3-1992

The NEBLINE, March 1992

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines/192

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in The NEBLINE Newsletter Archive from UNL Extension in Lancaster County by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
Shires Receives Nebraska Forage and Grassland Council Service Award

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Agent Warder "Gus" Shires is recipient of the 1991 Nebraska Forage and Grassland Council (NFGC) service award. The award was presented to Shires at the annual meeting of NFGC held January 16, in Beatrice. This award cites Shires for his role as an extension agent, agriculture in promoting improved grassland management throughout his extension career.

As an extension agent in Nebraska, Warder "Gus" Shires has been involved in numerous forage activities, including research/demonstrations field trials on smooth brome grass pasture, establishing switchgrass and big bluestem using atrazine and improving summer grazing of cool season grasses. He also promoted other forage improvement practices, such as seed production of big bluestem and other warm season grasses, alfalfa management, grazing management, and weed and brush control.

Shires manages the Framton Demonstration Farm, southwest of Lincoln, where he has included several projects dealing with forages and grasslands, such as leafy spurge control, native prairie maintenance and production, and legumes for soil improvement.

Shires served as president of the NFGC in 1987 and was on the board of directors from 1988 to 1990. He was also responsible for registering more than 300 people to the National Alfalfa Symposium in Lincoln in 1990.

Lancaster County Household Hazardous Waste Collection -Scheduled for April 1

The Lincoln-Lancaster Health Department first held Household Hazardous Waste collection will be held on Wednesday, April 1, at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County parking lot, 444 Cherry creek Road, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Future collections will be held at the following sites and dates:

- April 1, Village Hall, 1-2 p.m.
- April 8, Town Hall, 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- April 15, Hickman City Hall, 1-2 p.m.
- April 22, Firth, Government Access TV, 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- April 29, Grand Island, 1-2 p.m.
- May 6, Minden, 1-2 p.m.
- May 13, Center, 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- May 20, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- May 27, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- June 3, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- June 10, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- June 17, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- June 24, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- July 1, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- July 8, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- July 15, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- July 22, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- July 29, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- August 5, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- August 12, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- August 19, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.
- August 26, North Platte, 1-2 p.m.

If you would like more information regarding the services that the Lincoln Action Program offers to low-income individuals, or are unable to come to one of these distribution sites, please contact Teresa Bergman at 471-4515.

Helping You Put Knowledge to Work

Channel 5, Government Access TV

Mondays, 10 p.m.
- Program #5
- Rotation of Programs #3, #4 and #5

Fridays, 5:30 p.m.
- Program #5
- Rotation of Programs #3, #4 and #5

Saturdays, 8 a.m.
- Program #4 and #5 or Program #3 and #6

Sundays, 11:30 a.m.
- Program #4 and #5 or Program #3 and #6

Program #5 = Food and Nutrition Program Part 1
Program #4 = Food and Nutrition Program Part 2
Program #5 = Dr. Roy Frederic, "Tax Issues Surrounding LB 1063"

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension: Lancaster County:
444 Cherry Creek Road
Lincoln, Nebraska 68528-1507
Shade and ornamental trees may be purchased from retail and mail order nurseries and garden centers. A broad selection is available including many improved varieties. Bare-root trees have root systems for rapid development and establishment, while container-grown roots are ideal for future growth. Trees from the same species that have adequate root systems for transplanting and usually exhibit superior growth and vigor.

Specimen trees selected from a nursery should be well grown and of good size. Rapidly growing trees transplant best and with good root development. Favorable landscape conditions should be present. Specimen trees must be hardy, well suited to the environment, and have one main leader and adequate quantities of the feeder roots around the trunk. Around a tree destroys large quantities of the feeder roots and the soil. The root lines can be transplanted bare root, balled, or burlapped. The add root trees must be held in good condition during planting to reduce transpiration loss from the roots and the soil. The tree will need to drain away from the planting area. The entire soil level must be covered with vertical vent tiles to protect root pruning into the roots and the soil. The tile lines need to drain away from the planting area.

The best way to protect a tree is to prepare the area to be planted so that it can be built a dry well around it. How many times have you seen a 4 to 6 inch diameter wildflowers that can be used for herbicide application. It has been used for insecticides or fungicides, it would be a good idea to wash with warm, soapy water first, then triple rinse with clear water. Be sure the soil is functioning properly. A fine droplet spray is what is desired for effective coverage. Most if the plants are on the low leaf surface. Be sure to apply spray to that leaf surface. If there are any spots on the leaf surface it is available from retail supply stores. DJ)

For the home.

