6-1999

The NEBLINE, June 1999

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Using biosolids or manure as a source of phosphorus

Barb Ogg
Extension Educator

Like other organic fertilizers, biosolids have significant amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus—two nutrients that are necessary for plant growth. Some Lancaster County crop producers cooperating in Lincoln’s Biosolids Land Application Program are using biosolids primarily as a source of phosphorus for their phosphorus-deficient soil. One advantage to using biosolids (or manure) as a source of phosphorus, is that, unlike other phosphorus fertilizers, the phosphorus in biosolids is immediately available for use by plants.

Phosphorus is found in significant quantities in biosolids and manure because animals do not require the high levels that are found in plants and the excessive phosphorus is excreted. Phosphates are added to many laundry detergents to improve their cleaning ability in hard water and biosolids contain phosphates from detergents as well. Most of the time, biosolids are applied at agronomic rates for nitrogen. Based on nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in Lincoln’s Theresa Street biosolids, the nitrogen application rate for dryland field corn is about 40-45 yd³/acre (32-36 tons/ac). When biosolids are applied at the rate of 40 yd³/acre, there will be about 290 lbs of elemental phosphorus applied per acre equivalent to about 666 lbs of P₂O₅—the form of phosphorus fertilizer that crop producers are most familiar with. Eventually, all the 666 lbs of P₂O₅ will act just like P₂O₅, it would take about 17 years (average of 100 bushel grain) to get back to the present phosphorus soil level. Calculation: 600 lbs P₂O₅ / 35 lbs P₂O₅ removed/year = 17 years. On phosphorus deficient soils, there is no better way to apply phosphorus than using biosolids. Even though phosphorus is essential for plant growth, studies have shown that amounts of phosphorus removed/year = 17 years. On phosphorus deficient soils, there is no better way to apply phosphorus than using biosolids. Even though phosphorus is essential for plant growth, studies have shown that amounts over about 25 ppm in the soil, do not improve plant health or increase yields of field crops typically planted in Southeast Nebraska. There is also no scientific evidence that high soil phosphorus levels (even up to 1000 ppm Bray-Kurtz #1 soil phosphorus) cause any plant toxicity or reduce crop yield.

Environmental Concerns: There are two different aspects that cause environmental concern with excessive phosphorus loading on the soil. The first is when the soil becomes saturated with phosphorus (about 150 ppm Bray-Kurtz #1 soil phosphorus). At levels lower than about 150 ppm, phosphorus will adhere to soil particles and not move through the soil, but once the saturation level is reached, phosphorus can move down into the soil profile. To make this easier to understand, Steve Comfort and Bahman Egbhall have explained this movement using the concept of a “tipping bucket approach”. The tipping bucket approach assumes that each soil layer in the profile can hold only so much phosphorus. Once the bucket (soil layer) is full (~150 ppm), adding additional phosphorus will spill (move or leach) towards the next layer below. This type of leaching has been documented in long-term studies with manure (over 40 years) and under abandoned feedlots.

The good news is that vertical movement is fairly slow and is dependent on continual applications of phosphorus. The most logical way to prevent further downward movement is to simply stop applying phosphorus fertilizers. There is also concern that runoff or soil erosion after applications of biosolids or manure, can contaminate surface waters with nutrients that stimulate aquatic weeds and growth of algae in streams and lakes—the “algae bloom” phenomenon. The algae overproduction eventually sinks to the bottom and decays, consuming the available oxygen in the bottom waters reducing it to levels lower than most aquatic animals can survive. Farmers using biosolids must adhere to setback distances near surface waters to prevent runoff. Soil conservation practices, like minimum tillage, terracing fields, are also encouraged.

Biosolids and manures can greatly improve poor soils, but, like other fertilizers, they should be used carefully to prevent environmental problems. In an attempt to prevent problems with phosphorus, some states have set soil phosphorus limits above which, no manure or other sources of phosphorus can be applied to the soil. These limits are generally about 150 ppm, the phosphorus saturation level in most soils. So far, Nebraska has not put limits on soil phosphorus levels, but the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality is currently reviewing and discussing soil phosphorus limits and the protection of surface waters.


Table 1. Phosphorus removal for the most common crops grown in Southeast Nebraska.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Amount of Phosphorus Removed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>0.35 lb/bushel (grain)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>0.88 lb/bushel (grain)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>0.10 bushel (hay)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>0.42 lb/bushel (grain)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>0.63 lb/bushel (grain)</td>
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</table>

Regarding the source of fertilizer, all crop producers are encouraged to use minimum tillage and other soil conservation measures to help prevent nutrient displacement from crop fields into surface waters.
**Summer flowering perennials**

Herbaceous perennials that bloom in the spring, such as tulips, daffodils, iris, prunies and many others, are familiar plants found in almost every garden. Chrysanthemums and herbaceous perennials are often absent in many gardens. Fortunately, there are many good plants to choose from to fill this void. Perennials which bloom in June, July and August include:

- **Gayfeather** (Liatris spicata) Zone 3. Blooms June to September; purple, rose, white flowers; spikes, cut open or dried flower; attracts butterflies and bees; good as cut flower; full sun; grows 3 to 6 feet tall.

- **Dyadily** (Hemerocallis spp.) Zone 4. Bloom can be extended from June through September by planting several varieties; flower colors include yellow, orange, red and purple; full sun to partial shade; divide clumps every 4 to 5 years; grows 1 to 3 feet tall.

- **Bee Balm** (Monarda didyma) Zone 5, scarlet-red flower heads are 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, pink, and purple varieties are also available; flowers attract hummingbirds, butterflies and bees; full sun, good in naturalized areas; grows 1 to 3 feet tall.

- **Coreopsis** (Coreopsis spp.) Zone 4. Blooms June through September; disk-like flowers are daisy-like rays with toothed petals, cut open or dried flower; full sun, good in mass planting; grows 1 to 2 feet tall.

- **Gayfeather** (Liatris spicata) Zone 3. Blooms June to September; purple, rose, white flowers; spikes, cut open or dried flower; attracts butterflies and bees; good as cut flower; full sun; grows 3 to 6 feet tall.

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- **Coreopsis** (Coreopsis spp.) Zone 4. Blooms June through September; disk-like flowers are daisy-like rays with toothed petals, cut open or dried flower; full sun, good in mass planting, naturalized area; grows 2 to 3 feet tall.

- **Purple Coneflower** (Echinacea purpurea) Zone 4. Blooms July through August; cone-shaped purple to pink flowers; good cut flower; prefers full sun and well-drained soils; native plant that does well in naturalized areas; grows 2 to 4 feet tall.

