The NEBLINE, June 1996

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines
Part of the Agriculture Commons

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines/144

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in The NEBLINE Newsletter Archive from UNL Extension in Lancaster County by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
Plugging abandoned wells can save lives and groundwater

Dave Varner
Extension Educator

One hundred years ago windmills were a welcome sign to pioneers and livestock traveling on the prairie. Windmills were a precious sign of fresh water for nutrition, cooking and sometimes bathing.

Today windmills still remind us of the precious water resources that lies beneath them. This water resource is critical to the livelihood and health of humans and livestock. We have also used this resource to become a leader in the center pivot irrigation, corn production and cattle industries. During this time period, literally thousands of wells have been dug or drilled for irrigation, livestock and domestic purposes.

The dilemma we have now is that over this period of time relatively few of these wells were properly abandoned when their usefulness was exhausted. These abandoned wells are a direct pipeline to our groundwater supply and make it very prone to contamination.

Abandoned wells pose three primary threats. First, they often are located near gardens, fields or sites where the risk of harmful contaminating sediment, chemicals or wastes entering the well is a concern. Rodents, wildlife, pests and insects can all very easily fall into these wells causing potential for coliform bacteria contamination. These contaminants can eventually show up in public or private wells used for drinking water, a serious health concern for humans.

Second, large well casings and hand-dug wells are a safety hazard for humans who may accidentally step or fall into them. For example, take “Baby Jessica” who had this fate in Texas 4 years ago. Third, open, abandoned wells are a safety hazard to animals where they have the potential to become crippled or more seriously injured by stepping into an abandoned well.

Properly plugging abandoned wells takes some time and costs money. However, it is time and money well spent when you consider the benefits that include protecting the quality of our groundwater supply and possibly saving a child’s life. Plugging an abandoned well will benefit you now, but will also be appreciated by future generations. Remember, abandoned wells are an accident waiting to happen.

An abandoned well demonstration is scheduled Tuesday, June 4, 6:30 p.m. at the University of Nebraska Roger’s Memorial Research Farm, 18500 East Adams Street. This demonstration will show participants how to properly plug an abandoned well. Information on cost-share assistance from the Lower Plate South Natural Resource District will also be available.

This demonstration is sponsored by University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension, Nebraska Well Drillers Association and Lower Plate South Natural Resources District.

Abandoned well. Information on cost-share assistance from the Lower Plate South Natural Resource District will also be available.

The mission of the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County is to help people address issues and needs related to their economic, social and environmental well-being through educational programs based upon scientific knowledge.

Look in this box each month to spot articles addressing Extension priority initiatives. Specific program areas are highlighted with a corresponding icon.

Agricultural Competitiveness and Profitability
‘Be prepared for drought’—page 3

Natural Resources and Environmental Management
‘Yard and Garden Waste Management’—page 4

Youth and Family Initiative
‘Ten alternatives to lashing out at your child’—page 7

Nutrition, Food Safety and Quality
‘Youth learn about Five-A-Day Program’—page 6

Strengthening Neighborhoods and Communities
‘Take your exercise program to work’—page 10

1996 Pesticide Container Recycling Program begins in June

Last year our Pesticide Container Recycling Program collected over 10,000 containers. Can these numbers possibly be beat? Only with your help!

Lancaster County area crop producers/pesticide users can bring their rinsed pesticide containers most Fridays to an area agricultural chemical dealer. You can also bring your clean containers to the Lancaster County Extension Office, 444 Cherry Creek Road between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday. Be sure to call ahead (441-7180) to make sure someone will be available to inspect your containers.

At each collection site, pesticide containers will be inspected by a trained individual to make sure they have been triple- or pressure-rinsed. Only white and yellow, 1- and 2 1/2-gallon pesticide containers will be accepted. Brown yard and garden pesticide containers cannot be recycled with the white and yellow containers. Oil bottles and antifreeze jugs are also unacceptable.

Contact the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County to obtain NebFact sheet NP 92-81 Plugging Abandoned Wells. Call the Lower Plate South Natural Resources District for cost-share programs and details.

Prepare Containers Properly!
Containers should be triple- or pressure-rinsed so no visible residues remain inside the container. Rinse the threads around the container’s opening and any product that may have run down the outside. Drain the containers; no water should remain inside the container.

Some pesticides will stain or discolor containers. These will be accepted if no residues are detected when a container is rubbered with a neoprene glove. Remove lids and plastic wrap labels; they cannot be recycled.

Be sure to prepare the containers properly. Containers that have pesticide residues that can be rubbed off will not be accepted and will remain the property of the person bringing the containers to the site.

Prepare Containers Properly!
Containers should be triple- or pressure-rinsed so no visible residues remain inside the container. Rinse the threads around the container’s opening and any product that may have run down the outside. Drain the containers; no water should remain inside the container.

Some pesticides will stain or discolor containers. These will be accepted if no residues are detected when a container is rubbered with a neoprene glove. Remove lids and plastic wrap labels; they cannot be recycled.

Be sure to prepare the containers properly. Containers that have pesticide residues that can be rubbed off will not be accepted and will remain the property of the person bringing the containers to the site.

(BPO/DV)

Turn to Page 11 for a complete list of collection sites and dates.
The houseplant is usually a small, well-kept foliage or flowering plant sitting on the window sill. But many of our common houseplants are full-scale trees in their native habitat. If space is available, large specimens of these plants can be used as indoor trees. Specially planted trees often have access to large plants that can be used as effective room accents. If you might consider growing your own.

The date palm can grow up to 100 feet outdoors, but a 5-foot specimen is ideal for indoors. Plants set on a pedestal have a definite tree effect. For optimum growth, place them near any sunny east, south or west window, or add supplemental light. Room temperatures between 62 and 75 degrees F and moderate humidity are ideal. When you turn yellow, remove them at the trunk with a sharp pruning tool to maintain an attractive stem.

There are several types of Ficus that can provide a wide variety of large specimen plants that quickly grow into tree form. The fiddleleaf fig produces leathery, deep green leaves about 12 inches long, with crinkled margins on stout stems. The common rubber tree produces slightly smaller, 6- to 11-inch leaves that are bright olive-green with a touch of red along their straight margin. Well-branched specimens of either plant form trees with little effort.

Both the fiddleleaf fig and rubber tree respond well to bright sunny locations, and often drop foliage if light levels drop. Supplemental artificial light will help maintain foliage quality, as will uniform soil moisture. As with the palms, temperatures of 62 to 75 degrees F and moderate humidity are helpful.

The weeping fig (another Ficus) probably has the greatest potential for becoming a satisfactory indoor tree. As the plant matures, it branches freely and develops a spreading, tree-like form similar to outdoor landscape trees.

