The NEBLINE, June 1997
Barb Ogg and Ward Shares
Extension Educators

In May, 1992, the first truckload of biosolids (processed and treated wastewater solids) from the Theresia Street Wastewater Treatment Facility was delivered to farmland in Lancaster County. This event culminated a decade of planning by Lincoln’s sanitary engineers to dispose of this municipal organic waste in a more environmentally responsible, beneficial manner compared with burial in the landfill. This event was also the beginning of a successful program—in the last five years, over 180,000 tons of biosolids have been used as a source of fertilizer and organic matter to cropland in Lancaster County.

On weekdays throughout the year, de-watered biosolids are transported to approved crop fields in Lancaster County for land application. Land approved for the program must have a battery of soil tests to determine application rates. There are restrictions that prevent application of this material close to wells, rivers or streams and public water supplies. In the case of wet soil conditions that prevent delivery in the field, biosolids are trucked to the North Bluff landfill for storage on a concrete storage slab. When conditions become favorable, this material is hauled a second time to approved fields and cooperators apply it to their land as a fertilizer that has 65% organic matter. This organic fertilizer contains considerable amounts of phosphorus and zinc, two elements that may be deficient on area soils, and micro-nutrients needed for plant growth.

The goals of the program remain unchanged—to enhance the productivity of area soils through the use of this material—but there have been some changes in the biosolids land application program in the last five years. Some changes that we have seen are:

• Demand for biosolids. The demand has grown to where now we have a waiting list for biosolids, unless land is strategically located in central or northern Lancaster County. When this program began five years ago, many farmers adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward the use of this material. Because of the demonstrated enhanced yields and long-term benefits that this material provides, especially on poor soil, there is more demand for biosolids than ever before. A crop producer willing to accept and store biosolids during the spring and summer-time is more likely to receive the material than if he will only accept it in the fall and winter. Biosolids from the City of Lincoln can only be applied in Lancaster County.

• Payment for application. When this program began five years ago, providing a partial reimbursement to cooperators for application was not part of the program. Payment has allowed some interested cooperators to purchase machinery or to hire a custom applicator. Payment is $0.65 per cubic yard, payable only when the material has been applied properly. The payment defrays the cost of application (machinery and labor); it also provides an incentive for cooperators to apply it in a timely manner.

• Increased regulatory guidance by the EPA. In 1993, the long-awaited federal regulations regarding the land application of sewage sludge were announced. These regulations have set standards for pathogens, heavy metal concentrations and rules that determine application rates and locations. These regulations were meant to prevent harm to people, wildlife and the environment. The standards for metal regulations, for example, have reduced the concentrations of some metals in the biosolids to very low levels.

In the last five years, over 180,000 tons of biosolids have been used as a source of fertilizer and organic matter to cropland in Lancaster County.

Happy Birthday! Lincoln's Biosolids Land Application Program is five years old

Earlier this spring, Lyle Sittler applied biosolids to about 80 acres of cropland.

1997 Pesticide Container Recycling Begins June 20 in Bennet!

Lancaster County area crop producers/pesticide users can bring their rinsed, pesticide containers most Fridays to an area agricultural chemical dealer. Or, bring your containers to other multiple-day locations, but be sure to call ahead to make sure someone will be available to inspect your containers. At all collection sites, containers will be inspected to make sure they have been triple or pressure rinsed.

The following dealers and agencies have generously provided support for this effort:

Bue Valley Farm Cooperative, Tamora
Countryside Cooperative, Raymond, Milford
DeHass Ted & Sons, Denton
Cedar Ridge Spraying, Ashland
Greenwood Farmer’s Cooperative
Gretta Farmers Union Co-op
Farmers Co-op Co. , Waverly, Bennet
Firth Cooperative Company
Frontier Co-op, Mead
Hallam Grain Company
Otte Oil & Propane, Wahoo
Southeast Nebraska Co-op, Beatrice
Department of Environmental Quality
Water Center/Environmental Programs, University of Nebraska
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders and Seward counties

schedule of pesticide container recycling on page 12
Horticulture

Brighten your outdoor area with hanging baskets

Hanging baskets can add color and floral fragrance to many locations. The most common location to find a hanging basket is under an eave on the house or on a porch or balcony. But they can be used and should be used in many other locations. Baskets can be hung from lamp posts, grape arbors, trees and glider swings. Nearly any bedding plant can be used in a hanging basket. Be sure that the sunlight requirements of the plant that is used is the same as the final location of the hanging basket. A basket of sun-loving plants put in a shady location will not do very well.

Basket plants can be selected to grow in the following conditions: Full sun, some sun and full shade. Some plants will do well in the same location at different times of the year.

Almost any bedding plant can be used in a hanging basket. Be sure that the sunlight requirements of the plants that is used is the same as the final location of the hanging basket. A basket of sun-loving plants put in a shady location will not do very well.

Baskets made up with petunias, begonias, dwarf marigolds, dianthus, alyssum or geraniums are commonly seen. Hanging baskets require frequent watering. Depending on the weather, the basket will need to be watered once or sometimes twice a day. (MIM)

Raise the mower height

Cool-season grasses, such as Kentucky bluegrass, perform best in the spring and fall months. Hot, dry weather is tough on cool-season grasses. Kentucky bluegrass, for example, responds to hot, dry conditions by going dormant. High temperature stress of cool-season grasses can be reduced by simply raising the mowing height. By raising the mowing height, the additional leaf area increases the rate of photosynthesis or food production.

The adult of the apple maggot is a fly similar to the fruit fly. This insect will be found in the garden, a set of guidelines will aid in creating your balcony garden. First, consider how you will use the area. Are you looking for a colorful relaxation area or just privacy from an adjacent property?

Second, evaluate the microclimates. Toward which direction does the sun catch the facade? Note how much sun the area receives and for how long. If the balcony is recessed, does direct sun reach it at all? If the situation is very open, will you and your family use the balcony or all of the time?

Watering

Now is the time to start watering the lawn, vegetable garden and flower garden. Important points for gardeners to remember when watering include:

1. Water deeply and infrequently. Deep watering promotes the development of a deep, extensive root system. Frequent, light watering promotes shallow rooting. Deep-rooted plants will be able to survive hot, dry weather much better than shallow-rooted plants because they will be able to reach the moisture in the deeper soil.

2. Water uniformly. Uniform application of water is best because it results in a more even distribution of water, reduces disease problems and promotes uniformity of growth.

3. Water efficiently. Watering with a sprinkler is a waste of water. Almost 50 percent of the water applied to the lawn is lost to evaporation. Watering with a sprinkler is twice to four times more efficient than hand watering.

4. Mulch landscape plantings and garden areas to conserve soil moisture. Mulching reduces the rate of evaporation from the soil surface and also limits weed competition. Organic materials, such as grass clippings, straw and shredded leaves are excellent mulches for the vegetable garden. Wood chips and bark are good choices for perennial beds, trees and shrubs.

Proper watering practices can more fruit and vegetable yields, a lush green lawn and the survival of recently planted trees and shrubs. They can also save time and money. (DJ)

Think about apple maggot control now

The adult of the apple maggot is a fly similar to the housefly, but smaller. The larvae feed on the fruit and cause the fruit to rot. They then drop to the soil to pupate during the winter months.

The control of the apple maggot must be directed at the adult fly. This control should occur between the time the adults emerge and the time they lay their eggs.

Sanitation helps reduce the number of flies. Pick up the fallen apples and dispose of them. Weekly spraying with insecticides such as diazinon or malathion is an effective control. The spray schedule should begin mid to late June and continue through August.

