The NEBLINE, September 1991

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4-H Makes a World of Difference

by Damion Schepers

Global Connections Team from Nebraska - identified left to right: Dr. Ken Bolen, Doug Swanson, Stephanie Seng, Kay Jurgens, Kirsten Bartels, Damion Schepers and discussed the future plans of Nebraska's involvement in International Programs. The team plans to organize camps dealing with global issues and promote the "And My World" project. Look for our booth at the 1991 Nebraska State Fair in the exhibit hall.

Moving on to my solo assignment, I attended the World Focus Conference. It was not only fun, but very educational. All participants were involved in activities that enriched their understanding about other countries and cultures.

Delegates strengthened their positive cross-culture attitudes and skills to enhance understanding and cooperation between nations. We identified and discussed a variety of environmental issues. Of course, attending any conference in our nation's capital means the opportunity to visit all the beautiful monuments and museums. Truly an experience to remember.

World Focus is held every year and is well worth the investment of time and money. I encourage anyone who has an interest in "Global Connections" to attend. A big thanks goes to the Lincoln Center Kiwanis Club for providing a partial scholarship for participants from Lancaster County. If you'd like more information, feel free to ask me about my adventures. (MK)

County Farmer can Profit from Soybean Project

A unique opportunity is available to area farmers this fall. The Nebraska Soybean Profitability Project, which originated in Saunders County, will be expanding to neighboring counties.

The objective of this project is to optimize the profit realized from the producer's soybean enterprises utilizing a total approach to soybean production, management and marketing.

The project involves interaction between farmers, private industry, university and county extension personnel and employs the analysis of production records, the use of educational programs and the establishment of on-farm research trials to attain optimal results.

Local soybean producers who want to take a serious look at their current production practices and reap the results of fellow soybean producers doing the same should contact Extension Agent Dave Varner, for further details.

Applications to participate in the program will be taken through the first two weeks of September. The Nebraska Soybean Profitability Project is sponsored by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension and the Nebraska Soybean Utilization and Marketing Board. (DV)

Stop, Drop and Roll...

Summer is almost over, and autumn is just around the corner, bringing with it, among cooler temperatures and football season, the return of our kids to school. With the kids getting "back to the grindstone", so to speak, this is a good time for parents and teachers to review basic fire safety with them. The Southeast Fire Department offers the following reminders for kids:

- Remember to STOP, DROP and ROLL if your clothing catches fire.
- Remember to crawl low in a smoke filled room.
- Remember that matches and lighters are TOOLS for adults, not TOYS for kids.
- Remember to test your smoke detector once a week, and replace the battery once a year.
- Remember to practice your home fire escape plan with your family at least four times a year.
- Remember to cool a burn.
- Remember how to call the fire, police, or sheriff's department in an emergency (in Lancaster County, dial 911).
- Remember to call your local fire department (using their telephone number, NOT 911) if you have any questions about fire safety or fire prevention (parents and teachers, this goes for you too!)

Bill Montz
Fire Prevention Officer
Southeast Fire Department

Acreage Resource Guide
Pages 5 - 12

WANTED: Farmers
Finding residual nitrate nitrogen will be the target of extensive soil sampling this fall by extension agents in the Metro extension programming unit (Lancaster, Saunders, Sarpy and Douglas counties). Local extension agents will be making arrangements for 60 Metro EPU fields to be deep sampled, 4 to 6 feet, and submitted for analysis. Two to four fields will be selected that exceed 100 pounds residual nitrate nitrogen for on-farm nitrogen management research-demonstration studies.

Farmers interested in participating in this project should contact Extension Agent Dave Varner, at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. Bottom land and fields most likely to have excessive nitrate nitrogen will be given priority. Soil sampling fees will be paid through the project grant funds. (DV)
How to Dry Grasses

To gather your grasses for winter bouquets, pick the stems on a dry, sunny day when the dew has dried. Choose flowers that have not yet completely opened so, as long as you can, they can be trimmed. Strip any excess leaves, tie small bunches of stems together, and hang them upside down on wire coat hangers, in the sun, in a cool, dry, airy room, leaving plenty of air space between each bunch.

Check the bands every few days because the stems shrink as they dry and will fall to the floor and shatter. The drying process takes between two and three weeks. Remember that you can save some seed for next years planting. Store seed in carefully marked, insect-proof, dry, cool, dry place.

There are many attractive grasses you can cut for arrangements. They include: Feathertop grass, Quaking grass, Wild oats, Japanese silver grass, Zebra grass, Fountain grass, Foxtail millet, Brome grass and Wheat (MJM)

Garlic (Allium sativum)

Garlic is a member of the onion family and produces a compound bulb consisting of groups of white or pink papery outer scales and a large, smooth, fresh, and free from disease.

You can plant garlic either early in September or early spring in March or April.

Garlic grows best in full sun and a well-drained soil. Plant cloves 2 inches deep and 4 inches apart. The plants need 1 inch of water every week from rain or by watering. The garlic is usually harvested about three weeks before harvest.

Garlic needs rich soil in order to produce large cloves. Add generous amounts of compost to the soil in the spring and make sure the soil has a proper balance of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Harvest garlic three weeks after the tops turn yellow. Dig the bulbs and hang them for three days. Healthy, hard-pressed bulbs to dry in the sun.

Store garlic in a cool, dark, dry place. Hang in a net bag so air can circulate around the cloves. It stores best at 50 to 65 percent humidity and at a temperature of around 40 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Garlic will sprout in the refrigerator, so it should be stored where the temperature doesn’t go below 45 degrees. Try to store it at least one clove at a time. (MJM)

Ground Covers Fill in for Grass

If your landscape has a problem area, chances are a ground cover may be the solution.

Areas in dense shade where grass won’t grow and slopes too steep to move sod are two common landscape problems dealt with by planting ground covers.

For just about every site problem, you can plant an adapted ground cover that will thrive there, cover and protect the soil from erosion, and improve the appearance of the landscape.

Recommended ground cover plants for Lancaster County include vines, herbaceous perennials and woody shrubs. They range in height, from 3 to 24 inches, and in form, from upright to spreading. Some are evergreen, some have flowers, and many have attractive foliage.

Examples of ground covers include a number of spreading junipers, evergreens with a horizontal growth habit that do well in dry, sunny areas, where they grow slowly to an ultimate height of 6 to 10 inches; Half’s honeysuckle, a vigorous twining deciduous vine that bears fragrant flowers in shades of pink or purple, a 6-inch tall evergreen that grows well in shade as well as sun and bears light blue flowers; and daylilies, with their mound of sword-shaped leaves and dozens of bicolored, scented flowers in summer.

Once established, most ground covers tend to be low maintenance plants. Until they are established, however, regular watering may be necessary to keep out weed growth. After the ground cover has filled in an area with a thick mat of vegetation, weeds should not be a problem. (DJI)

Drying Gourds

Harvest gourds when the stem dries and begins to turn brown. Be sure to pick them before the first frost. Immature gourds will not cure correctly, so only harvest mature fruit.

After harvest, wash the fruit in a mild bleach solution and dry off with a soft cloth. Discard any bruised, diseased or damaged fruit. To dry, place gourds on slatted trays or chicken wire fencing. Make sure they do not touch each other and are located in a warm, dry, well-ventilated location.

Curing can take one to six months, depending on the type of gourd. The outer skin hardens in one or two weeks, while the internal drying takes at least one to two months. Position a small hole in the blossom end of the gourd to quicken internal drying. Occasionally turn the fruit, checking for uneven drying or soft spots. When you shake the gourd and hear the seeds rattling, it is cured and ready for a coat of paint or varnish desired (MJM)

Rarely harvesting Popcorn

There are no shortcuts to popcorn harvest. Popcorn must mature on the stalk. In a normal year, it takes about 120 days from seed to harvest.

The kernels are unusually hard and ready to harvest by the time the stalks turn brown and dry. The husks will be dry and brittle. Harvest before cool, damp weather sets in, to prevent the kernels from getting soft. (DJI)

Plastic socks are removed, the husks and the ears for two or three weeks. To cure, place them in a mesh bag and hang in a warm, well-ventilated room. To prevent the husks from drying out, remove the kernels by rubbing one ear against another, starting at the ear tip and working toward the base.

Store the kernels in sealed 1-quart jars, filled three fourths full and store in the refrigerator, if possible. Properly stored, the kernels will keep for three years or more.

Store popcorn in airtight containers. Popcorn kernels dried in a hot oven do not store well. Popcorn popped at room temperature will not store well.

The NEBLINE

September 1991

On-the-Grow

Don Janssen
Extension Agent, Horticulture
Jane Millman
Extension Agent, Horticulture

Transplanting Peonies

If you understand, peonies often perform beautifully for many years. Occasionally, however, it becomes necessary to move or divide established peonies. Peonies shaded by large trees or next to a wall may need to be moved to a sunny site. Old, established peonies may eventually become overcrowded near a house or garage. The best time to move or divide peonies is September.

Moving established plants is a simple procedure. Cut the peony plant into sections, making sure each division has at least 3 to 5 eyes and a portion of the root system. Dig a hole large enough for the entire root system. Place the peony plant in the hole so that the eyes are 1 to 2 inches below the soil surface. Peonies planted deeper than 2 inches often fail to bloom satisfactorily. Fill the hole with soil, then water thoroughly. Space plants about 3 to 4 feet apart. Apply a 2-1-0 inch layer of mulch, removing as much as you will prevent freezing and thawing of the soil that can damage the plants. Remove the mulch in early spring before growth begins.

Transplanted peonies may not bloom well the first spring. It usually takes one to two years for the plants to become reestablished. Once completely established, the plants will bloom well for many years. (MJM)

Weed Trimmers Can Damage Trees

The long list of ways to kill landscape trees has a new addition: nylon filament weed trimmers. The nylon line can seriously damage the bark of most young trees, especially the thin-barked species such as ash, maple, honeylocust and birch.