Rapid changes in a weeping fig’s environment often causes severe leaf drop. Some leaf drop is normal after the plant is brought home. The severity of the drop can be reduced by making certain the plant receives plenty of bright, daytime light and adequate water. Rapid changes also may trigger leaf drop after the plant is established. It is important to be consistent in your treatment of the plant. Watering foliage regularly with a damp cloth will maintain good plant health.

Ficus plants (orange, lemon and grapefruit) 7 to 8 feet high create tree-like shapes as they branch freely to develop a full crown of foliage. Their waxy, bright green leaves are several inches long and remain on the plants all year. Under the right cultural conditions, these plants may produce creamy white, sweet-scented flowers and colorful, edible fruit in season.

Like all flowering plants, citrus need plenty of sun, so putting them in an eastern or southern window works well. They need to be kept inside during the winter with temperatures between 62 and 75 degrees F.

If you have a vacant corner or bare wall, consider one of these large foliage plants to add color, variety and interest during the year. When summer arrives, these indoor trees can be moved to your outdoor living space, where they will benefit from the additional light and humidity while you enjoy their color and beauty.
Weed resistance... going the distance

The North Central Weed Science Society Herbicide Resistance Committee has developed the following strategies to avoid problems with weed resistance. Keep in mind that reliance on any one strategy is not likely to be effective. But, by using them in carefully selected combinations, weed-resistance problems may be avoided.

1. Use herbicides only when necessary. When possible, base herbicide applications on weed ecology instead of merely spraying.

2. Rotate herbicide modes of action. Avoid consecutive or frequently used herbicides. For example, if one herbicide is used, use another herbicide with a different mode of action. This is effective in reducing the development of resistant weeds.

3. Apply herbicides with multiple modes of action. Use tank mixtures, preemergence, and postemergence herbicides to ensure that the crops are not resistant to all the applied herbicides. This will help prevent the development of resistant weeds.

4. Use care with herbicide-resistant crops. Planting herbicide-resistant crops will not prevent the development of herbicide-resistant weeds. However, it can help reduce the development of herbicide-resistant weeds when used in rotation with non-resistant crops.

5. Scout fields. Monitor weeds regularly and identify potential problems. Accurate weed identification allows you to select herbicides that are effective on your targeted weeds. Respond quickly to changes in weed resistance.

6. Monitor total vegetation control programs. Encourage railroads, public utilities, and highway departments that use total vegetation control programs to use management systems that do not lead to weed resistance. Resistant weeds from total vegetation control programs can occur for 1/2 mile or more. Keep in mind that resistance may develop to any herbicide used for total vegetation control programs. Therefore, it is important to monitor for resistant weeds and take appropriate action.

7. Drive the test course at your normal spraying speed and record the number of seconds it takes to achieve the required spray coverage. Be sure to operate all equipment. The water collected in ounces per nozzle equals gallons per minute (gpm) times the distance traveled (ft). The number of nozzles used on a spray equipment is important in determining the amount of water applied. You may need to use a higher or lower gpm to achieve the desired spray coverage.

8. Measure the distance between the nozzles on your spray boom. The distance between the nozzles should be determined by the size of the area to be sprayed. The distance between the nozzles should be determined by the size of the area to be sprayed. The distance between the nozzles should be determined by the size of the area to be sprayed. The distance between the nozzles should be determined by the size of the area to be sprayed.

9. Stop, the set the brakes, but keep the engine running. You may need to use the engine to prime the spray system after filling the tank with water. You may need to use the engine to prime the spray system after filling the tank with water. You may need to use the engine to prime the spray system after filling the tank with water. You may need to use the engine to prime the spray system after filling the tank with water. You may need to use the engine to prime the spray system after filling the tank with water.

10. Contact the Extension office for additional information. (DV)
Environmental Focus

Horace the Hippo says...

Hi Kids, I’m Horace the Hippo...Lincoln’s number one volunteer. I want to remind everyone to be water wise.

The hot summer months are just around the corner. As the temperature starts to climb, the demand for water will also rise. During the summer months, half of the water used is for lawns and gardens. Wise use of water is a good idea for everyone.

On a grand scale, it protects our environment and preserves this precious natural resource. On a personal level, it saves you money by reducing your water bill. As a community, water conservation will lengthen the life of Lincoln’s water delivery systems because less stress is placed on the areas.

Remember parents and kids! Use water wisely during the hot summer months.

Here are some water wise tips:

Water during the cool part of the day.
- One inch of water per week is enough for your lawn. (For a fun activity, parents and kids can go shopping for a rain gauge.)
- Find out how much water you need. Parents and kids can do the following step test together.
  - Step on your lawn to see if the lawn springs back or stays flat. If it stays flat, give some water. If it springs back, no water is needed. Limit water to 15 minutes, that is about all the soil can absorb.
- Know your plants and lawn. Some are drought resistant and will make it through the dry spells with little watering. Go to your favorite garden center and ask for help in selecting plants that are water wise.
- Cement does not need watering. Avoid watering your driveway or sidewalk by checking the position of your sprinkler.
- Teach kids how to mulch a garden to slow water evaporation (keeps moisture in and weeds down).
- Use a bucket of soapy water to wash a car; use a hose only for rinsing.
- Won’t you join me and Lincoln’s Water Department in making all of Lincoln water wise? Please watch for more water tips from me later this summer.
- Irene Reed, Mayor’s Water Conservation Task Force

Woodlands make poor pastures

Even since the early settlement of the United States, woodlands have been used as pasture land and rangeland.

Livestock cause rapid erosion of woodlots by clearing, cultivating and compacting the soil. They clear the land by eating the understory plants and pulverizing the leaf mold; cultivate or loose the surface soil; with sharp, hard hooves as they travel over and pound the soft topsoil; and compact the soil with the tonnage of hundreds of feet of small, hard hooves. Compaction prevents the soil from absorbing rainfall. This forces rainfall to run off, carrying soil particles with it.

Almost completely useless facts

* One kangaroo can eat up to 14 pounds of food a day! * An African elephant’s trunk has about 100,000 muscles. It can be used for moves as delicate as plucking a single leaf or as powerful as knocking down a tree.

Yard and garden water management

Do you take water for granted? Do you carefully manage your water to benefit your yard and garden plants as well as your pocket book? Improper water use and irrigation schedules can waste millions of gallons of water.

Water may be scarce during the very time plants need it most—from April to September. However, hot, dry weather occurs when a woodland is grazed. Livestock cause rapid erosion of woodlots by clearing, cultivating and compacting the soil with the sharp, hard hooves as they travel. This forces rainfall to run off, carrying soil particles with it.

Even with cold weather past, the mustard and carbon monoxide poisoning can still have a presence in your home.

Even with cold weather past, the mustard and carbon monoxide poisoning can still have a presence in your home.