When the flies begin to emerge, coat a red, plastic ball with a sticky substance, such as Tanglefoot. Hang the apple look-a-like in the tree and check it daily. (MIM)

Scented geraniums

Among the most fragrant of all the plants in the herb garden are the scented geraniums. These plants are easily grown from seed or from leafy cuttings. Leafy cuttings will root in many types of soil, but small brownish leaves of tender, bushy plants grow from the root to four feet. Scents are released by heavy frosts, by wind and by leaf contact. Foligans come in a variety of forms, from small delicate fernlike leaves to large, fan-like leaves. The flowers of most are large, showy and fragrant. Some scents are lemon, lime, peppermint, rose, lemongrass, peppermint and lemon balm.

Give scented geraniums the advantage of full sun and most flowers of containers need 8 to 10 hours of sunlight per day. In containers need 8 to 10 hours of sunlight per day. In containers stay slightly dry. However, if too dry, they will shed their lower leaves. Flowering in containers need 8 to 10 hours of sunlight per day. (MIM)

Although many scented geraniums have a tendency to get leggy, pruning the growing tips will help train the plants to grow bushier and fuller. (MIM)
I found some bugs in my walls, can I bring them in?

The answer is yes! Each year, the Extension office looks at hundreds of insects and spiders that people find in and around their homes. We’ve seen everything from tiny springtails to giant water bugs, unless garden spiders to brown recluse, and of course, ants of all sizes, smells and colors.

Many of the specimens we examine are still in pretty good shape by the time they get to the office. However, collecting techniques sometimes have been difficult due to the condition of some specimens. The specimen may look very different when it is smashed into a smelly blob between a tissue. It is important that an insect or spider be brought into the office as complete as possible so it can be identified correctly. With the proper techniques, it is possible to accurately identify it.

• Your sample does not have to be perfect if it is fresh. (One clue to some ant identifications is its “smell” when crushed.)
• If your specimen is crushed, try to let us know. Insecticides may trigger false positives.
• Place the sample in a small, clean glass or plastic jar/container. Butter tubs may be used, but these containers are not ideal because insects like carpenter ants can make a leak for freedom when the fly swatter comes down. Fill us before we open the lid that something may try to get out. If you do not send it in within several days before you come into the office, it may be helpful to put a damp cotton ball on the bottom of the jar to the insects won’t dry out or eat. Simply place the container in the freezer/refrigerator to keep the insects/spider fresh.
• It is better to have two or three samples (if possible) of the insect/spider in the event that one escapes us or it is damaged during the identification process.
• Very small insects like spiders, ants or even some small ants and tiny spiders can be gently brushed off to a jar or container with a cotton ball. Larger insects like black carpenter ants, house centipedes, crickets and roaches, respectively, can run or jump quickly. If you are using a cockroach motel or sticky trap, simply bring in the cockroach with the offending pest still attached.
• Spiders should not be handled by bare hands because they may bite—even if you are very careful. If you find a spider on your wall, window or floor, put it in glass or similar container over the animal to keep it from running.
• Keeping the container pressed against the flat surface, gently slip a piece of paper under the container and then under the spider. When the paper completely covers the bottom of the container, turn the container right-side up with the paper on the top. The spider should just fall to the bottom of the container and then you can remove the paper and replace it with the container lid. Always save and have identified a spider that is suspected of biting you. When the papercatcher completely covers the bottom of the container, turn the container right-side up with the paper on the top. The spider should just fall to the bottom of the container and then you can remove the paper and replace it with the container lid.
• If you are finding “ants” without wings, it can be hard ants without wings seen in the same area. Ants with wings can be difficult to identify because both bodies change to accommodate the wings—their reproductive forms are queens and males. The worker ants do not have wings and are easier to identify.
• Mailing insects. If you plan to mail a specimen, make sure you put the specimen in a container that can’t be crushed by the “postal experience.” Each year, specimens are placed in envelopes without any protection and mailed to our office. When the envelope is opened, nothing is left but a smear of insects in some instances.
• Spiders can become involved as a control measure.

Understanding termite baits

Barb Ogg

A couple of years ago, termite control using a bait system became available as a control option, although to a limited extent in some locations. This bait system is known as the Sentinel Bait System developed by DowElanco. Other companies have now developed their own bait systems that are registered by EPA and given a label. Some pest control companies may offer their own bait systems as a control option.

How do these baits work? Are baits stronger than dusts? What are the advantages and disadvantages of these bait systems? What about cost? The rest of this article will address these questions.

The Senticron system was the first termite bait system offered by pest control operators (PCOs) across the country. The active ingredient of Sentricron is hexaflumuron, a slow acting growth regulator that disrupts the termite’s exoskeleton (insect “skin”) development and eventually kills the affected termites.

Firstline and Subterranean are two bait systems that are used by their companies (FMC and American Cyanamid, respectively). These bait systems use different active ingredients, but both are slow-acting. As a termite bait, all baits will discuss, slow acting activity is important to the success of these baits. Firstline contains sulfonyl and Subterranean is a family that can be used successfully in both bait products developed for and sold to pest control operators. Sulfonyl and hydroxymethylnon are two slow-acting respiratory inhibitors. All these baits are relatively specific to insects and relatively safe to people and pets.

Termites frequently exchange food and body secretions as part of their normal existence. This food/secretion exchange is called trophallaxis. Trophallaxis also transfers microbes in the gut that aid in breaking down cellulose to new members of the colony. The termite queen secretes specific chemicals that are highly specific and “recognize” and “direct” the activities of all members of her colony. Food/secretions eventually pass through all members of a colony. The reason why baits are so effective is that termite control is because exchange of food/secretions allows slow-acting chemicals to be transferred throughout the entire colony. Eventually the entire colony is killed or reduced to such a level that it can’t survive. Research has shown that even very small areas of damage is important, in fact, exactly happens.

Unfortunately for those of us in the northern states, most of the research was done in the southern parts of the U.S. Where termite activity can continue year-round. The workers are only active for about half the year in northern states, bait systems will probably not work as quickly as research from southern states has indicated. These bait systems rely on termites locating bait stations (at the first stations contain only)

Environmental Focus

Ophiophobia? fear of snakes

Barb Ogg

Extension Educator

Most snakes that people will naturally fear are not venomous, but over half the population has some fear of snakes. Some snakes are mildly uncomfortable to handle, and even hysterical. Fear of snakes has been named ophiophobia.

Striking men and women alike, ophiophobia is not a rational fear, but is due to the point where the phobic won’t leave the house. If he/she has seen a snake in the yard. Try to discuss control options with a hysterical person over the phone is difficult, because there is virtually nothing that the phobic can do to help his/her situation.

Most snakes are beneficial because they eat rats, mice, and even other snakes, so we do not recommend killing them. Relocating them to a more suitable location is a better way to remove them from your yard. Fearful people will need help in controlling snakes. Contact local pest control companies to see if they catch and relocate snakes for a fee.

The best and most permanent way to eliminate snakes near your home is to change the environment to make it less attractive to snakes. There is a double benefit from these suggestions because they also make the area less attractive to rodents.

Living green

Arlene L. Hanna

Extension Assistant

Litter is any item that has been improperly disposed of. A plastic bag flying by in the wind, a bunch of broken bottles and siding along a roadway, and a pile of leftover food at a campsite are all examples of litter. The effects of litter can range from being simply unattractive to being fatal. A plastic wrapper in the gutter is ugly, but when that wrapper washes down a storm drain and ends up in a stream where it entangles a fish, it could be deadly. Litter also can be a symbol of some of our environmental problems. Snakes typically enter a structure or park street with litter tells us something about the lack of respect people have for those places. Trying to prevent litter is not only right, it is a way to clean up the environment, but also a symbolic way of saying that we do not want the environment we live in.

How can we live green?