Repeated slashing of the bark on all sides of the tree may seriously damage the bark of most young trees, especially the thin-barked species such as ash, maple, honeylocust and birch.

Ground Covers

If left undisturbed, peonies often perform beautifully for many years. (MJJ)
Consider Early Harvest to Limit Corn Borer Damage

Many corn fields, especially late planted fields, have been heavily damaged by European corn borers. Our management recommendations concentrate on controlling the early larval stage (bored corn stalk) before a significant amount of direct yield loss in corn. However, later hatching larvae tunnel in the stalk and ear shank, making the plant more susceptible to stalk breakage or ear drop. With the cool weather earlier this summer, corn borers laid eggs over a greater number of days than average, and corn remained susceptible to corn borer damage longer.

The exact amount of yield loss corn growers will see from corn borer feeding depends on several factors, such as weather, which they cannot control. Strong winds before harvest can greatly increase the amount of stalk breakage and ear drop that will occur. The only practice that can reduce this type of yield loss is early harvest. Consider harvesting fields which have the highest levels of corn borer damage to stalks or ears shanks, first. Although there may be greater costs for grain drying, the increased harvest yield should increase your profits.

Plan Measures to Reduce Hessian Fly Problems

Preventive measures are the best safeguard against Hessian fly problems. Hessian fly is not a problem that can be cured with a single treatment. Follow these guidelines for this pest. Reduce Hessian fly (fall infestations by:

1) Plowing seed and volunteer wheat prior to planting.
2) Planting Hessian fly resistant or tolerant wheat varieties;
3) Planting after the fly-safe date.

The Hessian fly spends the summer in the inactive fly stage on wheat stubble. In the fall, adults emerge to feed on green leaf tissue and reproduce. Overwintering flies burrow many flower heads deep enough to prevent adults from reaching the surface. Planting after the fly-safe date allows seedling fly populations to die off. If Hessian fly have died. Fly-safe dates are averages based on several years of observations.

A hot, dry September can delay fly emergence, and a moist, cool month may expedite dates. Fly-safe dates have not been developed for western Nebraska, however, a late planting is necessary to reduce Hessian fly problems. Fly-safe dates may be needed in more northern latitudes. For southern Nebraska, plant beans that are at least 10 days past the 50°F base. For centrally located Nebraska, a planting date that is at least 10 days past the 50°F base is needed. For northern Nebraska, plant beans at least 10 days past the 50°F base.

Fly-safe dates are averages based on several years of observations.

Wheat Disease Management Begins Before Planting

Take steps this fall to help prevent diseases in winter wheat next spring. Since it is difficult to predict which diseases will be most damaging, it is important to be aware of those most common and damaging. These include root rot, wheat streak mosaic, and wheat leaf rust.

Cultivar selection, seed quality, post-harvest weed control, and overall grain and wheat health management. Not all cultivars are resistant to wheat leaf rust, and those that are resistant may not be the best yielders. Growers should not put all their eggs into one basket and choose a single cultivar, but rather they should use the concept of cultivar complimentation. This involves selecting cultivars that compliment each other agronomically and in their resistance to leaf rust and other diseases.

Winter Wheat Seed Treatments Vary

Winter wheat seed does not necneally need to be treated every year. Seed treatment is most likely to be beneficial with late plantings, low test weight seed, smut or scab detected in fields, or when used to protect seeded production from a specific pest.

Scab was widespread in the Great Plains this season and common bunt was reported in some fields. At any time scab is present, seed from that field should be cleaned, tested for common bunt is present, do not plant the seed. If there is

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Barn Again

What can you do with that old barn now that the cows are gone? "Barn Again," a guide to rehabilitating older farm buildings, is designed as an aid for those interested in older farm buildings. Historic farm buildings can be converted for contemporary farm or non-farm use.

Three major reasons for saving older buildings are historical value, artistic, and practical concerns. When considering the use of an old building, are: (1) how can it be best utilized, and (2) practical to do so?

Experiences of other operators can provide helpful ideas about construction procedures, layout, materials, costs, and suggested changes. When remodeling buildings, a safety audit of the remaining framework is recommended including jacks, old lumber, clearance, and protruding nails.

Using Old Farm Buildings, from NDSU, Fargo, ND, and Barn Again from the National Trust for Historic Preservation are printed resources available for a small fee. Barn Again costs $5.00 while the NDSU report no. 81-1 is available for $1.00. (DM)

Barn Again will extend its work until the end of December to produce the second edition that is scheduled for February 1991. This second edition will cover barn and equipment maintenance, repair, and conversion.

Natural air grain drying is an energy efficient drying method that is particularly well suited to Nebraska weather. High quality, high priced dried product, with little of the stress of cracking or heat damage associated with high temperature drying, is an added attraction. Properly dried and well conditioned corn has very few to no problems with mold and insect problems.

The maximum corn moisture percentage for natural air drying largely depends on the location of the farm. In October, an airflow rate of 1 cfm per bushel is recommended. Maximum corn moisture contents for a filled bin in one or two days and dried using natural air drying with an airflow rate of 1 cfm per bushel.

The incidence of dog heartworm disease in Midwest and dog owners should take note of early signs of this disease in their pets, according to Fred Baxendale, University of Nebraska-Veterinary College.

This mosquito-transmitted disease (Dirofilaria immitis) is primarily a pest of dogs, but can also infect cats. David Smritch, a Lincoln veterinarian, says several mosquito species in Nebraska can transmit the canine disease (vectors) to humans, cats, and dogs. Reducing winter food during the severe winter months, but the reproductive process often causes more stress than even Old Year Winter.

Free mile and corn seed is available for seed plots. Foodredit plots are important for providing winter food during the severe winters as we had in 1983. Maximum corn moisture percentages for natural air drying were established in 1990.

In 1991, a new program will be implemented concerning harvest drying. The Chapter will pay landowners to remove corn and milo, $70 per acre will be paid, for wheat per acre, $50 for soybeans, $25. David Smritch, a Lincoln veterinarian, says several mosquito species in Nebraska can transmit canine disease (vectors) from one host to another. Adult heartworms, which commonly reach a length of 12 inches, are found in the heart and pulmonary arteries of the host. If not treated, they can cause death.

The Nebraska Cooperative Extension, Department of Economics, will sponsor the conference,"Women in Agriculture: The Critical Difference" conference, to be held September 12 and 13 at the Kearney Ramsdell exhibit hall, focuses on teaching financial management, marketing, and personal management skills to farm and ranch women.

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This year's workshop topics include "Women in Environmental concerns, family communication, ground water protection, and the conservation provisions of the 1990 farm bill," last year, over 350 women attended the conference.

The lazy months of September and October provide a well deserved rest for the hens. After the rigors of hoisting 30 to 50 eggs, incubating and brooding young, and losing and regrowing feathers, the hens need a rest. In contrast, the eggs have a rest as they are taking it easy since late July when the birds have not needed their feathers. Also, consider that the coops had no incubation or brooding responsibilities. The hen, though, has laid several hundred eggs since the very beginning of time. We Briskey, a meat breed, weighs 3.5 lbs. since April. In September, this hen has reached the lowest weight (1.9 lbs.) and her lowest body fat content of the year. Body fat is a good indicator of overall body condition. The Briskey is in her worst condition of the year. Many believe that this situation occurs during the cold winter months, but the reproductive process often causes more stress than even Old Year Winter.

**Legal Issues and Crime Prevention.**

**Take a Bite Out of Crime, Rural Crime Prevention and Neighborhood Watch**

- **Take a Bite Out of Crime.** Crime prevention is often the preferred marking methods are freeze or hot iron branding, often in conjunction with ear and tattooing or with earmarks and ear tags.

- **Lock and keep a rec¬** ognizable set of your acreage.

- **Location and keep a rec¬** ord of your valuable trees. In years past, some owners have

- **Chain and lock drawn imple¬** ments and irrigation pumps.

- **Bring It In** Its not wise to leave major farm equipment in the fields overnight. If you are not bringing your equipment in at night, make it look locked, secure power-driven implements with a case-hardened metal tow chain at least 3/8-inch thick. It's a good idea to bring your Forestry locks to get this information out to and log buyers.

**Take Your Livestock**

- **Livestock theft is now one of the easiest and most profitable crimes. The mod¬** ern rustler may use a cut off plane, or helicopter to spot a likely target, usually stock is isolated in pastures and unlocked corrals. Then thieves move in quickly, with campers, codes or trailers, load up 10 to 15 head of cattle and drive away. In just a few hours the thieves can be in another county or state - easily putting hundreds of miles between victim and thief. A crime that takes 10 minutes or less can result in losses of several thousand dollars. The risk is low, too - the theft often goes unnoted for several days.

- **Protect Your Livestock**

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**Construction Permits Required by County**

Are you building a new home or remodeling an older one? Are you building a garage or shed or installing new plumbing, water heater, fireplace or woodstove? If you answered yes to any of the above questions, there is a good possibility you will be required to purchase a construction permit from the Lancaster County Building Division.

**Why Are Permits Required?**

To ensure the safety of the work site and to protect the public from unsafe conditions. County inspectors check to make sure construction and installations are proper for the protection of your family and property, your neighbors and buyers of your property.

**What Types of Projects Do NOT Require Permits?**

Painting and gutter work do not require permits. Nor do reshingling and re-siding, provided no structural elements such as sheathing or rafters are involved.

**How Much Do Permits Cost In The County?**

The cost varies depending on the type of project, but it is not exorbitive. The minimum fee for all permits is $25.

**Where Do I Get Permits?**

At the Building and Safety Department Office, Room B-144 (first floor) of the City-County Building, 555 S. 10th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, 73101. Call 471-7721 or 471-7180 for more information.

