1-1997

The NEBLINE, January 1997

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Agribusiness education: a priority for Extension!

Barb Ogg
Extension Educator

Anyone who has been in the lobby of the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education on East Campus has undoubtedly seen “The County Agent,” a Norman Rockwell painting. When I first saw this wonderful painting, it reminded me of my father who had passed away only a few weeks earlier. My father was a county agent in Michigan when I was growing up, animal husbandry was his background, and I could almost imagine him in this painting—taking animal measurements for a 4-H calf project. For me, this painting was a poignant portrait of my father as I remembered him years before.

However, in the last several decades, the role of the agricul-
tural County Agent/Extension Educator has changed—we cannot make as many farm visits as we used to. We still use the telephone to communicate, but we are increasingly sending information over fax machines and communicating via the Internet. Changes in agriculture have prompted many changes, as well. For example, farmers are better educated than they used to be—many have two-year technical degrees and some have college degrees. Extension educators are also better edu-
cated; most have at least one graduate degree. This has made us more knowledgeable in specific subject areas, and we often collaborate with col-
leagues in other counties who have expertise that compliments ours. Another change is chang-
ing demographics on the farm. More and more cropland is not being farmed by farmers, but by agribusiness professionals, and the Extension Educator is managing the transfer of management decisions, fertilizers to apply fertilizer and

The NEBLINE
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension
Lancaster County

January 1997
Vol. X, No. 1

“Helping Nebraskans enrich their lives through research-based education.”

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Farm Views
Acreage Insights
Food & Fitness
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Community Living

NEBLINE survey completed

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The most common houseplant disease

Houseplants growing slowly or not at all because of low light, too much water and cool temperatures are the next best thing to a prescription for winter houseplant problems. Too much water, too much light or too little light can contribute to indoor problems for houseplants. Moving a plant from one spot to another may also cause buds to drop, especially if the relative humidity in the new area is low.

One of the most common is oedema. Though it’s often mistaken for a disease, it’s a physiological problem instead. It occurs when plant roots take up moisture faster than a plant can get rid of it through its leaves. Some symptoms vary by species, but they generally include small, water-soaked blisters or bumps that first appear on the lower or older leaves. The tissue around the bumps may turn red, purple or black, water-soaked blisters or bumps that first appear on the lower or older leaves. In the past, check to see if resistance to specific diseases.

Remember to select plants that are suitable for Nebraska’s hardiness zones and suitable for the site where they will be planted. Plants that are healthy and growing vigorously are better able to resist infection by disease organisms.

Disease-resistant plants

Disease-resistant plants are an inexpensive and easy means of controlling plant diseases in crops where such varieties are available. Their use can also help cut down on the use of pesticides for disease control. The term “resistance” or “tolerance” does not mean that the plant is completely immune to disease. It refers to a plant’s ability to overcome to some degree the effect of the pathogen. Also, no variety is resistant or tolerant to all diseases. For instance, the initials VF by a tomato variety indicates resistance to the fungal diseases Verticillium wilt and Fusarium wilt, but does not mean that it is also resistant to the common leaf diseases.

If you have a particular disease problem on a crop in the past, check to see if resistance to this disease is available. Many catalogs clearly list information on resistance to tolerate to specific diseases.

Over the garden fence

Don Janssen
Extension Educator

Q. What causes the flower buds to drop off of holiday cacti? A. Too much water, too much nitrogen fertilizer, low light and high temperatures can all cause flower bud drop in Christmas and Thanksgiving cacti. Moving a plant from one spot to another may also cause buds to drop, especially if the relative humidity in the new area is low.

Q. Are there any perennial vegetable crops besides asparagus and rhubarb? A. Yes, the Jerusalem artichoke, a native North American plant in the sunflower family. The roots persist year after year, sending up new shoots and leaves in the spring that are killed by cold weather in the fall. It produces edible tubers and bears attractive, sunflower-like flowers in late summer and early fall. It’s often grown in the garden as an annual—that is, tubers are plants in the spring like potatoes and harvested in the fall. It can also be left in place as a perennial crop in either the vegetable or the herb garden. For more information, check out the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension’s publication “Growing Jerusalem Artichokes.”

Plants to decrease indoor pollution

As houses are made more air tight for energy efficiency, indoor pollution increases because fresh, outside air cannot get in. Indoor pollution is caused by fumes, such as formaldehyde, which are given off by common building materials. Expensive mechanical systems such as air-to-air heat exchangers can be installed to alleviate the problem, but a simpler, more attractive solution is as close as the nearby plant store.

Research at the National Space Technology Laboratories in Mississippi has found that the common spider plant, Chlorophytum comosum, can significantly reduce the amount of formaldehyde in the air. Elephant ear philodendrons work even better. A study which work well are philodendrons and golden pothos. Several other plants have been tested for the ability to remove indoor pollutants. All the plants tested remove some formaldehyde from the air, but not as well as the top performers. It is likely that all house plants have some capability to reduce indoor air pollutants. The air purifying seems to be a side effect of normal photosynthesis. As carbon dioxide enters the leaf from the air, other gases are absorbed as well, including indoor pollutants.

Plotted plants can occasionally contribute to indoor pollution if molds or fungus grow on the potting soil. Avoid this problem by placing a layer of gravel on the soil surface.

About 15 to 20 plants should be effective in purifying the air of an 1800-square foot energy-efficient home. Place most of them in areas which are occupied the most, but spread a few into less frequently used areas. The more plants, the better the results, so grow as many as possible. Even older, less air-tight homes will benefit from the addition of house plants, as formaldehyde fumes are present in them as well, but at lower levels than if the house is air-tight.

New 4-H horticulture classes for Lancaster County Fair

Herb potted plant
One plant per container. The choice of container will be considered in judging. The herb should be identified with the name and variety name. Plants should be grown in display container for a minimum of 6 weeks. Container-grown plants will weigh no more than 10 pounds or they will be disqualified.

Be a Better Gardener program

Must be registered in Be A Better Gardener program. Weekly journal entry, all garden records, drawing of garden plan and pictures of garden must be in journal. Journal should be in a 3-ring binder. Other related garden information may be included.

