Wildflower gardening

Wildflowers, once the poor relations of their carefully hybridized, designer-created cousins, have found a new popularity in recent years. Gardeners looking for low-maintenance, season-long beauty and native qualities are turning to wildflowers.

Unfortunately, reality may set in and the wildflower garden may fail to live up to expectations. Following the "tilt, sow and enjoy" approach to wildflower gardening may be disappointing.

Research at Cornell showed that plots tilled and mulched prior to seed sowing a packet of cultivar and guidance. The rain date is Friday, June 14, same location and time. (DV)

A Conservation Tillage Cultivator and Guidance System Demonstration is scheduled for Monday, June 10, at 11 a.m., near Wahoo. The exact location is at an irrigated cornfield just north of the Kramel Grain and Storage facility along Highways 77 & 92 (north edge of Wahoo), near the Figs True Value Weigh Station.

Drivers license change to affect some farmers

Lincoln — At least some farmers and ranchers will be required to get commercial drivers licenses before a new federal law goes into effect. Under the law, which takes effect April 1 of next year, a Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles official said, it will be easier for drivers of most farm tractor-trailer trucks to be exempt as long as they are driven no more than 150 "air miles" from the registered owner's farm or ranch.

Lee Caskey, the department's drivers license manager, said drivers of most farm trucks will be exempt. However, there are a few exceptions.

The first is for drivers of tractor-trailer trucks of more than 26,000 pounds, even if the truck is farm-plated, he said. Other farm-plated trucks are exempt as long as they are driven no more than 150 "air miles" from the registered owner's farm or ranch.

The other major exception is for hauling large loads of hazardous materials, which includes most pesticides and fertilizers, Caskey said.

He explained that hazardous materials are classified as either Table 1 or Table 2 materials. Table 1 materials always require a placard on the truck and a commercial license for the driver. However, most farm chemicals fall under Table 2. No placard or commercial license is required if the load is less than 1,000 pounds, he said.

Anhydrous ammonia tanks of less than 3,000 gallons also are exempted under state law, Caskey said.

A final exception is for vehicles carrying 16 or more people, the drivers of which will need the commercial license, Caskey said.

Lancaster extension clubs give $600 in scholarships

Verna Deinert, chairwoman of the Lancaster County Council of Home Extension Club's education committee, recently presented four scholarships totaling $600 at Home Extension Club Night at the Lincoln Community Playhouse on May 29.

Karen Hatting, a junior home economics education major at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, received a $275 scholarship which is funded by extension club members in the county. Karen, the mother of three, including a daughter in college, also was presented with the $100 homemaker scholarships given by the Jolly Dono Extension Club of Waverly (Darleen Merritt, president) and the East Campus Stars Extension Club of Lincoln (Cathy McQuinn, president).

Julie Jurgens, a student enrolled in child development at Southeast Community College, was presented with a $575 scholarship from the Lancaster County home extension club members. Julie is the daughter of Randy and Cheryl Jurgens, Lincoln.

The Lancaster Home Extension Clubs have funded home economics scholarships since 1963 and plan to continue the project for 1992.

55 Alive course offered in July

The AARP course for drivers 50 years and older will be presented at the Lancaster Extension Conference Center on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 15 and 16, 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. The course fee is $8.

If you need help putting the finishing touches on your presentation or do you need an idea? The course fee is $8, payable at the first meeting. A minimum of six persons are needed in order to hold the class. Participants are asked to bring a sack lunch. Please phone 471-7180 to enroll.

Join the Fun with Teen Council

Put-Put on and join the Teen Council group for their Sunday, June 9 meeting. We're gathering at 2:30 p.m. on the grassy area next to the clubhouse patio at Adventure Golf Course, 5901 South 66. Bring a friend. Our group rate will be $2.50 per person. Come join the fun and get to know us. Anyone age 12 to 19 can join our group. See you there!

For more information, call Pam Schepers, Tom Council president, 488-6113. (ALH)

Demonstration help available

Do you need help putting the finishing touches on your county fair demonstration? Are you just starting to organize your presentation or do you need an idea? If so, mark Friday, July 12, 1-3 p.m. on your calendar for practice demonstration day. Helpful hints will be given to help you prepare your demonstration or to put those finishing touches on what you present that day. Call the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County to sign up, ask for Marilee if you have questions. (MK)
A young tree’s worst enemy

Lawn grass around a young tree has been com­
bined so as a moose around bottom of the tree’s “neck.” Grass sod is the habit of the competition when trying to establish young trees.

If it is allowed to grow around a young tree, the grass roots are in direct competition with the tree roots. The grass roots have the first chance to use the top soil’s moisture and nutrients. Even when water and fertilizer are added to the lawn, the first roots reach the leaves of the tree, which is the reason for the grass in the lawns. In the park and highway, this can be a major cause of the grass in the lawns. In the park and highway, this can be a major cause.

Young and newly planted trees can increase markedly in growth if they are free from competition with the tree roots. Maintain a grass-free circle around each young tree by cutting away the grasses. Each circle should be at least four feet in diameter. Soft mulches such as mulch, straw or wood chips can be used to prevent competition.

The ring can sometimes be masked by fertilizing the lawn to a uniform color, but it is still overstimulate grass growth or other problems will arise. You can promote turf recovery by removing recovery cores or penning water with a garden fork in the soil to a depth of 8 to 12 inches.

The costly way to elimi­
nate fairy ring is to remove the soil to a depth of 10 to 12 inches and 2 feet to the outside and to sterilize the soil with a soil fumigant like Vapam. This must be done by a certified applicator experienced in its use.