**Preparation for Obtaining Permits**

1. Make sure the contractor has obtained the necessary permit, but you should check to make sure the contractor has done so.
2. Locate the proposed work site from the lot (property) lines.
3. Make a drawing of existing buildings, proposed construction and site measurements.
4. Draw a site plan.
5. Make a drawing of the addition; noting window, door and plumbing locations in relation to electrical outlets, gutters and plumbing fixtures, as well as noting room uses (i.e., bedroom, kitchen, living room).
6. Make a drawing of the exterior of the building.
7. Show your method of construction.
8. Bring all of this information to the Building and Safety office. Two sets of plans are required.

**Fires and Woodstoves**

1. Write down the manufacturer’s name and the model number of the fireplace or woodstove.
2. Keep the manufacturer’s brochure.
3. Note the type of chimney that will be used.
4. Make a sketch of where in the room the unit will be located and note the distances from walls.
5. You may need to provide other sketches. Ask Building and Safety for separate brochure on fireplaces and woodstoves.
6. Ask all of this information to the Building and Safety office.

**Exceptions**

Building permits are not required on farmsteads, defined as an area of 20 acres or more which produces an income of $1,000 or more per year, unless that acreage falls in a flood plain area. Any development in a flood plain area requires a permit regardless of the number of acres in the plot.

For more information on construction permits, contact: Lancaster County Building Division at the Building and Safety Department, City of Lincoln, Lincoln County-County Building Room B-144, 555 S. 10th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, 471-7521.

**City/County Zoning Districts**

The City/County Planning Department has established zoning districts in order to control the expansion of Lancaster County. Most of the county is divided into zoning districts, and within those districts, regulations have been established as to permitted uses for the property. Listed below are the regulations pertaining to agricultural use.

**“AG” Agricultural District (20 acres or more):** This district is designated for agricultural use and is intended to encourage a vigorous agricultural industry throughout the county, and to protect agricultural production by limiting urban sprawl as typified by urban or agricultural development.

**Permitted Uses - A building or premises may be permitted to be used for the following purposes:**

- Agriculture, except commercial feedlots
- Breeding, raising, management of farm animals and produce thereof
- Dog breeding establishments and kennels

**Permitted Special Uses - A building or premises may be permitted to be used for the following purposes if a special permit for such use has been obtained:**

- Veterinary facilities
- Barns
- Garden centers
- Commercial storage or sale of fertilizer or chemicals
- Pet cemeteries
- Non-commercial distillations
- Storage of fuel and fuel products produced in whole or in part from agricultural products raised within the county.

**“AGR” Agricultural Residential District (3-20 acres):** This district is intended to provide for a vigorous agricultural industry combined with low-density, acreage residential development in selected portions of the County. Generally, these districts are located near urban areas, villages or existing rural non-farm activities within reasonable reach of fire protection, accessible to improved roads, and in areas of the County where ownership of land is already in small parcels.

**Permitted Uses - A building or premises shall be permitted to be used for the following uses:**

- Agriculture, except confined feeding facilities for commercial feedlots
- Stables or riding academies

**Permitted conditional uses - A building or premises may be permitted for the following purposes in a manner which is in conformance with the conditions prescribed herein:**

- Pet cemeteries: Minimum area shall be five (5) acres
- Roadside stands for the temporary or seasonal sale of produce
- Such roadside stands shall be permitted in a right-of-way, or closer than thirty (30) feet to the edge of the traveled roadway,
- Such roadside stands shall not be operated for more than one hundred eighty (180) days in any one year.

**Feeding Facilities**

*Confined feeding facilities for commercial feedlots do not require a special permit on both “AG” and “AGR” designated districts. The occasional feeding of 4-H market animals is not considered a confined feeding facility or feedlot thus a special permit is not necessary.

**Dog Kennels**

Dog ownership is not regulated in the county unless there are three adult dogs (6 months or older) living on the premises.

If you have questions concerning zoning regulations, please contact the City/County Planning Department at 471-7491.

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**School District Information**

**Lincoln and Lancaster County Consortium for Children and Youth**

The Lincoln and Lancaster County Consortium for Children and Youth is designed to ensure community commitment in meeting the needs of our children and youth. The consortium operates through a collaborative venture with local organizations, schools and service agencies which will develop coordinated and unified solutions to issues affecting children and youth. The consortium provides technical assistance (through referrals), serves as advocates for children and youth, and assist in identifying gaps in services in the community. For more information on this service or available youth programs, call 436-1761.

**4-H: Learning by Doing**

Over 7,500 Lancaster County youth ages 8 - 19 annually "learn by doing" through 4-H. 4-H offers hands-on learning through participation in organized clubs, projects conducted in the classroom, special interest workshops, and individual study. Four-H is a part of the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Youth’s learn practical life skills through over 150 4-H projects and from existing buildings.

A unique feature is the location to become involved in a variety of 4-H projects including horse, poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits, gardening, food preservation, food preparation, clothing, electrical engineering, safety and many more.

For more information, contact the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lincoln County, 444 S. Post Rd., Lincoln, NE 68529, 471-7180.

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**Take a Bite Out of Crime continues...**

...graving tool. Borrow one from your county equipment dealer or Farm Bureau representa­

- **2.** Mark all valuables with a permanent identification number. Ask local law enforcement agencies to use Farm Bureau which numbers to use.
- **3.** Engrave your ID num­ber on each piece of farm equipment in two places: one in the primary location sug­

- **4.** Make a record of all marked valuables. Store it in a safe place. Take photographs, too. That way you’re not duplicate security.

- **Protect Your Neighbors**
- **Protect Your Neighbors**
- **Keep an eye on each neigh­

- **2.** Advertise it. Arrange for a sticker on all electronic locations. Call University of Nebraska Coop­

- **3.** Advertise it. Arrange for a sticker on all electronic locations. Call University of Nebraska Coop­

- **4.** Make a drawing of existing buildings, proposed construc­

- **5.** You may need to provide other sketches. Ask Building and Safety for separate brochure on fireplaces and woodstoves.

- **6.** Bring all of this information to the Building and Safety office.

- **Exceptions**

- **Building permits are not required on farmsteads, defined as an area of 20 acres or more which produces an income of $1,000 or more per year, unless that acreage falls in a flood plain area. Any development in a flood plain area requires a permit regardless of the number of acres in the plot.**

- **For more information on construction permits, contact: Lancaster County Building Division at the Building and Safety Department, City of Lincoln, Lincoln County-County Building Room B-144, 555 S. 10th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, 471-7521.**

- **Permitted Uses - A building or premises may be permitted to be used for the following purposes:**

- **Permitted Special Uses - A building or premises may be permitted to be used for the following purposes if a special permit for such use has been obtained:**

- **Permitted conditional uses - A building or premises may be permitted for the following purposes in a manner which is in conformance with the conditions prescribed herein:**

- **Feeding Facilities**

- **Dog Kennels**

- **Dog ownership is not regulated in the county unless there are three adult dogs (6 months or older) living on the premises.**

- **If you have questions concerning zoning regulations, please contact the City/County Planning Department at 471-7491.**
Health Department Addresses Consumer Protection and Environmental Stewardship

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department’s Environmental Health Division recommends that you consider the purchasing purchasing in rural Lancaster County. For example, you should be familiar with what services such as water distribution, access to public or private sanitary connections, and solid waste collection services. Before you purchase property, make sure the foundation is sound, and there are no hazardous materials present. Also, inspect the property for any potential environmental hazards, such as asbestos, lead-based paint, or other pollutants.

Waste Management

Water Supply

Determine the source of water supply for the property. Many areas of Lancaster County do not have access to a public water system. If the property is served by a private water well, you should have the water tested by the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department and if the water has been tested within the past year for contaminants, including bacteria, nitrates and organic chemicals. Homeowners should test their water each year for these contaminants to ensure safe drinking water.

Solid Waste Disposal

Properly dispose of any hazardous materials, such as paint, solvents, or batteries. If you have any questions about the proper disposal of hazardous materials, contact your local waste management facility.

Sewage Disposal Systems

Property owners are responsible for proper sewage disposal. Before you purchase property, make sure the sewage disposal system is in good operating condition. Many sewage disposal systems require regular maintenance and inspection. If the system is not properly maintained, it can cause problems for the property owner, as well as the surrounding community.

City Landfill Hours & Fees

North 48th Street Site

Hours: Sunday 6:45 a.m. - 12 noon
Monday - Friday 6:45 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Saturday 6:45 a.m. - 12 noon

Fees:
- Cars, Jeeps, Broncos, Blazers, Scouts: $1.50 (covered), $2.25 (uncovered)
- Pickups, Vans, Suburbans, El Caminos, VW Vans, Mini-Vans, Single Axle Trailers: $4.00 (covered), $6.00 (uncovered)
- Pickups with trailers: $7.50 (covered), $11.25 (uncovered)

Misc. Fees:
- Appliances (stoves, refrigerators, washers, dryers, dishwashers, freezers, hot water heaters) $2.00 each
- Tires $2.00 each for first 5, $1.00 each for additional
- Demolition Debris (Concrete & Dirt, 50% or less combustible materials) $1.30 PER TON
- Rubble (Concrete & Dirt, no combustible material) NO CHARGE
- Liquid Waste $5.00 per 1000 gallons

Bluff Road Site

(Large trucks only)

Hours: Sunday 9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Monday - Friday 6:45 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.
Saturday 6:45 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Fees:
- **ALL LOADS MUST BE COVERED TO ENTER THIS SITE**
  - Refuse $8.00 per ton
  - Demolition Debris (Concrete & Dirt, 50% or less combustible material) $1.30 per ton
  - Rubble (Concrete & Dirt, no combustible material) NO CHARGE
  - Liquid waste $5.00 per 1000 gallons

Special Wastes $15.00 per ton (a $25.00 handling fee may be added)

Minimum Charges:
- Refuse & Demolition Debris $6.00
- Liquid Waste $5.00
- Special Wastes $7.50
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

Private Farm Pond Stocking Policy Warmwater Habitat

To receive fish from the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission for stocking privately owned ponds, the pond owner must follow some basic rules in order to gain access to any pond which required crossing

state property. Private ponds are not treated by the system, which would normally be the system. If the property owner files a complaint with the Sheriffs Department, the petition owner will be given one warning. If the pet continues to violate the

Neglect

Most livestock and pond owners acknowledge their responsibility of their animals. However, in the case of neglect, the Sheriffs Department becomes involved. Animal neglect is subject to criminal charges, and these charges can be filed for extreme neglect such as food, water, shelter, malnutrition, physical abuse and diseases.