Junior 8-12 year olds
Senior 13-18 year olds

Be a Better Gardener essay
Must have attended the appropriate workshop. Neatly-handwritten essay on what you learned attending the workshop and what you have done with the information since the workshop. Maximum four pages of text. Two pages of pictures can be included with the essay.

New 4-H horticulture garden program

Be A Better Gardener is a new program to help 4-H members interested in horticulture, improve their gardening skills. Workshops will provide educational and fun activities throughout the garden season. There will be no cost for this program, but participants may be asked to provide their own supplies. The Be A Better Gardener workshop on March 24, 1997, 7:00 p.m., will be an introduction to this program. Participants will receive free garden seeds and plant seeds for transplants. Participants must attend the workshop and preregister for the Be A Better Gardener program to receive the seeds and transplants. Preregistration deadline is March 17, 1997. If you have questions about this program, please call Mary Jane at the Lancaster County Extension Office, 441-7180.

Be A Better Gardener Preregistration

DEADLINE: March 17, 1997

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
Phone Number ____________________________

Send to: Lancaster County Extension Office
Attention: Mary Jane
444 Cherryvyc Rd.
Lincoln, NE 68528-1507

continued on page 11
Illegal insecticide use threatens health

Beth Hobdy did not become suspicious of the man who sprayed her house near Pascagoula, Mississippi, until her two young children began vomiting and running high fevers. When doctors could not determine why the children were sick, Beth and her husband William wondered why there was such a strong odor that clung to the inside of the house.

An exterminator, paid $65 to spray for structural pests, had coated her walls and floors with methyl parathion, a toxic agricultural insecticide that the EPA only approves for use outdoors on some crops. This family and more than 30 others have been evacuated from their homes and relocated to motels and the homes of relatives. The insecticide methyl parathion loses its toxicity after exposure to sunlight, but can stay around for months, possibly years indoors. Long term exposure can cause nerve damage and loss of consciousness, dizziness, confusion, headaches, breathing difficulties, chest tightness and blurred vision.

The two exterminators using this insecticide sprayed at least 300 houses and businesses, including up to five day-care centers, with methyl parathion in the last two years. They were also using a dilution rate higher than that labeled for agricultural purposes. These two exterminators have been arrested and charged with doing pest control work without a license, and it is likely that federal charges will also be filed against them. This occurrence is such a blatant violation of the law that it is unlikely to occur in Nebraska, but if you are having exterminators use a pesticide in your home, make sure they are currently certified by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. Also, ask to see a copy of the label that they are using. The label gives the directions for use and lists locations where the insecticide can legally be used.

Source: The New York Times (BPO)

Hibernation happenings

Bears are animals that everyone thinks of as hibernators, but in fact bears really don’t hibernate. In their dens in winter, bears become dormant, entering a deep but intermittent sleep. Occasionally on warm winter days, they may awaken, leave their dens, and roam about. True hibernation, by contrast, is an almost death-like state characterized by profound physical changes. Unlike the body functions of a dormant animal, a hibernator’s metabolism slows greatly.

A woodchuck’s body temperature drops to about 37 degrees Fahrenheit, and its heart rate drops to as slow as three or four beats per minute. True hibernation is a radical energy-saving adaptation. (ALIH)

Newly-discovered magnet-producing bacteria may clean environment

In 1993, researchers at a U.S. Energy Department’s Laboratory discovered anaerobic bacteria that produce magnetic material while metabolizing compounds containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These bacteria were discovered in soil samples from 9,100 feet below ground and geologically isolated for over 100 million years.

The magnetic particles formed by the bacteria as a magnetic byproduct, act as catalysts and ease the breakdown of chlorocarbon compounds. The bacteria can also reduce heavy metals such as uranium, cobalt and chromium. These bacteria show promise for cleaning mixed-waste contaminated soils and ground water. (BPO)

Snug in the snow

Near ground level under the snow cover is an entire network of pathways, tunnels and nests where small animals pursue their winter lives.

Shrews, mice, voles and others winter under the snow where the temperature remains constant at around 32 degrees Fahrenheit. (ALIH)

January is not a slow month for some pesky pests

The bitter cold of winter isn’t enough to slow down some critters that have wandered into and around homes. If you are having problems with wildlife and insect damage around the home, the Extension office has many resources that may be able to help you control and possibly eliminate the problem.

Here are a few of the pests that prompted calls to the Extension office in January/February 1996: ants with wings, boxelder bugs, fabric pests, flies, pantry pests, silverfish, firebrats, mice, pigeons, rats, shrews, squirrels, spiders, voles, woodpeckers.

Note: printed materials are available on all of these pests. (SE)
Crop protection clinics
The Nebraska Crop Protection Clinics staff are in their 24th year of providing information on current and pertinent issues and problems and issues which relate to agricultural pest management. The 1997 clinics will be held in 12 locations across Nebraska during the month of January, including Lincoln at the Extension Education Center on January 6, Fremont at the Holiday Lodge on January 8; and York at the Chances R restaurant on January 14. Registration opens at 8:30 a.m. with programs starting at 9:00 a.m. A $17 registration fee includes a noon lunch, proceedings of the clinic and a copy of the 1997 Herbicide Guide. Each topic session will include a questions period. All session topics are in-depth and interactive. Specialists will be available to assist in the operation of the WeedSoft computer programs during breaks and lunch.

Topics to be presented at the Lincoln clinic on Monday, January 6, include:
- Internet “Electronically Serving Agriculture”
- GrASShopper Management
- Early Season Pests of Soybeans
- New Herbicide Carryover
- Insecticide Update
- Alfalfa Disease, Yield, Quality and Longevity
- Herbicide and Fertilizer in Wheat
- Roundup Ready and Liberty Link Crops
- Applicator Technology
- Ease of site selection in the Great Plains
- Management of Resistant Corn Borers and Rootworms
- Commercial Pesticide Recertification (2:45-4:00 p.m.)

