is scheduled for Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 a.m.–1 p.m. at the Holiday Inn downtown. This half-day program will provide opportunities for women and teen women to learn about skills that will help them succeed.

Sponsored by the Lincoln-Lancaster Women’s Commission along with the Nebraska State Treasurer’s Office and Lincoln Benefit Life, this year’s event is encouraging high school and college-aged women to attend, with special sessions for them. Miss Nebraska 2006, Molly McGrath, will share her special insight into financial issues.

Registration fee is $10 per person includes continental breakfast and lunch. Registration deadline is Aug. 3. Scholarships are available. For more information or registration form, go to www.lancaster.ne.gov/city/mayor/women/conference or call 441-7716.
Youth Horticulture Contests

Nebraska youth and 4-H’ers interested in horticulture now have some new options for participating in the National Junior Horticulture Association (NJHA) projects, contests and activities. Changes for 2007 mean states now can enter any number of participants in speech, demonstration and photography contests—past rules limited number of participants.

NJHA projects and contests are open to all youth ages 5–22.
• For ages 5–14, go to Young America Horticulture Projects section at http://njha.org/projects_youngam.html
• For ages 15–22, go to http://njha.org/projects.html

Many of the projects 4-H’ers complete for the 2007 Nebraska State Fair will qualify for this contest. All NJHA projects, contests and activities are due Sept. 15. The grand national award winners earn a $500 cash award.

This year, the national NJHA convention is Oct. 5–8 in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Youth do not have to attend the national horticulture convention to participate in most of these projects. However, students interested in going to the national convention can travel with the Nebraska 4-H team that participates in the horticulture contest at the conven-
tion each year. For the horticulture contest, only one team is allowed, but there are open and FFA divisions.

For more information about these contests, call UNL Extension Educator Anne Streich at 472-1640.

Backyard Farmer’s Offers How-to Video on Tomatoes

Tomatoes may just be the most popular plant grown in Nebraska gardens and patios. To help growers, Backyard Farmer now offers a “How to Grow Tomatoes” DVD. The DVD includes video features from last season’s Backyard Farmer series. It offers helpful, practical information on tomato cultivars, diseases, troubleshooting and more. Segments include: Getting Started, Transplants, Planting, Staking, Disease Pests, Special Problems, Harvesting, and a Summary. Also included is UNL Extension NetGuide G1650, “Tomatoes in the Home Garden.” For more information or to order the DVD, visit the Backyard Farmer Web site at http://bfy.unl.edu or call (800) 755-7765.

Horticulture Newsletter

Cytospora Canker of Spruce

One of the most important diseases of spruce in landscape plantings is Cytospora canker. This disease is caused by a fungus and is frequently found on Norway spruce, Colorado blue spruce and its cultivars. White spruce is also susceptible and there are a few reports on Serbian spruce. In addition to the spruces, Cytospora canker is sometimes found associated with Douglas fir, hemlocks, larches and balsam fir.

Symptoms

Dying of a lower branch with subsequent needle browning is usually the first symptom. The brown needles may remain on the branches or they may fall off. As the disease progresses over several years, higher branches show damage. The actual cankers are often first seen at the base of branches near the main trunk of the tree. On the more susceptible species (Norway spruce), trunk cankers develop which may result in girdling and death of the tree.

The bark of the cankered area is not visibly different in color; nor does it become sunken as in cankers on many deciduous trees. However, resin flow is usually associated with Cytospora canker and the white patches of dried resin are quite conspicuous on the bark. Resin flow can, however, be associated with any injury to branch tissue.

Cankers often cannot be located without cutting into the bark. Removal of the outer bark from cankers reveals brown, dead areas of the inner bark and cambium. Within the cankered areas, a careful search using a magnifying hand lens will often reveal black pinhead-sized structures that produce the spores of the pathogen. Careful removal of layers of bark make these structures even more visible. During wet weather, yellow-orange-colored masses of spores oozing out of these black structures in tiny tendrils may be observed. Sometimes these tendrils or gelatinous spore masses are visible to the unaided eye.