Shade trees in the home are great for cool surroundings and shade. However, plants that like full sunlight do poorly in the shade. These deciduous ornamentals to protect them from winter desiccation. The plants are used as the materials to help reduce transpiration from the leaves of these plants, but natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees have natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees. DJ)

Vegetative propagation is the process of growing a new plant from a plant piece. This can be a cutting, a root cutting, a stem cutting, or a leaf cutting. The new plant is grown from the cut piece. The cut piece is placed in a rooting medium, such as soil, sand, or water. The cut piece is then covered with a plastic bag or other covering to reduce water evaporation. The cut piece is then placed in a warm, humid environment. The cut piece will then develop roots and begin to grow.

Shade and ornamental trees may be purchased from retail and mail order nurseries and garden centers. A broad selection is available including many improved varieties. Bare-root trees have root systems for rapid development and establishment, while container-grown roots are ideal for future growth. Trees from the same species that have adequate root systems for transplanting and usually exhibit superior growth and vigor.

Specimen trees selected from a nursery should be well grown and of good size. Rapidly growing trees transplant best and with good root development. Favorable landscape conditions should be present. Specimen trees must be hardy, well suited to the environment, and have one main leader and adequate quantities of the feeder roots around the trunk. Around a tree destroys large quantities of the feeder roots and the soil. The root lines can be transplanted bare root, balled, or burlapped. The add root trees must be held in good condition during planting to reduce transpiration loss from the roots and the soil. The tree will need to drain away from the planting area. The entire soil level must be covered with vertical vent tiles to protect root pruning into the roots and the soil. The tile lines need to drain away from the planting area.

The best way to protect a tree is to prepare the area to be planted so that it can be built a dry well around it. How many times have you seen a 4 to 6 inch diameter wildflowers that can be used for herbicide application. It has been used for insecticides or fungicides, it would be a good idea to wash with warm, soapy water first, then triple rinse with clear water. Be sure the soil is functioning properly. A fine droplet spray is what is desired for effective coverage. Most if the plants are on the low leaf surface. Be sure to apply spray to that leaf surface. If there are any spots on the leaf surface it is available from retail supply stores. DJ)

For the home.

Shade trees in the home are great for cool surroundings and shade. However, plants that like full sunlight do poorly in the shade. These deciduous ornamentals to protect them from winter desiccation. The plants are used as the materials to help reduce transpiration from the leaves of these plants, but natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees have natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees. DJ)

Vegetative propagation is the process of growing a new plant from a plant piece. This can be a cutting, a root cutting, a stem cutting, or a leaf cutting. The new plant is grown from the cut piece. The cut piece is placed in a rooting medium, such as soil, sand, or water. The cut piece is then covered with a plastic bag or other covering to reduce water evaporation. The cut piece is then placed in a warm, humid environment. The cut piece will then develop roots and begin to grow.

Shade and ornamental trees may be purchased from retail and mail order nurseries and garden centers. A broad selection is available including many improved varieties. Bare-root trees have root systems for rapid development and establishment, while container-grown roots are ideal for future growth. Trees from the same species that have adequate root systems for transplanting and usually exhibit superior growth and vigor.

Specimen trees selected from a nursery should be well grown and of good size. Rapidly growing trees transplant best and with good root development. Favorable landscape conditions should be present. Specimen trees must be hardy, well suited to the environment, and have one main leader and adequate quantities of the feeder roots around the trunk. Around a tree destroys large quantities of the feeder roots and the soil. The root lines can be transplanted bare root, balled, or burlapped. The add root trees must be held in good condition during planting to reduce transpiration loss from the roots and the soil. The tree will need to drain away from the planting area. The entire soil level must be covered with vertical vent tiles to protect root pruning into the roots and the soil. The tile lines need to drain away from the planting area.

The best way to protect a tree is to prepare the area to be planted so that it can be built a dry well around it. How many times have you seen a 4 to 6 inch diameter wildflowers that can be used for herbicide application. It has been used for insecticides or fungicides, it would be a good idea to wash with warm, soapy water first, then triple rinse with clear water. Be sure the soil is functioning properly. A fine droplet spray is what is desired for effective coverage. Most if the plants are on the low leaf surface. Be sure to apply spray to that leaf surface. If there are any spots on the leaf surface it is available from retail supply stores. DJ)

For the home.

Shade trees in the home are great for cool surroundings and shade. However, plants that like full sunlight do poorly in the shade. These deciduous ornamentals to protect them from winter desiccation. The plants are used as the materials to help reduce transpiration from the leaves of these plants, but natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees have natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees. DJ)

Vegetative propagation is the process of growing a new plant from a plant piece. This can be a cutting, a root cutting, a stem cutting, or a leaf cutting. The new plant is grown from the cut piece. The cut piece is placed in a rooting medium, such as soil, sand, or water. The cut piece is then covered with a plastic bag or other covering to reduce water evaporation. The cut piece is then placed in a warm, humid environment. The cut piece will then develop roots and begin to grow.