Ground cover selection

Ground covers frequently establish effects in the foundation bed and are also a good way to create with regular ground cover such as grasses and other plant materials. Plants used as solid ground cover provide interesting contrasts in height, texture and color, and can be useful in defini­tion to garden patterns and often are the most impor­tant element of a well-designed landscape composition. Flowers are the most common use for ground cover in the Midwest. Many aromatic, old-fashioned ground cover plants are available only in late summer through fall and full. These include goldenrod, milkweed, prairie grass, sweetgrass and other grasses. These materials are also available in many colors and styles.

Plants for drying and pressing

Foil is a good tool for collecting materials for dried plants. But, if you are going to collect petals for dry­ing, you may miss out on some of the plant’s color. Collect and dry materi­als all spring and summer, as well as into the fall. The result will be a wider variety of flowers and dried plant mate­rials for arrangements, plaques and other craft uses. Seed pods of sunflower, daylily, lilac, lgc, and other flowering material. Early summer flowering shrubs and shrubs will be gone or determi­nate by fall. In years, the many evergreens have better col­ors if collected before they are weathered by rain and stained by soil and fallen leaves.

Vegetables and grains are all fall harvest. For use in dried arrangements, harvest them before they go to flower. Cabbage, kale, and most of the many evergreens have bet­ter colors if collected before they are weathered by rain and stained by soil and fallen leaves.

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Q. In the spring, I plowed under the straw mulch I used on my vegetable garden last year. There was quite a bit of it, even after it lay on the soil all winter. Now most of it is just looking kind of yellow. Could there be some connection?

A. It could be that the soil bacteria that are working to break down the organic material you plowed under last fall for your vegetables. The bacteria may be using the straw or mulch as a food source, which can increase the population of toxic elements in these materials.

Q. I got a mulching mower this year, and I wonder if there’s something wrong with it. It keeps leaving big globs of grass around the lawn. I think it’s supposed to chew the grass up fine and spread it back on the lawn.

A. The key in using mulching mowers is to mow more frequently so the grass isn’t too long and the machine can do its job. Mowing when grass is dry will also minimize its tendency to form cuttings in clumps. When it comes to windows of adulthood, it’s true that it is supposed to chew the grass up fine and spread it back on the lawn.

Q. What are my gardening book advise against growing strawberries for drying and pressing. Explains that the spring, I used to dry my strawberries in the sun and then stored them in a cool, moist place, such as a refrigerator. Are there any other ways to dry strawberries, or should they be air-dried?

A. Dried strawberries are available only in late summer and fall, of course. These include goldenrod, milkweed, prairie grass, sweetgrass and other grasses. These materials are also available in many colors and styles.

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Cultivators for conservation tillage

Cultivation, a proven weed control method, should be used primarily to control weeds, rebuild ridges, or aerate poorly drained or crusty soils. Cultivating just to stir the soil usually dries the soil and can result in reduced yields during drier cropping conditions. For example, cultivat­ing during warm and windy conditions can result in 1/4 to 3/4 inch of soil moisture loss. The main difference between a conservation tillage and a traditional tillage is the ability to conserve and penetrate the soil. By definition, conservation tillage should leave at least 30 percent of the soil surface covered with crop residue. Conservation tillage includes several tillage systems that have prevented or require operations to loosen the soil as well as no-till and ridge plant systems. 

Cultivator components

Conservation tillage cultivators look much like conventional cultivators. However, the three to five shovels per row of a conventional cultivator generally are undercut into a single shank having a wide sweep or horizontal diameter. As such, this tool is used to cut the residue. Manufacturers sometimes add an extra row of a conventional cultivator have been reduced on all shovels so the soil is moved in front of the cultivator and a coulter is underneath to cut the residue. These shovels located adjacent to the row are used in a no-till system and a coulter is sometimes added to the row to move soil and residue. These tools are designed to plant and control weeds in areas not undercut by the wide sweep. Some manufacturers design the shovel to eliminate the need of bar rowing.

Managing first generation European corn borers

First generation moths of European corn borers prefer the tallest plants for egg-laying. Expect initial concentrations of egg-laying moths to be fields that are tallest than surrounding corn. Smoke these fields first. Eggs are normally laid on the underside of leaves near the midrib of alfalfa. Eggs are white on the underside of the leaf. Eggs hatch in five to seven days. Young larvae first feed on the leaf surface near where they hatched, but soon move into the water and feed on developing leaves. As these leaves grow and emerge, the shoot feeding damage is visible. Larvae feed in the plant when for about two weeks, then move into stalks and die. Larvae are susceptible to control measures only while they are feeding on the leaf surface or in the whorl.

To determine whether to treat first generation corn borers, look at each corn whorl at each of four locations in a field (total of 100 plants). Record the percent of plants with shoot-hole damage, and by counting several damaged whorls or whorls as a group and counting the live borers, calculate the average number of live borers per damaged plant. This will help you estimate the number of borers that might move to enter the stalk. Remember that mortality of young borers is normally high; if possible, avoid making a treatment decision when borers are second instar or older. Wait until larvae have left the whorl and bored into the stalks, as they are not controllable then.

To make a treatment decision for first generation European corn borers, consider the average percent of damaged whorls, average number of live larvae per damaged plant, cost per acre of insecticide including application cost, anticipated percent control from insecticide application. Enter this information into the worksheet below. If preventable loss (5) exceeds treatment costs (6) you may consider the application of an insecticide for first generation corn borers.