Here are a few suggestions:

• Plan to put your litter in the proper place—put it in the garbage, in the recycling bin and in the trash.
• Pick up litter and dispose of it properly. Remember to use glass containers.
• Participate in a storm drain stenciling project in which you and your friends add messages or on near storm drains.
• When making a purchase, look for items that will fatigue for a long time. Use cloth, glass, and wood whenever possible because they will decompose once they are thrown away. If you use plastic, use it over and over again.
• Reuse a product as many times as possible before recy- cling or disposing of it. A fence post or ceramic mug can be used thousands of times, but a polystyrene cup is good for one drink before becoming garbage or litter. The cloth towel cleans up used spills, but paper towels are used to clean up before becoming garbage.
• Recycle aluminum cans, glass bottles, cardboard, plastic and paper.
• Buy products made from recycled materials.

Remember, one of the best and simplest ways to help solve the litter problem is to reduce, reuse, and recycle. You can make a difference—LIVE GREEN.
Farm Views

EQIP sign-up underway

Sign-up for the new USDA Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) began May 15 and will run through June 15. EQIP replaces several USDA cost-share programs including the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). The program will be administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in cooperation with the Farm Service Agency (FSA).

The two-day UNL Crop Management and Diagnostic Clinics happened July 18-19 and July 24-25, 1997 at the Agricultural Research and Development Center, near Mead, Nebraska. These clinics will feature demonstration plots and field presentations on crop injury diagnostics, transgenic crops, insect, weed and disease management, nitrogen management for forages, and impact of crop, fertilizer, irrigation scheduling, in-field determinations of soil moisture and soil quality parameters, manure management, and comparison and proper adjustment of no-till drills.

The participants will include: Brian Benham, Bob Caldwell, Dale Flowerday, John Foster, DeLynn Hay, Gary Hergen, Keith Jacobs, Paul Jasa, Rick Koelsch, Don Lee, Mark Liebig, Alex Martin, Steve Moun, ZB Mays, John McNamar, Lenis Nelson, Jim Peterson, Fred Roeth, Jim Stack, Dave Wysong and Bob Wright.

Most of these presentations will take place in the field in small groups so that participants are able to interact with the presenters. The enrollment capacity of each is strictly limited to 60 persons.

For more information about the clinics or to get a brochure/order form, contact Barb Ogg, 441-7180. (BPO)

Diagnostic clinics set for July at ARDC

The location of hay bales in typical grazing management might be. Don’t leave bales near water permeates the bales, mold deterioration from rain, snow and ice accumulation is a major problem. When water permeates the bales, mold growth contributes to deterioration of the bale, ultimately, a loss of nutrients.

Round bales can withstand elements if stored properly

Round bales can withstand elements if stored properly. Some hay bales better resist deterioration from rain, snow and ice accumulation than square bales. When water permeates the bales, mold growth contributes to deterioration of the bale, ultimately, a loss of nutrients.

Some hay bales better resist deterioration from rain, snow and ice accumulation than square bales. When water permeates the bales, mold growth contributes to deterioration of the bale, ultimately, a loss of nutrients.

Round bales are popular because they’re well suited for outdoor storage. They easily will shed water, thus reducing the effects of damage better than square bales. However, even round bales need proper storage. Ideally, bales would be covered by stowing in sheds or by the species of animal and number to be grazed. This information is included in the general terms of a lease. If it is a written lease, it must have the names of both parties and include the name of each spouse on the lease. If the livestock, may be in joint tenancy. Also, the property description should include both the legal and the descriptive.

There are three main issues contained in any pasture lease that must be negotiated between the livestock owner and the landlord. They include: (1) Stocking Rate - this issue may be the most important if disagreements are to be avoided between the parties and the grassland quality is to be maintained. (2) Operation and Maintenance - there are many sub-issues that need to be settled before grazing ever begins. They include the出租, fertilizing, weed and tree control, day to day checking of livestock and other adjustments. Each situation is different. Rented or leasing pastureland is somewhat similar to renting homes. The price is going to depend on two primary factors: the real value of the property and what the renter is willing to pay. When setting a price tag on pastureland, a whole series of questions must be answered. The primary and usually the first question is the basis of the lease. Pastures are covered by stowing in sheds or by the species of animal and number to be grazed. This

Round bales can withstand elements if stored properly. Some hay bales better resist deterioration from rain, snow and ice accumulation than square bales. When water permeates the bales, mold growth contributes to deterioration of the bale, ultimately, a loss of nutrients.

Some hay bales better resist deterioration from rain, snow and ice accumulation than square bales. When water permeates the bales, mold growth contributes to deterioration of the bale, ultimately, a loss of nutrients.

Round bales are popular because they’re well suited for outdoor storage. They easily will shed water, thus reducing the effects of damage better than square bales. However, even round bales need proper storage. Ideally, bales would be covered by stowing in sheds or by the species of animal and number to be grazed. This information is included in the general terms of a lease. If it is a written lease, it must have the names of both parties and include the name of each spouse on the lease. If the livestock, may be in joint tenancy. Also, the property description should include both the legal and the descriptive.
Pond management

The lakes and ponds, the first thing
methods for controlling algae in
are in abundant supply.
“blooms” of algae occur when
and can form nuisance surface
aquatic vegetation. Reduced
be disappointed.
insects. If you expect clear water
habitat for a variety of organisms
aquatic ecosystem that provides
property. For the acreage owner, a
the aesthetic value of the prop-
as fishing and hunting, improv-
including recreational uses such
Now ponds are often designed
years. Originally, most ponds
a variety of reasons over the
amount of enjoyment.

Pond management

The lakes and ponds, the first thing
methods for controlling algae in
are in abundant supply.
“blooms” of algae occur when
and can form nuisance surface
aquatic vegetation. Reduced
be disappointed.
insects. If you expect clear water
habitat for a variety of organisms
aquatic ecosystem that provides
property. For the acreage owner, a
the aesthetic value of the prop-

Ponds have been constructed for
a variety of reasons over the
years. Originally, most ponds
were built to provide a reliable
supply of water for livestock. Now
ponds are often designed
with multiple uses in mind,
including recreational uses such
as fishing and hunting, improv-
ing wildlife habitat or enhancing
the aesthetic value of the prop-
erty. For the acreage owner, a
well managed pond is a valuable
asset. It adds diversity to the
landscape and can provide hours
of enjoyment.

The key to successful pond
management is to have a clear
goal in mind as to what you want
the pond to look like and how
you plan to use it. However, you
need to be realistic in your
expectations. Ponds are more
like gardens than swimming
pools. Building a pond creates an
aquatic ecosystem that provides
habitat for a variety of organisms
including plants, animals and
insects. If you expect clear water
with little or no vegetation you’ll
be disappointed.

The most common problems
encountered by pond owners are
pond water clarity and excess
aquatic vegetation. Reduced
water clarity typically results from
uncontrolled growth of algae and/or
large amounts of suspended
sediments. Algae color the water
brown or green and can form nuisance surface
scums. Excessive levels or
“blooms” of algae occur when
nutrients, especially phosphorus,
are in abundant supply.

Although there are several
methods for controlling algae in
lakes and ponds, the first thing
you should do is try to reduce the
amount of nutrients coming into
the pond. Potential sources of
nutrients include dissolved or
suspended fertilizers in runoff
from lawns, gardens and agricul-
tural fields; runoff from feedlots,
inadequate septic systems and
organic materials such as leaves
and grass clippings. Things you
can do to reduce the amount of
nutrients getting into the pond
would be to avoid using fertilizer
on areas adjacent to the pond or
use low phosphate fertilizers.

Keep leaves and other things out of the pond. Establish a
buffer strip of vegetation along the water’s edge to filter out
pollutants from runoff or establish a vegetative barrier
within the pond which would function like a wetland and
remove some of the excess nutrients from the water.

Other methods of controlling
algae in lakes and ponds include
chemical treatments such as
herbicides, copper-containing
compounds or aluminum sulfate
(alum); or mechanical treatments
such as siltation or dredging.