Bats Bites

Bats are some of the most misunderstood mammals in the world. Here are a few things you might like to know about them:

- Most bats in North America eat insects such as mosquitoes. *One bat may eat 500 mosquitoes in one night!*

* There are more than 900 species (kinds) of bats. * Most bats are good for human beings. They are often able to find shelter behind window screens. * More bats are found in Asia than in any other part of the world. * Some bats are bigger than houseflies. * The biggest bats are found in Asia. They can weigh over 2 pounds and have a wingspan of over 10 feet.

Urban walnut trees—Are they valuable?

Reports of black walnut trees being sold for hundreds or even thousands of dollars often cause homeowners to dream of huge profits from selling their back-yard trees. Unfortunately, while good quality walnut trees are often quite valuable, walnut trees grown in an urban setting usually are not. Only an exceptionally large, high quality, urban walnut, or group of walnut trees would interest a timber or veneer buyer.

Black walnut (Juglans nigra) has long been used for fine furniture, gun stock, bows and novelties because of its beautiful grain, color and the ease with which it can be worked. Good quality walnut logs are cut into lumber, the best are sliced into veneer.

Several key characteristics determine the value of a black walnut tree for timber or veneer— including trunk diameter, merchantable height and how free the trunk is from defects. While walnut buyers will occasionally purchase small trees, particularly if they are part of a group of trees being sold, trees less than 15 inches in diameter are of comparatively little value. Quality lumber and veneer trees generally have diameters of 18 inches or more.

A tree’s diameter is measured 4 1/2 feet above the ground. It is determined by measuring the circumference of the tree with a tape or string and dividing the circumference by 3.14. The length of the tree trunk that can be used for lumber or veneer is called its merchantable height. In black walnut and other hardwoods, merchantable height is usually the trunk height to which branches or forks are located. Minimum merchantable height for lumber and veneer black walnut trees is 8 to 10 feet. Quality lumber and veneer trees will have merchantable heights equal or more than this height.

The quality of a hardwood tree is measured by how free its trunk is from defects such as crookedness, limbs, scars, swelling, bumbs, cracks, holes, insect or disease damage, and wounds. Other factors being equal, the fewer the defects, the more valuable the tree.

Unfortunately, most urban walnut trees do not display the characteristics of high quality marketable trees. Urban walnuts often grow in open areas without surrounding trees. This results in trees with short trunks and numerous branches—little or no merchantable height. They are not in demand by buyers because of the risk that the contain objects such as nails, wire, insulators, clothes line hooks, etc., which can damage saw blades or veneer knives.

The combination of poor quality, high risk of embedded objects and potentially difficult logging results in most urban walnut trees being of little interest to timber or veneer buyers. This does not mean that buyers would not be interested in an urban walnut that had a 30-inch diameter trunk, 32 feet of merchantable height in a straight trunk that was very free from visible defects, located in the middle of a large backyard away from any utilities or buildings. Unfortunately, there are very few such trees.

Protect your family from carbon monoxide

Have a professional check the furnace and fuel burning appliances for leaks and proper venting once a year. Also, have your chimney inspected, and all other vents inspected for leaks and obstructions.

For added safety, install at least one carbon monoxide detector in the home.

Urban walnut trees are valuable?

The combination of poor quality, high risk of embedded objects and potentially difficult logging results in most urban walnut trees being of little interest to timber or veneer buyers. This does not mean that buyers would not be interested in an urban walnut that had a 30-inch diameter trunk, 32 feet of merchantable height in a straight trunk that was very free from visible defects, located in the middle of a large backyard away from any utilities or buildings. Unfortunately, there are very few such trees.

Urban walnut trees are valuable?
Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department
1996 Hazardous Household Waste Collection

Reminder: These collections are for households only; not for businesses. Only residents of Lincoln and Lancaster County can bring items to collections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, June 1</td>
<td>State Fair Park, parking lot</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, July 27</td>
<td>Nebraska Wesleyan University, parking lot</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, September 21</td>
<td>Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, 3140 N Street, parking lot</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, November 2</td>
<td>State Fair Park, 4-H Youth Complex</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household Hazardous Waste Collection will take:

- **Pesticides**—Weed killers, garden sprays, wood preservatives, roach powder, pet flea and tick products, rat poison

- **Items Containing PCBs**—Weed killers, garden sprays, wood preservatives, roach powder, pet flea and tick products, household hazardous waste

- **Explosives and Ammunition**

- **Antifreeze**

- **Used Oil**

- **Fertilizers**

- **Latex Paint**

- **General Household Trash or Business Waste**

- **Alkaline, Carbon-zinc, Zinc-air and Vehicle Batteries**

- **General Household Trash or Business Waste**

- **Latex Paint**

- **General Household Trash or Business Waste**

- **Alkaline, Carbon-zinc, Zinc-air and Vehicle Batteries**

Lead poses danger to children

One out of every 11 American children has high levels of lead in his or her bloodstream—levels that can cause lead poisoning. In children, lead poisoning can result in hyperactivity, slowed growth, brain and nervous system damage, headaches, and hearing problems. Although serious, the situation is not difficult to remedy.

A major cause of lead poisoning is lead-based paint. Although banned from housing in 1978, lead-based paint is present in older dwellings. People who think lead-based paint might be present in their homes may call the National Lead Information Center (800-LEAD-FYI) or look under “lead” in the phone book for a qualified professional who can identify hazards and provide a risk assessment of any lead found. Well-maintained, lead-based paint probably is not a problem; however, it should be removed or contained if it is peeling, chipped or choky.

Keep products in the original container and keep the label intact. If the label is already destroyed or unreadable, label the products to the best of your knowledge. Open, leaking or rusted containers should not be recycled.

Keep products in the original container and keep the label intact. If the label is already destroyed or unreadable, label the products to the best of your knowledge. Open, leaking or rusted containers should not be recycled.

Lead Information Center (800-LEAD-FYI) or look under “lead” in the phone book for a qualified professional who can identify hazards and provide a risk assessment of any lead found. Well-maintained, lead-based paint probably is not a problem; however, it should be removed or contained if it is peeling, chipped or choky.

Finally, make sure children’s hands are clean—especially at mealtimes and bedtime. Clean play areas, toys and pacifiers regularly to remove any lead dust. Feed children a low fat, high iron and high calcium diet; this will help their bodies absorb less lead.

The federal government offers a booklet to help identify lead hazards. “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home” (Item 338C—50 cents) may be obtained by sending a check or money order (payable to the Superintendent of Documents) to the Consumer Information Center, Department 338C, Pueblo, CO 81009. (WS)

U.S. solid waste trend

In 1993, 207 million tons (4.4 pounds per person per day) of municipal solid waste were generated. After materials were recovered for recycling and composting, discards were 3.4 pounds per person per day—virtually all of which was combusted or sent to landfills.