Causal Fungus

Cytospora canker of spruce is caused by the fungus, Cytospora kunzei var. piceae (also reported as Valsa kunzei var. piceae). The spores (condia) described above are readily disseminated by splashing water, wind-driven rain, by man during pruning and also by insects and birds.

The fungus generally becomes established through wounds. Disease Management

Cytospora canker is more common on trees over 15 years old. This disease is more prevalent on trees of low vigor. Those trees with shallow roots, weakened by drought, low fertility, mechanical injury or insect damage; and trees growing in an unfavorable site are more susceptible to Cytospora canker.

The following practices lessen the likelihood of this disease.
• Avoid bark and stem injuries.
• Control insects and mites; especially spruce gall adelgids and spider mites.
• Fertilize according to horticulturalists’ recommendations.
• Water during extended dry periods. Water thoroughly so that soil is moistened 18 to 24 inches deep.
• Follow accepted pruning practices.
• Vertically mulch to relieve soil compaction, poor aeration and inadequate water penetration.

Once established, the following may aid in suppressing disease development.

• Prune and remove or destroy affected branches. To lessen the spread of the fungus, prune only when the trees are dry. Pruning tools should be disinfested with 70 percent alcohol between cuts. It will generally be necessary to prune back to the main trunk. No effective chemical control measures are available.

Source: Stephen Narbeth, C. Wayne Elliot and Jim Chalfred, Ohio State University

Sign Up for Free E-mail Horticulture Newsletter

HortUpdate is a FREE e-mail newsletter from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension which provides timely information to the lawn and landscape industry. This e-mail includes current lawn and landscape problems with control recommendations and a seasonal ‘To Do’ list. To subscribe, go to http://extensionhorticulture.unl.edu

Garden Guide

Things to Do This Month

By Mary Jane Flippo, UNL Extension Associate

Hand pick bagworms from your evergreen and deciduous trees.
Check deciduous trees for fall webworm. Use a broom or rake to get them out of small trees.
Check on water needs of hanging baskets daily in the summer. Wind and sun dry them much more quickly than other containers.
Clean up fallen rose and peony leaves. They can harbor disease.
Fertilize according to horticultural guidelines. Make sure the soil is moistened 18 to 24 inches deep.
Vertically mulch to relieve soil compaction, poor aeration and inadequate water penetration.
Cytospora canker infestations usually start low in the tree, and progress upward through the crown.
Uses of Compost

Knock, Knock—Who's in the Compost Pile?

When you look past the bacteria, actinomycetes and protozoans, who else lives and plants in a compost pile? Well, there are many residents who not only live there, but work too. Who are they and what do they do?

Mulch

In nature plants and trees drop leaves that accumulate at their bases. Every year, a new layer is added while the old layer decays. This is leaf mold, and it is a form of compost. What nature is doing is providing a protective layer over the soil. Make sure to remove the roots of tough perennial weeds. When using compost as a mulch in flower beds, vegetable gardens, landscape beds or lawns, screen the finished compost. A simple screen can be made using 1/2-inch mesh hardware cloth, stretching it to a wooden frame. Place the screen over a wheelbarrow or other container and sift the compost into it. The large pieces left behind can go into your next compost pile as a fertilizer, introducing the necessary micro-organisms. Cover the garden or bed area with screened compost to a depth of one to two inches. When applying compost on a lawn such as is finely ground or sifted. There is less of a chance of smothering the lawn. A 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth works even better. One way to incorporate the compost is to aerate the soil, then apply a 1/8-inch to 1/4-inch covering of fine compost. Use a rake to disperse the compost through the soil. When mulching around trees and shrubs, screening may not be necessary. This is really a matter of aesthetic desire.

Soil Amendment

When starting a new garden soil, amending is recommended before planting. If so compost now then it is after the garden is planted. Cover the garden area with a one to two inches of compost, and till into the upper six inches of the soil. The garden is already established and you want to incorporate compost deeply into the soil, your options are limited.