Pesticide applicators have the option for initial certifi-
cation, re-certification by examination or by recertification for commerc-
ial pesticide applicators in the Ag Plant Category and Regulatory/ Demo and Research Category. These individuals must attend each session to complete the recertification requirements established by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. (WS)

Pork production seminar
Pork Producers will have the opportunity to learn about the new Environmental Assurance Program and the latest in AI Breeding Programs during a day long seminar to be held on Thursday, January 30, 1997 at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. Registration begins at 7:30 a.m. with the AI Breeding Programs running from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and the Environmental Assurance Program from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Primary topics of discussion on the Environmental Assurance Program is that nature occurs next spring. Then as soil temperature and moisture reaches the proper ratio, seeds will begin to grow as if they had just been planted. The main reason that dormant seedings are successful is that a good seed to soil contact is formed by several weeks of the soil settling into a firm seed bed. During most springs in this part of Nebraska, it is difficult to find perfect moisture levels for proper tillage and preparation of the seedbed to allow for maximum germination. The advantage of placing the seed in the ground during the dormant season is that nature will do a better job than you in forming the soil around the seed.

Warm-season grasses are especially well-suited for dormant planting. They won’t germinate until soil temperature exceeds 45 degrees. Since soils generally remain colder than this for most of the winter, dormant planting will usually be made between late November and April. In addition, the

Dormant planting grasses and legumes
It’s planting season again! It’s winter so how can this be planting season? Believe it or not, winter or dormant planting of grasses and legumes may be nearly as successful as planting during the more conventional time in early spring on most soils. Dormant plantings can succeed as long as your soil is dry, or brown, and not at a low enough soil temperature so that the seeds will not germinate. When these conditions exist, seed will be planted in the soil until favorable conditions for germi-
nation occur next spring. Then soil temperature and moisture reaches the proper ratio, seeds will begin to grow as if they had just been planted. The main reason that dormant seedings are successful is that a good seed to soil contact is formed by several weeks of the soil settling into a firm seed bed. During most springs in this part of Nebraska, it is difficult to find perfect moisture levels for proper tillage and preparation of the seedbed to allow for maximum germination. The advantage of placing the seed in the ground during the dormant season is that nature will do a better job than you in forming the soil around the seed.

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Nebraska Corn Expo
Corn producers can get the latest information on production and marketing issues, and learn how to better manage the economic risks of growing corn when they attend this year’s Nebraska Corn Expo. The seminar, sponsored by the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska Corn Grower Association, will be held January 28-29 in Kenney at the Exhibition Hall on the Buffalo County Fairgrounds. The Expo begins at 9:00 a.m. each day.

Guest speaker, William Tierney, Kansas State University, will address the corn market outlook for the next five years. Other topics to be presented at the seminar include: corn kernel formation, nitrogen, crop weather, herbicide resistant corn, market conditions, seed health, hybrids, and yield factors. (WS)

Use soil tests to improve alfalfa production
Do you plan to grow any alfalfa next year? Production and profits can increase if you plant and fertilize your alfalfa and maybe even fertilize before planting next spring. Alfalfa is a hungry crop. It needs more nutrients than most other crops we plant. For example, an average ton of alfalfa will contain about 20 pounds of nitrogen, 12 pounds of phosphorus, 50 pounds of potassium, 3 ounces of sulfur. Well-nodulated alfalfa plants get most of their nitrogen from the air. That means we should not need to fertilize with nitrogen. But, all other nutrients must come from the soil. Fortunately, most soils in our region are able to provide high quantities of the nutrients needed to grow alfalfa. But some soils cannot provide all the nutrients needed for top yields and fertilizer is needed. The only way to start to answer the question “how much fertilizer is needed,” is to complete a soil test. Soil tests tell you how much nutrition your soil can provide your alfalfa plants. Then you can determine how much more fertilizer, if any, should be applied.

Collect samples from existing alfalfa fields as well as from fields you expect to plant to alfalfa next year as soon as you thaw out from the freeze. Send these samples to a laboratory for analysis. (WS)

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Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Agriculture

Agriculture-related entrepreneurial enterprises will be the focus of the 1997 Nebraska Agri-business Enterprise Exposition which will be held at the Kearney Hotel and Convention Center on January 21, 1997. This conference is for anyone who wants to market their farming business and/or products more successfully, for those who are thinking about starting a new business or enterpise, or for anyone involved in the marketing process.

While the emphasis is on agriculture for food and feed products (both food and non-food), all types of business interests are welcome.

The 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. conference will offer a unique opportunity to receive hands-on education from the experts (the people who have been there), and the wisdom and experience of other producers and businessmen.

Presenters and topics include: Jim Kramer—DVIM, Nutri-Tech; The Other Red Meat—Pat Trotter, Trotter Law; Value-Added Grains, A Buyers Perspective—Donna Hawley, Hawley-Dollo—Lessons from an Entrepreneur, Todd Gerdes, Specialty Grains Mgr, Aurora Co-op—is Your Product Value-Added or Value-Subtracted; John Brunell, Lauritsen Law Firm—Building a Successful Business for Today and Tomorrow; and numerous other topics and presenters. The conference will also feature Internet training sessions provided by Sandie Bauer, Dreischus's Steakhouse, and the managers of Fontainelle Hybrids. A product showcase of agriculture and business-related services and information will also provide hands-on training throughout the day.

Advance registration of $25.00 is strongly encouraged by January 10, and includes a noon banquet featuring Dave Arch of Arch and Associates, as the banquet speaker. If desired, the fee also includes an exhibit booth space in which to display your organizations serving agriculture or small business. For additional information on registration or to register for a booth space, please contact Alan corr, Extension Specialist at (308) 832-0645. (DV)

“Impact—New video for acreage owners.”

“Part-time Farming” is a recently developed video that will help make your small or farmland operation a big success! Key farming concepts and the advice of experts highlight this video series.