Herbicides and copper-contain-
ing compounds kill the algae but
could also be toxic to other
organisms in the pond. Alum is
not a toxic alternative which
works by removing phosphorus
from the water. The mechanical
methods are more expensive and,
in the case of dredging, only
provide a temporary benefit.

Suspended sediments cause
the water to appear cloudy or
murky. Sources of sediment
include soil erosion within the
watershed, shoreline erosion and
resuspension of sediment from
the bottom of the pond by wave
action or bottom-feeding fish.

The primary method of reducing
the amount of suspended
sediment in a pond is to control
soil erosion, both in the water-
shed and along the shoreline.
Establishing a buffer strip
adjacent to the pond will also
help reduce the amount of
sediment by filtering sediment
from runoff before it reaches the
pond. To prevent sediment from
becoming resuspended, protect
shallow areas from wind and
wave action by encouraging the
growth of aquatic vegetation.

The growth of aquatic
vegetation in ponds is not all
bad. In fact, a certain amount of
vegetation is necessary to
maintain a healthy pond. Plants
provide food and habitat for
many insects which in turn are
eaten by fish and other aquatic
organisms. Plants also produce
oxygen, protect the shoreline
from erosion and serve as
feeding and nesting habitat for
fish and wildlife. Good vegeta-
tion coverage should be between
10% and 30% of the water’s
surface area.

If excessive growth of
aquatic vegetation interferes with
the beneficial uses of the pond,
control may be necessary. As
with algae, one method for
controlling aquatic vegetation is
to reduce the amount of nutrients
getting into the pond. Other


treatment methods include
mechanical removal with rakes,
drums, cutters or uprooters;
chemical control using herbici-
ides; using dyes or covers
which provide artificial shade; or
stocking the pond with grass
carp. (SCB)

HELP! Your input is needed.

In order to make the Acreage Section of the NEPLINE more responsive to your needs, we would like
to know what articles or topics you would like to see in this section. We are also considering
including a question and answer feature where we will try to answer questions to your questions and
print them in a future issue of the NEPLINE. Please send your comments, suggestions or questions
to the NEPLINE Acreage Editor, Lancaster County Extension Office, 444 Cherrycreek Rd., Lincoln,
NE 68528-1507, or call 441-7180. Thanks for your help. (SCB)

Name
Address
City State Zip Code
Phone Number
Comments, suggestions, or questions

Assessing rural life

Before making the decision to change residence from an urban setting
to a rural area, several realistic matters should be thoroughly investi-
gated. Unless the entire family can understand the expectations
experienced living in a rural area, the chances for an easy transition are
not good. In many cases, urbanites discover (sometimes too late) that
there are several attributes of rural life that fall short of their expecta-
tions, especially when compared to the conveniences available in the
city. It will take a very thorough evaluation on the part of the entire
family to determine if their lifestyle is going to fit into this new
environment. Those that find that rural living doesn’t measure up to
their comfort zone should think twice about moving to the country. It is
to far better to discover all of the facts so that this new adventure does not
result in a very costly mistake.

Here are just a few important issues every member of a family
considering a move from an urban to a rural setting should discuss:

• Transportation. In just about every situation, living in the
country will require a greater need for transportation than living in an
urban area. It will result in more time and expenses in getting to work,
school, church, shopping, entertainment, etc. In many rural school
districts, buses are available to pick up kids at their driveway. If there
are no buses, kids will need another vehicle (if old enough to
drive) or someone to drive them to school. Road surfaces and general
maintenance are apt to be substandard also. Snow removal is often a
problem in neighborhoods where the county is unable to provide only
minimal service. Those that expect all county roads to have the same
priority as major highways will be greatly disappointed.

• Safety. Law enforcement in rural areas is basically to the
county sheriff. Even some small towns contract the services of the
sheriff’s patrol. Although some people will argue that the rural areas are
generally safer from crime, reduced coverage and
longer response to calls creates a grave concern for many acreage
owners. Some acreage owners are able to overcome this deficiency
with modern security and communications systems.

• Schools. This is probably the single greatest concern of parents
with elementary and high school aged children. Before you
make your decision about the schools a family can expect, you should know
about the schools credibility, its curriculum, disciplinary policies and
opportunities in education. This investigation involves more than just
checking the distance from the home and the outside appearance of the
school. If it does not meet the expectations of that family, they may
want to remain where they are or choose another community. On the
other hand, people have discovered some of the best school systems in
this country are in less populated areas.

Learn at your convenience

—24 hours a day, 7 days a week—

NUFACTS (audio) Information Center
NUFACTS audio message center offers fast, convenient information. In the Lincoln area call
441-7180; for the rest of Nebraska call 1-800-832-5441. 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://ianrwww.unl.edu/lanc/lanco/ag/acrage to learn about
Extension programs, publications and links to other acreage and small farm information.

NUFACTS (faxback) Information Center
NUFACTS faxback document center offers fast, convenient information. In the Lincoln area call
441-7180; for the rest of Nebraska call 1-800-832-5441. When directed, enter the 4-digit number of
the document you wish to receive.

"Part-time Farming" video
"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.

Acreage Insights

continued on page 11

"Part-time Farming" video
"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.

Acreage Insights

continued on page 11

"Part-time Farming" video
"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.

Acreage Insights

continued on page 11

"Part-time Farming" video
"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.

Acreage Insights

continued on page 11

"Part-time Farming" video
"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.

Acreage Insights

continued on page 11

"Part-time Farming" video
"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.

Acreage Insights

continued on page 11

"Part-time Farming" video
"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.
Food & Fitness

Focus on Food

Alice Hennenman, RD, LDNt Extension Educator

Q: Is it safe to use a rusty pan for making foods such as bread and meat loaf?
A: According to Dr. Julie Albrecht, Extension Food Specialist, using a rusty pan is NOT recommended. Although a person may have an increase in iron intake from iron transferred to food, this is not a way to add iron to the diet. Rusty pans are rough and are harder to get clean. The temperature of the pan may get hot enough during baking to kill pathogens, but many times these pans are used for keeping leftovers, etc. and rusted areas are wonderful breeding places to harbor bacteria. The cost of a leaf pan is inexpensive compared to the “cost” of a foodborne illness.

Q: Is there a way to color granulated sugar?
A: To color granulated sugar, Dr. Carolyn Lackey, North Carolina Cooperative Extension, recommends putting one to three drops of food coloring in a small jar. Swirl the coloring around to coat the sides of the jar. Pour in 1/4 to 1/3 cup of sugar and shake vigorously until evenly colored.

Greek Turkey Burgers
(Makes 4burgers)
1 pound GROUND TURKEY or GROUND TURKEY BREAST
4 pimento stuffed olives, chopped
1 tablespoon dried parsley
1 teaspoon minced garlic
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/8 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 cup fat free sour cream
4 pita bread rounds
1 small cucumber, diced
1/4 cup Feta cheese

1. Prepare charcoal grill for direct heat cooking. Remove cooking rack from grill and spray with non-stick cooking spray.
2. In medium bowl, combine turkey, olives, parsley, garlic, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt and pepper. Evenly distribute mixture into four burgers (approximately 4-1/2 inches in diameter).
3. Grill burgers 2 to 3 minutes per side until meat thermometer registers 160 to 165 degrees F and meat is no longer pink in center.
4. To serve, spread 1 tablespoon sour cream on pita. Place cooked burger on bottom half of pita and top evenly with cucumber and 1 tablespoon Feta cheese. Fold over top half of pita and serve.