Perennial grasses, such as quackgrass and nimblewill, are some of the most difficult weeds to control in the lawn. Control is difficult because there is no herbicide that will selectively destroy these weeds. Also, pulling or digging these perennial grasses is often unsuccessful.

Quackgrass is a cool-season perennial grass. It spreads rapidly by underground stems or rhizomes. Its leaf blades are bright green, coarse in texture, and twice the width of leaves of bluegrass. Quackgrass is objectionable in lawns because of its coarse texture and spreading habit. Quackgrass also can be a major problem in flower and vegetable gardens.

Nimblewill is a warm-season perennial grass. Nimblewill is a thin, wiry grass that is pale green or gray-green. It spreads by above ground shoots, or stolons, often forming circular spots in the lawn. Nimblewill is easy to spot in the lawn because it grows up late in the spring and turns brown in early fall. Nimblewill is objectionable in the lawn because of its gray-green color and delayed green-up in the spring and early browning in fall.

The best way to control quackgrass, nimblewill and other undesirable perennial grasses in the lawn is to spot treat the weed-infested areas with glyphosate (Roundup, Kleenup, etc.). Glyphosate is a systemic, nonselective herbicide that is absorbed through the foliage and translocated to all parts of the plant. Visible symptoms, yellowing or browning of foliage, usually develop in 7 to 10 days of the application. Death typically occurs in 2 to 5 days. Glyphosate is most effective when applied to actively growing plants.

Midsummer is an excellent time to control undesirable perennial grasses in the lawn. Most perennials, such as nimblewill, are actively growing in summer. Also, midsummer control efforts allow adequate time to kill the weekly grasses and to prepare the areas for seeding or sodding in late summer. Complete control of the weeds is necessary to prevent their reappearance. Spray the weedy patches and a few inches beyond these areas to ensure their complete destruction. If the treated areas are not dead in 2 to 4 weeks, a second application is necessary. Treated areas can be seeded or sodded 7 days after the application.

After the treated areas have been completely destroyed, reestablish the lawn by seeding or sodding. If you plan to sow seed, it's not necessary to dig up the destroyed areas. Small areas can be raked vigorously with a garden rake to remove some of the dead debris and to break the soil surface. After seeding, work the grass seed into the soil by lightly raking the areas. The best time to sow grass seed is mid-August through mid-September. After seeding, keep the soil moist with frequent, light applications of water. If you plan to lay sod, remove the dead debris before sodding. Late summer and fall are excellent times to lay sod.

Destroying undesirable, perennial grasses in the lawn is difficult. However, if done properly, your efforts should produce an attractive lawn free of weeds. (MIM)

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**GreatPlants™ releases new plants for 1999**

A distinctive selection of a prairie wildflower and a unique shrub from China are new GreatPlants™ program for 1999:

- **My Antonia** aster is a white, finely dissected form of a native prairie wildflower (Aster fendleri). Discovered near Red Cloud, Nebraska, hometown of author Willa Cather, the name commemorates Cather’s famous novel of pioneer life. It blooms July through September; flowers are yellow, bell-like flowers that are produced in August and September.

- **Mongolian Gold** clematis (Clematis fruticosa) was collected in China’s Inner Mongolia province by a team of plant explorers from the University of Nebraska and Bluebird Nursery. The name refers to the clustering of yellow, bell-like flowers that are produced in August and September. A distinctive selection from this species, it has a similar width. In addition to its showy flowers, it features attractive foliage and silky seed heads. Native to rugged mountains, it should be as hardy as it is beautiful.

These plants have been released to the public through GreatPlants™, a collaborative program of the Nebraska Nursery & Landscape Association and the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum.

For more information about GreatPlants™, call 402-472-2971 or write Nebraska Statewide Arboretum, P.O. Box 30715, UNL, Lincoln, NE 68583-0715. (MIM)

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**1999 June/July Garden Calendar**

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<td>1 Power rake zoysia grass</td>
<td>2 Power rake zoysia grass</td>
<td>3 Control billbugs in Bluegrass</td>
<td>4 Control billbugs in Bluegrass</td>
<td>5 Put out rain gauge</td>
<td>6 Apply fungicide to pines for needle blight</td>
<td>7 Plant wildflower seeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average 3 day heavy rain</td>
<td>Control billbugs in Bluegrass</td>
<td>Put out rain gauge</td>
<td>Apply fungicide to pines for needle blight</td>
<td>Plant wildflower seeds</td>
<td>Plant tulips in Bluegrass</td>
<td>Plant clematis in Bluegrass</td>
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Many of us need reminders. That is the purpose of this calendar. Check the calendar each month and follow the recommendations if they are necessary in your landscape situation. (MIM)
Read the label before purchasing and using DEET

The world is their litter box

Sonni Cochran
Extension Educator

I get many calls in early summer (especially when the hummingbirds cause problems with neighborhood cats. Outside cats, especially those not your own, can create difficult problems. As a cat owner, you should consider ways to minimize your cat annoying your neighbors. You could keep your cat inside, supervise your cat when outside, bring it inside at night, etc.

Outdoor cat problems:

*Bare soil. This is perfect for a "natural" litter box. The simplest solution is to lay out a box for an extended period of time, it is important to remove the "used" soil and replace it with fresh topsoil.

*Bare soil. This is perfect for a "natural" litter box. The simple solution is to lay out a box for an extended period of time, it is important to remove the "used" soil and replace it with fresh topsoil.

*Replace the "used" soil. If an outdoor litter box is used, you can replace the "used" soil with new clean soil. This is very important. Do not allow cats to walk on bare soil. Use decorative rock, clippings or chicken wire on top of the soil until the plants fill in that space. Several sources, including one gardener in the Lancaster area, report that their cats will not walk on bare soil that is surrounded by any bare soil. Use decorative rock, clippings or chicken wire on top of the soil until the plants fill in that space.

*Cats stalking at bird feeders. Locate your bird feeder in an area where the cats cannot hide and spring on the birds. At the same time, try to locate it under something, like a tree, to provide refuge from attack by other birds like hawks. Studies have shown that cats can make an unbelievable amount of noise under your window. The same can be said for "fighting cats." If the cats belong to you, be responsible. "Speak and/or neuter your cats. If the cats belong to a neighbor, use a non-confrontational approach to discuss the matter-maker with your neighbor. When approached reasonably, most people can be reached and you can ask your neighbor just doesn’t know his/her cat is bothering you. Most of the time, the offender is not your neighbor. He/she may not know the cat belongs too, contact Animal Control to get assistance in trapping and removing the cat(s).

*Cats are wonderful pets. I know, because I have two of them. But, with cat ownership comes responsibility. Keep your cats indoors. If you want to take them outside for brief periods, supervise their activities. Respect the property of your neighbors, keep your cats in your own yard. Neutering your cat can prevent many of the problems that have been discussed in this article.