Dead Animal Removal

Owners are responsible for the removal of dead animals on their property. Most livestock are accepted by rendering companies. There are two companies which will accept free and prompt removal of dead or dead stock, they are:

Midland By-Products, Inc.
RFD 2, Crete, Nebraska
1-800-724-8964

Wahoo By-Products
RFD 1, Wahoo, Nebraska
1-800-247-5857

Environmental Stewardship continues...

This could possibly crush your septic tank and make your drainage field inoperable.

Maintain a grass or herb ground cover over the drain field. Planting small evergreen bushes or trees along the drain field is also helpful.

Do not pour cleansers, waste oil and other chemicals including roof killers, into your sewage disposal system. These not treated by the system, will destroy the microbial action which breaks down the sewage and will emit gases.

Lagoons

Lagoons should be fenced and large weeds and trees should not be allowed to grow along the banks or in the lagoon itself.

Household Hazardous Waste

Certain kinds of household waste are hazardous to human health or the environment, and should not be disposed of with your regular trash, nor should they be disposed of on your property. These "Household Hazardous Waste" include:

- Oil or waste paint
- Lithium, nickel, mercury and silver button batteries
- Items containing PCBs and solvents

Household hazardous waste requires proper disposal to protect human health and the environment, especially groundwater and soil. Save these kinds of waste, and bring them to the Household Hazardous Waste collections you can contact the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 415 N. 33rd (East Campus) in Lincoln or by calling 471-6022.

Other kinds of household hazardous waste includes:

- Waste oil and lead-acid batteries (from vehicles). These waste types should be taken to a recycling center. For more information, contact the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department at 471-8022.

Recycling & General Solid Waste Disposal

You should make every effort to recycle every portion of your waste that you can. This saves energy and natural resources, protects the environment, and will lengthen the life of the City Landfill. A good environmental steward will also make efforts to reduce the amount of solid waste generated by purchasing products in recyclable packages, choosing products with less packaging, using bulk containers, or buying refill containers. There are also many waste reduction programs available in your community. For more information, contact the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department at 471-9022.

Composting yard clippings, leaves and other organic materials can substantially reduce the amount of solid waste you produce. A common method of composting, called University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension at 471-7180.

Proper solid waste disposal is essential to protect the water, land, and air. Garbage, trash and refuse should never be dumped on your land, but should be disposed of in the Bluff Road Landfill.

Refuse Service

Finding a refuse service for rural living can sometimes be frustrating. Listed below are haulers by general area of Lancaster County:

Cheney area:
Mike Palmer, 474-6814
Denton/Emerald areas:
Chris Huenink, 423-8596
Hallam area:
Dave Shrader, 489-4627
Holland area:
Wayne Inns, 476-7494
Raymond/Malcolm areas:
Scott Renn, 423-0800
Sprague area:
Jeff Green, 423-0150
Waverly area:
Industrial Services, 467-3581

State Law

The state law requires pet owners to remove their pets from a neighbor's yard. If a pet is found roaming off your property, the pet owner will be given an order. If the pet continues to violate the

Loose Livestock

Livestock straying off their property are the responsibility of the owner. In the event of damage to crops or fences of another orchard owner, the livestock owner can be required to pay for the damage. If livestock cause a traffic hazard, the adjoining neighbor party files a personal suit against the livestock owner at the time he picks up his livestock and be subject to a fine. If the livestock owner files a complaint with the Sheriffs Department becomes involved and included on the list for the next year.

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Lincoln/Lancaster County Religious Resources

Finding the church of your choice after moving to a new home can sometimes be difficult. By following directions, you may not know where to look to find churches listed by denomination.

In Lancaster County there are religious organizations. The Lincoln Interfaith Council is an organization of religious congregations, preserving its integrity and respecting the integrity of other faiths and values. Cooperation and the coordination of activities and services which foster faith, justice, reconciliation and understanding among the people of the Lincoln, Nebraska area.

The Lincoln City Libraries system includes a headquarters library, six branch libraries and one bookmobile. Although Lincoln City Libraries is a city owned and operated system, the library through their taxes, paying for the service in the future. The permits are issued at no charge, however, costs are refunded on all section line and half-section roads. Road maintenance responsibility depends on where you purchased your "acreage.

Rood Maintenance

It’s the middle of winter and your driveway is blocked by snow or ice, what do you do? This is a concern for many new acreage owners who didn’t ask that question in May when they were buying their new home. Road maintenance responsibility depends on where you live, your resolution is established the roads will be graded twice per year in the future. The permits are issued at no charge, however, costs are refunded on all section line and half-section roads. Road maintenance responsibility depends on where you purchased your "acreage. Rood Maintenance is an organization of religious congregations, preserving its integrity and respecting the integrity of other faiths and values. Cooperation and the coordination of activities and services which foster faith, justice, reconciliation and understanding among the people of the Lincoln, Nebraska area.

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The congregations of our community represent an important potential for creative change; for harmonious cooperation; and for the solution of our most serious problems. The tragedy of our American religious life is that we have not found a way to keep theological and interfaith separateness and diversity in religious life. The presence of that potential for good from being real- ized. Through the Lincoln Inter- faith Council, the congregations and religious organizations of the city which membership seek to realize that potentially fully wisely. We aim to do together which we could not do well sepa- rately. It is proper stewardship and it makes common sense.

The Lincoln Interfaith Council carries on missions in the following areas:

Center for Spiritual Growth

The Center for Spiritual Growth is an adult education program at the LIC, whose purpose is to develop the spiritual and religious education needs of the large local congregations. The Center for Spiritual Growth offers courses via a six week semester in the Spring and in the Fall of each year. Fall classes begin the first week in October. Spring classes in the first week in February. Instructors are recruited from the ranks of religious and other profes- sional leaders in our area.

Media Ministry

The LIC's Media Committee has fostered the development of professional Media Specialist who facilitates LIC’s media ministry. In addition to pub-lishing a bi-monthly Newsletter called Project Magazine, media work- shops for congregations, LIC coordinates religious programming. The following religious news programs on:

Saturday FAITH REPORT on KOLKTV (GTV) following 6 O’Clock News, 9:00 p.m.
Sunday FAITH REPORT on KRNU-Radio (90.3 FM) at 2:57 p.m.
Tuesday FAITH REPORT on KZUM-Radio (89.3 FM) at 4:00 p.m.

Emergency Food Pantry System

Coordinates congregational-based Emergency Food Pantries meeting hunger needs in Lincoln by working closely with local congregations and hu- man service agencies. LIC co- sponsors "Round-Up for Hun- ger" program at Lincoln's HY- TEEN Service Council by Lincoln Action Program and the United Way of Lincoln and Lancaster County Ministries of Nebraska.

Challange Playground

Successfully sponsored a community-wide ef- fort to bring a Challenge Play- ground within Antelope Park where all children, regardless of handicapping conditions, can play together. This was dedicated on July 4, 1987 — deeded over to the City of Lincoln.

Family Preservation

In partnership with the Lincoln Community Child Abuse Council, beginning July, 1990, LIC will sponsor a three-year pilot project to pre- vent child abuse and neglect. The LIC is helping to coordi- nate this effort. LIC’s Family POWERMENT (PPE) will have its own full-time staff coordinator.

Religious Awards Programs for Youth

Youth who are members of the Boy Scout/Girl Scouts/Campfire/4-H Pro- grams can work with religious leaders of their own faith and earn a "Religious Award" which can be officially worn on the organization’s uniform. Spring: Holocaust Memorial Observance Interfaith Passover Seder

Spring:

Lincoln Interfaith Prayer Breakfast Lincoln High Schools Baccalaureate

For more information contact Lauren Wetzel 471-8540; 10-9 Monday-Thursday, 9-9 Monday-Friday, 7-9 p.m. Monday-Thursday, Closed Sunday. TDD (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf):

• Bennett Martin Public Library Services and Hours 14th & N Streets 471-8500
  Adult Loan 471-8500; 9-9 Monday - Thursday Reference 471-8500; 9-6 Friday and Saturday
  Young People's Services, 471-8566; 1:30-5:30 Sunday
  Tapes & Discs 471-8500; 9-6 Monday - Friday, 1:30-5:30 Sunday
  Polley Music Library, 471-8520, Second Floor; * 1:2 noon-9 Monday-Thursday, 12 noon-6 Friday, 10-4 Saturday
  Heritage Room & Gift Shop, 471-8516, Third Floor; 12:30-3 Tuesday-Friday
  *Tapes & Discs and Polley Music Library are staffed only during the normal hours of operation. These materials are available to the public without assistance during normal library hours.

Branch Libraries Locations and Hours

Bray Branch, Charles H. Gere Branch, 2400 W. 5th St., 471-8560; 10-9 Monday-Thursday, 10-6 Friday and Saturday, 1:30-5:30 Sunday
  South Branch, 2675 S. 90th, 471-8570; 10-9 Monday-Thursday, 10-6 Friday and Saturday, 1:30-5:30 Sunday
  Bethany Branch, 1810 N. Cotter, 471-8550; 1-9 Mon- day-Thursday, 10-6 Saturday and Sunday, Closed Sunday
  Belmont Branch, 3335 N. 12th St., 471-8590; 2-6 Monday-Friday, 7-9 p.m. Monday-Thursday, 10-2 Saturday, Closed Sunday
  Arnold Heights Branch, 3815 NW 54th St., 471-8580; 2-6 Monday-Friday, 7-9 p.m. Monday-Thursday, 10-2 Saturday, Closed Sunday
  TDD (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf):
  • Bennett Martin Public Library Services and Hours 471-8589
  • Victor E. Anderson Branch, 471-8540; 10-9 Monday-Thursday, 1-9 Saturday, 10-2 Sunday
  • Charles H. Gere Branch, 471-8560

OTHER SERVICES

Bookmobile Services: Lincoln City Libraries provides Bookmobile service to both city and county. Bookmobile stops are on a bi-weekly basis. Although Lincoln City Libraries is a city owned and operated company, county residents living outside Lincoln help to support the library through their taxes, paying for the service in proportion to their population. Bookmobile service is a means of reaching areas of the community which are remote from existing libraries. Service schedules are continually examined in relation to community needs and adjusted to provide service at the points of greatest need. The Lincoln City Libraries Bookmobile carries about 2,500 titles including books, magazines and large print mate- rial. The bookmobile accepts requests for items not found on board and will notify the customer when the item becomes available. The Bookmobile stops are listed in a publication. Please contact the check the schedule for the length of the stop.

