5-1992

The NEBLINE, May 1992

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Check out a Video, Free!

Tired of the same old TV reruns? Do you have a VCR? Here’s a chance to educate yourself without draining your paycheck. The University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County video library is open to the public and it’s yours to use anytime Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Learn about outer space or indoor gardening. Hundreds of titles are listed. Come to our offices at 444 Cherrycreek Road and browse through the catalog.

Videos may be checked out for 48 hours at no charge. A refundable $10 check or cash deposit is required. This month we have ten specially featured tapes. Check them out.

"Blue Sky Below My Feet" NASA and the Blue Sky 4-H Club get together to explore and examine space. "Forces," "Spacesuits" and "Spacefood" are the three segments which make up this entertaining and educational video tape. Additional readings are included in this video package.

"Houseplants" Linda Naeve, Iowa State University extension horticulturist, shows you how to select and care for a wide variety of indoor plants. Palms, ferns, begonias, ivys, orchids and bromeliads are just a few species discussed.

"Radon: Reducing the Risk" This videotape provides you with information and recommendations on ways you can reduce the risks associated with the hazards of radon gas.

"Barriers to International Trade in Agriculture" Free trade, protectionism, United States agriculture policies and GATT negotiations are among the topics discussed during this satellite conference.

"Preventing Heart Disease Through Education" Did you know that one out of every two people die from some type of heart or artery disease? A great number of these deaths are preventable. Learn how to protect yourself from this dreaded killer.

"Wildlife" Nebraska Extension Specialists, Ron Johnson and Scott Hygenson present their views on wildlife and management. Topics include: endangered species, biodiversity, hunting and trapping, aesthetics, animal rights and overpopulation. Backyard wildlife and birdhouses are featured.

"Survival in the Christmas Tree Industry" This video provides existing and potential Christmas tree growers with basic information on which production and marketing decisions can be made to survive in this growing market and profitable business.

"Exhibition Poultry: From the Beginning" Eugene F. Barnard, an expert in the field of fowl, tells you almost everything you ever wanted to know about showing poultry. Many supplementary materials are included in this comprehensive video package.

"In the doorway"

Lancaster County 4-H’ers show off their stuff in this series of short presentations. Learn how to make boxes, train your dog, flop your rabbit’s ears or just sit back and enjoy the many singers, dancers and speakers included on this video.

"Farm and Ranch Landowners Update, 1992"

What are your environmental liabilities? Underground storage tanks, non-point pollution and environmental audits are among the topics discussed. Updates on new government programs and a grain market outlook round out this informative tape.

Plan to attend a retirement reception for:

Esther Wyant
Extension Agent, Home Economics
and
Darlene Navratil
Office Manager
Monday, June 29

GARDEN GOSSIP HOTLINE
471-7179
Accessible from any phone

If you would like to subscribe to the NEBLINE, please fill out the feedback form on the last page of this issue or call 471-7180. (There is no subscription fee for residents of Lancaster County.)
High Sugar Sweet Corn

One of the joys of summer is the fresh sweet corn. Unfortunately, the ears of standard or normal sweet corn varieties may contain their quality for only one or two days in the garden as the sugars in the kernels start to starch. Additionally, standard, non-enhanced sweet corn (SE) doesn't store well once harvested.

Sweet corn breeders have overcome these deficiencies by developing high sugar, sweet corn (SE) varieties. SE kernels are typically larger, sweeter, and have a longer harvest period compared to standard or normal corn varieties.

To prevent plant poisoning:

- Avoid planting SE corn near other crops that may attract pests.
- Rotate crops to reduce the possibility of pest buildup.
- Practice good sanitation by removing old, dead, or diseased plant material.

Breeders have developed several SE corn varieties with different characteristics, such as:

1. **Sugar Enhance (SE)**
   - Early maturing varieties
   - Good for fresh eating
   - High sugar content
   - Best for gardeners who want to enjoy fresh sweet corn early in the season.

2. **Sugar Enhance (SE)**
   - Mid-season maturing varieties
   - Good for fresh eating and canning
   - High sugar content
   - Best for gardeners who want to enjoy fresh sweet corn mid-season.