The video includes five segments: 1) field crops; 2) farm management; 3) specialty enterprises; 4) haylands & pastures; and 5) livestock, poultry and horses. Each segment is longer—10 times the height of the fence. Snow deposited upwind is less than with a solid fence. A 20 percent open windbreak is recommended for most purposes. Fences made with 1- by 8-inch lumber should have openings about 2 inches wide. If the lumber is 1- by 10-inches, the opening can be 2 1/2 inches wide. Too much wind will blow through openings wider than 5 inches, making them ineffective. A windbreak connected to the corner of a building means wind and snow can be funneled into the opening. It’s a good idea to keep the fence at least 16 feet from the corner and then extend it 16 more feet beyond the building opening. It’s also a good idea to make the windbreak as high as the eaves of the building. (DV)

The Value of Composting

Living on an acreage provides an excellent opportunity to get both into composting and to gain the benefits of the composted material on your land. Regardless of the size of your acreage, you can probably find an abundance of vegetation and other raw materials that form a good base for your compost. Environmental concerns have placed increased emphasis on disposal methods of all types of waste and previous practices such as burning or dumping are no longer acceptable. Besides, most decent people agree an acreage do so with sincere environmental concerns have placed increased emphasis on disposal methods of all types of waste and previous practices such as burning or dumping are no longer acceptable. Besides, most decent people agree

Fence and windbreak protection

Observing wind blowing patterns and where the snow lands this winter may be the first step toward effective windbreak protection. A fence or small farm more pleasant for next winter.

Some fences and windbreaks can help protect livestock areas or areas close to buildings from becoming covered with large amounts of snow. Note the following considerations:

First, realize cattle may require windbreak protection from wind and snow than a fence can afford, so consider investing in buildings instead. This is especially true for winter-born calves and sick cattle. Second, recognize the drawbacks and limitations to different fences or windbreaks before you make your selection.

The two types of fences are solid and porous. A solid fence provides total windbreak protection from wind of up to 15 times the fence height because wind must move around the fence. A fence with 20 to 25 percent open area will provide a downwind protection distance 20 times the fence height. Solid fences are shallower with an open fence, and the downwind accumulation zone is longer—10 times the height of the fence. Snow deposited upwind is less than with a solid fence. A 20 percent open windbreak is recommended for most purposes. Fences made with 1- by 8-inch lumber should have openings about 2 inches wide. If the lumber is 1- by 10-inches, the opening can be 2 1/2 inches wide. Too much wind will blow through openings wider than 5 inches, making them ineffective. A windbreak connected to the corner of a building means wind and snow can be funneled into the opening. It’s a good idea to keep the fence at least 16 feet from the corner and then extend it 16 more feet beyond the building opening. It’s also a good idea to make the windbreak as high as the eaves of the building. (DV)

Did you know...

• Lancaster County is home to 1,460 farms which rank first in the state.

• Forty-eight percent of Lancaster county farmers consider themselves part-time farmers with their primary source of income coming from an off-the-farm occupation.

• There are approximately 3,600 acres of 20 acres or less in Lancaster County. (DV)

Booklet examines pesticide runoff, water quality

A 20-page publication analyzing the factors affecting pesticide runoff and the resulting impact on water has been released by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. “Pesticide Runoff & Water Quality in Nebraska” is aimed at helping applicators manage pesticides more efficiently, and thereby reduce the possibility of surface water contamination.

Researchers used computer models to study pesticide behavior in the soil in an attempt to show relative differences in runoff when factors such as pesticide characteristics, timing of application, rainfall, and management practices change.

Written by NU water and environmental researchers, the publication costs $3 and is available from the Extension Office. (DV)

New video for acreage owners.

“Part-time Farming” will help effectively develop your country environment and improve your quality of life. Just one hour of “Part-time Farming” provides numerous tips that will save you costly mistakes and precious time. Call 402-441-7180 to order your copy.
Weight management and intuitive eating

As the holiday season winds down, most Americans start worrying about that holiday weight gain and begin a New Year’s diet. Unfortunately, most fail.

In fact, approximately 58 million men and women in the United States weigh at least 20 percent or more than their desirable body weight.

Why are Americans dieting more and still getting fatter? Nutritionist Evelyn Tribole attempts to answer this question in her new book, “Intuitive Eating.” Tribole has developed 10 principles to help a person re-structure their relationship with food. One of the major steps is to first get out of the dieting cycle. Then a person has a chance to really make a commitment to start a healthier eating lifestyle.

The 10 principles to intuitive eating are:

1. Reject the diet mentality. Through trialling the diet books and magazine articles. They are quick fixes and in most cases guarantee a weight regain.
2. Honor your hunger. Keep your body fed biologically with adequate energy and carbohydrate.
3. Make peace with food. Give yourself permission to eat. Remember there is no such thing as good food or bad food. Just eat in moderation.
4. Challenge the food police. Don’t get caught in the mind-set of “I am a good person if I stick to my diet and bad when I eat dessert.” Remember it isn’t how you eat one day that counts, it is how you eat over a period of time. Overeating on one day simply means readjusting the next.
5. Feel fullness. Listen to body signals that say you are no longer hungry.
6. Discover the satisfaction factor. Remember that eating is supposed to be a pleasurable experience. Eating what you want out of the inviting environment helps satisfy.

Focus on Food

Q. Can you freeze cheese?
A. Hard or semi-hard cheese can be frozen if cut into 1/2 to 1-pound sizes and packaged in moisture vapor resistant freezer material. These cheeses may become crumbly and mealy when frozen, but will retain their flavor. They may be more suitable for use in cooked dishes.

Cheeses that freeze best include: brick, Camembert, Cheddar, Edam, mozzarella, Parmesan, Port Salut, provolone, Romano and Swiss. Frozen cheeses keep well up to six months at 0 degrees F. Thaw frozen cheese in the refrigerator, not on the kitchen counter. The cheese will not freeze well. “Use” includes cream cheese, cottage cheese and processed cheese. (AH)

In case regularly scheduled meals are not possible, take along gluten free snacks that can tide you over until next mealtime. Take along a glucometer in order to monitor glucose levels.

Vacationers may find themselves walking or hiking more than they regularly do at home. More physical activity means greater energy needs that in turn require more food. Be prepared for these adjustments if you occur.