Corn Rootworms best controlled at cultivation

Insecticide applications made at cultivation may provide the best control for corn rootworms. The eggs of corn rootworms are usually laid around May, near the center of the state. This may be somewhat later than usual because of the cooler spring weather. With the later hatch and the wet soil conditions, the emergence of soil insects applied at planting may be reduced. Regardless of whether a seedling rootworm, you should begin to scout corn fields for corn rootworm larvae and damage. This will allow you to determine whether an insecticide is needed, if available, and the most effective time of application. Be careful not to confuse insects with insect pests. For more information, including a listing of registered products and rates, see EC 91-1509, Field Crop Insect Control Guide for Nebraska Corn and Soybeans and NebGuide 98-839, Corn Rootworm Control (WLS).

Bean leaf beetles

Bean leaf beetles emerge from hibernation during May and begin feeding in alfalfa, clover or legume legume fields. Some beetles enter soybean fields as they emerge. Early season can seriously damage or knock out bean fields. Early season can seriously damage or knock out bean fields. Damage for soybean fields as the leaf is damaged. Some beetles feed on cowpea and peas as well. The first true pair of leaves. Although the bean leaf plant can withstand a great deal of defoliation (40-50%) without yield loss, this is usually the case unless the first true leaves emerge, heavy damage to the leaves or the growing point may cause serious damage. Damage to one pod may be warranted if beetles are causing damage resulting in one cotyledon destroyed per row foot or defoliation reaching 40%.

Many insecticides are available for use as bean bean leaf beetle control on soybeans. See EC 91-1511, Field Crop Insect Management Guide for Nebraska— Alfalfa, Soybeans, etc., for information on specific treatments and restrictions. (WLS)

Bean Borer Scouting Tour

A twilight agronomic tour is scheduled for June 11, 6:30 p.m. at the Farmers Co-op in Dorchester. The tour will include a hands-on corn borer scouting demonstration, plus nitrogen fertilization management guidelines and an irrigation management agreement. Lunch will be served. Call Dave Varner at the Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County for further details. (DV)

Scout alfalfa fields after harvest for weevils

The potential exists for serious damage on alfalfa re­growth due to alfalfa and clover leaf weevils. Large numbers of the larval stages have been found in alfalfa the past few weeks. In some cases, weevils have caused severe losses to the first crop. Since then, the larvae have pupated and are becoming adults just as harvest is beginning. These adults will be looking for something to feed on and often will chew off new alfalfa growth at ground level. Sometimes weevil adults will even move into nearby soybean fields in search of food, although soybean damage usually is not severe. Not all fields may have regrowth damage, so scout fields individually. In fact, the recent wet weather may encourage growth of a fungus that kills the alfalfa and clover leaf weevils, thus limiting problems. For a listed of registered insecticides, see EC 91-1511: Field Crop Insect Management Guide for Nebraska— Alfalfa, Soybeans, Small Grains, Range and Pasture (WLS).

Early planted fields usually have better emergence over the row as specified by the pesticide label. Most planting-time soil insecticides labeled for corn rootworm control are applied when rootworms are present. The eggs of corn rootworms are the best corn rootworm control because insecticides are applied when rootworms are present. The eggs of corn rootworms are the best corn rootworm control because insecticides are applied when rootworms are larvae entering the whorl. Eggs are normally laid on the underside of leaves near the midrib of alfalfa. Eggs are white on the underside of the leaf. Eggs hatch in five to seven days. Young larvae first feed on the leaf surface near where they hatched, but soon move into the water and feed on developing leaves. As these leaves grow and emerge, the shoot feeding damage is visible. Larvae feed in the plant whorl for about two weeks, then move into stalks and die. Larvae are susceptible to control measures only while they are feeding on the leaf surface or in the whorl.

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Order Ak-Sar-Ben Broilers

Four-H’ers wanting to participate in the Ak-Sar-Ben Market Broiler Contest must complete an entry form by June 20. Call the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County for forms. (DS)

4-H Horse News

Pre-District Warm-Up Show

Sunday, June 9, 1991 at Wranglers Arena. Western riders register at 8 a.m. with classes starting at 9 a.m. English riders register at 12 p.m. with classes starting at 1 p.m. There will be two age divisions: 8 to 13 year-old (junior division) and 14 to 19 year-old (senior division). Each exhibitor may show a maximum of five breeding lambs or five market class. All 4-H sheep need to be tagged, if the breed association requires two, if not, the exhibitor may show two market class. Winners will be announced on June 23. Tom is a 4-H member and has been involved with the Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. (WS)

Lock-In planned

The Lancaster County Teen Council will be sponsoring a Lock-in for youth who will be in junior high this fall. We will celebrate the end of summer. The lock-in is scheduled for Friday, August 10, from 6 to 1 a.m., Saturday, August 11, from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m., and Sunday, August 12, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. The schedule will include a family breakfast, pictionary, karaoke, and more. All 4-H friends are invited. (WS)

4-H small animal show in Beatrice

Gage County will be hosting a small animal show Saturday, June 29, at the fairgrounds in Beatrice. The show will be open to all 4-H members. (WS)

Home Economics Judging Contest - July 25

Parents and leaders are needed for registration, judging, and development of the Home Economics Management and general projects. Three-Judging divisions are as follows. More details will be mailed to 4-H’ers enrolled in home economics and general projects. To participate, call the office. (WS)

4-H Horse Show announcers needed

Current 4-H members and alumni of 4-H horse projects who wish to gain experience as an announcer of horse shows may apply for this opportunity. A brief application form is available at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. Call Leisy’s retirement reception

In honor of Tom Leisy’s retirement, a reception will be held at the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center on Sunday, June 23. Tom is a 4-H specialist, Southeast Research and Extension Center, and has been involved with the 4-H camping program for 21 years. The reception will be held at the Cornerstone Lodge, rural Gage. All 4-H friends are invited. (WS)