Shade and ornamental trees may be purchased from retail and mail order nurseries and garden centers. A broad selection is available including many improved varieties. Bare-root trees have root systems for rapid development and establishment, while container-grown roots are ideal for future growth. Trees from the same species that have adequate root systems for transplanting and usually exhibit superior growth and vigor.

Specimen trees selected from a nursery should be well grown and of good size. Rapidly growing trees transplant best and with good root development. Favorable landscape conditions should be present. Specimen trees must be hardy, well suited to the environment, and have one main leader and adequate quantities of the feeder roots around the trunk. Around a tree destroys large quantities of the feeder roots and the soil. The root lines can be transplanted bare root, balled, or burlapped. The add root trees must be held in good condition during planting to reduce transpiration loss from the roots and the soil. The tree will need to drain away from the planting area. The entire soil level must be covered with vertical vent tiles to protect root pruning into the roots and the soil. The tile lines need to drain away from the planting area.

The best way to protect a tree is to prepare the area to be planted so that it can be built a dry well around it. How many times have you seen a 4 to 6 inch diameter wildflowers that can be used for herbicide application. It has been used for insecticides or fungicides, it would be a good idea to wash with warm, soapy water first, then triple rinse with clear water. Be sure the soil is functioning properly. A fine droplet spray is what is desired for effective coverage. Most if the plants are on the low leaf surface. Be sure to apply spray to that leaf surface. If there are any spots on the leaf surface it is available from retail supply stores. DJ)

For the home.

Shade trees in the home are great for cool surroundings and shade. However, plants that like full sunlight do poorly in the shade. These deciduous ornamentals to protect them from winter desiccation. The plants are used as the materials to help reduce transpiration from the leaves of these plants, but natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees have natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees. DJ)

Vegetative propagation is the process of growing a new plant from a plant piece. This can be a cutting, a root cutting, a stem cutting, or a leaf cutting. The new plant is grown from the cut piece. The cut piece is placed in a rooting medium, such as soil, sand, or water. The cut piece is then covered with a plastic bag or other covering to reduce water evaporation. The cut piece is then placed in a warm, humid environment. The cut piece will then develop roots and begin to grow.

Shade and ornamental trees may be purchased from retail and mail order nurseries and garden centers. A broad selection is available including many improved varieties. Bare-root trees have root systems for rapid development and establishment, while container-grown roots are ideal for future growth. Trees from the same species that have adequate root systems for transplanting and usually exhibit superior growth and vigor.

Specimen trees selected from a nursery should be well grown and of good size. Rapidly growing trees transplant best and with good root development. Favorable landscape conditions should be present. Specimen trees must be hardy, well suited to the environment, and have one main leader and adequate quantities of the feeder roots around the trunk. Around a tree destroys large quantities of the feeder roots and the soil. The root lines can be transplanted bare root, balled, or burlapped. The add root trees must be held in good condition during planting to reduce transpiration loss from the roots and the soil. The tree will need to drain away from the planting area. The entire soil level must be covered with vertical vent tiles to protect root pruning into the roots and the soil. The tile lines need to drain away from the planting area.

The best way to protect a tree is to prepare the area to be planted so that it can be built a dry well around it. How many times have you seen a 4 to 6 inch diameter wildflowers that can be used for herbicide application. It has been used for insecticides or fungicides, it would be a good idea to wash with warm, soapy water first, then triple rinse with clear water. Be sure the soil is functioning properly. A fine droplet spray is what is desired for effective coverage. Most if the plants are on the low leaf surface. Be sure to apply spray to that leaf surface. If there are any spots on the leaf surface it is available from retail supply stores. DJ)

For the home.

Shade trees in the home are great for cool surroundings and shade. However, plants that like full sunlight do poorly in the shade. These deciduous ornamentals to protect them from winter desiccation. The plants are used as the materials to help reduce transpiration from the leaves of these plants, but natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees have natural coniferous trees, deciduous trees, and deciduous trees. DJ)
"Hands-on" Planter/Drill Clinic

Area farmers are invited to attend a "hands-on" Planter/Drill Clinic designed to show participants how a no-till drill operates and to demonstrate equipment for conservation tillage requirements. The clinic will be held on Thursday, March 26, beginning at 9:30 a.m. at the Robert Wubbels farm, 1/2 mile east of Holland on the south side of Hwy 77 on the Bennet Road.