3. **Sugar Enhance (SE)**
   - Late-season maturing varieties
   - Good for fresh eating and freezing
   - High sugar content
   - Best for gardeners who want to enjoy fresh sweet corn late in the season.

Store and use SE corn:

- SE corn should be stored at 32°F (0°C) for optimal freshness.
- Use SE corn within 7 days of harvest for best taste.
- Use SE corn for fresh eating, freezing, or canning.

Conclusion:

SE corn is a great addition to any garden and provides a sweeter, longer-lasting harvest compared to standard or normal corn varieties. By following these guidelines, you can enjoy fresh sweet corn for weeks and months, from early to late in the season.
**Beware of Chinch Bug Infestation**

Alert wheat growers might be observing adult chinch bugs in their wheat, especially in thin stands or thin areas within fields. In the spring, chinch bugs migrate out of overwintering habitat (grassy patches, grain, pastures). If, when we have several consecutive days at 70 degrees F, then warmer conditions may occur in early April. Recent studies have shown that chinch bugs prefer to fly into thin wheat fields. They may congregate into thin spots which are left completely exposed to chinch bug damage. It is very difficult to determine the amount of damage chinch bugs will cause this year. Populations of these pests are influenced greatly by environmental interactions. Chinch bugs are heavily influenced by weather and also be on a decline in many areas after problems peaked in 1989. The wet spring of 1990 dampened chinch bug development that year, and anticipated problems did not emerge in many locations. However, recent information from Kansas entomologists show that overwintering chinch bug numbers are higher than last year in several locations.

Throughout southeastern Nebraska, wheat generally looks good and has developed the cold snap a couple months ago. Because poor wheat stands of wheat, growers with a decent stand have a reduced risk of having chinch bug problems this year. As you can tell, there are many factors that affect chinch bug populations. We will need to wait a couple months to see how the situation materializes. (BPS)

**Musk Thistle Control in Alfalfa**

Many of the alfalfa fields in Lancaster County have infestations of musk thistle. This weed in alfalfa not only reduces hay production and hay quality, it can also be a major disseminator of musk thistle infestation to other loca-

tions. While many weeds, musk thistle tends to bloom when winds are low, preferentially, below 10 mph, and air temperatures are low (75 degrees F). Volatile herbicides have a greater potential for causing injury as air and soil temperatures increase. Injury is also greater under conditions of high relative humidity. Controlled searches have shown that musk thistle is sensitive to several environmental con-

Applying a pesticide during a temperature inversion can cause significant off-target pesticidal movement. Inversions usually occur later in the day when cool air near the soil surface is trapped under a layer of warm air, then moves vertically upward. Musk thistle thrives in the warm air layers. Use a small fire or smoke bomb to detect an inversion. Smoke moving horizontally close to the ground signals an inversion. A musk thistle infestation is strong enough to withstand foliar applied herbicides.

Application techniques can be adjusted to minimize sprays, but the spray is released above the target, the more likely it is to move to non-target plants. Use non-volatile herbicide formulations when available and keep up spray pressures low. The lower the pressure, the larger the spray droplets, and the less likely drift of sprays. Special nozzle types and sprays are used to reduce the number of fine droplets and thus drift. Leaving an untreated border strip next to susceptible plants can also provide some control.

A NebGuide entitled “Spray Drift of Pesticides” (990-1001) is available through the Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County. (DV)

**Limit Herbicide Drift**

Each year producers suffer losses from herbicide drift and volatility. Herbicide drift can be caused by environmental factors or improper application techniques. Wind, temperature, and air temperature and temperature inversions often are the most important. Apply chemicals when wind speeds are low, preferably below 10 mph, and air temperatures are low (75 degrees F). Volatile herbicides have a greater potential for causing injury as air and soil temperatures increase. Injury is also greater under conditions of high relative humidity. Controlled searches have shown that musk thistle is sensitive to several environmental conditions.