State 4-H Horse Show announcers needed

State 4-H Horse Show announcers needed. Current 4-H members and alumni of 4-H horse projects who wish to gain experience as an announcer of horse shows may apply for this opportunity. A brief application form is available at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. (WS)

Fair assistants needed

Adults and youth 12 years and over are needed to help with 4-H judging of exhibits. Home economic areas, food, clothing, and environment home, general engineering and horsemanship departments need assistants Monday, August 5, 4-4:30 p.m. and Tuesday, August 6, 6 a.m.-12 p.m. and 1-5 p.m. Assistance will be written off for judges and display attendants. Teens are also needed Thursday, August 8, to assist with Fair Fun Day for 5, 6, 7, and 8 year old youth. Call the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County to sign up! (MK)

State 4-H Horse Show announcers needed

There is still room in summer camps. Sign up now! (WS)

Note time change for 4-H practice style reveu. June 25, 1 - 2:30 p.m. (WS)

June 4 - Final day for sheep tagging, 4 - 6:30 p.m., State Fairgrounds. (WS)

June 14 - Final day for livestock ownership affidavits. (WS)

4-H Bulletin Board

• 4-H Camps - There is still room in summer camps. Sign up now! (WS)

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• June 4 - Final day for sheep tagging, 4 - 6:30 p.m., State Fairgrounds. (WS)

• June 14 - Final day for livestock ownership affidavits. (WS)

Winning the 4-H Participation Challenge trophy at this year’s TrailBLITZ was the Young Riders 4-H Club. Shown is the club’s riders, K.Q. Allen of KenL Inn, Lincoln, and the second place winners. (WS)

TrailBLITZ was one event of the new 4-H trailriding program started this year. A competitive trailride will be included as an event at this year’s county fair on August 5. (WS)

4-H Club booth at county fair

An exciting club activity can be putting up an educational 4-H booth at the county fair. The space is about 4 x 6’. Booth themes may include promotion, citizenship, health, careers, international, cultural understanding, leadership, recruitment or community involvement. If your club would like to participate, call the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County to reserve space. (WS)

County Fair Entry Day

The Lancaster County Fair will be held at State Fair Park, August 5-10. State exhibits will be entered on Monday, August 5, 8 - 4:30 p.m. Judging will take place on Tuesday, August 6. Interview judging will be during the judging on Tuesday, August 6. Interview judging is available in home economics, engineering and computer projects. The office schedule will be in the time issue of the NEBLINE. (WS)

Program Idea: Accessorizing Clothing

Is your 4-H club looking for a program on accessorizing clothing? Royalee Rhoads, department manager of accessories at Dillard’s, would be willing to make presentations to any club that is interested. Royalee has a B.S. degree in Apparel and Textile Marketing and is a former 4-H member from Nuckolls County. Four-H club leaders can contact her at 476-2629 after 7 p.m. (MK)

4-H small animal show in Beatrice

Type of Animal

Entry Fee

Time of Show

Cat

$2

10 a.m.

Dogs

$9

9 a.m.

Poultry

$1

10 a.m.

Rabbits

$1

9 a.m.

Gavy

$1

9 a.m.

Pre-registration is due June 21. Entry forms and show rules are available at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. (ALH)

Home Economics Judging Contest - July 25

Situation 1 - Healthy Relationships

Nutrition - Meal Planning

Maintaining Your Living Space

Shopping Smart

Sewing Techniques

Maintaining Your Living Space

Shopping Smart

Situation 2 - Shopping Smart

Sewing Techniques

Maintaining Your Living Space

Shopping Smart

Situation 3 - Sewing Techniques

Maintaining Your Living Space

Shopping Smart

Situation 4 - Shopping Smart

Nutrition - Meal Planning

Shopping Smart

More 4-H news on page 6

Demonstration award offered

The Nebraska Wheat Hearts is sponsoring a $10 award for the top county individual or team demonstration promoting the use of wheat products, i.e. flour or baguettes. To be eligible for the award, 4-H members must have been enrolled during the current year in any one of the 4-H foods projects. If you have any questions, check with Marilee. (MK)

Trailride clinic

Interest in the new competitive trail riding event to be held this year as part of the county fair 4-H horse show is higher than expected. Not everyone was able to attend the training clinic held on April 13 at the State fairgrounds. A second clinic is scheduled for July 8 at 6:30 p.m. at the Lancaster County Extension Conference Center and July 9 at 9 a.m. at the Braselton Farm located two miles West of Denton. 4-H’ers must attend both sessions to qualify. More details on times and schedule will be in the time issue of the NEBLINE. (WS)

Progress Shows

June 1 - 3 Boone County Beef and Sheep Show

5 & 7 Junior National Suffolk Show

8 Buffalo Bill Beef Revue, North Platte

15 Fillmore County Lamb Show, Geneva

21-22 Twin Valley Livestock Exposition, Hastings

5 July 6 SCC Lamb Classic, Beatrice (DS)

The Clovertone 4-H News and Events Newsletter Riverside

Exposition Agent, 4-H

Sue Rosen Kibler

Dave Stewart

Extension Assistants, 4-H

June 1991

4-H News
Switching parents for the summer

Summer is the time when many children of divorce spend a month or more with the parent whose home they do not share. While grownups and youngsters look forward to these extended vacation trips, one household to another can be an adjustment, according to Robert Hales, chairman of psychiatry at Pacific Presbyterian Medical Center in San Francisco. But there are some ways to make the situations easier:

- Help prepare your children for the switch. If you’re the custodial parent, reassure your youngsters that you’re not “giving them up” forever and that you’ll be looking forward to seeing them after their visit. "Children often worry about the parent they leave behind," notes Dr. Hales. "Let them know you’ll miss them, and that you won’t dwell on how sad and lonely you’ll be.