*Cats can sometimes create serious problems in the house that are attractive to "bugs". For example, several invading pests live in mulch or wood chips. We are not trying to discourage the use of wood chips because it is great stuff, but it is very attractive to a large number of small insects and arthropods.

No one management tactic, including a perimeter spray, will effectively keep cats from coming into your home. In addition, insecticides break down with the ultraviolet rays in sunlight and may be effective for only a few days.

We do not recommend routine use of a perimeter treatment to prevent entry by accidental invaders. Instead, homeowners should caulk cracks and crevices and remedy those situations outside that are conducive to these pests. When invading insects come into the house, a vacuum cleaner is often as effective as any insecticides in eliminating them. When a pest problem arises, takes actions other than insecticides, inside or outside the house, will usually be much more effective.

Unfortunately, many think that home ownership requires routine spraying around the house for pests. Most of the time, a perimeter treatment does not control any pest problem. Instead, the application causes unnecessary risk to the person applying the pesticide, children or pets and unnecessary environmental hazards. Instead of routine monthly spraying, we encourage a little tolerance and we are very concerned about the use of controls that may find they are using the controls. Call the extension office for assistance with insect pest problems. We provide free diagnostic services and advice based on using least toxic controls. We do recommend insecticides on occasion, when used in a childhood-friendly best approach. Call 441-7180, a.m. - noon, M-F.

Household hazardous waste collection June 26

Lancaster County residents can bring household hazardous wastes to the following collection site:

Saturday, June 26, Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Depart ment (LLCHD), 9 a.m. - 3 p.m., 3140 "N" Street, south parking lot.

Items that you can bring for disposal: toxic materials; items containing such as thermometers and thermostats. Fluorescent bulbs and many batteries contain heavy metals, but can now be recycled locally.

Solvents: mineral spirits, turpentine, paint strippers and thinners. Do not use st castor oil, wood paint.

Pesticides: weed killers, garden sprays, wood preservatives, powder, rodent, rat poisons. You may also bring banned products, like BIO STOP, Container, 2.4 A.T. T. (BPO), PCBs: Ballasts from old fluorescent fixtures and capacitors from old appliances including radios, motors and televisions. PCBs are not in the extension office and keep the label intact. Open, leaking or rusted containers should be placed in a clear plastic bag during transport. Do not mix chemicals.

Do not bring latex paint, medicines, explosives, fertilizers, used oil, general household trash, antifreeze or batteries. For more specific information, call the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department at 441-8404. (BPO)
Fertilizing grass pastures and hay lands-Part 1

This article discusses managing nitrogen for grass pastures and hay lands. Pastures are important to many livestock producers in Nebraska, but production from many pastures is low. Research shows that fertilizing, weed control and rotational grazing increases grass production from pastures, resulting in greater livestock production.

Fertilizing and controlling weeds on pastures also increases production. Since more plant material is removed when land is cultivated, greater attention needs to be paid to fertilization.

In addition to increasing grass production, fertilizing can improve forage quality. On-the-farm demonstrations show that fertilizing increases the amount of beef produced per acre, even in a dry year. This increased production is primarily a result of added carrying capacity, rather than an increase in average daily gain.

Nitrogen Management

Apply nitrogen (N) fertilizer to pasture season grasses under dryland conditions. Nitrogen improves both grass yield and protein content. It also improves the vigor of grass plants, which can thicken stands and reduce weeds. Pastures with adequate soil moisture is present, economical rates of nitrogen more than double forage production.

Note that fertilization with nitrogen is most economical when pastures have been well tilled and controlled and additional grass growth is needed for livestock. If additional forage can be purchased or pasture rented at a lower cost than fertilizer, these alternatives may be better choices.

Nitrogen fertilizer applied just prior to the period of most rapid grass growth ensures that the applied nitrogen is available to the plants. For cool season grasses such as bromegrass and wheatgrass, maximum growth occurs in mid to late spring (Table 1). These grasses grow very little in July and August. A small amount of growth takes place in late August and September if soil moisture is adequate and temperatures are favorable. Fall growth, however, is only a small portion of the total growth for the entire growing season.

Nitrogen can be applied in either fall or spring on cool season grasses. The risk of losing applied nitrogen by either low pH or high temperatures is reduced if it is applied in early spring. Therefore, spring applications are recommended.

Split applications of nitrogen for production of cool season grasses under dryland conditions are useful only when more than 100 lbs of nitrogen per acre are to be applied during the growing season, and good growing conditions are anticipated during September and October.

Apply fertilizer in mid to late May to pastures and hay lands containing warm season grasses, such as switchgrass and bluestem. Do not fertilize warm season grasses in early spring in order to reduce fertilizer loss- and to avoid stimulating growth of cool season species. Begin application of mid-May in southern Nebraska and delay until late May in the northern plains.

Some pastures and haylands contain a mixture of both cool and warm season grasses. Fertilizing these pastures with nitrogen in early spring often stimulates the cool season grasses which crowd out any warm season grasses present. To maintain warm season grasses in such a mixture, fertilize in late May. It also may be necessary to apply herbicides to suppress the cool season grasses.

Liquid and dry forms of nitrogen fertilizer are equally effective for increasing pasture production when certain precautions are taken. Do not apply urea nitrogen to pasture or hayland soils until air temperatures are above 85°F. Ammonia volatilization can be high under these conditions. Since urea supplies more than double forage production in soils with low nitrogen fertilizers, use similar care with their use.

Pasture production is highly dependent on rainfall, so nitrogen recommendations are adjusted accordingly. Suggested application rates for nitrogen are shown in Table 1. The lower rates listed are the minimum amounts recommended for average conditions and management situations. Even in years when summer rainfall is below normal, the use of 80 lbs of nitrogen per acre usually will increase production economical on pastures and haylands in eastern and northeastern Nebraska. Use the higher rates listed for pastures when there is a full profile of subsoil moisture at the start of the growing season.

Zone 1 is southeast of a line running from Blair, in Washington-
Feeding the home flock

Poultry feeds are referred to as "complete" feeds because they contain all the protein, energy, vitamins, minerals and other nutrients necessary for proper growth, egg production and healthy feathering of the birds. Feeding any other ingredients, mixed with these complete feeds, is not recommended. Young chickens or broilers kept for meat production are fed differently from pullets saved for egg production. Broilers have larger bodies and gain weight more rapidly than do the egg-producing types of chickens. Therefore, these birds are fed diets with higher protein and energy levels. If saved for egg production, broiler hens make poor egg producers. They consume more feed than leg- horn-type hens and produce fewer eggs.