The clinic will use local farm sprayers to demonstrate the "ounce" calibrating procedure and tips and other application equipment will also be discussed.

It is estimated that 90% of herbicide failures are due to application errors. Improper equipment calibration can result in wasted chemical, marginal weed control, and increased input costs. Consequently, it is important to calibrate the equipment to the specified flow rate.

The clinic will demonstrate the fact that most planters are equipped with double disk seed openers, coulters, row cleaning devices, seed covering and proper equipment maintenance. No-till requirements and adjustments will also be discussed.

The planter clinic is sponsored by the Star City Area Soybean Association, the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension and the University of Nebraska Biological Systems Engineering Department.

Biological Control of Crop Insect Pests

Several lady beetle species for control of Russian wheat aphids. A parasitic fly (Brachyscapus sp.) for control of European corn borer has been released in Nebraska. Insects also are subject to diseases like any other plant. Some, such as the bacteria Bacillus thuringiensis, have been developed to control some insect pests. These diseases are highly specific in the insects they attack. The effort to find additional biological control measures is also proceeding.

Birds and other vertebrates also can be used to control insects. Shelterbelts, which consist of rows of trees or shrubs planted on farms, shelter a host of insect-eating birds and other wildlife. These natural areas are surrounded by agricultural landscapes.

Workshop for New Acreage Owners

It’s great to move to the country and leave the stress of confinement to the city, people come from all over on 30 acres of land that is completely void of any vegetation, except the maybe the crab grass from the previous year. The first-maintenance growing season is how your land will be to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance.

A workshop will be held Tuesday, March 31, starting at 2:30 p.m. There is no admission charge. The only fee for this workshop will be the cost of seed. A pre-registration is required for this workshop.

Wanted: Custom Operators

We receive many calls requesting names of people who do custom farm work. This includes seedbed preparation, going trash, and tilling on rural acres. Custom work is an excellent way to supplement farm income. In your area. Some farmers who are planning to move to a new farm within the next few years, will be interested in renting land to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance. Many prefer to use custom operators or to lease land to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance.

Workshop for New Acreage Owners

It’s great to move to the country and leave the stress of confinement to the city, people come from all over on 30 acres of land that is completely void of any vegetation, except the maybe the crab grass from the previous year. The first-maintenance growing season is how your land will be to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance.

A workshop will be held Tuesday, March 31, starting at 2:30 p.m. There is no admission charge. The only fee for this workshop will be the cost of seed. A pre-registration is required for this workshop.

Wanted: Custom Operators

We receive many calls requesting names of people who do custom farm work. This includes seedbed preparation, going trash, and tilling on rural acres. Custom work is an excellent way to supplement farm income. In your area. Some farmers who are planning to move to a new farm within the next few years, will be interested in renting land to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance.

Workshop for New Acreage Owners

It’s great to move to the country and leave the stress of confinement to the city, people come from all over on 30 acres of land that is completely void of any vegetation, except the maybe the crab grass from the previous year. The first-maintenance growing season is how your land will be to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance.

A workshop will be held Tuesday, March 31, starting at 2:30 p.m. There is no admission charge. The only fee for this workshop will be the cost of seed. A pre-registration is required for this workshop.

Wanted: Custom Operators

We receive many calls requesting names of people who do custom farm work. This includes seedbed preparation, going trash, and tilling on rural acres. Custom work is an excellent way to supplement farm income. In your area. Some farmers who are planning to move to a new farm within the next few years, will be interested in renting land to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance.

Workshop for New Acreage Owners

It’s great to move to the country and leave the stress of confinement to the city, people come from all over on 30 acres of land that is completely void of any vegetation, except the maybe the crab grass from the previous year. The first-maintenance growing season is how your land will be to a suitable cover. Most people plan to landscape the area immediately in front of their house, but what about the other acres? Many options are available depending on personal preference and long term goals. Some folks moving to the country want to board all kinds of domesticated animals, others want to plant for wildlife. Some want to plant alfalfa or grain, and trees. The question is - where can we go for guidance and assistance.

A workshop will be held Tuesday, March 31, starting at 2:30 p.m. There is no admission charge. The only fee for this workshop will be the cost of seed. A pre-registration is required for this workshop.
Program on Depression Open to the Public

Peg Marsh, manager of the psychiatric unit at Bryan Memorial Hospital, will present a program on "Depression and Manic Depression," Monday, March 23, 7 to 8:30 p.m. The purpose of this meeting is to increase public awareness about symptoms of depression and manic depression. Marsh will share information about the education and moral support available locally for individuals who have been diagnosed with depressive or manic depressive illness.