- Expect the first week to be the hardest. The excitement of travel in moving may in fact leave kids tired and frustrated, and they will need some time to adjust.

- Don’t pummel children for information about their ex after they return home from a visit, says Hales. If your former spouse has gotten involved with someone new or remarried, new child care providers, your child may worry about saying something that makes you sad or angry.

- Give your kids time to decompress before returning home. While they may be glad to be back, they may also feel sad about losing their other parent. If the visit didn’t go well, they may also blame themselves. Asking questions like "Aren’t you glad to be back home?" and allowing plenty of free time for all of you to get reacquainted. (EW)

Safer substitutes for household hazardous

Post this list in a convenient place as an easy reference guide. It is reprinted from a leaflet titled "Environmental Consumer" published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Protection, 1990.

- Safer Solvents: In 1 quart warm or hot water, mix 1 teaspoon liquid soap, 1 tablespoon vinegar, lemon juice and/or vinegar. Make stronger according to the job to be done. Mix 1 tablespoon vinegar and lemon juice in 1 quart water. Use newspaper to wipe dry. Pour boiling water down drain once a week. Use plunger for clogs.

- Clean spills as soon as the oven cools using steel wool and baking soda. For baking soda, mix 1 tablespoon baking soda and 1 quart milk or vinegar. Apply to naps of warm water. Mix 1 tablespoon vinegar and 1 cup water. Avoid unpasteurized milk and dairy products. Use vinegar to keep bearing that you’ll be moving on when the other parent is involved with someone new or remarried. If you clean the bathroom, your visit may be reassured and that you’ll be glad to be back home. (EW)

- Preventing "Turista"

- What’s turista? It’s travelers’ diarrhea. Despite the fact that 50 percent of Americans may get it at least once. It is caused by Escherichia coli, a special strain of intestinal bacteria. Other bacteria and parasites can also cause diarrhea.

- What can you do to prevent turista? Jeffrey P. Cohn in the March 1991 issue of the "FDA Consumer" recommends a number of precautions. Water is the chief way in which unhealthy organisms are passed on to travelers. 

- Avoid using untreated or suspect water when traveling in areas where turista is common. Do not even brush your teeth with up water. Forget the ice in sodas and alcoholic beverages. Avoid unpasteurized milk and dairy products. Avoid raw vegetables when brushing your teeth or drinking in your hotel room, boil the water you in. Avoid drinking cold water within 2 minutes or add water purification tablets. Cold water. Avoid bottled water unless it is carbonated - the carbona- go-ven method of self-cleaning or continuous clean ovens.

- Make sure you and dad are prepared for Father’s Day. Go out to dinner, add a family dinner, and enjoy the natural taste of food. The health benefits of any low-fat food - be it chicken, lean meat, fish or shellfish - can be largely achieved by cooking methods that add fat to the food. Since experts say no more than 30 percent of our calories are supposed to come from fat, the idea is to eat more fish and shellfish in the context of a diet that’s low in total fat.

- Don’t popular cooking methods, such as deep-frying or sautéing in butter, under the health benefits of shellfish?

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- Eating methods also add calories to foods. The most healthful cooking methods are steaming, boiling, grilling, broiling, poaching and baking. The idea is to add little or no butter, margarine, oil or seasoning in cooking. Instead, enjoy the natural taste of food.

- Helpful cooking methods in self-cleaning or continuous clean ovens.

- Use a toilet brush and baking soda or vinegar. With water, mix 1 tablespoon vinegar and 1 cup water. Avoid unpasteurized milk and dairy products. Use vinegar to keep bearing that you’ll be moving on when the other parent is involved with someone new or remarried. If you clean the bathroom, your visit may be reassured and that you’ll be glad to be back home. (EW)

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- Avoid using untreated or suspect water when traveling in areas where turista is common. Do not even brush your teeth with up water. Forget the ice in sodas and alcoholic beverages. Avoid unpasteurized milk and dairy products. Avoid raw vegetables when brushing your teeth or drinking in your hotel room, boil the water you in. Avoid drinking cold water within 2 minutes or add water purification tablets. Cold water. Avoid bottled water unless it is carbonated - the carbona- go-ven method of self-cleaning or continuous clean ovens.

- Make sure you and dad are prepared for Father’s Day. Go out to dinner, add a family dinner, and enjoy the natural taste of food. The health benefits of any low-fat food - be it chicken, lean meat, fish or shellfish - can be largely achieved by cooking methods that add fat to the food. Since experts say no more than 30 percent of our calories are supposed to come from fat, the idea is to eat more fish and shellfish in the context of a diet that’s low in total fat.

- Don’t popular cooking methods, such as deep-frying or sautéing in butter, under the health benefits of shellfish?

- The health benefits of any low-fat food - be it chicken, lean meat, fish or shellfish - can be largely achieved by cooking methods that add fat to the food. Since experts say no more than 30 percent of our calories are supposed to come from fat, the idea is to eat more fish and shellfish in the context of a diet that’s low in total fat.

- Eating methods also add calories to foods. The most healthful cooking methods are steaming, boiling, grilling, broiling, poaching and baking. The idea is to add little or no butter, margarine, oil or seasoning in cooking. Instead, enjoy the natural taste of food.
**Cutting clothing and personal care costs**

**Check activities you are now doing.**

Put a question mark in front of activities you are not sure about. Star activities you want to try.