Sampling foreign foods is one of the great joys of travel. Go to a library before traveling to the country to become acquainted with the foods that will be encountered abroad. Learn what you can eat while you are there. Match up with your current dietary needs, as well as what is readily available. Plan for how these foods can fit into the regular patterns and then enjoy! (AH)

Your information center... around the clock

FREE FoodTalk e-mail newsletter

FoodTalk is a free monthly newsletter available through your computer e-mail. To subscribe, e-mail this request: TO: listserv@unlvm.unl.edu SUBJECT: (please leave blank)
MESSAGE: subscribe foodtalk (do not include signature when subscribing)

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Food & Fitness

Hispanic families learn through the Nutrition Education Program (NEP)

Hispanic families in Lincoln are eager to learn through the Nutrition Education Program. NEP advisors provide group and individual lessons tailored to meet specific needs. Many of the families enrolled in NEP are in the process of learning English. Food purchasing and preparation exercises are excellent ways for Hispanic families to learn English. Barb Yllescas, bilingual nutrition advisor, grew up in Nebraska and has lived in Guatemala for 19 years. She knows how it feels to live in another country where her own language was not the primary one.

“Learning to feed my family nutritious meals by learning to read English” is the focus of a nutrition class in January. Hispanic families have traditionally included many healthy foods in their diets such as beans and rice. Food is such an essential part of Hispanic culture that it is often used as a factor in marriages and social occasions. For example, a “hot dog” could mean a dog with a fever instead of the meat. Hispanic families in Lincoln are eager to learn about healthy eating through the Nutrition Education Program (NEP).

Food changes for people with diabetes traveling abroad

Foreign travel means foreign foods, altered time clocks, and different meal times. While most people can adjust to these changes, those with diabetes need to carefully monitor their body’s needs in order to stave off possible trouble with altered glucose levels.

With both Type I and Type II diabetes, it’s important to know how the body reacts to food, and how often eating is necessary in order to maintain sugar levels. It is critical to think ahead when traveling to a country where regular meals may be difficult to get. People with diabetes need to eat at regularly scheduled times in order to maintain blood sugar levels and to avoid blackouts.

In 1997, The Nebraska State Medical Association (NSMA) recommended that patients with diabetes have a copy of “A Guidebook for Diabetic Travelers” even though the NSMA medical director doesn’t think that every diabetic should carry one. The guidebook is available through the National Diabetes Information Center.

A diabetes educator can help you develop a strategy for being healthy while traveling to a foreign country with diabetes. The educator will help you figure out what to bring and how to stay healthy while traveling.

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Where did the past 11 months go? Here it is December and this means 1997 is just around the corner.

Last summer during the county fair, a friend told Ted that “with all the fog we were going to have a bad winter.” We were in Scottsbluff on November 15 and 16 for the State Make It Yourself with Wool Contest. We went out on Thursday and the driving was slow because of rain and slick roads. On Friday morning I began to get calls asking if I was going to have the contest. I then had a call from a contestant, already in Scottsbluff, who said her husband told her if she wanted to be in the contest she had better leave early Thursday and get there before the storm. Of course she has to take four of her seven children for the contest; compatibility. Then I knew the contest was on.

Another contestant said she marked her calendar because of all the fog last summer, it was 90 days ahead of the time before the contest, she expected something like snow and ice. This is the first time in nine years of doing the contest that a storm came at the beginning of the contest. Four other contests the storm came at the end of the contest.

I hope the FCE presidents will be with us January 27 at 1 p.m. I know we have individual members and you are most welcome to attend the Council meetings. We will be talking about the third annual Family Choice TV Campaign, Tune Out Violence on April 5. This campaign is a good opportunity to create an awareness for better programming. They mainly talk about all the violence on TV. I know I am old-fashioned but I think they could do something about all the sex scenes on the soaps and many other shows that I see when I am looking for something to watch. I then turn off the TV.

Anyone who is not an FCE member and would like to help with this drive call Lorene or myself and we will send you some pledge sheets. Please feel free to help.

I am thanking you in advance for your help.

My thought for the month “Smarten up” if used correctly. Children, can, in fact, help kids by going beyond some of the “dumbing down” of America’s education that is already occurring in families, schools, churches, and communities. The new year is a good time to do the same in our personal lives.

Character does count!

Television, often demonized by parents and the media for the “dumbing down” of America’s children, can, in fact, help kids “smart up” if used correctly. The key is for parents to establish a sensible “TV diet” for their children by going beyond some basic myths about TV and children.

Myth 1: TV turns kids into dull couch potatoes.

— Not necessarily. While some children who watch too much TV programs can cause chafing. Fabric can cause chafing. Fabric napkin or cloth and rubbing the fabric while it is wet. Sometimes frequently on silk, linen and cotton fabrics. It is caused by aggres- sively rubbing or brushing a fabric while it is wet. Sometimes it will not be noticeable until after the fabric has been cleaned. Stack fabrics instead of rubbing them.

Myth 2: Children who watch TV become poor readers.

— On the contrary. Quality educational programs such as Reading Rainbow and The Magic School Bus actually can motivate kids to read. Even non-educational programs, sporting events for example, also can cause children to seek out related books.

Myth 3: Children who watch TV don’t do well in school.

— Not at all. Children who watch moderate amounts of TV, particularly educational TV, can be excellent students. Like anything else, TV can be harmful if used excessively. Children whose TV viewing is not monitored may watch too much and waste time that should be spent on schoolwork or other activities. The FCE program recommends that children’s TV diets need to be balanced, their TV diets should be as balanced as their food diets. For children’s TV “main course,” parents can select educational programs. Later, the kids can enjoy “dessert” programs, such as cartoons, but parents should minimize such viewing. They need to seek out related books.

Myth 4: TV turns children into violent children.

— Not at all. When watching TV, children can be SELECTING information. They can learn new things. They can learn new skills. They can learn about other cultures. They can learn about other places. They can learn about other people. They can learn about other situations.

Myth 5: TV turns kids into dough potato or doll couch potatoes.

— Not necessarily. While some children who watch too much TV, educational TV can introduce and provide insight into many important educational programs, sporting events for example, also can cause children to seek out related books.

In the issue of National FCE Today magazine, there is a story on “Hot School Lunch Programs Celebrates 50 Years.” Prior to January 1947, FCE members—formerly home demonstration club and then Extension home- economics members—organized the “Hot School Lunch” as part of NEHIC’s health, food and nutrition program of work. Fairmount Homemakers of North Dakota successfully organized the new federal lunch program in their town’s school. I bet the paper work back then was a lot less than it is today.