Turkey Burger Cooking Tips:
• When making burgers, lightly mix the ground turkey with spices and other seasonings to enhance the flavor and moisture.
• Form the meat into patties, taking care not to make them too dense and compact.
• Remove the grill rack and coat with cooking spray to prevent sticking.
• Do not press down on the meat while the burger is cooking. The moisture that is forced out is the small amount of fat, which gives the burger its unique flavor.
• Cook until no longer pink, or until 165 degrees F is reached on a meat thermometer. (AH)
up and sit on it but, Mark has his swather and rake over here ready for first cutting so they can look at those machines. In May, the fourth grade class from Everett School in Lincoln will be out. The next afternoon we will have a school from the Omaha area. One friend of ours said that this is what you do when you retire, Hamlow, however, has been coming out for 10 years. Mark brought all the lambs’ blankets and halters home since the three Lemke kids say they are not going to have all lambs this year. So, we got the show box out to put the blankets and halters along with the calves’ halters, brushes and combs. Let’s see, Amy last showed calves and lambs about 11 years ago and everything is still in the show box and in its original place no less.

With school coming to an end I find we are going to many concerts and school plays. But it is a lot of fun and I guess that’s all that our two grandchildren have to do. I am not yet in 70 to not they can climb 

### Keeping Families First

A statewide campaign, Keeping Families First, will help build communities where families are valued. In support of this campaign, families, schools, businesses, and communities can pledge to do things to make families feel valued in their community. Keeping Families First is a coalition of families, schools, businesses, and faith groups. The campaign, Keeping Families First, will help build communities where families are valued. In support of this campaign, families, schools, businesses, and communities can pledge to do things to make families feel valued in their community. Keeping Families First is a coalition of families, schools, businesses, and faith groups.

**Celebrate fathers**

Being a dad just isn’t what it used to be. Much discussion in recent years has centered on the changing role of women and mothers, but little has been mentioned about the impact of those changes on the role of fathers. Fathers are routinely in the delivery room when children are born and from that moment on, messages are received about the importance of families through sermons and other teachings. Churches can pledge to stress family-friendly policies. Schools can pledge to recognize the whole family when a student wins an award. Businesses can pledge to develop, or improve, family-friendly policies. Family observation groups can pledge to do things to make families feel valued in their community.

A statewide campaign, Keeping Families First, will help build communities where families are valued. In support of this campaign, families, schools, businesses, and communities can pledge to do things to make families feel valued in their community. Keeping Families First is a coalition of families, schools, businesses, and faith groups. The campaign, Keeping Families First, will help build communities where families are valued. In support of this campaign, families, schools, businesses, and communities can pledge to do things to make families feel valued in their community. Keeping Families First is a coalition of families, schools, businesses, and faith groups.

### Character Counts! Fairness

**THAT’S NOT FAIR!!**

How many times do you hear that phrase? How many times have you said, “That’s not fair,” when they haven’t been selected for a part in the school play, didn’t get the grade they thought they deserved, or when something that was assigned, or when something else hasn’t gone in their favor? Often, we see any decisions that put us at a disadvantage as unfair. However, if we begin to think about how we handle these situations, we may be better able to understand such decisions and be on the road to better character. Fairness doesn’t mean that you get what you wish for by following the rules, treating everyone the same, and using the same rules for everyone. With this in mind, we can help kids build good character by encouraging them to:

- treat all people fairly and equally,
- listen to others and try to understand what they are saying,
- make unfair decisions and address them—even opposing views, when making a decision,
- make impartial decisions, using the same rules for everyone—no exceptions.

**Male role models**

Teenage boys may not have a clear image of how a husband/father should behave. Their images are often set by role models such as television characters,Ads, and movies. In addition, teenage boys may treat women as objects and deny them respect. They can be colored by TV, movies and less-than-ideal relationships they have seen. Young men need to look for different role models, such as athletes or musicians, and not just TV characters. Spend time as a family with people who have a caring relationship with man and wife, such as relatives, or friends. Point out situations in movies and TV that show caring relationships, and discuss the problems of other kinds of relationships.

**Third Sizzling Summer Sampler**

**Male role models**

Teenage boys may not have a clear image of how a husband/father should behave. Their images are often set by role models such as television characters, Ads, and movies. In addition, teenage boys may treat women as objects and deny them respect. They can be colored by TV, movies and less-than-ideal relationships they have seen. Young men need to look for different role models, such as athletes or musicians, and not just TV characters. Spend time as a family with people who have a caring relationship with man and wife, such as relatives, or friends. Point out situations in movies and TV that show caring relationships, and discuss the problems of other kinds of relationships.

**Third Sizzling Summer Sampler**

Mark Thursday, July 10 on your calendar for the third Sizzling Summer Sampler. A light supper will be served first for just $7.50 per person. This event is open to the public and it will be necessary to make reservations. Please feel free to invite a friend or two. Send checks payable to Lancaster County FCE by June 30, 2007 for $7.50 per person. (LB)

**Male role models**

Teenage boys may not have a clear image of how a husband/father should behave. Their images are often set by role models such as television characters, Ads, and movies. In addition, teenage boys may treat women as objects and deny them respect. They can be colored by TV, movies and less-than-ideal relationships they have seen. Young men need to look for different role models, such as athletes or musicians, and not just TV characters. Spend time as a family with people who have a caring relationship with man and wife, such as relatives, or friends. Point out situations in movies and TV that show caring relationships, and discuss the problems of other kinds of relationships.

**Male role models**

Teenage boys may not have a clear image of how a husband/father should behave. Their images are often set by role models such as television characters, Ads, and movies. In addition, teenage boys may treat women as objects and deny them respect. They can be colored by TV, movies and less-than-ideal relationships they have seen. Young men need to look for different role models, such as athletes or musicians, and not just TV characters. Spend time as a family with people who have a caring relationship with man and wife, such as relatives, or friends. Point out situations in movies and TV that show caring relationships, and discuss the problems of other kinds of relationships.

**Male role models**

Teenage boys may not have a clear image of how a husband/father should behave. Their images are often set by role models such as television characters, Ads, and movies. In addition, teenage boys may treat women as objects and deny them respect. They can be colored by TV, movies and less-than-ideal relationships they have seen. Young men need to look for different role models, such as athletes or musicians, and not just TV characters. Spend time as a family with people who have a caring relationship with man and wife, such as relatives, or friends. Point out situations in movies and TV that show caring relationships, and discuss the problems of other kinds of relationships.

**Male role models**

Teenage boys may not have a clear image of how a husband/father should behave. Their images are often set by role models such as television characters, Ads, and movies. In addition, teenage boys may treat women as objects and deny them respect. They can be colored by TV, movies and less-than-ideal relationships they have seen. Young men need to look for different role models, such as athletes or musicians, and not just TV characters. Spend time as a family with people who have a caring relationship with man and wife, such as relatives, or friends. Point out situations in movies and TV that show caring relationships, and discuss the problems of other kinds of relationships.
**Scholarship applications due**

Lancaster County high school seniors, you have a second opportunity to apply for several scholarships provided for 4-H members planning to attend institutions of higher learning after high school. The following scholarship applications are available at the Extension office: Kiwanis (one for $250), Jonathan Backes (one for $500), Birdie Hutchinson (one for $200), Havelock Business Association (one for $250) and 4-H Council (five for $300 each). Applications for these scholarships are due by June 9, 1997.

Each scholarship has different requirements, so request only those applications that fit your needs.

**Kiwanis**

$250. Must be a high school senior and currently enrolled in 4-H. Selection based on 4-H projects, scholastic standing, activity involvement and financial need.

**Birdie E. Hutchinson**

$200. Must be a member in the College of Human Resources and Family Services and major in home economics. Selection based on 4-H projects, scholastic standing, activity involvement and financial need.

**Havelock Business Association**

$250. Must be a high school senior and 4-H, FFA or FHA member in good standing from Waverly High School or Lincoln Northeast High School. Selection based on 4-H projects, scholastic standing, activity involvement and recommendations.