For information on the bookmobile, contact the Branch Librarian at the Library Division, Lincoln City Libraries at 471-8540 Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. or 471- 8580 evenings and weekends.

Library and Services

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PERENNIALS FOR OLD-FASHIONED GARDENS Aconitum (Monkshood)
Aliathae rosea (Hollyhock)
Campanula, in variety (Bellflower)
Delphinium belladonna (Delphinium)
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)
Dianthus plumarius (Garden Pink)
Dipsacus fullonum (Teasel)
Echinops ritro and exaltatus (Globe Thistles)
Dictamnus albus (Dittany or Gas Plant)
Diplotaxis erucoides (Rocket)
Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus (Lemon Lily)
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket)
Hesperis undulata (Sweet Rocket)
Humulus lupulus (Hops)
Limonium sinuatum (Globe-Flower)
Mertensia (Mertensia or Blue Bells)
Myosotis, in variety (Forget-me-not)
Polemonium (Jacob’s Ladder)
Paeonia, in variety (Roses-Peony and others)
Viola, in variety (Violets)
Yucca filamentosa (Yucca)

PERENNIALS FOR EDGING
Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)
Aguilar repens (Bur Grass)
Aurinia saxatilis ‘Comptica’ (Dwarf Goldenrod)
Aralis caucasica (Walllcrest)
Bellis perennis (Single Daisy)
Aberla dorothy (Pink Rockcress)
Campionella capitata (Bishop’s Cap)
Ceratium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer)
Dianthus deltoides (Maiden Pink)
Dianthus plumarius (Grass Pink)
Iberis sempervirens (Edging Candytuft)
Papaver nudicaule (Dutch Poppy)
Phlox subulata ( Moss Phlox)
Primula veris (Cowslip Primrose)
Sedum spurium (Running Stonecrop)
Veronica anagallis-aquatica (Lacy Phlox)
Vicia minor (Periwinkle)
Shady Locoweed
Aegopodium podagraria (Goutweed)
Ajuga reptans (Bugle)
Asperula odorata (Wood Speedwell)
Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley)
Hedera helix (English Ivy)
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Pachysandra)
Sedum terminalis (Mountain Stonecrop)

PERENNIALS FOR GROUND COVER, BARKS AND TERRACES
Ceratium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer)
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides (Lavender Plumago)
Cornwallia uniflora (Cornwallia)
Cerium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer)
Iberis sempervirens (Edging candytuft)
Nepeta mussini (Mussini Mint)
Phlox subulata ( Moss Phlox)
Primula veris (Cowslip Primrose)
Sedum spurium (Running Stonecrop)
Veronica anagallis-aquatica (Lacy Phlox)

PERENNIALS FOR BOLD OR SUB-TROPICAL EFFECTS
Arancus dioicus (Spirea)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Arctic Cranberry)
Eupatorium perfoliatum (Trick-or-Treat)
Echinops ritro and exaltatus (Globe Thistles)
Elymus arenarius (Sea Lyne grass)
Helecho longifolius (Sunflower)
Helenium autumnale (Sneezeweed)
Monarda didyma (Bee Balm)
Phlox paniculata (Phlox)
Rosa species (Rose-Bush and Sweet Brier)
Valeriana officinalis (Common Valerian)
Viola cornuta (Tufted Penny, Honest Violet)
Viola tricolor (Toadflax, Johnny-Jump-up)

PERENNIALS FOR DENSITY AND HIBERNATION
Alstroemeria in variety (Lily)
Crocus, in variety (Tulip)
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)
Dianthus plumarius (Garden Pink)
Dictamnus albus (Dittany or Gas Plant)
Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus (Lemon Lily)
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket)
Limonium sinuatum (Globe-Flower)
Mertensia (Mertensia or Blue Bells)
Myosotis, in variety (Forget-me-not)
Paeonia, in variety (Roses-Peony and others)
Viola, in variety (Violets)

PERENNIALS FOR SELF-SUPPORTING BANKS
Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly weed)
Asperula odorata (Wood Speedwell)
Sedum spurium (Running Stonecrop)

PERENNIALS FOR SUB-TROPICAL EFFECTS
Asclepias, in variety (Monkshood)
Campanula, in variety (Bellflower)
Delphinium belladonna (Delphinium)
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)
Dianthus plumarius (Garden Pink)
Dipsacus fullonum (Teasel)
Echinops ritro and exaltatus (Globe Thistles)
Elymus arenarius (Sea Lyne grass)
Helianthus annuus (Sunflower)
Helenium autumnale (Sneezeweed)
Limonium sinuatum (Globe-Flower)
Mertensia virginica (Virginia Bluebells)
Monarda didyma (Bee Balm)
Phlox paniculata (Phlox)
Rosa species (Rose-Bush and Sweet Brier)
Surfacing soil

PERENNIALS FOR SPECIAL USE
With each new landscaping project there are questions of whether to use or where to find a particular plant that will be best. Following are some suggestions of plants or planting applications of certain plants in the landscape.

PERENNIALS FOR BORDERS OF PONDS AND STREAMS
Campanula pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower)
Ceratium tomentosum (Snow-in-snow)
Helecho longifolius (Sunflower)
Sedum terminalis (Mountain Stonecrop)
Yucca filamentosa (Yucca)

PERENNIALS FOR FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS
Alstroemeria in variety (Lily)
Campanula, in variety (Bellflower)
Delphinium hybridum (Delphinium)
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)
Dianthus plumarius (Garden Pink)
Dipsacus fullonum (Teasel)
Echinops ritro and exaltatus (Globe Thistles)
Elymus arenarius (Sea Lyne grass)
Helianthus annuus (Sunflower)
Helenium autumnale (Sneezeweed)
Limonium sinuatum (Globe-Flower)
Mertensia virginica (Virginia Bluebells)
Monarda didyma (Bee Balm)
Phlox paniculata (Phlox)
Rosa species (Rose-Bush and Sweet Brier)
Valeriana officinalis (Common Valerian)
Viola cornuta (Tufted Penny, Honest Violet)

PERENNIALS FOR SPECIAL USE
Horta plantaginea grandiflora (Funkia or Big Plantain Lily)
Heliocarpum arborescens (Heliocarpine)
Monarda didyma (Bee Balm)
Paeonia, in variety (Paeonia)
Phlox paniculata (Phlox)
Rosa species (Rose-Bush and Sweet Brier)
Valeriana officinalis (Common Valerian)
Viola cornuta (Tufted Penny, Honest Violet)
Viola tricolor (Toadflax, Johnny-Jump-up)
Thymus, in variety (Thyme)
Lavandula vera (True Lavender)

PERENNIALS HAVING ESPECIALLY LONG BLOOMING SEASONS
Anchusa azurea (Bugloss)
Campanula carpatica (Carpathian Bellflower)
Dianthus deltoides (Maiden Pink)
Dianthus plumarius (Garden Pink)
Dipsacus fullonum (Teasel)
Echinops ritro and exaltatus (Globe Thistles)
Eupatorium purpureum (Joe-pye-weed)
Helenium autumnale (Sneezeweed)
Eryngium yuccifolium (Pincushion)

PERENNIALS SUITABLE FOR CUT FLOWERS
Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)

continued on next page...
PERENNIALS FOR SPECIAL USE continues...

Anemone japonica (Japanese Anemone)
Aster (various/Aster)
Callistemon citrinus (Painted Lady)
Dahlia annua (Sweet William)
Dentura (Bleeding Heart)
Galardia aristata (Blanket Flower)
Gypsophila paniculata 'Flore Pleno' (Baby's Breath)
Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells)
Irises (various/Iris)
Lysimachia (Goooseenoot Loosestrife)
Mertensia virginica (Blue Bells)
Penstemon (various/Penstemon)
Rudbeckia (various/Rose Cone Flower)
Salvia azure a grandiflora (Azure Sage)

Wood For
Your Fireplace

A popular source of additional heating for many homeowners is the use of wood as a source of fuel. Sitting around the fireplace to enjoy a relaxing evening at home is another benefit of burning wood in your fireplace. To do this most effectively, keep these things in mind:

1. Ash, Birch, Hickory, Oak, Sugar Maple, Apple, Honeylocust and Sugar Pecan are considered excellent woods as they produce few sparks, no heavy, annoying smoke, are easy to split and give off a relatively high heat to the room.

Sitting around the fireplace to enjoy a relaxing evening at home is another benefit of burning wood in your fireplace.

2. Willow, and other Elms, Basswood, Cottonwood, White Pine, and the best and easiest time to control any weeds are when they are small. In the case of musk thistle this is in October and April. Concentrated control efforts should be planned these two months because musk thistle follows its flowering period in May and June as needed to spread the seeds of the plant to flowering. Just one plant going to seed can be the beginning of thousands of new plants. These seeds can contribute to a long-term problem since they can remain viable in the soil for 8 years.

3. With the help of owners, family and friends, the control and upkeep can be a relatively easy task.

4. With the Winser Ridge Subdivision, excellent cooperation between the County Noxious Weed Control office is imperative to any subdivision. If your subdivision association is contemplating a control effort please contact the Lancaster County Noxious Weed Control Office at 471-7817.