After the chicks reach 6 to 8 weeks of age, feed them a "finisher" diet (for broilers) or a "developer" diet (for pullets or cockerels saved for breeding purposes). Feed broilers a finisher diet until they reach slaughter weight. Feed the pullets and cockerels a developer diet until they are at least 20 weeks of age. When they begin egg production, feed them a "laver" ration until egg production ends. The minimum requirements for protein, calcium and phosphorus in poultry feeds are shown. Remember, chickens saved for egg production are fed pullet- type diets, not broiler type diets, regardless of whether being from broiler or egg-type stock. Pullets are always added to poultry feed in higher amounts than are needed. This ensures the chickens eat plenty of vitamins for proper health. Higher levels usually are not harmful, but extra vitamins are unnecessary and expensive. Layer diets are fed only to laying hens. Hens require higher levels of minerals (calcium for eggshell formation) than chicks. Layer feed, fed to chicks, will reduce growth and place unnec-ssary stress on chicks. Poultry feeds are available in a variety of sizes and forms.

Shaping evergreen trees

Shaping evergreen or conifer trees can give them a fuller, balanced look, while helping correct certain growing problems. It’s important, though, to know tree varieties to trim at the right time of year.

When shaping, follow the tree’s natural lines. Don’t try to force the tree into a predetermined shape; trees, like people, come in a variety of sizes and shapes. Before shaping, prune any dead or damaged branches. Shaping is normally done during the current season’s growth. Trim back individual shoots with clean cuts. Shaping techniques vary slightly among coniferous species. Junipers, cedars, spruces and firs can be trimmed any time, although the dormant period between October 1 and April 1 is ideal. When trimming, leave a bud at the end of the branch so foliage will grow from that point. Pines are a little different as they produce a cluster of buds at the end of the season’s growth. Because of that, pines should be trimmed from mid-May to mid-July. If trimmed too early, too many buds will set. If trimmed too late, few, if any buds, may set for the next year’s growth. Any regular pair of pruning shears or a special shearing knife can be used to trim evergreens. However, using an unclean cutting equipment can spread infection from tree to tree. Avoid infec- tion by dipping equipment in a bleach solution to kill any spores.

A successful shaping job can make an evergreen tree a much more attractive part of the landscape. (DJ)

To have or not to have—that is the summac dilemma

Smooth sumac is a native deciduous shrub found throughout Nebraska that forms dense thickets from widely spreading root systems. The shrubs readily establish in aging sumac thickets, accelerating the conver- sion of the woodland to scrub. Small amounts of smooth sumac may be desirable because it provides wildlife habitat and food and has attractive fall foliage, but too much of a good thing can be a problem.

Unlike many woody species, smooth sumac is not controlled by fire. Instead, it reproduces vigorously after defoliation, drawing on abundant energy reserves stored in the extensive root system. Improper grazing promotes the spread of thickets because new stems sprout uncontrolled from roots. Unpruned sumac grows vigorously and will invade other vegetation. Many people overlook the importance of providing clean, fresh water to their flocks. Water, though not often consid- ered a nutrient, is the most important nutrient for animals. Chickens, as all farm animals, need clean water at all times. Drinking water must not get too hot or cold, or chickens will not drink it. Clean the water troughs and replace with fresh water at least once daily.

You must keep water and feed troughs clean of droppings, litter, soil and other contam-inants. Feed troughs should be clean and dry. Place the trough so the feed stays dry. Empty the feed troughs at least two or three times weekly (daily if necessary) and refill with dry, fresh feed. Do not wash feed troughs unless they are contaminated with harmful residues or unless the feed gets wet. Do not let the feed become moldy. Moldy feed can kill chickens. (DJ)

You may be encountered. Remember, two trips may take longer, but it is better than never completing the job. (DJ)

Horse Information Available on the Web

The Lancaster County Extension Web pages contain links to a wealth of information on many subjects. Within the Nebraska Production Ag section of the Ag & Acreage pages, horse owners will find many useful links to Extension Publications regarding horses. From the main horse page, the user is taken directly to a complete listing of NEHorse that discuss: Care & Feeding, Breeding, and Insects and Parasites.

The site also goes beyond Nebraska to other land grant univer-sities that provide extensive horse-related information. There are links to the Horse Fact Sheets published by the University of Kentucky, Horse Publications from Oklahoma State University. There is also a link to the Oklahoma State Livestock Virtual Library - with links to both public and private information sources worldwide.

There are many other links to other Extension Programs, Publications and links to other acreage and small farm information.

NUFACTS (audio) Information Center
NUFACTS audio message centers offers fast, conve-nient information. In the Lincoln area call 441- 7180, for the rest of Nebraska call 1-800-832-5541. When directed, enter the 3-digit number of the message you wish to hear.

Acreage & Small Farm Insights Web Site
Visit our Internet web site at: http://www.ianr.unl. edu/ianr/dodge/acrage/index.htm to learn about new Extension Programs, Publications and links to other acreage and small farm information.

"Part-time Farming" video
"Part-time Farming" will help develop your country environment and improve your quality of life. Just one hour of "Part-time Farming" provides tips that will save you costly mistakes and precious time. Call 402-441-7180 to order your copy.

Learn at your convenience—24 hours a day, 7 days a week—

Acreage Insights

Tractor safety tips (part 6)

Tractors are one of the most important pieces of equipment on a farm, yet they are also among the most dangerous.

More deaths are caused by tractors than by any other type of farm accident. It is, therefore, imperative that tractor owners routinely check their tractors and keep in mind the following safety guidelines.

Tractor safety checks should include:

- Lock brake pedals together when driving at transport speeds to ensure even braking. Shift to a lower gear before traveling downhill to let the engine and transmission reduce speeds. Be sure that any loads are not going to try and outrun the tractor on the way down a hill. To avoid having a load outrun the tractor, never pull a load heavier than the tractor can safely handle under any conditions that may be encountered. Remember, two trips may take longer, but it is better than never completing the job. (DJ)

A successful shaping job can make an evergreen tree a much more attractive part of the landscape. (DJ)
Milk is a naturally nutrient rich beverage. Milk and foods made from milk are an integral part of the USDA Food Guide Pyramid, National Nutrition Guidelines, USDA Federally Funded Child Care, School, Senior and WIC Programs.

The DASH diet (Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension) tested nutrients as they occur together in foods. In the past, research had tested various single nutrients, such as calcium and magnesium. These studies were done mostly with dietary supplement and their findings were not conclusive.