Recovered materials for recycling and composting were estimated to be 22 percent of municipal solid waste generated in 1993. Seventeen percent in 1990) continuing the impressive growth of recent generation, and the remaining 62 percent of the municipal solid waste stream was sent to landfills or otherwise disposed.

Between 1990 and 1993, recovery of materials for recycling and composting increased from 33 million tons to 45 million tons—an increase of 37 percent. Recovered and paperboard accounted for over half of this increased tonnage: Yard trimmings for composting contributed the next largest increase in tonnage recovered.

The percentage of discarded waste continues to decline due to increased levels of recovery for recycling and composting. In 1985, 83 percent of the municipal solid waste was landfilled compared to 62 percent landfilled in 1993. Even with this reduction, landfilling continues to be the single most predominant waste management method into the year 2000. (DF)

Waste reduction means cutting down on the amount of materials or energy used during the manufacture, distribution, purchase and use of the product. Waste reduction is an effort in which both manufacturers and consumers have important roles to play.

Waste reduction means cutting down on the amount of materials or energy used during the manufacture, distribution, purchase and use of the product. Waste reduction is an effort in which both manufacturers and consumers have important roles to play.

Chlorination disinfects water that has been contaminated by bacteria. It can also be used to control unpleasant tastes and odors.

Softening is a treatment that is used to soften water, that results when calcium and magnesium salts are present.

Hardness causes soap to curdle and excessive scale deposits in plumbing and water heaters. Two types of hardness exist: calcium and noncalcium. Hardness carbonate occurs when water contains calcium or magnesium bicarbonate.

Noncarbonate hardness is permanent and refers to calcium and magnesium associated with sulfates, chlorides and nitrates.

Hard water can be softened by:
- a chemical precipitation with lime alone or lime and soda ash or
- sodium cycle ion exchange process. In this process, hardness ions are exchanged with the more soluble sodium ions, creating soft water. This method can also be used to remove other dissolved ions like iron, manganese and zinc.

The Reverse Osmosis Process forces water through a semi-permeable membrane, that excludes most dissolved minerals. This process may also be effective for removing some pesticides. The effectiveness of this process depends on the membrane’s ability to reject these ions. Whether ions are exchanged depends on the molecular weight of a particular ion, the total dissolved solids and the pressure difference across the membrane. Pretreatment is necessary to prevent the membrane from clogging.

An important thing to remember about this method is that it will remove most ions—but not all of them.

Other treatments include ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection and distillation. Exposing water to UV light kills disease-causing bacteria present in the water. Distillation is well for turbidity, taste, odor, lead and other heavy metals. Source: On Top (BPO)

Environmental Focus

Water can be treated to remove contaminants

The U.S. environment seems so vast and unchanging that it is easy to take it for granted. In some places, groundwater has become contaminated from industrial operations, agricultural activities, municipal and household sources. Among the most frequent and occurring contaminants in groundwater are pesticides, heavy metals, gasoline, mineral oil and solvents. Noncarbonate water has bacterial contaminants—like coliform bacteria and viruses.

When groundwater becomes contaminated, what can be done to restore it? Fortunately, groundwater often can be treated to remove contaminants. However, groundwater treatment depends on what contaminants you are trying to remove. A variety of groundwater treatment methods exist that can be used to remove iron or manganese, or the two most common carcinogen methods are the introduction of air into water or the reverse, water into air.

Filtration is effective for removing suspended matter from water. There are two types of filters commonly used for this purpose: pressure and pressure filters. For filtration to be effective, it may require the addition of chemicals (such as alum) to coagulate silt and microbials into filterable size particles.

Granular Activated Carbon Treatment is effective for removing organic chemicals, taste and odor problems, and some pesticides. A carbon material is heated to high temperatures to make it more porous and increase its adsorption effect. This cause contaminants to be attracted and adsorbed to the carbon. This treatment is very expensive.

Chlorination disinfects water that has been contaminated by bacteria. It can also be used to control unpleasant tastes and odors. Softening is a treatment that is used to soften water, that results when calcium and magnesium salts are present.

Hardness causes soap to curdle and excessive scale deposits in plumbing and water heaters. Two types of hardness exist: calcium and noncalcium. Hardness carbonate occurs when water contains calcium or magnesium bicarbonate.
Family Living

I am writing this analysis on April 30 and very thankful for the nice rain we have just had. I did not mind walking in the rain last Sunday. Ted came in this morning and said “there was some ice in a water bucket,” so it makes me wonder when spring will be here.

I know May is a busy month for everyone. Farmers are planting, farmer’s wives are running errands for their husband’s, Mother’s Day this month and graduations from preschool to colleges will take place. Here at Doane’s Acres, we are getting ready for Ted’s retirement “bash” May 11. This brings back memories of April 29, 1965, when we moved to Lexington, Nebraska so Ted could begin his career May 1 for University of Nebraska-NEEP. It doesn’t seem like 41 years ago! Today, I looked in the “Old Farmer’s Almanac” to check the weather for last week. They were right for April 27 to 30, “rain and cold.” I hope it is right for May 11 (rain and warm).

June 11-13 is the State FCE Convention in Hastings. Carmelene Tuma reported that Lancaster County’s cultural art entries are Donna DeShon’s country quilts and two needle stiches picture “Neva”—the design of the new quilt patterns is the each square is in one inch blocks. Donna must have very good eyes. She represents Helpful Homemakers FCE. Margaret Blacketer’s painting “The Good Life,” is a painting on wood. She represents the Lancaster County’s cultural art program, which is turned in at the National Association of Extension Homemakers’ Convention in Hastings.

The University of Nebraska, in cooperation with the Lancaster County Health Department and the Nebraska Restaurant Association, is offering the ServSafe Food Service Manager’s Certification Workshop June 10-12. This National Restaurant Association program has been the industry leader for the past 15 years, certifying more than 300,000 food service employees. Due to recent publicity regarding food safety and food-borne illness outbreaks, the dining public (your customers) have become more aware of and concerned about these topics. As you are aware, the negative impact of food-borne illness on the reputation of your establishment and its profits can’t be overlooked.

Don’t miss this opportunity to obtain your National Certification and update your skills in food-borne illness prevention.

You will also receive the Applied Food Service Sanitation Course book which is an excellent reference for use at your establishment.

You will discover the eight critical areas of food safety and training.

You will learn to develop your own HACCP program.

You will be able to implement facility sanitation and employee training for your establishment.

You will meet Lancaster County Health Department Level 4 certification.

You may receive 1 hour of UNL credit for your participation.

Since the course is a fast-paced overview of the book, it would be beneficial to read the book prior to the workshop. This will equip you with the information necessary to successfully complete the certification examination to be given the last hour of the workshop.