5. A: Yes. Biological control measures must have county control authority approval and must provide effective control.

Noxious Weeds Specific Characteristics

Musk Thistle (Carduus nutans L.)
Habit: Biennial, or winter annual, occasionally is an annual. Roots form rosettes in the first two years, flower head is covered with fine gray hair with the first few inches below the flower having no leaves attached. Leaves: Thick and broad, grayish green in youth. Inflorescence: Large, spiny, 1 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter, green or reddish. Seed: Deep rose or purple color.

Leafy Spurge (Euphorbia esula L.)
Habit: Perennial
Stems: 1 to 3 feet tall, thickly clustered; erect; branched at the top, milky white sap. Leaves: Long and linear, 1/4 to 1 1/4 inch wide and 1 to 4 inches long. Inflorescence: Flower very small, surrounded by showy yellow-green floral leaves. Roots: Deep, spreading, brown with numerous pink buds which may produce new shoots or roots.

Plumeless Thistle (Carduus acanthoides L.)
Habit: Biennial or winter annual, sometimes goes to rosette formed in first year. Stems: 1 to 4 foot tall, leafy to 5 inches long. Leaves: Dark green with spiny margins. Yellowish white flowers. Leaves deeply lobed, narrow with spiny margins.

Inflorescence: Solitary in clustur of two to five, blooms 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter, erect and usually not drooping. Roots: Large, hollow top root.

Questions and Answers

Q: Why do we have or need a noxious weed law?
A: By declaring a weed noxious, various regulatory procedures may be implemented to control the weed and also prevent its spread. This is done when it is determined that a particular weed is so seriously threatens the welfare of the residents of the state that a concentrated and sustained effort is needed to prevent serious economic loss.

Q: How can I tell if I have noxious weeds on my property and what can I do about it?
A: Contact your county weed control authority. Your county weed superintendent can identify each noxious weed and will assist in any need to control the weed that may be required. The county extension service also has a variety of publications identifying the four noxious weeds to assist you.

Q: Who pays for noxious weed control?
A: The persons owning or controlling the land are responsible for funding weed control work on such land.

Q: What should I do if I see noxious weeds growing in an area?
A: Report the infestation to the county weed control authority giving a detailed description of the location.

Q: Can someone be forced to control noxious weeds?
A: Failure to comply with written notice given by the control authority is subject to a fine of up to $1,500, or being billed for control work done.

Q: I have introduced a biological control measure to control my noxious weed infestation. Can the county still require additional control measures?
A: Yes. Biological control measures must have county control authority approval and must provide effective control.

Area Recreational Sites

Lincoln is filled and surrounded by acres and acres of parks, lakes and recreation facilities. Brochures may be obtained from both of the previously mentioned organizations, describing the various facilities available.

Nebraska Game and Park Commission, located on East Campus at 2200 N. 33rd, provides information on area lakes and camping facilities and hunting and fishing licenses. For more information call 471-0641.

The City Parks and Recreation Department provides information on city parks, riding trails, nature centers and recreation centers available throughout the city. Lin­­coln is well equipped with recreation facilities to provide wholesome family fun. This information and more can be obtained at 2740 'A' Street or by calling 471-7847.

Northern Natural Gas Company

The State of Nebraska has had a noxious weed law for many years. This law has undergone numerous revisions over the years, with the most recent revision being made by the 1989 Nebraska Legislature.

The term “noxious” means to be harmful or destructive. In its current usage, “noxious” is a legal term used to denote a destructive or harmful pest for purposes of regulation. When a specific pest (in this case, a weed) is determined to pose a serious threat to the economic, social, or aesthetic well being of the residents of the state, it may be declared noxious.

Noxious weeds compete with pastures and crops, reduc­­ing yields substantially. Some noxious weeds are directly poisonous or injurious to man, livestock, and wildlife. The losses resulting from noxious weed infestations can be stagger­­ing, costing residents millions of dollars due to lost production. This not only directly affects the landowner, but also the tax­­ base for all residents of the state. The business of noxious weed control is everyone’s concern, and the control is to everyone’s benefit. The support of all individuals within the state is needed and vital for the control of noxious weeds within Nebraska.

Agroecology and Rural Subdivisions

Residents of 3 to 5 acre lots in the county have taken on increased responsibilities. There is not just a lawn that can be arrowed in an hour or two. There is a commitment of increased time and effort to maintain these acres. One of those responsibilities is the timely control of noxious weeds.

The best and easiest time to control any weeds are when they are small. In the case of musk thistle this is in October and April. Concentrated control efforts should be planned these two months because musk thistle follows its flowering period in May and June as needed to spread the seeds of the plant. Just one plant going to seed can be the beginning of thousands of new plants. These seeds can contribute to a long-term problem since they can remain viable in the soil for 8 years.

There are concentrations of musk thistle in several of the rural subdivisions. The only way that these infestations can be controlled is the combined long-term effort of all the lot owners and those that have responsibility for the road sides. An example of one approach is in the Winser Ridge Subdivision.

Three years ago this subdivision had a major musk thistle problem. At that time the owners took it upon themselves to work together on a control effort. They have a goal of prevent­­ing the blooming of any plants.

Like many subdivisions there is alfalfa, grass and newly planted trees where mass spraying is not feasible. In this case, spot spraying with back packs, digging, cutting and digging in small plots is the way to prevent the blooming of these plants until it was time for harvesting of the grass. It can take 2-3 years to get control of the situation, however, the thistle still require constant attention. With the help of owners, family and friends, the control and upkeep can be a relatively easy task.

As with the Winser Ridge Subdivision, excellent coopera­­tion with the County Noxious Weed Control office is imperative to any subdivision. If your subdivision association or individual within the subdivision wish to pursue a coordinated control effort please contact the Lancaster County Noxious Weed Control Office at 471-7817.

Questions and Answers

Q: How can I tell if I have noxious weeds on my property and what can I do about it?
A: By declaring a weed noxious, various regulatory procedures may be implemented to control the weed and also prevent its spread. This is done when it is determined that a particular weed is so seriously threatens the welfare of the residents of the state that a concentrated and sustained effort is needed to prevent serious economic loss.

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Noxious Weed Distinctive Characteristics

Musk Thistle (Carduus nutans L.)
Habit: Biennial, or winter annual, occasionally is an annual. Root system extends below 5 inches in diameter. Inflorescence: Large, spiny, 1 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter, green or reddish. Seed: Deep rose or purple color.

Leafy Spurge (Euphorbia esula L.)
Habit: Perennial
Stems: 1 to 3 feet tall; thickly clustered; erect; branched at the top, milky white sap. Leaves: Long and linear, 1/4 to 1 1/4 inch wide and 1 to 4 inches long. Inflorescence: Flower very small, surrounded by showy yellow-green floral leaves. Roots: Deep, spreading, brown with numerous pink buds which may produce new shoots or roots.

Plumeless Thistle (Carduus acanthoides L.)
Habit: Biennial or winter annual, sometimes goes to rosette formed in first year. Stems: 1 to 4 foot tall, leafy to 5 inches long. Leaves: Dark green with spiny margins. Yellowish white flowers. Leaves deeply lobed, narrow with spiny margins.

Inflorescence: Solitary in clustur of two to five, blooms 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter, erect and usually not drooping. Roots: Large, hollow top root.

Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense L.)
Habit: Perennial
Stems: 2 to 4 feet tall; hollow; erect; branched above; no leafy wings or spiny margins on upper leaves. Leaves: Moderately to coarsely lobed, usually wavy with spiny margins. Upper surface is to dark green, shiny, slightly hairy below. Inflorescence: Small 1/2 to 3/4 inch diameter, flower heads sometimes white color, male female flower on separate plants. Roots: Extensive vertical and horizontal root system.
**Ant**

Subterranean or ground-inesting insects are by far the most destructive insect pests on wood. They attack building and other wood products in all States of the Union, except Alaska, but are most common and aggressive, and hence most destructive, in the temperate parts of the country.

The United States has about 68 million single dwelling units (1970 census) subject to termite attack, and annual losses in such dwelling units is about 1.1 million. A small percentage of these units are treated annually to control termites.

The total cost of termite control is estimated at not less than $250 million per year. One-third of one per cent is believed to be for damage repairs, the other two-thirds for chemical treatment. The total does not, however, represent the entire damage for termite attack, the other two-thirds for repair of termite damage, and probably exceed $500 million annually.

Rising costs are expected in the future due to three factors. One is the expected population increase—more homes means more homes subject to termite damage. The second is the discovery of the Formosan termite an Insect of great economic importance and danger to structural units. Being native to that species and easily extendable range over much of the United States. The third is the annual rate of infestation by termites.

Buildings can be safeguarded against termite damage through effective and efficient termite control measures. Preventive measures in all new construction and effective control measures whenever termite infestations develop will save the homeowner much anxiety and expense, later.

Increased use of concrete and masonry terraces to foundation walls and posts designed slab-on-ground construction favor termite attack and result in mounting damage to buildings.

If a building has become infested with termites, it is often difficult and costly to apply effective control measures. Difficulties and costs vary among buildings. An infested building should be carefully examined to determine the extent of the infestation and the measures needed to prevent further damage. Treatments subject to infestation and damage changes, repairs, or chemical treatments, all of which can be made to control the infestation. Other species may require more complicated treatment that they may need the services of a specialist who knows the habits of termites and is experienced in control.

**Termite and Other Wood Damaging Insects**

Termites and Other Wood Damaging Insects

**Herbicides**

pteridium, toxicodendron, and the like. The control of weeds can be a major consideration in the maintenance of a garden or landscape.

**Night Creature Control**

Night creatures in rural Nebraska can include many characters. The most common Lancaster County carnivores, near-birds, and mammals, are hawks, fox, raccoons, and skunks. We may find one of the above moving out of the yard, or perhaps in the garden area. Keeping the garden area free of construction, frightening the animals away, or the use of repellents might solve the problem.