DASH results showed that a plan similar to what Americans eat, but high in fruits and vegetables (combined total of 8 or more servings daily) reduced blood pressure. However, when they also increased dairy servings to three fat free or low-fat dairy foods and many more...
Jean Wheelock  
FCE Council Chair

Our June 28th, 7 p.m. Council meeting will be an interesting one. The program “Great” will be presented by Ann Smith of Emerald FCE club. There will be the selection of delegates for our State Convention to be held in Norfolk, August 19-21. There was a nice article in our newsletter about the Lincoln Journal Star by John Barrette about FCE. Hope everyone had a chance to see it. Our September Council meeting will be a 1 p.m. luncheon at the Governor’s Mansion followed by a tour. We need a minimum of 25 people. Cost of lunch will be about $7.00 so how about our clubs using this as their September meeting! social event and enjoy the governor’s renovated home. To make your reservations call Pam, 441-7180 by August 30. (JW)

Summer fun things to do with your children

Boredom is one of the leading causes of misbehavior. Providing interesting playthings for the child prevents boredom. Play-things need not be expensive. Many creative toys can be made from household items. For example:

- Punch holes around used greeting cards. Let your child sew the cards with yarn.
- Let your children decorate empty grocery boxes to keep their special things in.
- Make finger puppets by cutting the fingers off old gloves and decorating them into interesting personalities.
- Make a bowling game with empty two-liter plastic bottles and a large ball.
- Let your children “paint” the outside of the house with a brush and a bucket of water.
- Make simple puzzles out of old greeting cards or grocery boxes.
- Make and decorate crowns from paper, grocery bags or aluminum foil. Let your children be “queen” or “king” for a day or on birthdays.
- Make personalized books with your children by punching holes in zippered plastic sandwich bags that have been filled with pictures, shapes, colors, or textures, and tying the bags together with a string.
- Make musical instruments and have a marching band show: finger cymbals from frozen juice lids, drum from oatmeal box, maracas from plastic bottles filled with rice or beans. (LJ)

Gaining cooperation

There are three broad ways to deal with child misbehavior. We can manage the environment and relate to the child in such a way that misbehavior is less likely to occur—prevent misbehavior. Or we can live with misbehavior and teach the child in such a way that misbehavior does not lead to more misbehavior. It is easier on the parent and the child to keep misbehavior from happening in the first instance than to deal with it afterward. Here are some suggestions for preventing behavior problems. Try them and see if they work for you.

See if you and your child enjoy each other more. Give each situation a two-week trial period. If the behavior persists, try another technique to see results. Try only one new technique at a time. Changing the way you treat your child is hard to do. It takes time to form new habits. Once you have the habit, though, it will seem natural to you.

For the next two weeks try giving your child choices as a way to prevent misbehavior. Whenever possible, give children a choice between two acceptable behaviors. For example, say, “Randy, it really disturbs me when you run in the house. You can either play with your toys or go outside and play.” Giving a choice lets the child learn to make decisions. You aren’t really giving a choice when you offer two undesirable choices. For example, Rick is beating his drum and mother says, “Rick, you can either stop that or not get your allowance this week!” Rick wouldn’t like either of those choices. If you don’t want to let the child make a decision, then don’t offer a choice of y or you just about their achievements. If you have a block party or block watch planning meeting, make certain several young people are included. If you’re faced with problems with kids where you live, look for positive ways to work them out. Patterns are harder to change after they have become habits. Important assets identified by the Search Institute include: caring neighborhood, feeling valued by the community, adult role models and family communications. Clearly, kids benefit from positive connections with adults. So do adults; they report finding unexpected treasures when they spend time with kids. Make this a memorable summer for everyone in your community by celebrating the young people who reside in your neighborhood. Think about ways you might perform random acts of neighborhood. A few hints to get you started might include: Visit a farmer’s market and bring home fresh produce for a neighborhood picnic! Make this a memorable summer for everyone in your neighborhood to get to know people of all ages who live nearby. Nancy Ashley of It’s About Time for Kids has these ideas for things grown-ups can do to reach out to kids.

Summer fun things to do with your children

Children with active dads:

- are more ambitious.
- are less susceptible to peer pressure.
- are more competent.
- are self-protective and self-reliant.
- are more confident with respective male or female friends.

Source: Center for Successful Fathering, Inc. (LJ)

Fathers matter

Evidences show that sons of sensitive, affectionate fathers score higher on intelligence tests and do better at school than children of colder, authoritarian fathers. In this month of celebrating fatherhood, it is important to acknowledge and celebrate the contributions fathers make in the lives of their children. Research has consistently found positive effects of father involvement in two-parent families, however, a growing body of research indicates financial support plus the positive involvement of a father, including cooperation and satisfaction are also associated with positive outcomes for children who do not live with both of their parents.

Fathers affect children’s behavior, but children also affect fathers’ behavior. Married men with children work more hours and have higher earnings than other men. Parental competence and satisfaction are also associated with positive effects on fathers’ own development and participation in the larger community. Fathers Matter.

LaDeane Jha  
Extension Educator

Today nearly one-third of children are born out of wedlock, and many children born to married couples experience the divorce of their parents. Increases in non-marital childbearing and divorce over recent decades have resulted in complex economic, cultural, social and cultural changes that have changed the role that male parents play in the life of their families. Many of today’s fathers are profoundly confused about their roles in society. They are forced to develop family relationships that are quite different from those they see their fathers develop. They cannot easily fall back on the support system their fathers had with their own fathers.

Fathers matter. It is easier on the parent and child to keep misbehavior from happening in the first instance than to deal with it afterward. Here are some suggestions for preventing behavior problems. Try them and see if they work for you.
4-H & Youth

July 22, 1 a.m. to 3 p.m., East Arena and Beef Barn

4-H members who will be in grades 9-12 in the fall are eligible to apply. Ambassadors will be selected through an application and interview process. Six positions are open.

- 4-H Ambassadors
  - promote 4-H through PSA’s and displays
  - serve as master/mistress of ceremonies at events
  - develop marketing skills through selling ads for the fair flyer
  - provide leadership for 4-H activities

To apply, send a letter on why you would like to be an ambassador and resume of your 4-H, school and community activities to Lorene Bartos, University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528-1507. Call Lorene if you have questions. (LB)

Counties fair contests and interview judging

Life Skills (Home Economics Judging)

Wednesday, July 14, 1 p.m., registration at 12:45 p.m. 4-H members will use their decision making skills in the junior division (8-12 years old) or senior division (12 years old and older as of January 1). See related article for topics and resources.

Demonstrations

The Demonstration Contest is one of the best ways to share your expertise and ideas with others. Demonstrations can be done as an individual or as a team. There will be two demonstration contests. Friday, July 16, 2:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center and Saturday, August 7 at the county fair. See page 9 of the fair book for categories.