Although depression is not limited to any special age or income group, recent estimates by experts indicate that more than 10 percent of older Americans suffer from depression which can affect social relationships, physical health, and longevity.

There is no admission fee to participate in this meeting which is open to the public. Please phone 471-7180 to preregister.

The common symptoms of depressive and manic depressive disorders, adopted from the National Depressive and Manic Depressive Association, are listed here for your information.

**Correction Required**

It is the East Campus Stairs Extension Club that is offering the $20 scholarship for a home decorating or flower arranging workshop instead of the Apple Corp Club as was stated in "Ovens Extension Scholarships Available in the News," Page 28, from March 1 to 11:45.

We apologize to the members of the East Campus Stairs. (EW)

Spring Fun to Include Herbs and Flower Arranging

Edna Shields, Lincoln, a member of Nebraska Herball Society, and Vicki Cunningham, master gardener and floral design student at Southeast Community College, will be featured at the annual Spring Fun Day, Monday, March 30, 1 to 7 p.m. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including use of fresh and dried flowers, and then have the opportunity to make a small silk arrangement to take home. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including cost of container and materials, is $5. This workshop will be held in Room B. Participants are limited. To register for the Spring Fun Day classes please call 471-7180, (EW)

Marsha Pawley, Aurora, Nebraska, will bring her program on "Essentials of Successful Aging." Young, middle and older persons will enjoy and benefit from learning the essential ingredients which contribute to successful aging. The meeting is open to the public. Persons not affiliated with Extension are asked to contribute $5 to cover costs. There is no fee.

Dr. Charles A. Abernathy, professor of Home Economics, will give the lecture that will be of interest to those interested in planning for later years of life.

The purpose of this meeting is to increase public awareness about symptoms of depression and manic depression. Marsh will share information about the education and moral support available locally for individuals who have been diagnosed with depressive or manic depressive illness.

There is no admission fee to participate in this meeting which is open to the public. Please phone 471-7180 to preregister.

The common symptoms of depressive and manic depressive disorders, adopted from the National Depressive and Manic Depressive Association, are listed here for your information.

**Correction Required**

It is the East Campus Stairs Extension Club that is offering the $20 scholarship for a home decorating or flower arranging workshop instead of the Apple Corp Club as was stated in "Ovens Extension Scholarships Available in the News," Page 28, from March 1 to 11:45.

We apologize to the members of the East Campus Stairs. (EW)

Spring Fun to Include Herbs and Flower Arranging

Edna Shields, Lincoln, a member of Nebraska Herball Society, and Vicki Cunningham, master gardener and floral design student at Southeast Community College, will be featured at the annual Spring Fun Day, Monday, March 30, 1 to 7 p.m. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including use of fresh and dried flowers, and then have the opportunity to make a small silk arrangement to take home. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including cost of container and materials, is $5. This workshop will be held in Room B. Participants are limited. To register for the Spring Fun Day classes please call 471-7180, (EW)

**Correction Required**

It is the East Campus Stairs Extension Club that is offering the $20 scholarship for a home decorating or flower arranging workshop instead of the Apple Corp Club as was stated in "Ovens Extension Scholarships Available in the News," Page 28, from March 1 to 11:45.

We apologize to the members of the East Campus Stairs. (EW)

Spring Fun to Include Herbs and Flower Arranging

Edna Shields, Lincoln, a member of Nebraska Herball Society, and Vicki Cunningham, master gardener and floral design student at Southeast Community College, will be featured at the annual Spring Fun Day, Monday, March 30, 1 to 7 p.m. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including use of fresh and dried flowers, and then have the opportunity to make a small silk arrangement to take home. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including cost of container and materials, is $5. This workshop will be held in Room B. Participants are limited. To register for the Spring Fun Day classes please call 471-7180, (EW)

**Correction Required**

It is the East Campus Stairs Extension Club that is offering the $20 scholarship for a home decorating or flower arranging workshop instead of the Apple Corp Club as was stated in "Ovens Extension Scholarships Available in the News," Page 28, from March 1 to 11:45.

We apologize to the members of the East Campus Stairs. (EW)

Spring Fun to Include Herbs and Flower Arranging

Edna Shields, Lincoln, a member of Nebraska Herball Society, and Vicki Cunningham, master gardener and floral design student at Southeast Community College, will be featured at the annual Spring Fun Day, Monday, March 30, 1 to 7 p.m. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including use of fresh and dried flowers, and then have the opportunity to make a small silk arrangement to take home. Registration fee for the flower arranging workshop, including cost of container and materials, is $5. This workshop will be held in Room B. Participants are limited. To register for the Spring Fun Day classes please call 471-7180, (EW)
Predicting Crop Nitrogen Needs

Nitrogen used by crops comes from several sources, including fertilizer, residual soil nitrates, soil organic matter, nitrates in irrigation water, legumes, manure and other organic wastes. All sources must be measured or estimated when calculating the amount of nitrogen available to the crop. Soil nitrate-nitrogen is determined by soil tests. The contributions of irrigation water are determined by laboratory tests. Contributions from organic matter must be estimated. The adequacy of nitrogen in the crop plants can be monitored by tissue testing in the laboratory or with a chlorophyll meter in the field.