Time: 1:15 - 5:00 p.m.
Location: East Campus Union, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Cost: $95.00
To register, arrange for book pick up, or for more information, call Pauline at (402) 472-9751.
Registration deadline is Wednesday, June 5. (AH)

EFNEP youth learn the way of “Five-A-Day for better health”

The before and after school sites included: Arnold, Beattie, Eastridge, Festromd, Hill, Huntington, Lakesview, McPhee, Norwood Park, Riley, and West Lincoln.

Cooperative Extension ServSafe classes

The University of Nebraska, in cooperation with the Lancaster County Health Department and the Nebraska Restaurant Association, is offering the ServSafe Food Service Manager’s Certification Workshop June 10-12. This National Restaurant Association program has been the industry leader for the past 15 years, certifying more than 300,000 food service employees. Due to recent publicity regarding food safety and food-borne illness outbreaks, the dining public (your customers) have become more aware of and concerned about these topics. As you are aware, the negative impact of food-borne illness on the reputation of your establishment and its profits can’t be overlooked.

Don’t miss this opportunity to obtain your National Certification and update your skills in food-borne illness prevention.

You will also receive the Applied Food Service Sanitation Course book which is an excellent reference for use at your establishment.

You will discover the eight critical areas of food safety and training.

You will learn to develop your own HACCP program.

You will be able to implement facility sanitation and employee training for your establishment.

You will meet Lancaster County Health Department Level 4 certification.

You may receive 1 hour of UNL credit for your participation.

Since the course is a fast-paced overview of the book, it would be beneficial to read the book prior to the workshop. This will equip you with the information necessary to successfully complete the certification examination to be given the last hour of the workshop.

Time: 1:15 - 5:00 p.m.
Location: East Campus Union, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Cost: $95.00
To register, arrange for book pick up, or for more information, call Pauline at (402) 472-9751.
Registration deadline is Wednesday, June 5. (AH)

Fabric Embellishment Workshop

Take a simple garment and turn it into a piece of art by using fabric embellishment. Linda Tucker, a sewing and fabric decorating enthusiast, will demonstrate the latest techniques and notions in fabric embellishment.

Learn many new sewing techniques at a workshop sponsored by 4-H, Wednesday, June 26. 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Check-in will begin at 8:30 a.m. The class will be limited to 25 participants. The fee is $25 and includes thread and supplies for decorating a vest or shirt. Participants are asked to bring:

• sewing machine
• simple vest or simple cotton shirt without pockets
• four pieces (1/2 yard each) of cotton fabric (all from the same color family)
• three buttons for their machine, one filled with thread to match their vest or shirt
• sack lunch

At the completion of this class everyone will have there own original design. Techniques that will be taught are couching, adding yarns, braids and cords, cable stitching, free hand embroidery, scrunching and creative cut ups.

On Tuesday, June 25, 7-9 p.m. a demonstration only session will be held. This is open to anyone interested in learning decorating techniques. The cost is $5.

To register for either session, make a check payable to Lancaster County Extension and send to: Fabric Embellishment Workshop, 444 Cherry creek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528-1507. For more information contact Lorene Bartos, Extension Educator, 441-7160. (LB)

EFNEP youth learn the way of “Five-A-Day for better health”

The Nebraska Extension ServSafe classes

The University of Nebraska, in cooperation with the Lancaster County Health Department and the Nebraska Restaurant Association, is offering the ServSafe Food Service Manager’s Certification Workshop June 10-12. This National Restaurant Association program has been the industry leader for the past 15 years, certifying more than 300,000 food service employees. Due to recent publicity regarding food safety and food-borne illness outbreaks, the dining public (your customers) have become more aware of and concerned about these topics. As you are aware, the negative impact of food-borne illness on the reputation of your establishment and its profits can’t be overlooked.

Don’t miss this opportunity to obtain your National Certification and update your skills in food-borne illness prevention.

You will also receive the Applied Food Service Sanitation Course book which is an excellent reference for use at your establishment.

You will discover the eight critical areas of food safety and training.

You will learn to develop your own HACCP program.

You will be able to implement facility sanitation and employee training for your establishment.

You will meet Lancaster County Health Department Level 4 certification.

You may receive 1 hour of UNL credit for your participation.

Since the course is a fast-paced overview of the book, it would be beneficial to read the book prior to the workshop. This will equip you with the information necessary to successfully complete the certification examination to be given the last hour of the workshop.

Time: 1:15 - 5:00 p.m.
Location: East Campus Union, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Cost: $95.00
To register, arrange for book pick up, or for more information, call Pauline at (402) 472-9751.
Registration deadline is Wednesday, June 5. (AH)

Fabric Embellishment Workshop

Take a simple garment and turn it into a piece of art by using fabric embellishment. Linda Tucker, a sewing and fabric decorating enthusiast, will demonstrate the latest techniques and notions in fabric embellishment.

Learn many new sewing techniques at a workshop sponsored by 4-H, Wednesday, June 26. 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Check-in will begin at 8:30 a.m. The class will be limited to 25 participants. The fee is $25 and includes thread and supplies for decorating a vest or shirt. Participants are asked to bring:

• sewing machine
• simple vest or simple cotton shirt without pockets
• four pieces (1/2 yard each) of cotton fabric (all from the same color family)
• three buttons for their machine, one filled with thread to match their vest or shirt
• sack lunch

At the completion of this class everyone will have there own original design. Techniques that will be taught are couching, adding yarns, braids and cords, cable stitching, free hand embroidery, scrunching and creative cut ups.

On Tuesday, June 25, 7-9 p.m. a demonstration only session will be held. This is open to anyone interested in learning decorating techniques. The cost is $5.

To register for either session, make a check payable to Lancaster County Extension and send to: Fabric Embellishment Workshop, 444 Cherry creek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528-1507. For more information contact Lorene Bartos, Extension Educator, 441-7160. (LB)
Ten alternatives to lashing out at your child

The emotional abuse of children is a problem of great concern to the American public. In fact, several years ago, a Louis Harris Survey found that 73% of the public believed that emotional maltreatment could lead to long-term emotional problems in children. The survey also showed that people, appropriately informed, can do something to prevent this abuse.

Children believe what their parents tell them. Words can hit as hard as a fist. The sad truth is, even the best of parents will let everyday pressures build up to such a pitch that they lash out at their kids. There are little things, however, we can do to stop ourselves before we hurt a child either physically or emotionally.

Alternatives include:
1. Take a deep breath and then another. Remember you are the adult.
2. Close your eyes and imagine you are hearing what your child is about to hear. Press your lips together and count to 10—better yet, 20.
3. Put your child in a time-out chair. (Remember the rule: One time-out minute for each year of age.)
4. Put yourself in a time-out chair. Think about why you are angry. Is it your child, or is your child simply a convenient target for your anger?
5. Phone a friend.
7. If someone can watch the children, go outside and take a walk.
8. Take a hot bath or splash cold water on your face.
9. Pick up a pencil and write down your thoughts.
10. Turn on some music. Stop verbal abuse. Take time out. Don’t take things out on your child. You’ll both feel better.