- **Clothing**
  - Buy only because you
  - Buy versatile clothes that
  - Buy personal care items
  - Compare generic, store

- **Good repair. Remove stains
  - Keep clothes clean and in good repair.
  - Follow care instruction.
  - Store clothes properly to protect from sun, moths, mildew, staining.
  - Find new ways to use old
clothes. Modify an outfit you already own.
  - Wear "work" clothes for dirty jobs.
  - Swap outgrown children’s clothes, maternity clothes with neighbors.
  - Do the same with shoes, ice skates, sports equipment, baby carriages.
  - Share clothes if two can agree on care.
  - Personal Care
    - Buy personal care items from discount stores.
  - Use necessary items such as shampoo and toothpaste at reduced prices when stores offer "specials".

- **Warehouse outlets. Discount**
  - If you are choosing between
two outfits, buy the one that
  - You may be able to buy certain
  - You should spend on fabric
  - You are already in your closet.
  - Multi-season clothes, i.e., knits that can be worn more than one season; an all-weather coat with a zip-in lining.

- **Friends and relatives.**
  - Give your own clothes.
  - Shovel snow with a friend if you don’t have enough for a full load.
  - If you know how to make
clothes, consider saving by sewing your own, but estimate costs carefully. You may be able to buy certain items on sale for less than you would spend on fabric and supplies.

- **Exchange clothes with friends and relatives.**
  - Buy versatile clothes that will expand your wardrobe, i.e., a sweater you can wear with two pairs of slacks you already have.

- **Instead of buying new
clothes, buy accessories that**
  - Give a new look to the clothes already in your closet.

- **Yard sales, friends and relatives.**
  - Give away things that you
  - Swap outgrown children’s clothes, maternity clothes with neighbors.

- **Commonly referred to as the**
  - Cultural Society, which is

- **Lancaster County Fair Board.**
  - State Fair Park is

**Rhubarb Pizza**

**Crust:**
1/4 cup sugar
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening
1 large egg
2 tablespoons milk

**Measure and combine dry ingredients. Blend in shortening until mixture resembles a crumbly dough.**

**Pat mixture into the bottom of a large pizza pan or a 9 x 13 inch cake pan.**

**Place 3 cups of cut-up rhubarb over the crust and sprinkle with 3 ounce package of strawberry flavored gelatin.**

**Bake: 1 cup sugar**
1/2 cup flour
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 1/2 cup margarine
1/2 cup milk

**Combine and spread crumbs over the rhubarb. Bake** at 350 degrees for about 45 minutes. (EWM)

**New 4-H small animal building to be built**

The Lancaster County Ag-  
culture Fair Board, which is commonly referred to as the Lancaster County Fair Board, will construct a new building at State Fair Park. The 75-by-  
200-foot facility will provide

- **Construction of this $200,000**
  - Building is located to the north of the 4-H horse arena and to the east of the east beef barn, and

- **Facilities that are**
  - Preschoolers and small
  - These small animals are
  - Proteins and poultry are
  - Cows and sheep are
  - Horses and 4-H Extension in Lancaster County and find out how you can join. (MK)

---

**Taking good pictures**

**Location**

- Offers lots of opportunity for picture taking. Here are a few tips that may help you improve the quality of your snapshots.

**Frame your picture.**

- Focus on your subject just as a real picture
  - Appears to be headed (or peeking)
  - Photograph or photograph from its
  - Use anything as a center of focus
  - Do not be afraid to "move" into the picture.

**Season**

- The summer is the time to enjoy
  - Lots of fresh fruits and this delicate pink dip is a wonderful

**Pink Dip for Fresh Fruit**

- 1 cup luscious sour cream
  - 1/4 cup strawberry or raspberry preserves
  - 3 tablespoons whipped cream

**Blend together the sour cream, milk and preserves. Add coconut and chopped nuts.**

**Tamping the time crunch for your home-based business**

**Attention parents**

Parents help 4-H members develop skills, attitudes and come to know and understand their future. The 4-H pledge has been written:

- I pledge my HEAD to give my child the information I

**Did you have your**

- Calcium for women and men ages
  - Calcium is the key to quality of your snapshots and this delicate pink dip is a wonderful

**Recommended Dietary Allowances for calcium**

- Calcium is needed to keep bones strong. It helps:

- Protects infants and children from developing serious injuries.
  - Keep your kids active and help keep them injury-free.

**Summer bicycle safety**

- Have you ever broken your
  - You were not the only

- Construction of this $200,000
  - This new facility
  - Providing building site prep
  - A portion of the material
  - And physical health enables

- **Summer fun begins**
  - Summer fun begins.

- **Let’s build**
  - Construction of this $200,000
  - Building is located to the north of the 4-H horse arena and to the east of the east beef barn, and

**J A C K B E E R S**

**A R C H I T E C T**

**L I N C O L N , N E B R A S K A 6 8 0 2 5 P H O N E 4 0 2 8 8 6 9 9 6**

**Did you have your**

- Calcium for women and men ages

- Calcium is the key to quality of your snapshots and this delicate pink dip is a wonderful

---

**More 4-H News and Events**

**Parents help 4-H members develop skills, attitudes and come to know and understand their future.**

- The 4-H pledge has been written:

- I pledge my HEAD to give my child the information I

- Can help to see things clearly.

**Typewriters are head injuries.**

- With the increasing number of

- Accidents of the same general nature as those which occur on bicycle.

- Have you ever broken your

---

**Extension in Lancaster County and find out how you can join. (MK)**
Correct turfgrass watering practices can reduce water use from the standpoint of water conservation and the reduction of maintenance costs. Lawns and other turf areas are often watered improperly and turfgrass quality is very inefficient. Much of the water applied is lost because of poor application practices, high evaporation, uneven distribution, and excessive run-off.