The FCE clubs today hope to do as good with the TV campaign as the Hot Lunch Program did that.

I have been shopping with our five grandchildren, 3 to 14 years of age, each one by themselves, for their Christmas outfit. I then take them out to dinner. Now I am ready to go in the morning and get a new knee (December 2). I hope you all have a very Happy Holiday.

My thought for the month The bond of friendship gives us a better understanding of our neighbors and our place in the circle of life.” — Lynn Gerard

— Alice Duane, FCE Council Chair

Make attainable New Year’s resolutions

New Year’s resolution making can be a worthless ritual or a new beginning, depending on how the resolutions are chosen. People should make resolutions that are positive in approach rather than compiling a list of “do’s” and “don’ts.” The new year is a good time to reflect on priorities in our lives. Do we need to ease up on certain goals and do more in other areas? Where do we want to go. In business, we are required to do this, but we often do not take the time to do the same in our personal lives.

Serious resolution makers should consider the following guidelines when making their list.

• First, write down long-term goals. Then, review the goals and add to them. Second, set limits and desire for five years from now.

• Finally, assume that a freak accident will take your life within the next six months. How would you like to live your life until then?

At the end of the exercise, take the top three items from each of the three lists. Make this list your list of New Year’s resolutions. In this way, the resolutions for the new year will be those things that please the individual, a much more positive approach than swearing off a bad habit. The same “new year’s day” exercises allow the opportunity to stop and examine your life’s current path. Four list of goals is not likely to remain the same all of the time.

Source: Balance Newsletter (LB)

by Lorene Bartos, Extension Educator

Leader training lessons

The January leader training lesson for FCE Clubs and community organizations is “The Giving Tree.” Don Janssen, Extension Educator, will present the training Tuesday, January 7, 1 or 7 p.m. at the FCE Extension Center.

The lesson will include information on designing a landscape to help with cooling needs and reduce energy demands and trees that are suited for shade. Characteristic uses of trees will be dis- cussed.

If you are interested in the training and are not an FCE club member, call 441-7180 to preregister so packet materials can be prepared. (LB)

The February leader training lesson, “Linking Family and Community Strengthening,” will be presented by Lorene Bartos, Extension Educator, January 28, 1 or 7 p.m. The lesson will be followed by the business meeting.

It is important that each club be represented at the council meetings; so, if the club president is unable to attend, please send a substitute. The council meetings are your chance to have input on FCE activities for the year and share ideas with other clubs. (LB)

Family and Community Education Council Club

All FCE 1997 president members are members of the council. The January FCE Council meeting is entitled for Monday January 27, 1 p.m. All individual members are invited to attend also. A program will be followed by the business meeting.

There are many things that each club need to make plans to strengthen and support youth and families and organizing their individual interested in families are invited to attend. Non-FCE club members need to preregister by calling 441-7180 so packets can be prepared. (LB)

Character development lessons

Character does count!

There is a hole in the moral ozone, and it seems to be getting bigger. For example, a 1996 study of over 5,000 high school students found:

• the vast majority (87%) believe that honesty is the best policy
• and three out of four (75%) said it is always wrong to cheat on an exam.

Yet, 65% admitted that they had cheated in the previous year.

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Marjorie M. Humann Memorial 4-H Scholarship established

Marjorie Birkett has established the Marjorie M. Humann Memorial 4-H Scholarship in memory of her mother, who passed away on September 6. Marjorie M. Humann was a long-term 4-H leader of the Ghost Riders 4-H Club and loved to spend time at state and county fairs. She was especially interested in horses, but loved all animals and enjoyed watching her grandchildren show 4-H goats. According to Birkett, members of her club remember her as a leader who had high expectations and who gave many hours to help them be the best they could be. Three of Humann’s grandchildren, Justin and Amanda Birkett and Alissa Humann are active in Lancaster County 4-H members—all show goats.

The scholarship honors Marjorie M. Humann’s love of youth, 4-H and animals and is designed for Lancaster County 4-H members enrolled in goat or horse projects and who intend to attend any institution of higher learning. 4-H projects and/or other projects, scholastic standing, activity involvement, financial need and recommendations will be the basis of selection for the scholarship. Applications for this scholarship may be obtained from the Extension office and are due June 9, 1997.

Attention night owls!

The 4-H Lock-in is for you!

Come be a part of an all night lock-in for 5th and 6th graders. Games, movies, snacks, crafts and breakfast will be provided. Meet new people and have fun with communication, leadership, and team-building activities.

When: January 24-25 8 p.m.-8 a.m.
Where: Lancaster Extension Education Center
Cost: $10

Questions?????? Call 441-7180

J ump St art Your 4-H Year:

When: February 5, 1997—6:30 to 8:30 p.m.
Where: Lancaster Extension Education Center

Who Should Attend: Leaders, parents and junior leaders interested in food and clothing projects

Format: Each section will be offered twice so you may attend both

Presenters: Lorene Bartos, Extension Educator or Alice Henneman, Extension Educator

Foods Projects: • Have fun learning the latest in nutribon and food safety by playing two games created for use with 4-H members. • Leave with ready-to-go game materials to use with 4-H members.

Clothing Projects: • Project updates (new and continuing)
• Skills learned at each level
• Exhibit requirements
• Techniques for teaching skills to 4-H members
• Making cloth hing project meets fun
• Share ideas

To preregister call 444-7380 by February 3, 1997. Indicate session(s) you will attend.

Call Mike Feit at the same number if you have questions.

Marjorie Birkett (right) established a 4-H scholarship in memory of her mother. Thanking Marjorie is LaDeane Jha, Extension Educator.

Best Gardener. For more information, please check the Horticulture section (page 2) of this NEBLINE.

Better Gardener. For more information, please check the Horticulture section (page 2) of this NEBLINE.

Marjorie Birkett (left) is the keynote speaker.