Table Setting

Thursday, August 5, 8:30 a.m. in Ag Hall at State Fair Park. This contest gives you a chance to choose a theme category, (holiday, formal, picnic, birthday or casual) plan a menu, centerpiece and place setting to coordinate with your theme. Each 4-H member will have a 5-minute interview with the judge. A table setting contest booklet and information sheet is available at the extension office.

Style Revue

Style Revue Judging. Wednesday, July 21. First Lutheran Church, 1551 S 70th Street. 4-H members should sign up, for a block of time to be judged, by calling the extension office.

Public show, Wednesday, August 4, 7 p.m. at the 4-H Building Arena, State Fair Park.

The public is invited to the style revue to see the 4-H members show off their outfits.

Bicycle Safety

Saturday, August 7, 9 a.m., at the county fair. 4-H members do not need to be enrolled in the bicycle project to enter this contest. Check the fair book for contest rules.

Interview Judging

Wednesday, August 4, check pages 5-6 of the fair book for project areas that will have interview judging. Sign up for a 5-minute time slot by calling the extension office. If you have more than one item in a project area, sign up for 5 minutes per item. Talk to the judge about your fair exhibits, share the trials and lessons of your exhibits. Interview judging is a great way for 4-H members to learn what the judge looks for and how to improve their skills.

Shooting Sports

Must be enrolled in a shooting sports project under the direction of a certified 4-H shooting sports instructor to participate. See pages 13, 14 and 15 of the fair book for categories and rules.

Horsemanship

The 4-H Horticulture Contest is Wednesday, July 14, 10 a.m. Study material for the contest is available at the extension office.

Registration forms for demonstration contests are available at the extension office. Call the office at 441-7180 by July 9 to register for the contest. No preregistration is needed for the Lifetime Skills Contest. (LB/TR)

Needed: 4-H Ambassadors

Members of Lancaster County 4-H Shooting Sports Club receiving academic excellence awards at the Eastern Nebraska Trapshooting Conference are: (front row) Eric Timperly, (back row) Nate Buhrman, Ben Timperly, Jason Hardnock and Zack Marshall. Students receiving this award need to carry a grade point average of 3.5 or better.

Winning the senior 4-H division trophy at the state trapshooting tournament May 7 and 8 held in Doniphan, Nebraska are members of the Lancaster 4-H team. Front row: Eric Whitefoot, David Slaley. Back row: Nate Buhrman, Jason Hardnock and Vernon Blackwell.

Teen leadership opportunities

Throughout the summer, numerous opportunities will be made available for teens ages 15-18 to enhance their leadership skills as well as their character. During events such as youth day camps and county fair, teen leaders will be needed to aid in youth development and other teaching activities. Teens completing the “Choices for Character” training workshop on June 11 can use these newly acquired skills and continue their character enrichment process through leading and teaching others.

This process will include extended training in career development areas such as career shadowing, resume and portfolio building, and interviewing. These additional workshops will be held throughout the summer at the extension office. Also, involvement in Character Counts! youth day camps will help to achieve your enrichment goals.

Those wishing to participate in these teen and career events can contact Tim Vaughn or LaDeane Jha at 441-7180, or inquire at the teen training workshop on June 11. (TV)

Showmanship workshops to be offered

If you would like to learn or better your showmanship skills, plan on attending the 1999 4-H and FFA Showmanship Workshops July 21 and 22 at State Fair Park.

During these workshops, the youth will learn proper show techniques such as setting animals up, grooming and much more. We will also discuss possible questions showmanship judges may ask and review the parts of an animal.

Day 1

Beef Workshop, July 21, 9 a.m. to noon, East Arena and Beef Barn

Swine Workshop, July 21, 1-3 p.m., Swine Barn

Day 2

Sheep Workshop, July 22, 9 a.m. to noon, Sheep Barn

Goat Workshop, July 22, 1 to 3 p.m., Goat Barn

Youth are encouraged to bring their animals with them. You may attend one or all of the workshops. No registration is required. All youth are welcome to attend. If you are not enrolled in a livestock project and would still like to learn, bring yourself and a friend. If you have any questions, call Deanna or Tim at 441-7180. (DKTV)

Fair Fun Day volunteers needed!

When? Friday, August 6

Where? Lancaster County Fair

Time? 9:30-11:30 a.m. and/or 1-3 p.m.

Activities? Leading tours around the fair for kindergarten through 4th grade children, helping with registration, snacks or activities

Who? Teens or interested adults

Training? Will be provided the day of the activity

Call 441-7180 to volunteer. You may sign up for all day or for either time slot. Please indicate whether you would like to be a tour guide or other helper. If you have any questions, contact Tim Vaughn, Fair Fun Day coordinator. (TV)

Mark your calendar

Wednesday, June 23 is the date 4-H members can practice for the Life Skills Judging Contest and receive help with their demonstrations. Learn judging techniques and decision making skills for the Life Skills Judging Contest from 1-2:30 p.m. At 2:30 p.m., 4-H members can learn what a demonstration is and how to present it at the fair. If your demonstration is ready, present it and receive help, if needed. Preregistration is not necessary. Contact Tracy if you have any questions. (TK)
Advice on how to prepare for a clinic

We go to a clinic to get as much help as we can, take it home and put it to use. It never hurts to think about what we're getting into before we get there. In order to get the most out of a clinic, we can do a little research and planning. The more you prepare now, the further you will be at the end of the clinic. You need to know where you want to be at the end of the clinic. You should have some specific goals that you want to work toward while you have the help and instruction of the clinician. This will ensure that you get the most for your money.

Have questions, things that you want to work on. Try and pick some tangible, reachable goals. Know what you want to learn and then find a clinician that is going to teach you those skills. Go to someone whom you respect and who has something to offer you. Go in with an open learning frame of mind. If you go with the idea that you don't know anything, by being open, you'll get a lot back in return.

Get books or videos on the subject or person that you are learning from. If you are not familiar with the terms, you are going to spend 3/4 of the time just trying to figure out what they are talking about.

Most clinicians try to work with each horse and each person where they are and you are; they'll spend the time trying to get you to another level when you get there. You aren't there to look good or show them how much you already know. You should be there to learn. Please accept the learning.

My feeling is you should try whatever the person is teaching at the clinic. If it is something that works for you, great. If you don't feel the technique is something that would work for you, then don't use it when you get home, but at least be open to try it at the clinic. You will find you can learn a great deal. Take care of details before the clinic starts. It lets you devote your full attention to the clinic once you get there. Take care of your comfort. Bring enough warm gear and, when in doubt, bring extra. Bring an older, more seasoned horse for your first clinic. You'll be more comfortable learning what the clinic is all about, and the clinician can assess what kind of rider you are and if it would be appropriate for you to bring a less experienced horse later. You'll get more out of the clinic on a quieter horse that you can take home and then apply to your other, less experienced horse.