**4-H Council**

$300. Must be a high school senior and currently enrolled in 4-H, a minimum of three years 4-H experience. Can be used for any post secondary education.

Make new friends, develop leadership skills and get hands-on experience at ExpoVisions '97 University of Nebraska-Lincoln Youngs age 13-19 can experience:

• 50 different hands-on learnshops drawn from UNL programs
• 16 career tours

ExpoVisions combines fun and learning in 50 different learnshops; 16 career tours; a visit to Omaha businesses, the Old Market, and The Belle; and special programs by nationally renowned speakers Patrick T. Grady and T. Marna Vos. Learnshops encourage hands-on experience in a variety of topic areas, and are combined with career tours of Lincoln businesses to help you discover career opportunities and meet new friends from across Nebraska!

Registration deadline: June 13, 1997

**Youths age 13-19 can experience:**

• 50 different hands-on learnshops drawn from UNL programs
• 16 career tours

ExpoVisions combines fun and learning in 50 different learnshops; 16 career tours; a visit to Omaha businesses, the Old Market, and The Belle; and special programs by nationally renowned speakers Patrick T. Grady and T. Marna Vos. Learnshops encourage hands-on experience in a variety of topic areas, and are combined with career tours of Lincoln businesses to help you discover career opportunities and meet new friends from across Nebraska!

Registration deadline: June 13, 1997

Cost: $130 per person.

You must be a high school member to attend.

For more information, contact University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528-1507, (402) 441-7180. (LB)
Community service opportunity

Share your talents by making items to be donated for door prizes at the 1997 North Central Regional Volunteer Forum in Omaha, November 13-16, 1997. Items will be exhibited at county fair and sent to state fair to be exhibited before going to the forum. Items requested are listed below. If you or your club is interested in making any of these items, contact Lorene at 441-7180 for more details.

Exhibit:
Criteria for judging at state fair (25 points each)

- Creativity and use of artistic guidelines of design
- Appropriate for either a banquet table or door prize
- Practice hand and machine sewing techniques

Clover College workshop descriptions

The number preceding the description is the class number you will sign up for on the registration sheet.

**Four-day workshops**

All four-day workshops will be held June 16-19 in Room A at the times following the title.

1. Rocky Road to Exhibiting Family Fun!
   - 8:00-10:00 a.m.
   - Instructor: Ron Suin and Gene Gillam
   - How to go on rocket building. How can this be fun for the 4-H member and everyone in the family?
   - Requirements: Participants are required to purchase their own rockets. The first day will concentrate on the different kinds of rockets, how to buy the right rocket and rockets that can be made.
   - Class size: 20 maximum
   - Cost: None

2. Outdoor Education—"The Wild Side"
   - 10:00 a.m.-noon
   - Instructor: Shirley Condon
   - Outdoor education exhibits possible if permission is selected from the Tree Identification, Wildlife Conservation, Homes for Wildlife, Bird Behavior and Fishing projects. We will be making bird feeders. Other exhibit ideas will be presented based on the interests expressed by the participants.
   - Requirements: All participants must be 8-14 years old.
   - Class size: 12 maximum
   - Cost: $2.00

3. American Door Sampler
   - 12:30-2:30 p.m.
   - Instructor: Natalie Miles
   - Participants will have a great time creating a Fourth of July door sampler. They will learn and practice hand and machine sewing techniques.
   - Class size: 8 maximum
   - Cost: $8.00

4. Quilt
   - 2:30-4:30 p.m.
   - Instructor: Jan Madsen
   - Quilting can be easy and fun. Put your imagination into action and design your own tied quilt. Participants in this session will make their own quilt top (approximately 50" x 69")
   - Requirements: 4-H members should be enrolled in Clothing Level I or higher.
   - Class size: 6 maximum
   - Cost: $10.00
   - Items to bring: 3 fabrics for blocks (2/3 yard of a light color, 1/3 yard of medium color, and 2/3 yard of a dark color), 2 fabrics for border (2/3 yard for first border and 1 yard for the second). All class will coordinate with 100% cotton. You will also need 3 yards of backing fabric (an old sheet will work), 3 yards of batting (bonded-rolled batting for quilts), a sewing machine and sewing supplies (pins, scissors, etc.), thread that coordinates with your material, 6 strands of embroidery floss in a color that coordinates with your quilt, a curved needle for tying, a 6" x 12" clear plastic ruler would be good. Please come to class with all material pre-washed.

One-day workshops

All of the one-day workshops will be held from 2:30-4:30 p.m.

5. Setting Set for the Table
   - Monday, June 16
   - Instructor: Deb Gokie
   - Have a great time learning everything that you need to know to participate in the table setting theme. Design your own table setting with a planned table for the fair.
   - Class size: 15 maximum
   - Cost: $5.00

6. Recycled Picture Frame
   - Tuesday, June 17
   - Instructor: Debbie Shrefflander
   - Participants will use fly tying material, stick and glue to make your own recycled picture frame.
   - Class size: minimum 6, maximum 18
   - Cost: $2.00

7. Style Revue Workshop
   - Wednesday, June 18
   - Learn how to strut your stuff for the 1997 Style Revue.
   - Class size: no limit
   - No Cost

8. Fun in the Kitchen
   - Thursday, June 19
   - You will enhance baking techniques, take home some goodies, and get ideas for gifts from the kitchen.
   - Class size: 15 maximum
   - Cost: $2.00

- Youth attending workshops that overlap the lunch period may bring a sack lunch. No other food will be available. Transportation for participants is the parent's responsibility.
- Refunds are not available.
- Make checks payable to: Lancaster County Extension and send with registration form. (MF)

Have you questions call Lorene. (LB)

**Fair is just about here**

Do you need help with your demonstration? Are you concerned about what the Life Skills Judging Contest is? If so, we have just the activity for you. Mark Tuesday, June 24 on the calendar (note date change from yearly 4-H calendar from 1:00-2:30 p.m. to practice judging techniques and decision making skills. At 2:30 p.m. you can receive help with your demonstration. Learn what a demonstration is and how to present it at the fair. If your demonstration is ready, present it at the practice day. Preregistration is not necessary. If you have questions call Lorene. (LB)

**4-H Council positions**

Starting date September 1, 1997
Seeking qualified applicants for 4-H Council youth and adult positions in the following geographic areas:

- Northwest—youth
- northeast—adult
- Southwest—youth & adult
- Lincoln city limits—2 adults, 2 youth
- Lancaster County at large—2 adults

Requirements: Must be concerned with the development of the 4-H program in Lancaster County. Must possess an interest and an understanding of youth and be willing to promote the 4-H program. Applicant must be willing to attend monthly meetings and participate in various committee activities. This is a rewarding position.

- SALARY: Base 50 with 5% increments annually.
- BENEFITS: The gratitude of volunteers, parents and 4-H youth throughout the county. In addition, a name tag and 4-H Council T-shirt are provided.

Interested applicants need to contact Lorene for further information and an application form. (LB)

**Upcoming 4-H & FFA livestock shows**

The Twin Valley Livestock Exposition will be Saturday, June 14 at the Adams County Fairgrounds in Hastings, Nebraska. It is open to all 4-H and FFA members. There will be shows for beef and sheep only. If you have any questions, call Deanna at the Extension office or Duane Liemann at 402-756-3551 or 402-756-2451.

The 23rd Annual Johnson and Nemaha County Beef Progress Show will be Sunday, June 15 at the Johnson County Fairgrounds in Tecumseh, Nebraska. For information call Deanna at the Extension office or Jim Kite at 402-274-5823.