With permanials, every time a new plant is added to the garden or an old one is divided, add compost. With additions, compost every spring. Loosen up the entire area where animals will be planted and work in compost.

Around existing trees it may be difficult to incorporate into the upper six inches of the soil. Drill 1-to-2-inch diameter holes 12-inches deep in the soil throughout the tree canopy and beyond at 18-inch spacing. Fill the bottom of each hole with recommended rates of compost and the tree will absorb the compost.

Using Compost in Potting Mixes

Blend fine-textured compost into potting mixtures. However, make sure the compost does not make up more than one quarter of the potting mixture. Plants growing in containers are entirely reliant on the water and nutrients provided in the potting mix. Compost is excellent for container growing mixes, because it stores moisture effectively and provides a variety of nutrients not typically supplied in commercial fertilizers or soil-free potting mixes. Fertilize containers on a regular basis to provide the high volume of nutrients they need. Finely sifted compost can also be used in seed-starting mixtures.

Compost Tea

An old fashioned way of providing liquid fertilizer for plants is to brew compost tea. Similarly to manure tea, compost tea gives plants a good dose of nutrients. Compost tea works especially well for providing nutrients to new transplants and young seedlings. To make compost tea, fill a burlap sack or an old pillow case with finished compost and secure the open end. Place in a tub, barrel or watering can filled with water. Agitate for a few minutes and then let it steep for a few days. Water will leach out nutrients from the compost and the mixture will take on the color of tea. Spray your plants and let it sit on the ground. Use the bag of compost for several batches. Afterwards, simply use bag's contents on the garden.

Compost can do the same thing in reducing soil temperature, suppressing weeds, and gradually growing up through the mulch. Make sure the compost is well rotted and contains no weeds. With perennials, every time a new plant is added to the garden or an old one is divided, add compost.

Mites

Mites are related to ticks, spiders and horsehoof crabs. They can be free-living or parasitic, sometimes both at the same time. Millipedes, mites, fly larvae, other mites and springtails. Mites are ticks, spiders and horsehoof crabs. They can be free-living or parasitic, sometimes both at the same time. They feed on bacteria, actinomycetes and protozoans, who else lives in an active compost pile? Well, there are many residents who not only live there, but work too. Who are they and what do they do? When moving through leaf mold, nymph, adult and dormant stages. They attack plant matter, but they do not live there, but work too. Who are they and what do they do? When moving through leaf mold, nymph, adult and dormant stages. They attack plant matter, but they do not.
Larry Pershing

Lancaster County 4-H is proud to announce Larry Pershing as winner of August’s “Heart of 4-H” Award in recognition of outstanding volunteer service.

Larry has volunteered with Lancaster County 4-H for over 50 years. He started volunteering when his kids, Todd and Tracey, were members of the Rock Creek Ranchers 4-H club. At various times, he was assistant leader and leader of the club. He was active on the VIP’s committees for sheep and goat projects. For many years, he served as superintendent of the Lancaster County Fair 4-H sheep and goat shows. Larry was also on a volunteer committee for the Clover Kids program and he has been on 4-H Council. He has long been involved with the livestock booster club and has served as director of the organization.

“Larry is a true inspiration,” says 4-H staff member Deanna Karmazin. “Not only does he give his time and talents to make a positive impact on 4-H’ers lives, but he gives his heart also.”

Congratulations to Larry. Volunteers like him are indeed the heart of 4-H!

Nominations are due for 4-H volunteer by submitting the form online at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h or available at the extension office. Nominations of co-volunteers welcome.

Life Challenge Results

The 4-H Life Challenge contests focus on Family and Consumer Science project areas. Youth answer written questions and give an oral presentation applying what they have learned in their 4-H projects to a real-life situation. The county senior Life Challenge contest was held June 8. Britta Doeschot was awarded the Champion Grand rosette. The county junior Life Challenge contest was held July 12 and Danielle Wilkerson was awarded the Grand Champion rosette.