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**Cross Fencing Can Improve Pasture Productivity**

Most beef cow herds spend part of each winter grazing crop residues corn like barley and grain sorghum. Barley is one of the hardest to put a electric fence. The electric fence is easiest and cheapest way to increase summer pasture production.

Fencing for cattle is popular practice in the Midwest, especially in the Nebraska Sandhills. The horse can avoid electric fence. Pastoral fence is effective for beef cattle. Electric fence is used to close a calving pen. Some producers do not put electric fence to a pasture.

**Pocket Gopher Control**

Management programs for pocket gopher control involve both biological and cultural control. Biological control involves direct via toxics and fumigants. Landowners should become familiar with toxics gophers with toxics and fumigants have several choices of toxics. Zinc phosphide, strychnine and chlorophenoxyacetic acid are often used against pocket gophers. Zinc phosphide is applied to soil. Strychnine is applied to gopher burrows and pocket gophers are treated with toxics. Zinc phosphide and strychnine are re- stricted in urban areas. Water placed in a used in a mechanical bur- row. Cane molasses is available in small amounts is available as a general use toxic. Cane molasses is only preferred for hand baiting. Dinofuran is a very effective herbicide, weather resistant wax bar is bar to hand placed into the bur- row. Grain sorghum baits with toxics and fumigants are available through the local

**Ag Update**

Agronomic News & Events

Don D. Miller, Ext. Agent, Ozark, (308) 434-2340.

David VanDer, Ext. Agent, Ag. Beth Gillsie, Agent, County Agent.

**Look for Sprayable Now Control Before June 1**

Now is the time to scout your property for leaf blight. It should be beginning its flowering stage, showing a yellow color and easy to spot. All leafy spurge should be controlled in the final seed develop- ment which begins around June 1. The Noxious Weed Con- trol Authority is inspecting all infestations prior to May 15. Notices will be issued to all private land- owners and letters sent to all privately-owned land. At a minimum, landowners will be expected to keep the plants from going to seed and not to spray any treated sections. Infestations of galls will be made about June 1. Any infestations not controlled by spraying will be treated by the control. Any contaminated crop residues will be removed. This will require the crop or article to be decontaminated, approved, before it proceeds from the premises.

If you have questions on identification, contact the Noxious Weed Control Au- thority (471-7817) or the ex- tension office. (RWS/WS)

**Proper Lagoon Design Will Solve Animal Waste Odor Problems**

Animal waste "lagoons" are frequently recognized as targets of criticism and even lawsuits for the odor problems they can create. However, if odor is a problem, the culprit probably will be the method of storage - the storage pit. The fact that the emerald cockroach has been found in both cases doesn't deter- mine how they function. The lagoon or pit is sized only to store the volume of manure and pro- cess it at the rate at which it is produced. The pit can be pumped out and applied to cropland. The con- centration of organic matter is necessary for anaerobic bacteria to cause odor problems. It occurs when the bacteria and odors become a problem.

A properly designed lagoon is sized to dilute the manure, and most anaerobic and aerobic break- downs can be accomplished almost never produced, except perhaps for a week or so in the heat of the summer.

To work properly, a lagoon must be sized to fit the lagoon to the correct size. Then, inflow must be carefully moni- tored to avoid the odor problems. Odor control can be made to be expensive to build than an inadequate pit. But, lagoons are much cheaper in the long run, espe- cially when the costs of de- fending against complaints and even lawsuits are considered. More information on lagoon construction is provided in the "Livestock Waste Fa- cilities Handbook" published by the Midwest Plan Service. The handbook is available through the University of Ne- braska, Extension Service in Lancaster County. (DV)

**Horses Are Particular About Grasses They Eat**

Since horses tend to spot grasses and feed on what they will eat, these characteristics should be taken into account when plant- ing new pasture for horses with the growing number of pastures, show and work animals. Two popular horse

Grasses are timothy and Ken- tucky bluegrass. Unfortunately, these cool-season grasses tend to be low produc- tors and lack persistence in the Nebraska. A better choice for Nebraska is a mixture of orchardgrass and smooth bro- megrass. Add a little red clo- ver for an excellent feed source.