Most Nebraska soils contain from 1 to 4 percent organic matter. Part of this organic matter is mineralized by soil microorganisms to nitrate-nitrogen. The amount of nitrogen available is determined by soil tests. Legumes preceding a grain crop contribute to 20 to 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre, depending on the legume. This guide, "Fertilizer Nitrogen Best Management Practices," (GR-829) includes nitrogen credits for various legumes.

Manure, compost, sewage sludge and other organic wastes are widely available to plants. The amount present is determined by laboratory test. The concentration of nitrate-nitrogen multiplied by the amount of dry manure, manure, compost, sewage sludge and organic wastes that are present cannot be predicted without a soil test. The total amount present can be a significant part of the crop's needs. Pre-plant and pre- sidedress are two different methods of soil sampling.

Pre-plant sampling has been used in Nebraska for many years. To be meaningful, samples should be collected from the top two to four feet of soil. The NebGuide "Guidelines for Soil Sampling" (GG-1000) discusses sampling procedure in detail.

Procedures for using pre-sidedress sampling are still being developed for Nebraska. This technique delays sampling until the corn crop is 6 to 12 inches tall so that the amount of nitrate-nitrogen mineralized in the spring can be measured. Sample size is taken to a depth of only 6 inches.

The method has several limitations. If more nitrogen is needed, application must be by side-dress or fertigation. Also, sampling to 12 inches won't detect nitrogen available to 24 inches. Nebraska soils are clearly being developed.

Musk Thistle Control Time

Musk Thistle is easiest to control when it is in the seedling and rosette stages and is actively growing. This occurs in March and April. During the rosette stage you will find rosettes that have over-wintered and new seedlings emerging. Musk Thistle is very difficult to control after it starts to bloom in May.

Scout Your Land

All areas where Musk Thistle has been growing the past few years should be scouted since it drops most of its seed at these sites and the seeds can remain viable for 8 to 10 years. All lands are subject to infestations, including farms, cities and rural subdivisions. All of us need to check our own property and control infestations now to prevent seed production.

Control can be started as soon as the ground thaws and the temperatures are above freezing with Tordon 22X at the rates of 6 to 8 ounces per acre. A good spray combination after the temperatures reach 50 degrees 1 quart of 4 pound 2,4-D, Dextor and 0.5 pint of Banvel per acre. The ester formulation is effective in killing the rosettes and any seedlings that have emerged. Banvel will provide control of later emerging seedlings. If a residual herbicide such as Banvel or Tordon 22X is not used later spring and summer follow-up control will be needed. It can also be controlled by severing roots 2 inches below the surface and spot spraying with a solution of 1 tablespoon bleach per quart of water and then applying a commercial herbicide. This method takes a bit longer but has been effective in removing strong odors.

There are also several commercial products available for removal of fertilizer and freezer odors. These products may be obtained from hardware, grocery, discount and variety stores.

Spray disinfectant around hinges and locks and into any openings. If the unit has been off several days, there is the possibility that the odor has gone into the insulation through the openings. If this occurs, it may be better to remove the odor by burning or spraying. There are also several commercial products available for removing strong odors.

The NebGuide "Guidelines for Soil Sampling" (GG-1000) discusses sampling procedure in detail.

Procedures for using pre-sidedress sampling are still being developed for Nebraska. This technique delays sampling until the corn crop is 6 to 12 inches tall so that the amount of nitrate-nitrogen mineralized in the spring can be measured. Sample size is taken to a depth of only 6 inches.

The method has several limitations. If more nitrogen is needed, application must be by side-dress or fertigation. Also, sampling to 12 inches won't detect nitrogen available to 24 inches. Nebraska soils are clearly being developed.

Musk Thistle is easiest to control when it is in the seedling and rosette stages and is actively growing. This occurs in March and April. During the rosette stage you will find rosettes that have over-wintered and new seedlings emerging. Musk Thistle is very difficult to control after it starts to bloom in May.
In addition to the changes in foods exhibited in a separate animal exhibit, members should note these changes in other home economics and general knowledge areas. Turn to the back of the fair book for a complete list of questions to check the fair book with as you do your display. If you have any questions, feel free to ask me.