County Fair Dress Code

Western Attire

Shirts and blouses must be all white, including button, thread, etc., with convertible collars (one that is meant to be folded at the seam) and long sleeved. Turtlenecks, turtleneck or any other stand-up collars are not permitted. No national, county or club emblems, medals, etc., permitted. Shear, see-through or form-fitting blouses are inappropriate and not permitted. The bottom line—the traditional “pearl snap” western shirt or a white cotton Oxford-type shirt are permitted. Plain, dark-blue denim jeans must be worn. No fringe is allowed nor are jeans that button down the side. A Western hat or a safety helmet must be worn. Hats and helmets are optional in the speed events.

English Attire

1. Helmet—ASTM approved helmet required in all jumping classes.
2. White or light colored shirt with stand up collar—can be long or short sleeves or sleeveless. If the weather is extremely hot, the judge may waive the jacket. In which case, the white or light colored shirt or a short sleeved polo shirt in any color is acceptable.
3. Armband—left arm above the elbow—must be worn with long or short sleeves or sleeveless.
4. Broach or pin for collar
5. Jacket
6. Breeches
7. Belt if breeches have loops
8. Long boots, half chaps over a paddock boot are acceptable.

HORSE BITS

District Horse Show Results

4-H horse exhibitors participated in district horse shows held across the state the last two weeks of June. Forty three Lancaster County youth received purple and blue ribbons—these 4-H’ers qualified for the State 4-H Horse Show in Grand Island. Listed below are the district purple ribbon winners. Full results can be found at http://4h.unl.edu/districtshow

Congratulations to all participants!

Premier Animal Science Events Results

Lancaster County 4-H Judging teams competed in various events at this year’s Premier Animal Science Events (PASE) on June 25 and 26 at UNL East Campus.

The senior Dairy Judging team consisting of Elise Edgar, Emily Rice, Jill Docter and Megan Rice were named the Champion Nebraska 4-H Dairy Judging Team. They were coached by Dan Rice and Randy Steinhausen. Individual honors went to Emily Rice who was second overall in individual placing. Lancaster 4-H’ers Mitch Klein, Tess Klein, Elise Edgar and Jill Docter also placed in the top 10 individually. Finishing in the Top 20 were Megan Rice, Dylan Wagner and Levi Meyer.

Lancaster County had two intermediate Livestock Judging teams competing. Team members were: Coryn Woodward, Grant Schrick, Taylor Johnson, Aaron Studebaker, Cody DeWald, Erica Peterson and Nathan Grimes. The team consisting of Woodward, Schrick and Johnson placed in the top 10 teams overall. Johnson, Schrick, DeWald and Studebaker all finished in the top 40 individually.

The senior Livestock Judging team consisted of Ryan Nelson and Levi Meyer. Both 4-H’ers did an excellent job as a team of two.

Congratulations to all those who competed.

Kearney

English Pleasure 15 & Up - Elise Edgar Medal Winner
English Equitation 15 & Up - Elise Edgar Medal Winner

Weeping Water

English Pleasure 15 & Up - Danielle Hardesty
English Pleasure 15 & Up - Gabby Warner
English Pleasure 15 & Up - Alyssa Housinger

WEST POINT

Western Pleasure 15 & Up - Brooke Preston
Western Horsemanship 15 & Up - Liso Bradbury
Western Horsemanship 15 & Up - Blake Preston
Western Horsemanship 15 & Up - Ryan Hogan

Barrels 15 & Up - Amanda Essink
Madison Lee - Champion

Barrels 15 & Up - Amanda Essink
Madison Lee - Champion

Barrels 15 & Up - Amanda Essink
Madison Lee - Champion

Barrels 15 & Up - Amanda Essink
Madison Lee - Champion

Barrels 15 & Up - Amanda Essink
Madison Lee - Champion
Sport a Winning Attitude in 4-H

It's fair time! Good sportsmanship is an expectation. Competitive programs abound with "teachable moments." It's important that children and adults learn to be fair and generous competitors and realize the fair is only one piece of the educational experience.

The six pillars of Character Counts! and sportsmanship go hand-in-hand. We hope you will promote good sportsmanship at the fair and all competitive events.