From: Nebraska Department of Social Services. (LJ)

Deep breathing brings relief

Here is one of the best techniques for releasing tension and reducing stress:

• Sit quietly in a comfortable position and close your eyes.
• Alternate tensing and relaxing each set of muscles—progressing from your feet to your face.
• Breathe through your nose, inhaling and exhaling slowly as you relax. As you exhale, say the word “one” silently to yourself.
• Keep your eyes closed for 10–20 minutes, opening them only to check the time.
• Keep your mind passive and clear, allowing your body to relax at its own pace. Don’t try to force deep relaxation.
• Continue to say the word “one” silently as you exhale. Try hard to ignore any disturbances.

I pledge my hands

Cheryl Goehring
4-H Key Leader

Community service projects can be fun as well as serve to make our communities more beautiful. They can be both individual and learning experiences. One idea can be used over again in different ways. There are so many various projects your club can do: from the very simple to the very complex and time consuming. Here are a few ideas from our club.

“It’s disgusting” are words our members uttered during a clean-up session at a local park. Will these members stop there? Surely not after having picked up after people who did. “How can you come again?” We were asked after an evening of playing games and socializing at a local senior housing center. The residents really enjoyed having young children come and visit. Remember, don’t just visit around the holidays! It’s an enjoyable activity all year long.

We found a craft that involved creating 6-pack pop rings into snowflakes. What started as a simple club craft turned into a two-year project.

The idea was shared with many people, a color themed for a local holiday show to promote 4-H and raise money for Mad Dads, and a local p.m.o.’s cafeteria was decorated.

Painting the kitchen of a local city park, a beautiful trail and hiking paths at a park, and helping at food banks and with food drives are all wonderful ideas that were shared with me.

Use your imagination and our communities will be better because 4-H members have pledged their “hands to larger service.”

4-H food booths are full of fun!

LaDeane Iha
Extension Educator

“Our club can’t wait to work in the 4-H food booths at the fair— in fact, they want to work two shifts each for its health and well-being. Careful study and preparation will help you decide if the pet you are considering will be compatible with your household; will it get along with pets, family members and with the human you can provide? Careful research of the animal’s requirements will lead to another pet care project— raising rabbits! Our 4-H Council’s major fundraising activity. Not only do 4-H members and their parents have fun, they learn skills that can be translated into that first job. Satisfying hungry, hot customers, counting change, following safe food handling guidelines, and keeping cool when it seems like everyone wants a huge order at the same time are just a few of the ways youth stretch and learn. All club leaders will receive a letter during the second week of June asking them to a time slot during the fair. Parents and other adults often lend a hand and are encouraged to do so. Clubs will then return a postcard to the 4-H Council indicating how many people will be available to work their shift. Independent members will also be asked to join in the fun.

Profits from the food booths are used as shown in the pie chart below: savings for those planning to work in the food booths will be held on Thursday, July 25 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Put the date on your calendar and plan to walk with new skills and confidence as you approach your “job” at the county fair. If you have questions, contact LaDeane. (LJ)

Use of Food Booth Profits

Recognition/ Awards - 10%
Local/State Contests & Events -10%
Youth/Adult Leadership Training -27%
4-H Scholarships/ Camperships - 24%

A pet in the house comes with responsibilities

Shirley Condon
4-H Key Leader

Are you considering adding a pet to your household? Whether it swims, crawls, walks or flies, a pet is a living creature solely dependent on its human caregiver for its health and well- being. Careful study and preparation will help you decide if the pet you are considering will be compatible with your household; will it get along with pets, family members and with the human you can provide? Careful research of the animal’s requirements will lead to another pet care project— raising rabbits! Our 4-H Council’s major fundraising activity. Not only do 4-H members and their parents have fun, they learn skills that can be translated into that first job.

Satisfying hungry, hot customers, counting change, following safe food handling guidelines, and keeping cool when it seems like everyone wants a huge order at the same time are just a few of the ways youth stretch and learn.

All club leaders will receive a letter during the second week of June asking them to a time slot during the fair. Parents and other adults often lend a hand and are encouraged to do so. Clubs will then return a postcard to the 4-H Council indicating how many people will be available to work their shift. Independent members will also be asked to join in the fun.

Profits from the food booths are used as shown in the pie chart below: savings for those planning to work in the food booths will be held on Thursday, July 25 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Put the date on your calendar and plan to walk with new skills and confidence as you approach your “job” at the county fair. If you have questions, contact LaDeane. (LJ)

Use of Food Booth Profits

Recognition/ Awards - 10%
Local/State Contests & Events -10%
Youth/Adult Leadership Training -27%
4-H Scholarships/ Camperships - 24%

A pet in the house comes with responsibilities

Shirley Condon
4-H Key Leader

Are you considering adding a pet to your household? Whether it swims, crawls, walks or flies, a pet is a living creature solely dependent on its human caregiver for its health and well- being. Careful study and preparation will help you decide if the pet you are considering will be compatible with your household; will it get along with pets, family members and with the human you can provide? Careful research of the animal’s requirements will lead to another pet care project— raising rabbits! Our 4-H Council’s major fundraising activity. Not only do 4-H members and their parents have fun, they learn skills that can be translated into that first job.

Satisfying hungry, hot customers, counting change, following safe food handling guidelines, and keeping cool when it seems like everyone wants a huge order at the same time are just a few of the ways youth stretch and learn. All club leaders will receive a letter during the second week of June asking them to a time slot during the fair. Parents and other adults often lend a hand and are encouraged to do so. Clubs will then return a postcard to the 4-H Council indicating how many people will be available to work their shift. Independent members will also be asked to join in the fun.

Profits from the food booths are used as shown in the pie chart below: savings for those planning to work in the food booths will be held on Thursday, July 25 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Put the date on your calendar and plan to walk with new skills and confidence as you approach your “job” at the county fair. If you have questions, contact LaDeane. (LJ)

Use of Food Booth Profits

Recognition/ Awards - 10%
Local/State Contests & Events -10%
Youth/Adult Leadership Training -27%
4-H Scholarships/ Camperships - 24%

A pet in the house comes with responsibilities

Shirley Condon
4-H Key Leader

Are you considering adding a pet to your household? Whether it swims, crawls, walks or flies, a pet is a living creature solely dependent on its human caregiver for its health and well- being. Careful study and preparation will help you decide if the pet you are considering will be compatible with your household; will it get along with pets, family members and with the human you can provide? Careful research of the animal’s requirements will lead to another pet care project— raising rabbits! Our 4-H Council’s major fundraising activity. Not only do 4-H members and their parents have fun, they learn skills that can be translated into that first job.