4-H music contest

It is time to polish up your singing voices and dust off your dancing shoes. The 1997 music contest is on its way. The contest will be held Sunday, April 20 at 4:00 p.m. The location has not yet been decided. Registration is due by Friday, April 11.

There are four classes for the music contest, drill or dance group, song group, song group with recorded accompaniment or combo/band group. Here are a few of the rules: they are further explained in the fair registration material and information about the forum are available at the Extension office. Registration deadline is January 15. Let LaDeane know if you will attend so we can arrange car pooling.

Free baby chicks

Baby chicks are hatching around February 6, March 14 and May 9 as a result of the 4-H School Enrichment Embryology Project. For free chicks, call Tina at 441-7180. (ALH)

Nebraska State 4-H Volunteer Forum

Calling all leaders, parents and other interested adults and youth. Plan to attend the Nebraska State 4-H Volunteer Forum February 1, 1997 at the Holiday Inn in Hastings, Nebraska. This is a chance to re-energize your 4-H spirit, have fun and learn, network with other leaders from across the state, broaden your knowledge, exchange success stories and strengthen a positive attitude about yourself. You can choose from over 30 workshops offering hands-on learning experiences for all aspects of 4-H. Mary Kay Mueller author of How to Raise Healthy, Happy & Heroic Children is the keynote speaker. An idea fair will be a source of new ideas to take home with you.

Registration material and information about the forum are available at the Extension office. Registration deadline is January 15. Let LaDeane know if you will attend so we can arrange car pooling.

The contest promises to be a lot of fun and a great experience for everyone involved. Please contact Mike if you have any questions. (MF)
July
1 All Animal Entries for Lancaster County Fair Due 7:00 p.m.
2 4-H Council Meeting ............................... 7:00 p.m.
3 How to Show Horse Exhibits at the Fair ............ 7:00 p.m.
4-11 Exposisions—97—Lincoln ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
12-17 Biologicals 97—Lincoln .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
18-21 Animal Health Team ............................ 3:00-5:00 p.m.
12-18-19 Biologicals 97—Lincoln ....................... 3:00-5:00 p.m.
12-18-19 Animal Health Team ......................... 3:00-5:00 p.m.
13-14 Biologicals 97—Lincoln .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
15-16 Animal Health Team ............................ 3:00-5:00 p.m.
16-17 Animal Health Team ............................ 3:00-5:00 p.m.
17-18 Animal Health Team ........................... 3:00-5:00 p.m.
22-24 Animal Health Team ......................... 3:00-5:00 p.m.
24-30 Animal Health Team ............................ 3:00-5:00 p.m.
6-7 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
8-9 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
10-11 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
11-12 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
12-13 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
13-14 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
14-15 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
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23-24 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
24-25 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
25-26 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
26-27 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
27-28 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
28-29 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
29-30 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
30-31 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
1 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
2-3 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
3-4 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
4-5 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
5-6 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
6-7 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
7-8 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
8-9 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
9-10 Animal Health Team .............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
10-11 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
11-12 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
12-13 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
13-14 Animal Health Team ............................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Population trends in Lancaster County

Knowing our community begins with an understanding of our past. What will our community be like in the year 2020?

As shown in the table below, the population in Lancaster County followed the national trend and became increasingly urban between 1960 and 1990. In 1960 Lincoln's share of the County population was 83%. By 1990 the urban share had grown to 99%. While the rural population has declined in proportion to the total County population, it has increased in absolute numbers. The rural population increased from 19,052 in 1960 to 21,063 in 1990.

The rural population in Lancaster County can be divided into two major categories—farm and non-farm. The farm population has shown a steady decrease from 1960 to 1990, keeping with national trends. In 1960 the farm population was 6,593. By 1990 the farm population was less than half that number.

The table above shows the population trends for Nebraska, Lancaster County and Lincoln since 1960. Over this period of time, Lincoln grew faster than the county or state. Between 1960 and 1970, Lincoln's population increased by 12,821 to 149,518, or by 18.6%. Lancaster county's population grew by 8.2% while the state population grew by 5.2%. Lincoln's population grew by 15% between 1970 and 1980, and 11.7% between 1980 and 1990. At the same time, the population in Lancaster County grew at slightly lower rates of 14.8% between 1970 and 1980, and 10.8% between 1980 and 1990.

Rural-Urban Tour of Omaha scheduled

The Nebraska AgRelations Council has scheduled a Rural-Urban Tour of Omaha for February 24-25, 1997. The activity is organized to increase awareness and understanding of Nebraska Agriculture to the:

• World class status of Nebraska agriculture/food processing firms
• Latest technology applications in business and industry
• Different and varied lifestyles of a metropolitan community.

The two-day program is packed with variety and promises to offer a great opportunity to become better informed about Nebraska's largest city. To obtain an important prospective on how Omaha is a leading agribusiness city, you are encouraged to consider participating in this 1st Annual Rural-Urban Tour. (GB)

Rural-Urban Tour of Omaha

Tour fee: $49.00 per participant. Includes all tour expenses except hotel lodging. For reservations at LaQuinta Inn, call (402)2493-1900; (outside Omaha) 1-800-531-5900; reservation number 0811-00828; Cost: $54 for overnight (February 24), plus 10 percent tax for rooms with two double beds; one to four people in the room.

Name(s)
Address (Route/Street Apt. # P.O. Box # Town Zip Code)
Phone Number

Reservations $49.00 each Total

(Check payable to NAC) Mail to: NAC, 104 Ag. Communications Building, P.O. Box 830918, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583-0918. Phone: (402)247-2821; Fax (402)247-0203. Registration deadline: 5 p.m., February 17, 1997.

Benefits often expressed by LEAD participants

• Increased willingness to examine all aspects of issues.
• Attitudinal changes and a sense of greater responsibility to be a part of the solution.
• More displayed commitment to community service.
• Broader appreciation for the arts and overall quality of life.
• Rekindled energy and enthusiasm to be involved.
• More open, confident, participatory leadership style.
• Improved communication, social, and leadership skills and abilities.
• Greater perspective on state, national and world events.
• Effective problem-solving and decision-making skills.
• Better informed citizenry and agriculturalists. (GB)
Agriblesion in education: a priority for Extension!

perform in 1996? What manage-
ment strategies must be consid-
ered to control rootworms resis-
tant to insecticides in Central Nebraska? Corn root-
worm beetles are feeding on and
laying eggs in soybeans in Illinois—can this happen in Nebraska? How can
remote sensing be used to identify
insect-damaged plants?