• Fair Play — a good sport treats others the way they want to be treated, shows respect for rules and officials.
• Fairness — a good sport treats people fairly and plays by the rules.
• Caring — a good sport shows concern and compassion for others.
• Citizenship — a good sport gives service to their community. Sportsmanship is everyone's responsibility. To become competitive, adults and youth must develop sportsmanship skills with the help of caring, supportive adults who set a good example. We hope you take time to recognize and congratulate other competitors. Winning begins in the heart. Have fun!

Ak-Sar-Ben 4-H Youth Expo, Sept. 25–30

The 89th Ak-Sar-Ben 4-H Youth Livestock Exposition will be held Sept. 25–30 at the Qwest Center in Omaha. More than 2,000 4-H families from an eight-state area participate in the Expo. Categories of this 4-H only competition are Dairy, Feedlot, Calf & Breeding Beef, Horse, Market Beef, Market Broilers, Meat Goats, Market Lamb and Market Swine. Livestock exhibitors must be at least 10 years of age as of January 1. For more information, entry forms and tentative schedule, go to http://akasbarben.org/4-h

Entries Due Aug. 5

Entries from Lancaster County 4-H members are due to extension staff no later than Sunday, Aug. 5. Please make sure to include all entry fees, chutes and parking fees. Ak-Sar-Ben will require 15-day health certificates for livestock and horses! Note: Horses do not require an EIA (coggins) test.

Premium Payouts Must Be Picked Up During County Fair, Sunday, Aug. 5

Premium payouts to 4-H & FFA exhibitors will be paid in cash on Sunday, Aug. 5, Noon-4 p.m. at the Lancaster Event Center Fair Board Office. Subject to identification, parents, guardians, 4-H club leaders, FFA chapter advisors will be permitted to pick up and sign for exhibitor premiums. NO CHECKS WILL BE ISSUED THIS YEAR! No changes or corrections will be made on premium amounts after 14 days.

Animal Entries Due Aug. 5

4-H & FFA animal exhibitors age 10–18 are eligible to participate at the Nebraska State Fair regardless of county fair placing. State Fair 4-H & FFA animal entry forms are due to Lancaster County 4-H staff no later than Sunday, Aug. 5 at the fair county fair office. Forms will be available online or at the livestock office at fair. Registration fees must be included with entries.

Static Exhibits

At the county fair, 4-H static exhibits will be selected for the Nebraska State Fair by the judges in the respective areas. A state fair sticker will be placed on all exhibits selected for state fair. 4-H members will receive information in the mail about fair shows starting at the State Fair.

State Fair Exhibitor Tickets

State Fair exhibitor tickets may be purchased and picked up at the extension office AFTER county fair. These are for 4-H members and their immediate family ONLY. Cost is $3.25 for one-day exhibitor tickets. New this year are exhibitors multi-day wristbands (Aug. 24–29 or Aug. 20–Sep. 3) which cost $20. Parking is FREE this year.

2007 LANCASTER COUNTY FAIR AUGUST 1–5

Party with the Animals

Lancaster Event Center • 84th & Havelock • Lincoln

Food Booth Training, July 26

The 4-H Corner: Stop food booths at the county fair is Lancaster County 4-H Council's primary fundraiser. Volunteers are needed to staff 5-4 hour shifts from Tuesday, July 31 through Sunday, Aug. 5. For more information, contact Jean Pedersen at 420-0573 (call after 6 p.m.) or e-mail jean.pedersen@ksu.edu. ALL food booth volunteers are encouraged to attend a training on Thursday, July 26, 6–7 p.m. at the Event Center. Learn about food safety, customer service and volunteer responsibilities.

Static Exhibit Check-In

Monday, July 30, 4–8 p.m.

Static exhibits do not pre-register but MUST be physically checked in during Static Exhibit Check- in on Monday, July 30 between 4 to 8 p.m. at the Lancaster Event Center, Lincoln Room. An exhibitor (such as a club leader or parent(s) — should assist 4-H members in entering exhibits. All entry tags, additional information, recipe cards, data tags, etc. MUST be attached at this time.