Satisfying hungry, hot customers, counting change, following safe food handling guidelines, and keeping cool when it seems like everyone wants a huge order at the same time are just a few of the ways youth stretch and learn. All club leaders will receive a letter during the second week of June asking them to a time slot during the fair. Parents and other adults often lend a hand and are encouraged to do so. Clubs will then return a postcard to the 4-H Council indicating how many people will be available to work their shift. Independent members will also be asked to join in the fun.

Profits from the food booths are used as shown in the pie chart below: savings for those planning to work in the food booths will be held on Thursday, July 25 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Put the date on your calendar and plan to walk with new skills and confidence as you approach your “job” at the county fair. If you have questions, contact LaDeane. (LJ)
Pets, People and Professions Camp

June 16-18, 1996 are the dates of the first Pets, People and Professions Camp at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln East Campus. The camp is designed for youth ages 13-18 who don’t have to be 4-H members to attend. Cost for the three-day camp is $40 which includes food, lodging and a t-shirt. The camp is sponsored by a grant from the Nebraska Commission on National and Community Service, June is the registration deadline. If you have questions or need a registration form, contact LaDeane. (LJ)

North Central Regional 4-H Forum

Bridging Our Heritage to Our Horizons: 4-H in the Next Millennium is the theme of the 1996 North Central Regional Forum to be held in Columbus, Ohio, September 26-29, 1996. This is a great opportunity to interact with over 700 other volunteers from throughout the North Central Region. Seminars, tours and speakers provide opportunities for new ideas, networking and training.

Scholarships from the 4-H Council for registration fees are available for a limited number of 4-H leaders. Applications are available from the Extension office and must be submitted to the 4-H Council 30 days prior to the event. The Regional Volunteer Registration form fee is $190 if returned with the registration form to the Nebraska State 4-H Office by July 1, 1996. Fees cover program costs and meals. The Nebraska delegation will be staying at the forum site in the Hyatt Regency, Columbus, Ohio. The hotel rates are $96 single; $106 double; $116 triple and $126 quad, plus 15.75% tax. Travel help will be available on a per delegate basis to reduce travel costs.

HOW TO REGISTER: Pick up a registration form from the Extension office.

Complete the registration and return it to the Nebraska State 4-H Office by July 1, 1996.

Make the check for registration payable to the State 4-H Fund—North Central Regional 4-H Forum.

Indicate on a note how many roommates you want and include with the registration.

Do not send the registration directly to Ohio. Please realize the July 1, 1996 deadline is for the Nebraska delegation to make plans.

Registration materials are available from the county Extension office. Please contact LaDeane if you have questions. (LJ)

Share some quiet time with your kid

Arlene Hanna
Extension Assistant

Quiet time is a necessity, especially in a society where our time is structured from morning until night. All people need time alone to rest, think, plan, interact with children, to get to know themselves.

Occasionally, take a rest period outdoors. Allow children to take a mat or blanket and find a place for themselves. Tell them that this is a time for thinking and exploring with their eyes, ears and later they can share their experiences with you or your friends.

For children who need a focal point, try lying in a fragrant and soft patch of clover. Ask them to quietly search for four-leaf clovers. Another exciting focal point is an anchal. Children are fascinated by the flutter of ants traveling to and from the mound. Read the story Quiet by Peter Parnall. Allow your children to find a special spot in a natural setting and actually become a part of it! Have them lie down and cover their bodies with leaves, fallen twigs, or pine needles, leaving only their faces visible. Take a moment to identify the smells around them.

Set aside an indoor location that belongs to your child and encourages quiet reflection. It might be the corner of a attic, a screened-off area, even a walk-in closet decorated by your child.

Host families needed for summer LABO exchange

This summer, several Nebraska families will have the opportunity to host 38 Japanese youth from July 22 to August 20, 1996. The program is open to families with children close to the Japanese delegates ages, 12 to 17. Families without children in this age range will be considered as hosts for the adult chaperons.

Fair Book corrections!

The fair books are out, and there are a few mistakes. The following are the changes we wish to correct at this time.

1. Bucket Calves:
Calves must be born between January 1 and June 1 to qualify for bucket calf competition.

2. Herdsmanship:
Horses end 9:00 a.m., Friday, August 2. All other animals end 9:00 p.m., Sunday, August 4. Please note these changes and watch the July Newsletter for any further corrections. (LB)

We need YOU...
at the 1996 Lancaster County Fair! Volunteer helpers (ages 12 and over) are needed to help in information booth assist judges by writing comments putting up project displays checking in exhibits on entry day make the fair the fair it can be!! Call the Extension office to sign up at 441-7180. Thanks in advance for all your help!

Participation in State Fair Cat Show

A 4-H member must be 12 years but not past 19 years of age by January 1 of the current year to participate in the Nebraska State Fair Cat Show.

Information in 1996 Lancaster County Fair Book (page 7) is incorrect.
Highlights from a 1995 survey on families in America’s cities

Moneymaking ideas that violate copyright laws

1. Do not copy for purposes of resale either as a design or a finished product, the designs on handcrafted products or commercial gift items. It is not okay to “change one thing” on a design or pattern. Things do not have to be identical to the original to be a copy.

2. Do not make reproductions of copyrighted characters like Snoopy, Raggedy Ann and Andy, the Sesame Street Gang or Mickey Mouse while sitting in your chair. Let your arms drop, then stick them out and rotate again. Do it three times.

3. Do not make reproductions of pictures, photographs, paintings or drawings. Even more neighborhood residents feel stiff and tired. The following exercise can help you feel refreshed. Just remember to take it easy the first few seconds. After spending an hour or two in one position—whether at a computer terminal, your desk or an assembly line—

4. Do not copy records or tape recordings, videotaped television shows or computer software for sale or trade. Sound recordings, audiovisual works and software are fully protected by copyright law.

5. Do not reprint or offer for sale any previously published material still protected by copyright law even though the material may no longer be available from the original publisher.

6. Do not duplicate records or tape recordings, videotaped television shows or computer software for sale or trade. Sound recordings, audiovisual works and software are fully protected by copyright law.

7. Do not copy or republish recipes from books or magazines exactly as they have appeared. Doing so can while sitting in your chair.