Cultural controls should not be overlooked when you are planning your acreage. Brush and limber close to creeks could be turning the home close to such areas invades the habitat of the wild animal.

Garden sites should be located in the open. Raccoons will find your favorite sweetenings and water ready to eat. Using a single or double hot-wire arrangement can be effective in protecting tomatoes and sweet corn.

Raccoons raiding garbage cans may be discouraged by storing the garbage only in metal or tough plastic containers near the building. They prefer plastic trash bags.

Additional information on animal control is available upon request from the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. Check with animal control authorities for snare traps which can be rented.

**Rodent Proofing Your Home**

New home construction in farm fields may result in two different species trying to live in the same place. Humans and mice may be in conflict. Mice can cause serious damage to homes and storage structures. They contaminate human and livestock feed.

Rodents destroy insulation and other structural components of buildings. Energy losses and expensive spreading of various diseases are good reasons to control rodents.

The first rodent control is to make sure your buildings are constructed rodent proof. Techniques apply to both new and old construction.

Common rodent entry points include holes and openings around wires, pipes, vents, and under siding edges. Mice and rats use their front teeth to gnaw through wood by gnawing the edges of different materials. Flat hard surfaces are difficult for them to gnaw.

When building wood and other durable materials can be used around holes and openings. Vents, windows, exterior doors and foundation openings, etc., should always be planned in the construction.

Detailed instructions are available through the University of Nebraska in Lancaster County extension office. Additional sources may need to be consulted.

**Neighborhood Associations**

- **Neighborhood Association**
  - Arnold Heights
  - Autumn Woods
  - Capital Beach
  - CityLine
  - College View
  - Colonial Hills
  - Country Club
  - Court
  - Downtown
  - East Campus
  - Evergreen
  - Family Acres
  - 40th & A
  - Heritage
  - Highgrove
  - Indian Village
  - Irwin Village
  - Lakeview
  - Lakeside
  - Lincoln Park
  - Meadowlawn
  - North Oaks
  - West Park
  - Northwest Lincoln
  - Olympic Heights
  - Salt Valley View
  - Seven Oaks
  - South Beach
  - Southeast Lincoln
  - University Place
  - West A
  - West Lincoln

- **Contact Person**
  - Andre Jepson
  - Arnold Heights
  - Autumn Woods
  - Capital Beach
  - CityLine
  - College View
  - Colonial Hills
  - Country Club
  - Court
  - Downtown
  - East Campus
  - Evergreen
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  - West Park
  - Northwest Lincoln
  - Olympic Heights
  - Salt Valley View
  - Seven Oaks
  - South Beach
  - Southeast Lincoln
  - University Place
  - West A
  - West Lincoln

- **Rain Garden Sites**
  - Autumn Woods
  - Capital Beach
  - CityLine
  - College View
  - Colonial Hills
  - Country Club
  - Court
  - Downtown
  - East Campus
  - Evergreen
  - Family Acres
  - 40th & A
  - Heritage
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  - South Beach
  - Southeast Lincoln
  - University Place
  - West A
  - West Lincoln

**Guidelines on Pesticide Shelf Life**

This information comes from the Texas Cooperative Extension Service and is not supposed to provide hard-and-fast rules on whether or not a stored material is still usable. In general, shelf life is determined by keeping products tightly sealed in original containers where temperatures do not fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees F.

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**Neighborhood Associations**

- Neighborhood associations and owners' organizations are very common within larger cities. Community improvement projects, sidewalks, improvements, park or common improvements, tree planting, and clean-up, fix-up projects are major accomplishments of these organizations. Community organizations can be an effective way for citizens to work together to improve and preserve a neighborhood. These organizations also provide an effective way for neighbors to meet and make new friends.

- Neighborhood associations are also very common within rural areas. Organizational assistance in rural communities may be obtained through the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lincoln County, 444 Cherry Creek Road in Lincoln.

- Presidents or contact persons for neighborhood associations in Lincoln are as listed March 4, 1991 with the Urban Development department are listed:

  - **Sincerely**, Don D. Miller
  - **Mark D. Hendrick**
  - Extension Area, Chair
Project to Help Older Women Find Clothing That Fits

Anyone who’s ever tried to buy clothes for Grandma— or has tried to find a job for a retired grandparent— knows how difficult it can be to find something that fits and looks good on not-for-long. Nebraska, specifically Lancaster County, is taking part in a National Apparel Sizing Project to address the sizing standards for women 55 years of age and older. Women’s garments today were developed in 1958 using measurements for women’s garments worn at the time. Less than 2 percent of the 1958 subjects reported being comfortabel. Since body shape, size, posture and proportion change with age, many older women have a hard time finding clothing that fits and looks good on them. This is an important issue that could be seen as the nation’s population ages. New standards based on this year’s study are expected to be developed by late 1992 or early 1993.

Nationally, between 5,000 and 8,000 women will be measured for the project with the help of volunteers. Nebraska has been asked to measure a minimum of 60 women, their proportion of volunteers will be based on population. Rose Marie Fondu, clothing specialist in Lancaster County, University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension, has been trained by project leaders Ellen Goldsberry and Naomi Reich from the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in conjunction with the University of Missouri, Kansas City. And while aging women may have a difficult time finding clothes that are comfortable. This is an important issue that could be seen as the nation’s population ages. New standards based on this year’s study are expected to be developed by late 1992 or early 1993.

“Building” Gingerbread Houses

Doris Anders, Aurora, builds gingerbread houses. She presented a popular workshop on “gingerbread house construction” at the Nebraska Council of Home Economics Clubs Convention held in Aurora in June of this year. On Thursday, October 24, Mrs. Anderson will be in Lincoln to present the step-by-step process in constructing gingerbread houses. She will share her tips and strategies for the design and the icing, plus give many useful tips and ideas for decorating. She will bring several completed houses to display.

Hair Spray May Cause Clothing Damage

You’ve showered, brushed your teeth, applied your makeup and dressed completely. The hair is styled just the way you like it. You are ready to leave the house. But wait, there’s the final touch— one last big spritz of hair spray before walking out the door. This may help to keep your hair in place, but it also might cause irreparable damage to clothing. Some hair sprays, mists or hairsprays contain lacquers. Some hair sprays also contain lacquers. Lacquers can cause dark stains to set in to the fabric. These stains may be difficult to remove, so

Fat Budgeting Workshop

Nutrition experts recommend that we not consume more than 30 percent of our daily calories come from fat. Learn how to “budget” your fat with this special workshop “Healthy Dividends” on September 30th, 3 to 7 to 6 p.m. At this workshop, you will receive receipes for several of the recipes which will be prepared. In addition to recipes for the budgeting workshop, you will receive receipts for several of the recipes which will be prepared. This workshop is sponsored by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension. For more information call 471-7980. (EW)

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You’ve showered, brushed your teeth, applied your makeup and dressed completely. The hair is styled just the way you like it. You are ready to leave the house. But wait, there’s the final touch— one last big spritz of hair spray before walking out the door. This may help to keep your hair in place, but it also might cause irreparable damage to clothing. Some hair sprays, mists or hairsprays contain lacquers. Some hair sprays also contain lacquers. Lacquers can cause dark stains to set in to the fabric. These stains may be difficult to remove, so

Fat Budgeting Workshop

Nutrition experts recommend that we not consume more than 30 percent of our daily calories come from fat. Learn how to “budget” your fat with this special workshop “Healthy Dividends” on September 30th, 3 to 7 to 6 p.m. At this workshop, you will receive receipes for several of the recipes which will be prepared. In addition to recipes for the budgeting workshop, you will receive receipts for several of the recipes which will be prepared. This workshop is sponsored by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension. For more information call 471-7980. (EW)
Strong Family Ties Help Teens

Many working parents try to plan a little extra time with their children. But what about extra time with young teens? Sixth and seventh graders who have strong family attachments and are encouraged by their parents to stay away from peer pressure are least likely to engage in high-risk activities that could affect their health, according to new research at the University of California, San Francisco.

The study found that students with strong family ties were less likely to have ridden in a car with a driver under the influence of drugs or alcohol, to plan sexual intercourse in the near future, or to have engaged in physical fights. These students were also less likely to try alcohol, marijuana or cigarettes. Researchers say the results question the emphasis placed on the belief that teens are most strongly influenced by peer pressure.

“These findings are important because they show that emotional bonding with family members during adolescence plays a valuable and protective role in teen health,” explains Dr. Rebecca Turner, research psychologist at the university. (MKB)

Acreages and 4-H...A Perfect Combination!

by Maureen H. Burson, extension agent, 4-H

“Living on an acreage is great because it’s very pretty and there’s lots of room for our sheep,” describes Jana Scott. Ten year old Jana, is just one of over 500 Lancaster County youth who combine acreage living with 4-H education. Jana, a member of the Hickman Barnyard 4-H Club, says she’s learned how much care it takes for animals to survive and wants to be a veterinarian.

Four-H families such as the Richard Scott family, tailor the projects to meet their individual interests. An acreage is the perfect location to become involved in a variety of 4-H projects including horse, poultry, rabbits, cats, dogs, sheep, swine and gardening.

Herb Griess, an Omaha native, former 4-H Horse VIPs Chair and fair superintendent, moved to an acreage because he enjoys the outdoors and has lots of pets. An acreage is the perfect location to become involved in a variety of 4-H projects including horse, poultry, rabbits, cats, dogs, sheep, swine and gardening.

Hunting and Jumping Clinic

“How to Assess and Ride Courses Over Fences”
September 13-15, 1991

The final event of the 1991 Lancaster County Fair was the presentation of awards held on Thursday evening, August 8. Prizes were presented to the champions and reserve champions of each division of the county fair horse show. Winner’s choice was given to individuals, organizations and businesses who contributed to these awards. A special feature during the award program was the Outstanding of size saddle riding horse competition held on Jim James.