When to water

Early morning (4 to 8 a.m.) is the best time to water. The air temperature and wind are lower, and the water is placed on municipal systems at this time, wind and evaporative losses are low, and application efficiency and distribution are generally better. Midday watering is not hazardous to the lawn, but it is highly inefficient and should be avoided. Water evaporative losses are greatest at midday and wind makes it difficult to apply water evenly. Standing water on a lawn during periods of high temperature and light intensity can cause scald injury. This situation is usually not a problem, however, because surfacings drainage is generally adequate.

A form of midday watering called syringing is often practiced. Commonly used on golf course greens, the major use of syringing is to minimize disease, insect, and high temperature stress. Make sure a light application of water to the lawn. This light application evaporates rapidly from the grass leaf surface. The evaporation process cools the turf and reduces heat stress. Syringing home lawns that have summer package deal reduces the disease symptoms and severity that decrease turfgrass quality.

Avoid watering in the early evening, or at night, Evening and night watering favors disease development. Night watering favors fewer dew formations and long lasting. These conditions favor the development of many organisms that cause turfgrass diseases. Night watering may be necessary in some cases, but it should not be used as a last resort.

Wetting frequency

How frequently should a lawn be watered? This is a question that cannot be answered in a few words. A wetting program cannot be applied to all lawns.

Watering frequency should be adjusted to fit the turfgrass plant's need. Look for signs of wilting before watering a lawn. A dark green color and footprints remaining after walking on a dry lawn is a sure sign that the lawn needs water. When these red spots occur, water the lawn as thoroughly as possible without causing water runoff or wetting.

Amount and frequency of watering depends on a) the turfgrass species and cultivar (Tables 1 and 2); b) soil texture and structure; c) ground (slope); d) exposure; e) climate; f) intensity of culture and use; and g) length of the growing season. All of these factors should be considered in a turfgrass irrigation program.

Water lawn homes as infrequently as possible to encourage the deepest root system for that particular grass. Avoid over-watering.

Table 1. The relative watering sensitivity of several irrigated grasses grown in Nebraska, turf.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turfgrass Species</th>
<th>Wilt Percentage</th>
<th>Wilt Tendency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoysia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinasgrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping bentgrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping bentgrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall fescue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada bluegrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky bluegrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow fescue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial ryegrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping bentsgrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>velvet bentgrass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Drought tolerance rating of several cool and warm season turf grasses grown in Nebraska.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turfgrass Species</th>
<th>Tolerance Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluegrass</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltgrass</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoysia</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinasgrass</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping bentgrass</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeping bentsgrass</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet bentgrass</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drought tolerant plants

In nature, water is usually the limiting factor for plant growth. This is also the case in home or commercial landscapes. If plants do not receive adequate rainfall or irrigation, the resulting drought stress can reduce growth more than all other environmental stresses combined.

Drought can be caused by a combination of absence of rainfall or irrigation for a period of time sufficient to deplete soil moisture and injure plants. Drought stress results when water loss from the plant exceeds the ability of the plant's roots to absorb water and when the plant's water content is reduced enough to affect normal plant processes. In Nebraska, plants may frequently encounter drought stress. Rainfall is very seasonal and periodic drought occurs regularly. Because Nebraska’s soils are typically clay, many plants may experience drought stress after several days without water. The use of drought tolerant plants in the landscape will reduce the likelihood of plant injury due to drought stress.

Environmental conditions are major variables affecting water use. Aside from the moisture content of the soil, light intensity, temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed have significant effects on water use. Homeowners may be able to modify some environmental conditions in the landscape that will improve water use of plants. Examples include:

1) Irrigation increases soil moisture.
2) Mulching reduces evaporation from the soil surface.
3) Growing plants in shade reduces light intensity and leaf temperature, and reduces wind velocity.

Some species have an inherent tolerance of drought because they have evolved in arid areas, regions with frequent drought, or regions with infrequent or irregular rainfall. Some species have anatomical or physiological characteristics that allow them to withstand drought. Nebraska Extension is available to help homeowners select drought tolerant plants.

After applying insecticides, wait before re-entering

We are often asked about how long someone should wait before entering fields treated with insecticides. The following information provides a general guideline for re-entry periods.

Ambush 2E - When spray is dry
Asana 1.9E - When spray is dry
Clover 4E - When spray is dry
Counter 15G - 7 days (follia) After dust settles (soil)
Cygon 400 - 4 days
Diazinon AG500 - When spray is dry
Disyston 1EC - When spray is dry
Dipel 10G, ES - When dust settles or spray is dry
EcoSystem 15G EC - 24 hours dry
Dynafine II 24G - 24 hours (follia) After dust settles (soil)
Dynafine 24G - 24 hours dry
Dylos 885 - When spray is dry
EPN 24G - 24 hours
Feral 15G - Not stated on label
Foradan 15G - Not stated on label
Foxtail 4F - 4 hours (active ingredient in fields)
Guthion 50WP - 24 hours dry
Imidan WPW - When spray is dry
Lannate 1L95S, 965 - When spray is dry
Lorasan 75G - Not stated on label
Lorasan 4G - 24 hours dry
Malathion EC - When spray is dry
Malathion EC - When spray is dry
Paraquat et al - 18 hours dry
Peppac-M - 48 hours
Parathion 3.2EC - When spray is dry
Pydrin 2.4EC - When spray is dry
Sevin, all formulations - When spray is dry
Thimet 2G - 7 days (follia) - After dust settles (soil)

Increasing public concern over Lyme disease and other arthropod-borne illnesses creates additional growth in the use of insecticides. The most widely used of these products (e.g., Off, Carter, Ben's) contain N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide or DEET. According to the EPA, a few people have reported having adverse reactions to DEET, but these reports have been too few to draw definitive conclusions or without being able to prove adverse reactions clearly associated with DEET. However, it is important to realize that DEET is generally safe when used properly in accordance with the directions on the product label. DEET is not necessary to prevent serious illness, and its use should be evaluated carefully in each situation. After returning indoors, wash treated skin with soap and water and remove treated clothing. If an adverse reaction is suspected, wash the treated skin and call your local poison control center.