Two popular horse grasses also can provide good summer pastures. War- m-season grasses include blue grama, big bluestem, indiangrass, bro- megrass and lovegrass and indiangrass. Plant a mix- ture of these grasses for a good summer grazing.

Horses do not grazze these grasses well. How- ever, these two grasses make good hay if harvested before maturity. (WS)
Mother's Day, May 10th
Remember Mom

Once a year we set aside a day to honor Mothers. That's a pretty special day, but how about every day? Mother remembered and loved by a few at a time out the year.

Perhaps she’d like a series of tickets like a dozen roses, or a bouquet of flowers for her birthday?

Promise her to bring dinner on one night in a month. This can be a homemade preparation or some other lovely thing that she can bring home some take-out food. Plan a family outing to the zoo, park, museum, etc. Because of the better air certification for a hair appointment.

Purchase annual or perennial plants and plant flowers as a surprise.

Be creative and show caring about her by being really important. It is the thought that counts! Remember to say “I love You and Thank You. (LB)

Do you have a graduation party or a wedding coming up?

Planning and creativity are basic to successful entertaining. Entertaining is fun when details are taken care of and things go according to plan.

There are two sources of help in making plans and decisions for graduation parties, showers, wedding receptions or family reunions. Home economics and Home Extension in information on amounts of food to purchase or prepare for the number of persons on your guest list; give suggestions for menus or refreshments; or suggest ideas for making your party a memorable occasion.

Lights and windows and glass, light bulbs, windows and glasses are some of the “essentials” at home, includes information planning, styles of serving and special effects, such as garnishes, napkins and table decorations. There will be found copies of this free booklet in the bulletin rack in the lobby of the extension office. “Cookbook For Entertaining.”

Glass

Why can’t light bulbs, window glass and coffee mugs go in with other glass? Light bulbs, glasses, ceramic and window glass are made from the same basic ma-


tering

Milligrams of Calcium

2% milk (1 cup)

297 mg

Cheddar cheese (1 ounce)

206 mg

Low-fat yogurt (8 ounces)

135 mg

Broccoli (1/2 cup)

88 mg

Besides being high in calcium, dairy products also contain fat. The good news is that many lower-fat and reduced-fat versions are available. Skim/nonfat, 1% and 2%/low-fat are lower-fat versions of whole milk; some of the natural fat has been removed.

Cheese

Some cheese manufacturers offer lower-fat cheeses. You will identify these by “low-fat” and light. But beware, even the reduced-fat cheeses can still be high in fat.

Milk

The following chart compares regular and low-fat versions of milk. The best milk choices are skim/nonfat products. Care must be taken to make sure enough calcium is taken. Compare the calcium content of some dairy products with broccoli, one of the most nutritious calcium-rich non-dairy foods.

*REMINDER*

Persons holding tickets for the June 10th performance of "Seven Days of Me" at the Lincoln Community Playhouse are scheduled to be seated by 7:30 p.m. Presentation of scholarship awards will be made by Nancy DeVries, chairwoman of the Lincoln County Council of Home Extension Clubs, before the 8 p.m. performance. (EW)

Check out the current bulletin in the extension office or $4.25 (includes tax, postage and handling) for registration materials; please call 433-7180. Registration deadline is May 18.

For registration information on home canning, send a check to Consumer Information, Department 130V, Phelpo, CO 80139. Do not send stamps as payment. (EW)

You may have a desire to become affiliated with a home business, keep these Business Assistance Center at 472-9116, a publication on entertaining with an excess of soda ash.

Other Dairy Products

Some dairy products are poor sources of calcium and other nutrients, but very high in fat. These products are poor sources of calcium and other nutrients, but very high in fat.

2. Which type of milk is lowest in fat?

3. Which type of milk is lowest in fat?

Recycling Tips

There is no registration fee.

Information presented on home canning is derived from the new U.S.D.A. “Complete Guide to Home Canning” which is the most up-to-date, researched canning information available.

The “Complete Guide to Home Canning” contains information about selecting, preparing and canning fruits, vegetables, poultry, red meats, seafood, jellies, jams, fermented and pickled foods.