Three special awards were given this year. They included:

• McMahan Top 4-H Horse Exhibitor

• horse Bowl Team:

The Junior horse evaluation went to the Wilhelmina Fischer Wittstruck Memorial Trophy goes to the individual gaining the most points from pre-selected pre-premier events at the fair. A maximum of six events may be entered for cash premiums by 4-H Horse exhibitors. Their premium classes are limited to four riding events of the exhibitor’s choice, one halter event, and showmanship at halter under 4-H rules. The top honor this year went to Bobbi McMahan, daughter of Marsha McMahan of Bennet. Bobbi had a per- sonal best year. The 14-year-old won the outstanding purple ribbons in all her premium classes. She won the reserve championship in the junior division of the western horse- riding class and was reserve champion in western pleasure riding. Bobbi and her blue ribbon are from the Pine Lake Ride 4-H Club.

• Individual Horse Show:

The Jean Card Memorial Trophy was awarded to Kasia Holloman for winning top honors in the barrel racing event at the 1991 Lancaster County Fair. Kasia completed her run in 16.7 seconds and placed over 40 other contestants from all three age divisions. Kasia is the 10-year-old daughter of Dick and Kim Hollman of Hallam. She is a member of the Lone Star 4-H Club. Her 4-H leader is Rhonda Adams.

• Junior Horse Show:

Tausha Broer won All-Around Trail Rider Champion in the Junior Showmanship category. Tausha is the daughter of John and Swarts.

State Horse Show

Lancaster County had 41 4-H members qualify for state level competition this year, plus entries in several non-riding events.

The 1991 Nebraska State 4-H Horse Exposition was held in Grand Island, July 15 thru 18.

Individuals gaining special recognition for accomplishments at the state horse show included:

Anne McCabe: Champion Senior English Pleasure Champion Horse Showmanship Champion Elementary Dressage Champion Trail Obstacle Course Champion 2 Year Old Gelding Champion Junior Western Pleasure Champion Junior Western Horsemanship

Courtyard Partner:

Ty Burkey

State Horse Show

Nine 4-H Council Nominations Due September 15

Now is the time to nominate persons to represent you on the 1992 Lancaster County 4-H Council. Seven new members will be elected. All 4-H members and leaders are eligible to hold a position on the council and are encouraged to submit nominations. Each position is held for two years. Members may be elected for no more than two consecutive two-year terms.

What is a 4-H Council?

The 4-H Council is responsible for determining 4-H policies, establishing and appointing planning committees, and finding resources to support 4-H events. There are nine meetings throughout the year.

New members will be elected to fill the positions of the following members who will complete a two-year term:

Area 1: Renee Sinte

Area 2: Dani Wolff

Area 3: Joy Miller

Area 4: TJ Tucker, Barb Fuller, Darnell Schepers

All 4-H volunteers and 4-H members in grade 9 or older will be eligible to vote. Youth nominees must be at least in grade 9. Members will represent the following areas of Lancaster County as indicated on the following map:

Barb, Staci, Shelly and Herb Griess enjoy the outdoors with several of their animals.
Come and see why over 7,900 Lancaster County Youth are involved in 4-H!

4-H Open House!!!
Monday, September 16, 1991
6:30 p.m.
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County
442 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528
6:30 - 8 p.m. Experience 4-H projects and view displays.

Volunteers and staff will be available to answer questions about 4-H. For more information about 4-H, contact Marie Reiter at 471-7180.

I'm interested in 4-H

Return to the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528, by October 1, 1991. A 4-H recruiter in your neighborhood will contact you. Please tell 4-H for more information.

Name
Zip Code
Sex
Age

Check project area which interest you:
Household Pets
Basket Making
Woodworking
Home Environment
Rabbits
Photography
Dogs
Food
Hair Work

Attention 4-H'ers and 4-H Leaders/Parents!
The Public Fire Education Division of the Southeast Fire Department is available to assist you with your fire safety projects!

Contact: Bill Montz, Jr., Fire Prevention Office for more information, 466-2911 (leave message).

Take the Road to D.C.
Four-H'ers from Lancaster County are on their way to Washington and we'd like you to join us!
Several openings remain for the Citizenship Washington Focus trip set for June of 1993. Four-H'ers will be involved in a week of programs and tours at the National 4-H Center in Washington, as well as tours on the way from Washington. To apply for the trip, 4-H'ers should be 15-19 years of age at the time of the trip. The Citizenship Washington Focus trip is designed to help teens understand rights and responsibilities of active citizens, to learn more about the functions of government, to better appreciate our nation's heritage and to broaden international understanding.

Fund raising activities are already underway. Participants will also be participating in citizenship activities as they prepare for the trip.

For more information and for CFV application forms, contact Marie Reiter. The deadline for applications is January 15, 1992. (MK)

Sand-washed Silk is Popular New Fabric
Sand-washed silk, sand-washed silk or milled silk is actually a little different than washed silk. It is created by a process that, without abrasion to the fabric, results in a soft faster and velvet feel that must be touched to be appreciated. The fabric is washable but it isn't supposed to look wrinkled so it must be pressed to restore appearance after washing.

The NEBLINE
Nebraska Cooperative Extension Newsletter
Lancaster County

The NEBLINE is edited by Mark D. Hendricks, Extension Assistant, Media, and Emily K. Nyman, Extension Assistant, Marketing. It is published monthly by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68526. For more information, contact Mark Hendricks at (402) 471-7180.

Notice!!!
All programs and events listed in this newsletter will be held at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County unless otherwise noted. Use of commercial and trade names does not imply approval or constitute endorsement by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County.

The NEBLINE is printed on Soy Ink on a blend of 60% recycled paper.

Sand-washed Silk continues...

Sand-washed silk, here are some suggestions.

- Use the finest machine needle free of nicks or scratches to prevent snags during stitching.
- Cotton thread will produce pucker-free seams. It will not stretch like polyester thread when sewn into the fabric and retract to cause puckering.
- Topstitch garment edges such as collars, lapels and cuffs, to control the bouncy quality of the fabric.

Source: Rose Marie Tondl, clothing specialist, University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension. (EW)

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

1. change your address 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: ___________
Daytime Phone: ___________________________

Workshop Registration
Register for Workshop/Program: ___________________________
Date of Workshop/Program: ___________________________
Time of Workshop/Program: ___________________________
Number of registrations ______ at $ ______ each.
Payment enclosed? ______

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

Newsletter Information
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Comment: ______
Story Idea(s): ______

Return to:
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County
444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln, Nebraska 68526-1507

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County
Upcoming Nutrition & Health Programs
All programs, unless otherwise noted, will be held at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Conference Center, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln. Call the extension office at (402) 471-7180 for more information or to register.

"Healthy Dividends through Fat Budgeting" Workshop
Monday, September 12, 1-3 p.m. and 7-9 p.m.
If you're like many Americans, you're eating more fat than is healthy for you. Through a shop-by-shop approach, learn to budget fat the same way you budget your money. You can "spend" on certain foods you like, as long as you track within your budget. You'll also learn how to make your "fat budget" more effective by including exercise to help reduce your body fat. Co-host of this workshop is the WYCA, fee $5.

"Recipe Makeovers — LEAN and Lite" Workshop
Tuesday, October 22, 1:30 p.m. and 7-9:30 p.m.
Enjoy a new lighter version of your favorite recipes. Get tips on how to reduce the fat, cholesterol, sugars, and salt in your current recipes and still keep the taste you like. Receive a booklet on adapting the ingredients in recipes for improved nutritional value. Tasteful modified recipes. Fee is $5.

"Healthy Heart Food Tour"
Monday, November 4, 1-3:30 p.m. and 6:30-9 p.m.
Confused about cholesterol? Frustrated about fat? Take a Healthy Heart Food Tour. Unravel about sodium? Concerned about calories? On the Healthy Heart Food Tour a registered dietitian will help you learn to read by following foods that are the healthiest for your heart and walletline. Fee: $5 - paid in advance to Cooperative Extension.

- registrations will be accepted up to one day in advance at the tour, if class size permits.

Report to Customer Service at Russ's IGA, 66th & 8 Streets, TEN (10) minutes before your scheduled tour time.

Other Programs:
Sponsored individually by your group or organization
Contact Alice Hensman for more information or to schedule these programs. A minimum of 10 participants is required.

- Indulging Without Bulging: How to Avoid Overeating in Social Settings
- Don't Get "Bugged" by Food Poisoning (entered at a health fair display)
- Project Your Best Image: Clothes for the Calorie Conscious
- Weight and Cholesterol Control Made Easier
- Healthy Heart Food Tour
- Carefree Cooking With Kids
- Feeding "Picky" Kids

Sponsored by: University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension
Doughlas, Lancaster, Sarpy and Saunders Counties (Metro Extension Program Unit)
Cooperative Extension programs, activities and educational programs to all people without regard to race, color, national origin, sex or handicap.

Extension Calendar
All programs and events will be held at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County unless otherwise noted.

September 1-13
Sign-up for Nebraska Soybean Profitability Project.

September 3
4-H Council, 7:30 p.m.

September 10
4-H Council, 7:30 p.m.

September 12
"Fat's Over, Now What?", leader and parent meeting, 9:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

September 13-15
Creative Sewing & Needlearts Expo, St. Paul, Minnesota.

September 14-15
"Growing Up Female" retreat, Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center.

September 16
4-H Open House, 6:30 p.m.

September 17
Nebraska Swine Records Wrap-up Meeting, Mr. Henry's, Eagle, 7:30 p.m.

September 19
Building Self Esteem in Kids, 7:30 p.m.

September 23
Ak-Sar-Ben 4-H livestock Expo.

September 24
Home Extension Club Council Meeting, 10:30 a.m., Food Science & Technology Center, UN-L East Campus.

September 30
Healthy Dividends through Fat Budgeting, 1 or 7 p.m.

October 1
4-H Awards applications due.

October 3
Homemade Pantry Mixes Workshop, 1 or 7 p.m.

October 8
Fall Weed Edition