Interview Judging, July 31

Interview judging is Tuesday, July 31 starting at 9 a.m. in the Lincoln Room. 4-H'ers have the opportunity to talk to judges about their fair exhibits and share their trials and lessons they learned. 4-H'ers also learn what the judge looks for and how to improve skills. 4-H'ers may interview judge ONE exhibit from each project area (for example: one item from Celebration Art, one item from Science, Decision and one item from Tasty Tidbits).

Refer to page 38 of the Fair Book for project areas which have interview judging. Call the office at 441-7180 after July 4 to sign up for a five-minute time slot.

Results Posted on 4-H Web Site

4-H results and photos will be posted online at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h/Fair

Premium Payouts Must Be Picked Up During County Fair, Sunday, Aug. 5

Premium payouts to 4-H & FFA exhibitors will be paid in cash on Sunday, Aug. 5, Noon–4 p.m. at the Lancaster Event Center Fair Board Office. Subject to identification, parents, guardians, 4-H club leaders, FFA chapter advisors will be permitted to pick up and sign for exhibitor premiums. NO CHECKS WILL BE ISSUED THIS YEAR! No changes or corrections will be made on premium amounts after 14 days.

Static Exhibits

At the county fair, 4-H static exhibits will be selected for the Nebraska State Fair by the judges in the respective areas. A state fair sticker will be placed on all exhibits selected for state fair. 4-H members will receive information in the mail about fair shows starting at the State Fair.

State Fair Exhibitor Tickets

State Fair exhibitor tickets may be purchased and picked up at the extension office AFTER county fair. These are for 4-H members and their immediate family ONLY. Cost is $3.25 for one-day exhibitor tickets. New this year are exhibitors multi-day wristbands (Aug. 24–29 or Aug. 20–Sep. 3) which cost $20. Parking is FREE this year.

Volunteer at the 2007 Nebraska State Fair!

Hundreds of people volunteer their time and energy in making the 4-H section at the Nebraska State Fair incredibly successful. Along with the opportunity to participate in this great event, new people and provide assistance to fairgoers, each volunteer will receive a free parking pass and gate entrance pass to the State Fair for the day(s) they volunteer.

A schedule of events and volunteer times, as well as a volunteer interest form are online at http://4h.unl.edu/programs/statefair. Please mail form no later than Aug. 6. For more information, contact Doug Swanson at 472-3805.
EXTENSION NEWS

Extension Educator Alice Henneman Receives Partnership Award

Each year, the Family and Consumer Sciences Teachers of Nebraska present their Partnership Award to an organization, business or individual who “has made outstanding contributions to educators and students around the state.” This year, the Partnership Award was presented to Alice Henneman at the Nebraska Career Education Conference in Kearney on June 6. Alice was nominated because of “the excellent information and materials” she has so generously shared with Family and Consumer Sciences teachers in Nebraska.

STRENGTHENING FAMILY TREASURES

Daughter/Mother Camp

A retreat designed for 6th grade girls and their mothers (or grandmothers or other adult females)

Friday, Oct. 5, 5 p.m. to Saturday, Oct. 6, 5 p.m.

EASTERN 4-H CENTER, GRETNA

Give the greatest gift to your daughter — your time! This camp is 2 days and 1 night of fun, educational and confidence-building activities. As the teen years approach, this is an opportunity to: Enhance effective communication including expressing emotions Learn more about body image and sexuality Explore techniques to handle peer pressure and stress Discuss the importance of individual family values Cost includes meals, snacks, lodging (modern cabins with restrooms and twin beds) and program materials. Early bird registration by Aug. 15 is $120 per pair. Two full scholarships based on need are available to Lancaster County 4-H families. Call to apply.

For more information or a registration form, go to http://lancaster.unl.edu/family/GSEahml or call Extension Educator Maureen Burston at 441-7180.