- **February 18, 1997. Understanding Genetically Engineered Crops:** Dr. Don Lee, Crop Genetics, De-part-
ment of Agronomy, UNL; Dr. Bill Miller, Professor of Agricultural Economics, UNL; Keith Glewen, Extension Educa-
tor, Saunders County. What is a gene and how does it work? What techniques are
used in genetic engineering? How are genetically engineered crops developed and why are
they different from other plants?

- **February 20, 1997. Sprayer Technology:** Bob Klein, Extension Cropping Systems Specialist, Central Western Research and Exten-
sion Center (WCREC), North Platte. Learn how to calibrate sprayers. Which nozzle types are
best for your application? How do spray solutions affect
nozzle output? How can you avoid spray drift? Learn about sprayer components and
accessories. This workshop will emphasize high-boys, spray cops and patriot
sprayers.

- **February 24, 1997. Impact of Stress on Physi-
ological Development and Yield of Corn and Sorghums:** Dr. Bob Caldwell, Extension Crop Specialist, Southeast Research and Extension Center (SREC), Lincoln; Dr. Ken Hubbard, Director, High Plains Climate, Department of Ag. Meteorology, UNL., Dr. Jim Specht, Professor Agronomy, UNL; Dr. Barb Ogg, Extension Educator, Engineering, UNL. What is the history of planting equip-
ment? What are the parts of a planter and their purposes? How to adjust all types of planters for residue manage-
ment and maximum seed-soil contact.

- **March 3, 1997. Weed Biology and Ecology:** Dr. Alex Martin, Extension Weed Specialist, UNL; Dr. Dave Mortensen, Assistant Profes-
sor, Department of Agronomy; Dr. Fred Roeth, Extension Weed Specialist, South Central Research and Exten-
sion Center (SCREC). What are characteristics of weeds.
The NEBLINE
The NEBLINE is produced and edited by Brenda Corder, publica-
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February 10
Character Counts Training .................................................................................. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
February 8-9
Private Applicators Certification ........................................................................... 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
February 8
Horsin' Around Conference
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 1:00 p.m.
February 6 & 7
4-H Shooting Sports Meeting .............................................................................. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
February 5
4-H Key Leader Meeting ...................................................................................... 7:00 a.m.
February 4
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice ......................... 1:00 p.m.
February 3
4-H Horse VIPS Committee Meeting ................................................................. 7:00 p.m.
February 2
Private Applicators Certification—ARDC, Ithaca ................................................ 7:00 p.m.
February 1
Private Applicators Certification ......................................................................... 9:00 a.m.
January 31
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.
January 30
Private Applicators Certification—ARDC, Ithaca ................................................ 9:00 a.m.
January 29
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.
January 28
4-H Shooting Sports Meeting .............................................................................. 1:00 p.m.
January 27
PCE Council Meeting .......................................................................................... 1:00 p.m.
January 26
NEBLINE Newsletter mailing and handling fee for zip codes other than 68528, 68529, 68530, 68531, and 68065
January 25
Private Applicators Certification—ARDC, Ithaca ................................................ 9:00 a.m.
January 24
Large Animal VIPS Committee Meeting ............................................................ 7:00 p.m.
January 23
4-H Shooting Sports Meeting .............................................................................. 9:00 a.m.
January 22
Fair Board Meeting ............................................................................................. 7:30 p.m.
January 21
Entreprenurial Opportunities in Agriculture—Kearney Holiday Inn ................. 7:00 p.m.
January 20
CWF Meeting ...................................................................................................... 7:00 p.m.
January 19
Private Applicators Certification—ARDC, Ithaca ................................................ 7:00 p.m.
January 18
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.
January 17
4-H Rabbit VIPS Committee Meeting ................................................................. 7:00 p.m.
January 16
4-H District Award Books Due ........................................................................... 9:00 a.m.
January 15
4-H Speech Workshop .......................................................................................... 1:00 p.m.
January 14
FCE Leader Training Lesson ................................................................................ 1:00 or 7:00 p.m.
January 13
CWF Meeting ...................................................................................................... 7:00 p.m.
January 12
CWF Meeting ...................................................................................................... 7:00 p.m.
January 11
Fair Board Meeting ............................................................................................. 7:30 p.m.
January 10
Large Animal VIPS Committee Meeting ............................................................ 7:00 p.m.
January 9
Agricultural Microcomputer Conference—Kearney Ramada Inn ....................... 9:00 a.m.
January 8
County Extension, Beatrice
Private Applicators Certification—Nebraska Community Building .................. 9:00 a.m.
January 7
County Extension, Beatrice
Private Applicators Certification—Nebraska Community Building .................. 7:00 p.m.
January 6
County Extension, Beatrice
Private Applicators Certification—Seward County Extension ............................. 7:00 p.m.
January 5
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.
January 4
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 9:00 a.m.
January 3
Camp Staff Applications Due to County
January 2
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 1:00 p.m.
January 1
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.
December 31
Applications for Kansas City Conference due
December 30
CWF Meeting ...................................................................................................... 7:00 p.m.
December 29
Private Applicators Certification—ARDC, Ithaca ................................................ 7:00 p.m.
December 28
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 9:00 a.m.
December 27
Large Animal VIPS Committee Meeting ............................................................ 7:00 p.m.
December 26
4-H Shooting Sports Meeting .............................................................................. 9:00 a.m.
December 25
4-H Key Leader Meeting ...................................................................................... 7:00 a.m.
December 24
4-H Shooting Sports Meeting .............................................................................. 9:00 a.m.
December 23
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.
December 22
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 9:00 a.m.
December 21
Private Applicators Certification—ARDC, Ithaca ................................................ 7:00 p.m.
December 20
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.
December 19
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Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 9:00 a.m.
December 15
Private Applicators Certification—County Extension, Beatrice .......................... 7:00 p.m.