8. Do not copy poems or poetry written by other people without their written permission.

Controlling insect pests with germ warfare

Some soil bacteria—pathogens specific to certain insect species but non-toxic to vertebrates—are "ideal" insecticides. The most available fall into the following types of pests have been identified and developed. Bt products are effective only against caterpillars, but not against adults or pupae. Caterpillar Control: the best-known and most widely used Bt is Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (Btk), a strain that is toxic only to lepidopteran insects (Lepidoptera). The most common trade names for commercially available products include Biocontrol, Condon, Curlass, Dipel, Full-Bac, Javelin, Meril, Perp, and other trade names. They are used to control many common leaf-feeding caterpillars. These include plants on vegetables that are "eaten by the target insects to be effective. The lethal effect begins once the bacteria have been ingested and destroyed allowing the gut contents to enter the insect's body cavity. Poisonous insects either die quickly from the activity of the Bacillus thuringiensis isolates. This strain of Bt is not pathogenic or toxic to other key beetle species—such as corn rootworms (entomologists can cause allergic reactions. Dusts can cause allergic reactions. Dusts or bacterial spores (like mold spores and virus particles) become foreign proteins if they are inhaled or rubbed into the skin, they can cause allergic reactions. Dusts or bacteria that are used to dilute and carry these microorganisms also can act as allergens or irritants. These problems do not prevent the safe use of microbial insecticides; however, users should not breathe dusts or mists of microbial insecticides. These common sense precautions will help prevent unexpected reactions and minimize any effects from contact with unknown toxicity. (BPO)

1996 Pesticide Container Recycling Program
Fridays 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Collection Site Date Location
Farmer’s Co-op Elevator—Waverly Branch June 7 Waverly
Greenwood Farmer’s Co-op June 14 Greenwood
Farmer’s Union Co-op June 21 Greta
Countrywide Cooperative June 28 Raymond
Countrywide Cooperative July 12 Malford
Blue Valley Co-op July 19 Tomcat
Dorchester Farmer’s Co-op—Exeter Branch July 26 Exeter
Lancaster County Fair August 2 Agricultural Hall—State Fair Park, Lincoln
Dorchester Farmer’s Co-op—Dorchester Branch August 9 Dorchester
Farmer’s Co-op Elevator—Milford Branch August 16 Wilber
Farmer’s Co-op Elevator—Plymouth Branch August 23 Plymouth
Southeast Nebraska Co-op August 30 Beatrice
Family Cooperative Company September 6 Firth
Farmer’s Co-op Co.—Bennet Branch September 13 Bennet
Otse Oiie and Propone September 20 Wahoo
In order to best serve our subscribers, this form will appear in The Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. Articles written by the staff of the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County may be repeated without special permission if the source is acknowledged. For reprint information about other articles in The Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, articles, and events listed in this newsletter will be held at the Lancaster Extension Conference Center unless otherwise noted.

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

**NEBRASKA FEEDBACK FORM**

In order to best serve our subscribers, this form will appear in every issue of The Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. 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

**Comments**

**Story Idea(s)**

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

**PHONE NUMBERS:**
Office (leave message after hours) 441-7190
After hours 441-7170
FAX 441-7148
GARDEN Gossip Hotline 441-7179
COMPOSTING Hotline 441-7139

**OFFICE HOURS:** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday

---

**Extension Calendar**

**June 1**
Lamb Tagging Day .......................................................... 9:00 a.m.-noon
**4-H Horse ID’s Due**
**June 1-3**
Camp Counselor Training—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 4**
4-H Council Meeting......................................................... 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Horse Judging Clinic—Gretna
**June 5**
Designs for Dining Table Setting Show and Workshop—East Campus Union ............................................ 6:00-8:00 p.m.
Abandoned Well Plugging Demonstration—University of Nebraska Roger’s Memorial Research Farm, 18500 South Adams Street, Lincoln
**June 6-7**
Fish Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 7**
Cloverbuds VIP’s Meeting—Farabue’s, Lincoln ..................... 1:15 p.m.
Pesticide Container Recycling—Farmer’s Co-op, Waverly ............ 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
**June 8-10**
Outdoor Adventure I Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna

**June 11**
Angora Goat Seminar—North Barn, State Fair Park ................. 9:00 a.m.-noon
**June 12**
Teen Council Meeting ..................................................... 3:00-5:00 p.m.
**June 13**
4-H Council Scholarships Due
High Adventure Camp Applications Due
**June 14**
Extension Board Meeting .................................................. 7:30 p.m.
**June 15-16**
ServSafe—East Campus Union ............................................. 1:15 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
**June 16-17**
Clover College
**June 16-17**
FCE State Convention—Hastings
**June 16-18**
Niobrara Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
Summer Safari I Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 16-21**
CFW
**June 16**
4-H Horse VIP’s Meeting .................................................. 7:00 p.m.
**June 17**
4-H Poultry VIP’s Meeting .................................................. 7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
**June 18**
4-H Bref Breeding Horses, Bucket Calves, Dairy Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Llama and Swine ID’s Due
Pesticide Container Recycling—Gretna
Greenwood Farmer’s Co-op—Greenwood ................................. 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
**June 19-20**
Dismal River Canoe Trip
**June 19**
Boldly Bound Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 20**
District Horse Show—Beatrice............................................. 6:00-8:00 p.m.
**June 21**
District Horse Show—Yost
Star City Rabbit Raisers 4-H Club Meeting .......................... 7:00 p.m.
**June 22**
District Horse Show—Elkhorn
**June 23**
District Horse Show—Columbus
Fair Board Meeting ............................................................ 7:30 p.m.
4-H Rabbit VIP’s Committee Meeting ................................. 7:00 p.m.
4-H Sheep VIP’s Committee Meeting ................................. 7:00 p.m.
**June 24-25**
Outdoor Adventure II Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
Natural Resources Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 26**
Pesticide Container Recycling—Gretna
Farmer’s Union Co-op, Gretna ........................................... 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
**June 27**
A Window of Opportunity—Developing High Quality Childcare Conference ............................................. 8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
**June 28**
FCE Council Meeting ..................................................... 7:00 p.m.
**June 29**
Wix-a-Wild II Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 30**
4-H Production Livestock Booster Club Meeting .................... 8:00 p.m.
4-H Dairy VIP’s Committee Meeting ..................................... 6:30 p.m.
Fabric Embellishment Demonstration .................................... 7:00-9:00 p.m.
4-H Food Booth Training .................................................... 6:00-8:00 p.m.
**June 25-28**
Niobrara II Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 29**
Pesticide Container Recycling—Gretna
Farmer’s Union Co-op, Gretna ........................................... 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
**June 30**
Fabric Embellishment Hands-On Workshop .......................... 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
**June 27-28**
Leadership Camp—Halsey
**June 27**
Practice Lifetime Skills Judging and Demonstration ................ 1:00 p.m.
4-H Ambassador Meeting .................................................. 7:00 p.m.
**June 28**
Backstage Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**June 28**
ExpoVisions Registration Due
AK-Sar-Ben Broiler Entries Due
Pesticide Container Recycling—Gretna
Worldwide Co-op, Raymond ............................................. 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
**June 28**
Dairy Goat Workshop—Dale and Marilyn Sterns, near Hickman
**July 1-3**
Wix-a-Wild II Camp—4-H Camp, Gretna
**July 2**
**4-H Council Meeting** .................................................. 7:00 p.m.