Becoming an Outdoors-Woman Workshop, Oct. 5–7

The 16th annual Becoming an Outdoors-Woman workshop will be held Oct. 5–7 at the Nebraska 4-H Camp near Halsey. The unique workshop atmosphere offers women 18 years and older the opportunity to learn outdoor recreation activities. Among the 31 classes from which participants choose are mountain biking, canoeing, kayaking, firearm safety, fishing, map and compass, turkey and deer hunting, geocaching, taking kids hunting and fishing, rifle marksmanship, shotgunning, journaling, knot-tying and an overnight camping trip.

The workshop fee is $180 and includes six meals, two nights lodging, instructional supplies and materials. There are a limited number of scholarships available. Brochures are available from Nebraska Game and Parks Commission offices and online at www.nebraskatlow.com. For more information, call 471-0462.

What is Gambling?

Gambling is betting money or something of value on the outcome of a game, contest or other event where the results lie in chance and the outcomes are uncertain.

Pathological gambling is persistent, recurrent behavior that disrupts personal, financial and other pursuits. It is an addiction like substance abuse with a similar process of destructiveness to the individual and family.

Responsible gambling is legal wagering for entertainment only; with limits on time played and money spent for a low risk of harm to self and others.

What Can You ‘Play’ Legally in Nebraska?

Regulated forms of gambling vary in cities, counties and the state. Consumers should be aware of the legal forms in your area. In Nebraska, legal forms include: Bingo and lottery by pickle card; lotteries and raffles conducted by qualifying nonprofit organizations; Lotteries (keno) conducted by counties, cities and villages; State lottery (power ball, scratch off tickets, etc.) and horse racing.

Low Risk Gambling Tips

Don’t Bet More than You Can Afford

Gambling is meant for recreation. If a person chooses to wager money or something else of value, he/she should only bet what they can afford to lose. This type of wagering is considered low risk, responsible gambling.

Play for Fun, Not Money. Expect to Lose

Some forms of gambling are illegal so know the difference. Those who choose to wager without adhering to the intent of pure entertainment. When a person gambles with the intention of winning, gambling begins to serve a different purpose. If gambling is seen as a means to pay bills, chances greatly increase for this person to cross into problematic gambling.

Set Limits on the Time Played and the Money Spent

A person who chooses to gamble should always know ahead of time how long they can play. Losing control of how much money or something of value is legal gaming for entertainment only, with limits on time played and money spent for a low risk of harm to self and others.

Don’t Borrow to Play, Don’t Play Illegally

Borrowing to continue to play is illegal and will lead to providing a sign of problematic gambling. Never loan anyone money or something of value to gamble. Watch out when ‘borrowing’ becomes stealing.

Campaign To Reduce Problem/Pathological Gambling in Nebraska

A new public awareness campaign about responsible gambling is designed to reduce problem/pathological gambling in Nebraska. The Gamblers Assistance Program at Health and Human Services and the Nebraska Lottery have teamed up to provide resources related to gambling in Nebraska. Choices Treatment Center Inc., is coordinating the effort.

What Forms of Gambling are Illegal?

Some examples of illegal forms are: horse races, dog fights, video lottery machines, crap-dice, Internet gambling, betting on sports/games, office pools, and even private poker game in your own home or an unregulated establishment.

How do I Know if I or Someone I Know Has a Problem?

Some signs and symptoms of problems are as follows: Increasing time spent gambling Increasing size of bets Intensity of interest in gambling activities Turning to gambling during stress Increased irritability Erratic mood and personality changes Feeling depressed or anxious Decreased productivity at work, school or home Lying about activities, whereabouts and money

Low Risk Gambling Tips

• Evasive about losses
• Spending money earmarked for bills, etc on gambling.

Don’t Chase your Losses

If you expect to win and then lose, you may feel compelled to try again. If you bet more than you can afford and you lose it, you’ll probably want to try to win it back. This pattern of winning, losing and trying again is called ‘chasing.’ This dangerous cycle indicates problematic behavior.

Don’t Gamble When Stressed, Depressed or Recovering from Other Addictions

Problems can occur if you begin to turn to gambling for an escape from life’s woes. If you’re in recovery for alcohol, drugs, pathological gambling or another addiction, it’s best not to play at all.
Livestock Specialist

1 p.m.