The Republican Valley Beef Progress Show will be Saturday, June 21 at the Franklin County Fairgrounds in Franklin, Nebraska. For information call Deanna at the Extension office or Dave Rockey at 308-425-6283 or 308-425-6546. (DL)

**Upcoming dog events**

The 1997 Krazy K-9 4-H Dog Invitational will be Saturday, June 14 at the Nemaha County Fairgrounds in Auburn, Nebraska. Check-in will be at 9:00 a.m. and the show will start at 10:00 a.m. The show will follow the guidelines set for 4-H Dog Shows. For information call Deanna at the Extension office or call Holly Morgan at 402-873-7519. There is a pre-entry deadline set for June 1.

K-9 Keepers 4-H Dog Invitational will take place Saturday, July 12 at the Beatrice Fair Grounds, 1113 Scott Street in Agricultural Hall. Registration will start at 8:00 a.m. and the show will start at 9:00 a.m. Preregistration is due by June 30. If you would like more information on this event, contact the Extension office. (DL)
'97 Benefit & Resource Guide for Older Nebraskans available

Published by the Nebraska Health and Human Services System, the brochure contains information and references which can benefit older adults. The “guide” covers programs administered by all levels of government and tells people how the programs and services can be accessed.

For a free copy of the “1997 Benefit and Resource Guide for Older Nebraskans,” contact the Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services—Division of Aging, P.O. Box 95040, Lincoln, NE 68509-5044, or phone (402) 471-2307. (GB)

Be a good witness

Our American system of justice requires that witnesses do not only disclose the rights and obligations of people. Most trials are decided on facts stated by witnesses who have been sworn as to the truth of the facts they have seen and heard. The role of a witness is extremely important in the system of justice.

Someday you may be called upon to be a witness, to tell in court what you have seen and heard the know. If you are summoned, you cannot refuse. If you are not summoned but are asked by one of the parties, do not refuse. It is our duty as citizens to give our testimony if it is needed. It may not have to be given tomorrow but your job or home to spend a day in court, but remember some day you may be in court and find the fate of your case based on the willingness of someone to come forward as a witness.

Many people feel that if they testify one of the lawyers might try to make them look foolish. This would only happen when a witness does not understand what is expected to do and how he is expected to do it. You can avoid this by reading and following these simple rules:

1. Tell the truth.
2. Discuss your testimony in advance. If you are called as a witness in a case, the lawyer calling you will undoubtedly discuss the case with you before the trial. There is nothing improper in this. It is the lawyer’s job to find out in advance what your testimony will be about the case. He or she can explain courtroom procedure to you. If you asked while testifying in court, then you might state that you have discussed the case with the attorney who called you as a witness.
3. Take your time. When you testify you may be nervous, as most witnesses are. Do not answer questions hurriedly without giving proper consideration or without understanding them fully.
4. Be attentive. You must be alert and listen while you are in the witness chair, so that you can hear, understand and give a proper answer to each question. If the judge or jury get the impression you are indifferent they may not give much weight to your story.
5. Tell the facts as briefly as you can. Hasty and thoughtless answers may cause trouble. This is particularly true when being cross-examined. The opposing lawyer may ask you leading questions—questions which suggest only one answer. Make sure you understand the question, then give an accurate answer.
6. Look at the witness. Avoid clearly, it is very annoying to a jury, and lawyers to have a witness who does not speak loudly enough to be heard. A loud tone of voice not only detracts from the value of your testimony, but also tends to make the court and jury think that you are not certain of what you are saying. Every courtroom is designed to know what you have to say. There are no secrets in court; the court reporter must be able to hear all of your testimony to make an accurate record of the case.
7. If you do not understand a question, ask that it be explained. Many times a witness will not understand a question that has been asked, but will go ahead and try to answer it anyway. This is confusing to the court, the jury and the lawyers. It also extends the time a witness will be on the witness stand because the lawyer must go back and correct any misinformation given by a witness who did not understand a question. To prevent this, you must understand feel free to say so and ask that the question be explained to you.
8. Answer all questions directly. Often a witness will be so anxious to tell his story that he will try to tell it in answer to the first question. Listen to the question. If you can answer it with a “yes” or “no,” do so. Information you volunteer may have no bearing on the case and may only delay the proceedings.
9. Stick to the facts. The only thing that you will be permitted to testify to is what you personally know. Information given to you by someone else is almost never admissible in court. What you know is important; what you think is not. If you do not know or cannot remember the answer, don’t volunteer one.
10. Never lose your temper. If a witness becomes so prejudiced that he cannot control his temper when facts are not favorable to his friend, he places himself at the mercy of the cross-examiner and makes himself worthless to the side he tries to favor. Jurors are interested in prejudiced testimony; they are interested only in facts.
11. Be fair. Though you may be testifying for a friend and would like to see him win, do not color your testimony or try to overdo it. You will do him the best service by making your testimony as objective as possible. If you are involved in a lawsuit some day, you will want to be treated fairly by the witnesses.

Don’t be a consumer identity fraud victim

The crime of consumer identity fraud is very common. There are various methods to steal credit card numbers, driver’s license numbers, ATM cards, social security numbers, telephone numbers, and calling cards and other keys of individuals’ identities. This information can be used to impersonate the victims and send as much money as possible to someone else’s name and account information. Consumer identity fraud victims usually left with damaged reputations, bad credit reports and much difficulty in regaining financial well being.

Follow these suggested tips to minimize your risks:
1. Don’t neglect your credit card, your social security card, birth certificate or passport in your purse except when necessary.
2. Discuss your testimony in advance. Many people feel that if they
3. Be attentive. You must be alert and listen while you are in the witness chair, so that you can hear, understand and give a proper answer to each question. If the judge or jury get the impression you are indifferent they may not give much weight to your story.
4. Be attentive. You must be alert and listen while you are in the witness chair, so that you can hear, understand and give a proper answer to each question. If the judge or jury get the impression you are indifferent they may not give much weight to your story.
5. Tell the facts as briefly as you can. Hasty and thoughtless answers may cause trouble. This is particularly true when being cross-examined. The opposing lawyer may ask you leading questions—questions which suggest only one answer. Make sure you understand the question, then give an accurate answer.
6. Look at the witness. Avoid clearly, it is very annoying to a jury, and lawyers to have a witness who does not speak loudly enough to be heard. A loud tone of voice not only detracts from the value of your testimony, but also tends to make the court and jury think that you are not certain of what you are saying. Every courtroom is designed to

Composting food could generate landfill savings

Food waste is wet and heavy. It costs more to land fill than dry garbage. Composting food waste is not simple. But the guidelines proposed do inter and have some problems. For example, meat, liquids and waste, which are why or soda, can’t be composted because of odors.

Discarded food comprises seven percent of the total U.S. waste stream, or about 390 pounds per household each year. Discarding 3,000 pounds per household would result in an estimated 1.4 billion tons generated, according to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. That means only 3.5 percent was composted.

There is good reason to reduce the volume of food being land filled. Tossing food can create odors, attract animals, create migrating gases and make salvage of other recyclables impossible.

Odor management is one of the greatest challenges for all compost operations. Many state and local governments regulate odor generation from compost under vaguely described nuisance standards. A good example, the National Composting Council is developing practices to minimize odor and its effects.

View is another issue gaining attention, especially as compost piles grow. Some states are considering placing quality standard so, eventually, materials will carry a seal of approval.

The biggest savings for institutions or food processors would be to compost on site. Eliminating all human intervention can mean sizable landfill savings.

Sara Leonard, Community Development Specialist, IANR (WS)

continued on page 11
Lincoln’s Biosolids Land Application Program
continued from front page

thanks to voluntary compliance by local industries. In fact, concentration levels for all regulated metals is now below the clean sludge limit indicating that the material is of “exceptional purity” according to EPA guidelines.