Child Development

Babysitting Kit entry must include a babysitting manual, a list of household safety items, a list of transportation items, and a list of emergency numbers. The kit should include a toy, a book, and a stuffed animal.

Cooking

A small paper plate should be placed on a small table. A small paper plate should be used for each entry.

Nutrition Snack (any recipe) - Display on a paper plate.

Baking

A small paper plate should be placed on a small table. A small paper plate should be used for each entry.

More Baking is Fun

Bread (any recipe) - at least 3/4 of a standard loaf displayed on a paper plate. Label each product.

Freezing Vegetables

Fruits for the Future Display - Baked food and/or recipe used to display exhibit. Include the recipe for the baked form 4-H-79 to label each product. Each strip should be labeled with its index number and the date it was prepared.

Cultural/Foreign Foods

An educational exhibit based on what was learned from the exhibit. Include a colored photograph of the educational exhibit. A display of the educational exhibit may be made up of Civic Daze, cultural photos, and a combination of vegetables and herbs. Jars should be labeled as found in the exhibit, with the addition of specific culture and care.

Future Foods

A display of the educational exhibit may be made up of Civic Daze, cultural photos, and a combination of vegetables and herbs. Jars should be labeled as found in the exhibit, with the addition of specific culture and care.
A year ago at this time, our family made the decision to host a Japanese student for a one-month summer homestay. The application was accepted and Satoko went off to the Nebraska Japanese Language School, and we began to anticipate her arrival. We worried about not being able to communicate in Japanese. We wondered how well she would know English. What would we do if she didn't speak English well? What would we do to entertain her for four weeks? We received several letters from Satoko and her family before she arrived in late July. An orientation for the Lancaster County host families gave us background information about Japan and what we could expect during Satoko’s visit. For example, it was okay if the girls wanted to go to Japanese restaurants, but they would have to say goodbye when Satoko had to leave.

Lancaster County had hosted Japanese students in the past two years and host families are again needed for the 10 delegates that will be staying in Nebraska this summer. The youth will arrive on July 25 and depart August 23. To qualify as a host family, there must be a host child of the same sex and age as the LABO student. The brother or sister of the host child will devote the four weeks to hosting the Japanese youth. If both parents work, a responsible adult or older child must be at home. A separate bed is required but not a separate bedroom. Host families must be willing to accept their LABO student as a family member.

I hope you will consider hosting a host family to a Japanese youth this summer. For more information contact Joann McHale at 489-2555 or Marzeo Kabes at the extension office.


4-H Swine

Identification Changes

All market swine entered/exhibited at the 1992 Lancaster County Fair or the 1992 Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Expo will be identified by ear notches in both ears. It is suggested that exhibitors use the universal ear system shown here and illustrated on the swine identification sheet. Ear tags will not be used. (DVY)

Right Ear

Litter Number

Left Ear

Litter Number

Performance Swine

Weigh Date Set

4-H youth planning to participate in the Lancaster County Fair Performance Swine Class should plan to weigh their pigs on Friday, April 24, 4-6 p.m., or Saturday, April 25, 9-11 a.m. The weighing will take place behind the Lancaster Extension Conference Center.

Each 4-H member will have the opportunity to weigh up to 10 pigs. Remember that all pigs competing at the 1992 Lancaster County Fair are required to be ear-notched for identification. Contact Ron Snower, swine superintendent or Dave Varner, extension agent, for further details. (DV)

Performance Swine

Weigh Date Set

4-H Youth planning to participate in the Lancaster County Fair Performance Swine Class should plan to weigh their pigs on Friday, April 24, 4-6 p.m., or Saturday, April 25, 9-11 a.m. The weighing will take place behind the Lancaster Extension Conference Center.

Each 4-H member will have the opportunity to weigh up to 10 pigs. Remember that all pigs competing at the 1992 Lancaster County Fair are required to be ear-notched for identification. Contact Ron Snower, swine superintendent or Dave Varner, extension agent, for further details. (DV)
Anyone Can Grow Miniature Vegetables

If you’re planning a garden because you want to fill your freezer with produce by the time you get through next winter, you probably won’t give miniature vegetables a second look.

But if, you’re limited on gardening space or interested in occasionally spending an occasional Saturday morning preparing your meals, miniature varieties may rate your attention.

The term “miniature vegetables” is often applied to genetically small plants and produce and to baby vegetables by planting standard varieties that are midgets when they’re 2 to 3 inches long, or small fruits borne on regular-sized plants.

Some cherry tomato varieties are small and well suited to container culture; while others are simply standard-sized plants that happen to bear small fruits.

But to grow vegetables that are midsize when they mature, you must select miniature varieties.