The University of Nebraska–Lincoln is an equal opportunity educator and employer with a comprehensive plan for diversity.

Omaha (presented in Spanish)

Upcoming dates are Oct. 1 in Omaha, (866) 227-2872, ext. 2178. Other information on such topics will be compiled into a calendar theme, “A Year in the Garden,” and may appear in other NSA publications and displays. Each winner will receive five copies of the calendar and a tree seedling packet. Enterations may be postmarked by Sept. 14.

The Nebline is published monthly (except December) and mailed to more than 10,500 households in Lancaster County. Toll Free Numbers may be reprinted without special permission if the source is acknowledged as “University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County.” If the article contains a byline, please include the author’s name and title. Use of commercial and trade names does not imply approval or constitute endorsement by UNL Extension.

Free Subscription

Subscriptions to The Nebline are free to Lancaster County residents. There is an annual $5 mailing and handling fee to addresses in zip codes other than 683—, 684—, 685—, 68003, 68017 and 68065.

Order subscription

Change address
4-H Clover College is Hands-On Fun, Learning

Held each June, 4-H Clover College is a four-day series of hands-on workshops for youth presented by University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County. This year’s Clover College, held June 19–22 featured 46 workshops and 686 total registrations! A special thank you to the 74 instructors and assistants! More photos are online at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h

Youth learned beginning sewing skills in “Hooded Towels” taught by Extension Educator Maureen Burson.

The “Clover Kids Day Camp” for youth ages 6 and 7 was four days of fun! Youth participated in a wide range of activities such as learning to measure foods (pictured at right), making birdseed pinecones, making cards from recycled greeting cards and creating clay-covered pens.

4-H Clover College were two workshops taught by UNL Physics Professor Kevin Lee and SEPPO volunteers. In “Starlight, Starbright” (pictured above), youth built small telescopes and star charts. In “Spectacular Spectrometer” (pictured below), youth built spectrometers to measure the properties of various light sources.

Youth got a hands-on look at how to care for horses (pictured above) and dairy goats in “Horse of Course” and “Great Goats.”

Salute to Volunteers continued from page 1

Ron Suining, Engineering Superintendent

“50 plus years ago, I first entered a bird house at the Boyd County Fair and received a blue ribbon. The judge wrote some constructive comments on my scoring sheet which led me to pay more attention to detail on following projects. Now, being in charge of engineering is my way of giving back to a great institution such as 4-H.”

Martin Dye, Horse Program Volunteer

“I think one of the greatest rewards come from helping youth get a chance to be successful: win, place or show. To be a part of their experience that will affect them in some way the rest of their lives. The time given always is repaid many times. More people need to take the time to give of themselves so they can enjoy the rewards.”

Marian Hanigan, 4-H Teen Council president

“If others did not give their time to make the fair a reality, I would not be able to partake in the great experience. So, in turn, I give my time so that others can also enjoy the county fair.”

U.S. Drought Monitor Map

As of July 10, most of Lancaster County was in abnormally dry conditions.

Can You Guess It?

Did you guess it? Find out at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h

Did you guess it from the July Issue? The answer was Soybean Aphids on Soybean Plant

Ron Suining, Engineering Superintendent

“In Starlight, Starbright” ( pictured above), youth built small telescopes and star charts.

In “Fishing Fun,” youth caught (and released) several bullheads and catfish at nearby Oak Lake.

In “Spectacular Spectrometer” youth built spectrometers to measure the properties of various light sources.

Marian Hanigan, 4-H Teen Council president

“If others did not give their time to make the fair a reality, I would not be able to partake in the great experience. So, in turn, I give my time so that others can also enjoy the county fair.”

U.S. Drought Monitor Map

As of July 10, most of Lancaster County was in abnormally dry conditions.

Can You Guess It?

Did you guess it? Find out at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h

Did you guess it from the July Issue? The answer was Soybean Aphids on Soybean Plant