If you are a visual learner, videotape the clinic, watch the other riders. If you learn from writing something down, take notes. The kinds of questions that you ask are just as important for the clinician as they are to the other participants. The most simple questions are quite often the most profound.

Have your horse and yourself in shape. Don't spend a lot of money to bring a horse that is too young or too out of shape to handle the clinic.

Be gracious and polite to the clinic organizer. Bring your own supplies and leave the facility in better condition than you found it. Remember, if you are not watching the clinic, wait for another time to catch up on gossip. Don't distract others trying to learn and don't be rude to the clinician by talking while he/she is talking.

There are plenty of good clinics being offered. Take advantage of the opportunity and you'll be a better rider for it. (EK)

County fair livestock bedding

No straw will be allowed for bedding during county fair. Wood chips will be available for purchase or you may bring your own. This includes all species. If you have any questions, call Deanna at 441-7180. (DK)

PQA certification

All members who are not PQA certified will need to register for the last certification class. The certification workshop will be held Saturday, July 10 from 9-11 a.m., at the county extension office. Remember, if you are not certified, you may not exhibit at the county or state fair. If you have any questions, call Deanna or Tim at 441-7180. (DK/TV)

Beef artificial insemination workshop

An artificial insemination workshop will be held Thursday, July 15, 8 a.m. to noon, at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. This workshop is being held to help educate some of the future cattle producers of the advancements in cattle breeding and the proper methods and techniques of them. In this workshop many aspects and steps of artificial insemination will be covered. The workshop will cover genetic and sire selection, based on individual EPD's and ability of a sire to fit and improve your cow herd. The areas of estrus synchronization, heat detection and insemination will be covered with an emphasis on management of breeding stock as well as the reproductive physiology.

For registration or questions about the workshop, please call Tim or Deanna at 441-7180. Call and register by July 13. (TV/DK)

PAK-10 Poultry Judging Clinic and Contest

There will be a PAK-10 Poultry Judging Clinic and Contest Thursday, July 8 at the Animal Science Building on UNL's East Campus. The clinic will be from 9:30 a.m.-noon. The contest will begin at 1 p.m. and last until 3:30 p.m. Everyone is welcome and encouraged to attend. There is no charge, this is strictly for fun. (EK)

District horse shows

District horse shows are fast approaching. All exhibitors should have received a letter acknowledging receipt of their entry and directions to the district show grounds. If you have not received this letter, let Ellen know as soon as possible. Good luck to all of the entrants! (EK)

Food booth training

What: A workshop for ALL food booth volunteers. Even if you have attended before, you are encouraged to come this year.

Where: State Fair Park, 4-H Demo Rooms, just south of the 4-H Rock Café in the 4-H Youth Complex. (Check fair book map.)

When: Thursday, July 29, 6-8 p.m.

Workshop: Customer Service

Making Change and Taking Orders

Food Safety

Your Responsibilities as a Volunteer

Visit: Food Booths

Bonus: Certificate of Completion and lots of fun. (LB)
Lancaster County fairbooks available

1999 County Fair books for 4-H, FFA and open class entries are available at the Lancaster County Extension office during business hours. A limited supply of fair books are also available at local banks and post offices throughout the community.

“Old Fashioned Family Fun” is this year’s county fair theme. The fair will be held August 4th thru the 8th. The July issue of The NEBRINE will feature the fair schedule and highlights. (GB)

More topics for The Nufacts Information Center

Using the NUFACCTS Information Center

is as easy as 1, 2, 3 ...

Dial 1-800-832-5441
(441-7188 in Lincoln area)
from any touch-tone telephone.

You will hearing the following:

First, "Thank you for calling your University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Nufacts Information Center. NUFACCTS is your reliable source of educational information available via your touch-tone telephone."

To listen to a NUFACTS message PRESS 1.
To order a NUFACTS brochure PRESS 2.
To leave a comment about NUFACTS PRESS 4.
To exit the system PRESS 5.

Then directed, enter the 3-digit number of the voice message you wish to hear.

Health
743 The Value of Vitamin Pills
744 Treating Catarrh
745 Treating Incontinence
746 Use Caution When Cooking Outdoors
747 What You Should Know About Prescription Drugs
748 Maintaining a Proper Medicine Chest
749 Making the Medicine Go Down Easier
750 When Hiccups Won’t Stop

Household Insects
751 Ant Control Using Baits
752 Bee and Wasp Control
753 Accidental Invaders: Boxelder Bugs and Carpenter Ants
754 Bee and Wasp Control
755 Carpet Beetles and Clothes Moths
756 Chiggers
757 Clover Mites in the Home
758 Cockroach Control
759 Crickets
760 Drain Flies
761 House Dust Mites
762 Economics of Termite Control
763 Preventing Flea Problems
764 Fruit Flies
765 Grain Moths and Beetles in the Pantry
766 Human Lice
767 Insects in Firewood
768 Bugs That Bite in the Fall
769 Midges: Non-Biting Gnats
770 Millipedes, Centipedes and Pillbugs
771 Mosquitoes and Fuzzies
772 Spiders of Medical Importance
773 Swarming Ants and Termites
774 Ticks and Lyme Disease
775 Winter Flies in the Home
776 Wolf Spiders
777 Wood Roaches
778 Silverfish
779 Understanding Termite Baits

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826 Removing Mud Stain
827 Preventing Fabrics From Bleeding
828 Removing Mustard Stain
829 General Stain Removal

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803 Cleaning and Removing Odor From Refrigerators and Freezers
805 Fixing Burst or Frozen Pipes
806 No-Wax Vinyl Floor Care
807 Removing Hard Water Stains
808 Restoring Weathered Wood
809 Selecting Vinyl Siding for Your Home
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870 Water Quality Can Affect Humidity
871 Lead-safe Home

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612 Recycling Tips
613 Shop S.M.A.R.T.
614 Waste Banned From Landfills

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303 Keeping Canned Fruit From Freezing
304 Safe Equipment for Making Pickles
305 Safe Vinegars for Pickling
306 Making Jam or Jelly From Frozen Fruit
307 Remedies for Jam and Jelly That Doesn’t Set
308 Foods That Do Not Freeze Well
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310 Making Freezer Jam
311 Freezing Berries
312 Freezing Corn on the Cob
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317 Dangers of Open Kettle Canning

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852 Drinking Water: Hard Water
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Join the fun!
Participate in the Kiddie Parade
to be held at the Lancaster County Fair
Keeping Families First Day

Saturday, August 7, 1999
1:30-2 p.m.
State Fair Park

Entries may be a walking unit, organization banner, clowns, pets, etc., but no larger than a Radio Flyer wagon. (LJ)
Send entry to 5903 Walker Avenue, Lincoln, NE 68507 by July 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Type of Entry</th>
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Contact Person
Address
Phone

Making character count!