- Technological advances in imaging and mapping has helped in the targeting of application and storage sites. With support from the City of Lincoln, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality has purchased a portable, Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver that will help us to map application areas and storage sites. This receiver picks up signals from four or more satellites orbiting the earth, and a computer calculates where the receiver is on the face of the earth. It is accurate to within a few feet. By using this receiver, even terraced and irregular fields can be accurately mapped and

Understanding termite baits
continued from page 3

wood) that the PCO places around the home. After installing the bait stations, PCO technicians will generally check the bait stations each month for feeding. In research conducted in the southern states, it sometimes took 3-5 months for termites to find the bait stations. In northern states, the bait stations might not be found for a year or more. Bait stations may be more likely to be found in the spring when foraging may be most active.

Once termites are “re- cruited” to the stations, the PCO will replace the wood with the bait. The PCOs will continue to inspect the bait stations monthly. After the termite termite feeding is seen, it is assumed that the colony has been eliminated and the hexaflumuron is once again released with wood.

Monthly inspections will continue to be sure that termites don’t re-invade the termite stations. This system then serves as a long-term monitoring program and the bait can easily be added to the bait stations at the first signs of termite feeding.

The main problem with the bait systems is that in the spring time it takes for termites to “find” the bait stations. (Remember, it can take a year or more in northern states). While you are waiting for the termites to find the bait stations, termites can continue to damage your home. Pest control companies using the bait systems may do a chemical “spot” treatment in the area where the termites have been found in your home and continue to inspect to make sure there is not a termite colony providing a chemical barrier. However, the pest control companies will probably not give a guarantee that any termite damage will occur.

The bait system has shown to be effective, but it is more expen- sive than barrier treatments when the chemical is used at the recommended volume and the maximum concentration allowed by the label. (These are Exten- sion recommendations; not all companies treat in accordance with the label.) The advantages and disadvantages of both systems are listed.

Advantages of baits:• Destroys entire colony (but there is no way to verify this).
• Fewer environmental/ health risks (baits are far less toxic than liquid termiticides).
• An alternative to chemical barrier treatments for structures where barrier treat- ments are difficult or impossible.

Disadvantages of baits:
• More complicated. PCOs need special training.
• Unavailable to homeowners; marketed to homeowners; trained PCOs only.
• Takes longer to take effect; may not be practical for real estate transactions.
• Passive, depends on termites “finding” the bait.

Advantages of barrier treatments:
• Cost: will probably be slightly less. (When barrier treatment is done with adequate amounts of diluted liquid and the high concentration allowed by the label (Extension recommen- dations).
• Faster control, especially in real estate transactions.

Disadvantages of barrier treatments:
• Termiticides need careful application to ensure a proper barrier.
• Some construction prob- lems can make barrier treatments difficult or unfeasible.
• You can expect no more than 5 -10 years of protection from these termiticides.
• Get barrier treatments not easily done by homeowners.

Getting the real facts about termites and termite control can be difficult and contradictory. For more information about termite control, contact the Lancaster County Extension Office, 441-7186. We have a packet of information that can be purchased for $2.00.

Providing water to pastured livestock
continued from page 4

Poor water distribution also transfers nutrients as manure and urine are deposited near watering sites or along the path to water. The nitrogen, phosphorus, and other nutrients in these deposits are concentrated and wasted in areas with little grass. A more even distribution of this manure and urine would grow more grass.

How can you improve your water distribution? More ponds, windmills, wells, and dugouts will help, but they can get expensive. Plus, they can only be placed in certain locations and can’t be moved. One solution is to use a pipeline. They can be put almost anywhere. And water lines are less expensive than you might think. Most producers can get pipe and frost-proof trenching for less than $100 per 100 feet. If you leave your pipe on top of the ground, saving trenching costs, if you only need water during the growing season. Over time, these water improvements pay for themselves with better grass and improved animal performance. (WS)

Be a Good Witness
continued from page 10

...and more than 400 additional topics.

University of Nebraska

Horticulture

Information Center
Fast, Convenient, Accessible—24 hours a day, 7 days a week
1-800-832-5441 441-7188 in the Lincoln area
To listen to a NUFACAST message, call the number above on a touch-tone phone, then enter a three-digit number listed below. Call 441-7180 to receive a brochure with all the NUFACAST message topics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Redtop Borer Insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia Stem Rot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Ryegrass Curled Leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Rabbit Control in Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Bees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Pea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>4-H Horse ID Deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>4-H Council Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 7-9</td>
<td>Camp Counselor Training—Eastern NE 4-H Center, Gretna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>4-H Teen Council Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 9</td>
<td>Be A Better Gardener Composting Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>Extension Board Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 11</td>
<td>4-H Horse VIPs Committee Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>4-H Beef, Swine, Dairy Cattle, Goat, Llama, Rabbit and Sheep ID’s Due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>Twin Valley Livestock Exposition—Adams County Fairgrounds, Hastings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>23rd Annual Johnson and Nemaha County Beef Progress Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>4-H Ambassador meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>Clover College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>“It’s Show Time” Rabbit Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>PAK 10 Poultry Judging Contest—ARDC, Ibaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>Fair Board Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling Program—Farmer’s Co-op, Bennet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>Republican Valley Beef Progress Show—Franklin County Fairgrounds, Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>PCF Council Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23-27</td>
<td>Natural Resource and Leadership Camp (NRL)—Halsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>Production Livestock Booster Club Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>Cat Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>Practice Family &amp; Consumer Science Judging and Demonstration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling Program—Farmer’s Co-op, Waverly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>Deadline for ALL Animal Entries to the Lancaster County Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10</td>
<td>Sizzling Summer Sampler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1997 Pesticide Container Recycling Program

Fridays from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Site</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer’s Cooperative Co.</td>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>Bennet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer’s Cooperative Co.</td>
<td>June 27</td>
<td>Waverly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood Farmer’s Cooperative</td>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>Greenwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers Co-op Association of Eltmwood</td>
<td>July 18</td>
<td>Eltmood, chipping demonstration; Tri-Rinse, Inc., St. Louis, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firth Cooperative Company</td>
<td>July 25</td>
<td>Firth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster County Fair</td>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>Ag Hall, Nebraska State Fairgrounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countryside Cooperative</td>
<td>August 15</td>
<td>Milford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countryside Cooperative</td>
<td>August 22</td>
<td>Raymond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otte Oil &amp; Propane</td>
<td>August 29</td>
<td>Wahoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple Day Sites*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agribusiness</th>
<th>1997 Dates</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Agribusiness Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Valley Co-op</td>
<td>May - August</td>
<td>Tamora</td>
<td>Jon Kruse (402) 623-4225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Ridge Spraying</td>
<td>May - August</td>
<td>RRG, Ashland</td>
<td>Jerry Niew brom (402) 944-2436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer’s Union Co-op</td>
<td>May - August</td>
<td>Gretna</td>
<td>Loren Kall (402) 332-3315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier Co-op</td>
<td>April - June 15</td>
<td>Mead</td>
<td>Brian Reid (402) 624-2075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster County Extension Office</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>444 Cherry Creek Road - Lincoln</td>
<td>Barb Ogg (402) 441-7180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please contact these persons ahead of time to make sure someone at the business will be available to accept your containers.

Phone numbers:
Office (leave message after hours) 441-7180
After hours 441-7170
PAX 441-7148
Composting Hotline 441-7139
NFacts Information Center 441-7188
OFFICE HOURS: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday

Nebline Feedback

In order to best serve our subscribers, this form will appear in every issue of The Nebline. You can use this form to:
1. Change your address or order a subscription (please print)
2. Submit general comments and/or story ideas

Name __________________________
Address________________________
City________________________Zip________
Order subscription (free—however, there is an annual $5 mailing and handling fee for zip codes other than 683—684—685—68003, 68017, and 68065)
Change of Address
Comments ________________________________________________________________

Story Idea(s) ____________________________________________________________

Return to:
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County
444 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln, Nebraska 68528-1507

June 1997