It includes seven chapters with numerous tables and instructions for both cooking and water- and pressure-canning methods. It is 8 1/2 by 11 inches and punched for placement in a three-ring notebook.

To obtain your own copy of the canning guide, simply check in the amount of $11.00 payable to Superintendent of Documents, and mail to Consumer Information, Depart-

ment 13B, Wood, CO 80139. Do not send stamps as payment. (EW)

Tips of the Month

Save Energy on Vacations

When planning a long trip or camping, try to avoid using electricity even though the set is turned off.

Turn your water heater down to the lowest setting. Most of the energy for water heating is used in maintaining the temperature in the holding tank. Lowering that temperature can save energy.

If you have a water bed, unplug the heater. The heater is set to operate at 240 watts of electricity a day which is equivalent to leaving six lights on. (LB)

Water and Energy: Simple Ways to Save

Conservation experts say the nation uses only about one third the energy it could save as easily as by cutting the lights.

People are beginning to see the value of using energy efficiently. The electric rate companies are encouraging customers to be more careful about energy use. The national conservation groups are publicizing the need for conservation.

The number of homes that conserve energy is increasing. They are learning that small changes can make a big difference in energy use.

In the home, energy is used in heating the house and in, of course, the lighting. Conservation experts say that the average home can cut its heating costs by 10 to 15 percent, and its electric bill by 20 to 30 percent.

One of the easiest ways to cut energy costs is to turn off the lights when you are not using them.

This is a particularly easy thing to do if you have a reading lamp near your bed. When you turn off the light of the reading lamp you are also cutting off the light in the rest of the room.

Another way to save energy is to use energy-efficient bulbs.

These bulbs use less electricity to do the same job as the conventional bulbs. By replacing all the bulbs in your home with energy-efficient bulbs you can save a lot of money and reduce your electric bill.

Another way to save energy is to use a programmable thermostat.

A programmable thermostat is one that can be set to turn off the heating or cooling system at certain times of the day.

This allows you to control the temperature in your home when you are not there. For example, you can set the thermostat to turn off the heating system when you go to work in the morning.

This will save energy and money because the heating system will not be working when you are not there.

Another way to save energy is to use weatherstripping.

Weatherstripping is a strip of material that is applied to the door and window frames to keep the warm air out and the cold air in.

This will help to keep your home warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Another way to save energy is to use storm windows.

Storm windows are added to the outside of your windows to keep the warm air out and the cold air in.

This will help to keep your home warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Another way to save energy is to use insulation.

Insulation is material that is placed on the walls and ceilings of your home to keep the warm air out and the cold air in.

This will help to keep your home warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Another way to save energy is to use a energy-efficient air conditioner.

An energy-efficient air conditioner is one that uses less electricity to do the same job as a conventional air conditioner.

This will save energy and money because the air conditioner will not be working as much.

Another way to save energy is to use a energy-efficient washer and dryer.

An energy-efficient washer and dryer is one that uses less electricity to do the same job as a conventional washer and dryer.

This will save energy and money because the washer and dryer will not be working as much.

Another way to save energy is to use a energy-efficient refrigerator.

An energy-efficient refrigerator is one that uses less electricity to do the same job as a conventional refrigerator.

This will save energy and money because the refrigerator will not be working as much.

Another way to save energy is to use a energy-efficient dishwasher.

An energy-efficient dishwasher is one that uses less electricity to do the same job as a conventional dishwasher.

This will save energy and money because the dishwasher will not be working as much.
The Cornell Survey - Investigating How Consumers Prepare Food at Home

For over a year, Dr. Robert Gravani and a team of researchers at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., have been investigating what consumers know about food safety and how they handle food at home.

More than 850 households completed a 49-question survey that was mailed in late February. The results were somewhat surprising, said Gravani.

"First, we eliminated the 25 percent of households that did not respond to better test scores.

Second, we calculated what researchers have found in some raw eggs and various types of salmonella have been found in raw poultry.