Summer is here again and along with it comes summer camps. The theme for our 1999 summer youth camp is “Rocket to Good Decision Making.” We are focusing on the enhancement of decision making skills based on the six pillars of the Character Counts! curriculum: caring, citizenship, fairness, responsibility, trustworthiness and respect.

The camps will run for two hours a day on two consecutive days. All kids ages 8-12 are invited to participate. 4-H membership is not required.

The following is a schedule of camp dates:

- **Denton Community Center and Park**
  - June 21 and 22, 12:30 to 2:30 p.m.
  - Norris Elementary School-Multipurpose Room
  - June 23 and 24, 10 a.m. to noon
  - Bennet Elementary School-Multipurpose Room
  - June 28 and 29, 10 a.m. to noon

- **Waverly City Park (Community Room at City Offices Building in case of rain)**
  - July 7 and 8, 10 a.m. to noon

- **State Fair Park, Demonstration Rooms in Youth Complex**
  - August 11 and 12, 10 a.m. to noon (LJ)

Registration Information

Registration fee is $10 per child and must be enclosed with registration. Make check(s) payable to cooperative extension. This fee includes T-shirt, snack and materials. Registration deadline is August 11 and 12, 10 a.m. to noon.

- **University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County**
- Attention: LaDeane Jha
- 444 Cherry Creek Road
- Lincoln, NE 68528-1507

Please return the form and fee to:

- University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County
- Attention: LaDeane Jha
- 444 Cherry Creek Road
- Lincoln, NE 68528-1507

This form may be reproduced as necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
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</table>

Address
City
State
Zip Code
Phone
Emergency Phone & Contact

Special Needs (dietary restrictions, etc.)

We will be taking photos at the day camp. Will you allow your child’s photo taken? □ yes □ no

This form may be reproduced as necessary.

Please check the camp you plan to attend.

- □ June 21 and 22, 12:30 to 2:30 p.m.
- □ Denton Community Center and Park
- □ June 23 and 24, 10 a.m. to noon
- □ Norris Elementary School-Multipurpose Room
- □ June 28 and 29, 10 a.m. to noon
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- □ Waverly City Park (Community Room at City Offices Building in case of rain)
- August 11 and 12, 10 a.m. to noon
- □ State Fair Park, Demonstration Rooms in Youth Complex

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- 855 Drinking Water: Lead
- 856 Drinking Water: Man-made Chemicals
- 857 Drinking Water: Nitrate-Nitrogen
- 858 Drinking Water: Sulfates
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- 866 Glossary of Water-related Terms
- 867 Best Management Practices for Agricul-tural Pesticides to Protect Water Quality
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- 701 Bats
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- 244 Why Fruit Trees Fail to Bear
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In the July Nebline additional NuFacts topics will be listed.
Extension Calendar

All programs and events will be held at the Lancaster Extension Education Center unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>UNL Wheat Variety Plot Tour—Toogood Farm</td>
<td>8:30 a.m. Extension Board Meeting 7 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling—Frontiers Coop, Mead</td>
<td>9 a.m.-3 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 15-18</td>
<td>4-H Beef, Swine, Dairy Cattle, Goat, Llama, Horse, Rabbit and Sheep I.D.’s Due</td>
<td>4-H Clover College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>4-H Fair Board Meeting</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling—Farmers Coop, Waverly</td>
<td>9 a.m.-3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21-22</td>
<td>Character Counts’ Camp—Denton Community Center and Park</td>
<td>12:30-2:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>4-H Cut Workshop</td>
<td>7 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>Practice Lifetime Skills Judging</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>Practice Demonstration</td>
<td>2:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23-24</td>
<td>Character Counts’ Camp—Norris Elementary School, Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>10 a.m.-noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>District Horse Show—Beatrice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling—Firth Coop, Firth</td>
<td>9 a.m.-3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 28-29</td>
<td>Character Counts’ Camp—Bennet Elementary School, Multipurpose Room</td>
<td>10 a.m.-noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling—Greenwood Farmers Coop, Greenwood</td>
<td>9 a.m.-3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling—Farmers Co-op Elevator Co., Fairbury</td>
<td>9 a.m.-3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>4-H Council Meeting</td>
<td>7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>4-H Horse VIPS Meeting</td>
<td>7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>4-H Livestock VIPS Meeting</td>
<td>7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7-8</td>
<td>Character Counts’ Camp—Waverly City Park</td>
<td>10 a.m.-noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 9</td>
<td>ExpoVisions ’99—Lincoln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>POA Training</td>
<td>9-11 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 9</td>
<td>PAK 10 Foundry Judging Clinic and Contest—UNL East Campus</td>
<td>4-H Rabbit VIPS Meeting 7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 9</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling—Farmers Co-op Elevator Co., Plymouth</td>
<td>9 a.m.-3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>4-H Ambassador Meeting</td>
<td>1:45 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 11-12</td>
<td>4-H Teen Council Meeting</td>
<td>3:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11-12</td>
<td>4-H State Horse Exposition—Grand Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>Extension Board Meeting</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 13</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling—Farmers Cooperative Co., Bennet</td>
<td>9 a.m.-3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14</td>
<td>Horticulture, Grass &amp; Weed I.D., Tree I.D. Contests</td>
<td>10 a.m.-noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 14</td>
<td>Lifetime Skills Contest</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>Artificial Insemination Workshop</td>
<td>8 a.m.-noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>Fair Board Meeting</td>
<td>7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gaining cooperation continued from page 7

get yourself in trouble. For example, suppose the temperature is 32 degrees outside, Erin is going out to play, and you say, “Erin, don’t you want to put your coat on? It is real cold outside!” What are you going to do if she says, “No?” You will get better results if you say, “Put your coat on before you go outside.” Then, if she says “No,” you can tell her that she cannot go outside unless she puts her coat on. Giving choices is a way to prevent misbehavior and at the same time, help your child learn to make decisions. (LJ)

Focus on Food continued from page 6


If you don’t own a pressure canner, can’t borrow one or find access to one, then your only option is to freeze the food. If you are planning to can, be aware that the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) revised its canning guidelines September 1994. Canning instructions based on materials printed before then may be unsafe. (AH)

Summer: A time to make neighborhood connections continued from page 7

neighbors lawn, share some fresh flowers from your garden, buy some lemonade from that lemonade stand, offer to babysit for a few hours, plan a neighborhood ice cream social— the list is limited. Make connections, get to know young people and enhance the quality of life for yourself and others by your enthusiasm and positive outlook. (LJ)