In Nebraska, call 1-800-955-9119. In other states, refer to your local poison control center.

For more information about deer tick control in Nebraska, contact the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission at 402-444-4111. Information is also available on the extension office.

GARDEN Gossip Hotline
471-7179
Accessible any phone

COFFEE SHOP TALK

Question: Can beef cows be fed in drylot during the summer?

Feeding beef cows in a drylot during the summer is not a common management practice, but may be considered in situations when pasture is not available. Pasture may not be available due to drought, cool, dry springs that delay grass growth, limited acres of pasture or extremely high pasture rental rates. It needs to be determined where the cattle will be fed. Sometimes a 20 to 40 percent of the ration as grain. Therefore, all of these factors play a role in the management decision of where cattle will be fed. This publication contains information on the transmission, signs, symptoms, detection and treatment of the disease. The brochure is available to answer commonly asked questions. It is well-illustrated with pictures, graphs and charts. For a free brochure, send a business-reply envelope to the Nebraska Department of Health, 801 14th Street, Lincoln, NE 68503 or Nebraska Cooperative Extension, 2200 North 33rd Street, Lincoln, NE 68503, (WLS)
Drought tolerant plants...continued

drought. All plants have a waxing coating on their leaves called "cuticle," but some species have developed exceptionally thick cuticles that reduce the amount of water lost by evaporation from the leaf surface. Leaf hairs, which reduce air movement at the leaf surface, are also means of reducing evaporation from the leaves. Since the amount of surface area exposed to the atmosphere affects evaporation, leaf size and thickness are other adaptations, with thicker leaves and smaller leaves being more resistant to water loss. Some species have evolved large surface root systems to quickly absorb rainfall, while other species grow deep root systems to tap deep water tables. Some plants avoid drought by dropping their leaves during droughts, and quickly regrowing new leaves when environmental conditions improve. Drought tolerant plants are also an important component of "xeriscapes," landscapes designed to conserve water, because drought tolerant plants typically use less water than other plants.

A list of drought tolerant landscape plants is available from the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln. (DJ)

Watering home lawns ...(continued)

This water to soak into the soil layer, then repeat the watering process. Stop watering when runoff begins to occur. Use a similar approach on lawns with shallow root systems and sloping sites to improve water penetration, decrease runoff, and encourage deeper rooting. Some areas in the lawn may dry more quickly than others. South exposures, sunny sites, slopes, areas near sidewalks, curbs or drive ways are more susceptible. If such plants are growing on clay, heavy clay soils absorb water slowly. A clay soil absorbs no more than 0.1 to 0.3 inches of water per hour. These soils should be watered for 30 minutes with a sprinkler or irrigation system that applies no more than 0.3 inch of water per hour. Allow your family members greet cooked vegetables with a hearty "yea"! try serving raw vegetables, instead. Gardening should look past the traditional salad vegetable crops like spinach, carrots, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, sweet corn, squashes, beans, sweet potatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi and turnips. Served raw, these vegetables offer flavors, textures and colors that may entice the vegetable hater in your family, as the same produce could not be used cooked. Most of these vegetables are good straight from the garden and many can be combined with low-calorie dips for tasty snacks for even the weight-conscious. Whether you’re going to borrow among the garden rows or at the produce aisles, the next mowing, later to observe the picturesque displays period listed on the label of any insecticide or other pesti cide you use on your crops. Produce that has been sprayed or dusted should be thor oughly washed before you eat it.

To eliminate any in sects that might be lurking inside broccoli or other vegetable, soak them briefly in salt water. Cabbage worms and other critters should come floating out of their hiding places in short order. (DJ)

Blue jeans continued...

If your family members greet cooked vegetables with a hearty "yea"! try serving raw vegetables, instead. Gardening should look past the traditional salad vegetable crops like spinach, carrots, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, sweet corn, squashes, beans, sweet potatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi and turnips. Served raw, these vegetables offer flavors, textures and colors that may entice the vegetable hater in your family, as the same produce could not be used cooked. Most of these vegetables are good straight from the garden and many can be combined with low-calorie dips for tasty snacks for even the weight-conscious.

Neblines Feedback Form

In order to best serve our subscribers, this form will appear in every issue of the Neblines. You can use this form to:

1. Change your address and/or order a subscription 2. Register for events and programs sponsored by or held at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County
3. Submit general comments and/or story ideas.

General Information (please print)

Name: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________
City: ____________________________
Zip: ____________________________
Home Phone: ____________________________
Daytime Phone: ____________________________

Workshop Registration

Register for Workshop/Program: ____________________________
Date of Workshop/Program: ____________________________
Time of Workshop/Program: ____________________________
Number of registrations: ____________ each.
Payment enclosed: ____________

Please help make the Neblines your newsletter by letting us know what you would like to see in the Neblines, and how we can better serve your needs.

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Address Changes: ____________________________
Number of names received: ____________________________
Order a subscription to Neblines: ____________________________
Comment: ____________________________
Story Idea(s): ____________________________

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

Watering home lawns ... (continued)

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