Read seed catalog descriptions closely to try to discern whether miniature vegetable varieties are small fruits borne on small plants or small fruits borne on regular-sized plants.

Often you can save some garden space, or garden comfort, by selecting miniature varieties. Sometimes plants are standard-sized, however. Cherry tomatoes are a good example of both situations.

Some cherry tomato varieties are small and well suited to container culture; while others are simply standard-sized plants that happen to bear small fruits.

To confound the issue a bit further, seed catalogs are full of dwarf varieties and bush varieties of snap beans, peas, squash, melons and cucumbers that take up less garden space but produce good yields of full-sized fruits. These varieties are well suited to the small garden that could accommodate some of the more sprawling varieties of these crops.

True miniature varieties are available in many crops, including carrots, eggplant, muskmelon, pumpkins, summer squash, sweet corn and watermelon.

Safety Reminders for Safe Debris Burning

Debris burning is the second largest cause of wildland fires in Nebraska, according to statistics from the State Forester’s Office. This is generally the time of year that many people throughout our state - and our area as well - are doing a variety of spring clean-up chores. It is illegal to burn trash, and trash which results is often disposed of by burning. March and April, therefore, have a high number of fire problems related to both trash burning, and the destruction of many acres of land, used for farming and cattle grazing, is often extremely frequent during the spring months.

You can help prevent this needless loss. Here are some fire safety reminders for safe debris burning from the State Forester’s Office and the State Fire Marshal's Department:

1. Be sure to use a burning barrel for trash and debris burning (only where legal to do so). If you are unsure, please contact your local fire department. Construction of a burning barrel is relatively simple. Your county extension agent or local fire department can help you with information on building and using a burning barrel.

2. Remember that any trash or debris burning that is not fully enclosed within a burning barrel requires you, by Nebraska State Law, to obtain a burning permit from your local fire chief or an authorized representative of your local fire department.

3. Be sure to locate your barrel well away from grassy fields and buildings. Also be sure to clear a strip of ground at least in a four foot perimeter around the barrel.

4. Never burn when it is windy or extremely dry, and when burning, be sure you have a charged garden hose or other firefighting equipment ready, just in case. If your fire does get away from you, be sure to call the fire department without delay.

Extension Calendar

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

March 23
1. Horse Selection
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. Critter Sitters 4-H Club Meeting
4. Sheep Club Meeting
5. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
6. Chemigation Training
7. 4-H Leadership Training, Q into 4-H
8. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
9. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
10. Adult 4-H Leader Training
11. South Central Region 4-H Leadership Development Workshop
12. Neblines and the Northeast Colorado Community and Regional Affairs Workshop

March 24
1. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
2. 4-H Live Stock Judging
3. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
4. 4-H Club Meeting
5. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
6. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
7. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
8. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
9. 4-H Leadership Training, Q into 4-H
10. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
11. Sheep Club Meeting
12. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic

March 25
1. Adult 4-H Leader Training
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. 4-H Storefront Workshop
4. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
5. Adult 4-H Leader Training
6. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
7. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
8. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
9. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
10. Sheep Club Meeting
11. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
12. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic

March 26
1. Adult 4-H Leader Training
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. 4-H Storefront Workshop
4. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
5. Adult 4-H Leader Training
6. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
7. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
8. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
9. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
10. Sheep Club Meeting
11. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
12. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic

March 27
1. Adult 4-H Leader Training
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. 4-H Storefront Workshop
4. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
5. Adult 4-H Leader Training
6. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
7. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
8. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
9. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
10. Sheep Club Meeting
11. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
12. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic

March 28
1. Cloud Covering Workshop
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. 4-H Storefront Workshop
4. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
5. Adult 4-H Leader Training
6. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
7. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
8. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
9. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
10. Sheep Club Meeting
11. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
12. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic

March 29
1. Cloud Covering Workshop
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. 4-H Storefront Workshop
4. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
5. Adult 4-H Leader Training
6. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
7. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
8. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
9. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
10. Sheep Club Meeting
11. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
12. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic

March 30
1. Cloud Covering Workshop
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. 4-H Storefront Workshop
4. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
5. Adult 4-H Leader Training
6. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
7. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
8. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
9. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
10. Sheep Club Meeting
11. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
12. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic

March 31
1. Cloud Covering Workshop
2. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part I
3. 4-H Storefront Workshop
4. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part II
5. Adult 4-H Leader Training
6. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic
7. 4-H Sheep Club Meeting
8. Nebraska 4-H Council Meeting
9. Beginning Serger Workshop, Part III
10. Sheep Club Meeting
11. Nebraska 4-H Fair Judges Clinic
12. Hands-on Sprayer Clinic