Although consumers seemed to know the definition of salmonella, 42 percent would eat foods containing raw eggs. That there has recently been an increase in salmonella infections, so don't eat raw eggs or foods containing raw or undercooked eggs.

The Cornell Survey - Investigating What Consumers Know about Food Safety and Food Handling?

Test Yourself - Sample Questions from the researchers at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., investigating what consumers know about food safety and food handling?

1. Do you ever eat foods that contain raw uncooked eggs, such as cookie batter, Caesar salad, homemade eggnog, homemade ice cream or foods in ways which tasted asparagus on asparagus before rolling it. Add 4 dashes of Worcestershire sauce, 1/2 cup brown sugar, and 10 cups of chopped vegetables to the asparagus.

3. How concerned were you that a food might cause foodborne illness; would you taste it to determine its safety?

4. Have you ever had diarrhea?

5. Do you know which foods are high in nutrition, not familiar with term

6. What are the benefits of eating whole grain?

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119. What are the benefits of eating fresh vegetables?

120. Do you know what food safety means?
Leaders, parents, older join us on Garland walking taller and they seemed Ben, each exhibitor shows believe you can make a difference. Young people were trying harder and weren't as little kinder to each other and maybe you were asked, but learning leadership providing a nurturing environment where kids can blossom. You put up with hassles, lost sleep and you do. You did things you never thought you could do and tried things you'll probably never try again.

Somewhere along the line, you began to notice the changes. Your kids were walking taller and they seemed smarter, more confident. They tried harder and weren't as afraid to fail. They were a little kinder to each other and more tolerant of differences. They made things and did things and were proud.

4-H Leaders Make a Difference

Why are you a 4-H leader? Because you truly believe in the 4-H philosophy of helping youth develop leadership ability in a young person's life. Maybe you volunteered or maybe you were encouraged by others to agree to invest yourself in some young person's life as a 4-H leader. You accepted the challenge to grow in knowledge and skills yourself while providing a nurturing environment where kids can blossom. You put up with hassles, lost sleep and you do. You did things you never thought you could do and tried things you'll probably never try again.

4-H Market Broilers

Entries for the 4-H countys 4-H market broiler project by making eye-dyed T-shirts. Some members of the group and leaders, Marilyn Shea and Patty Selig, show off the results of their experiment at the Kiwanis Karnival.

4-H Livestock Broilers

Entries for the Ak-Sar-Ben show are open to any 4-H member, 10 years of age or older by January 1, and they do not need to have a poultry project to be eligible. Entry forms for the Ak-Sar-Ben Broiler Committee are available at the extension office and are due June 15. 4-H members will purchase 25 broiler chicks for approximately $5.55 each from which they will pick their five for the Ak-Sar-Ben show. The birds for the Ak-Sar-Ben show will come from Norfolk Hatchery and will be available shortly after county fair day.

4-H Market Broilers

Beef, sheep, swine, dairy, cattle, goat, rabbit and rabbit identification are due in the extension office by June 15. The livestock ownership affidavits must be filled out completely. Contact your club leaders for ID tags for feeder calves. Breeding heifers must be tattooed. Individual animals may not be enrolled at both market and breeding. If you have questions about how 4-H livestock needs to be tagged or tattooed, contact your club leader or the extension office. (DS)

Trail Qualification Training

4-H horse project members who have not been certified in competitive trail riding activities must complete training requirements before entering this event at the 1992 Lancaster County Fair. To obtain beginning level certification, some members of the 4-H horse project must complete training requirements. One requirement is to complete one of two trail rides scheduled on April 26 and May 17, and the second is to satisfactorily complete the trail safety clinic scheduled for May 5.

The Lancaster County 4-H Horse VIPS Committee has set the following criteria for advancement levels beginning in 1993:

**Beginning (Level 1)**
- A safety and animal handling clinic must be attended by the 4-H member.

**Intermediate (Level 2)**
- Completion of three trail rides as designated by the Trail Blitz Committee. Note: Observation of 4-H members competing will be made by qualified trail evaluators.

**Advanced (Level 3)**
- Completion of a state level 4-H competitive trail ride at the Ak-Sar-Ben sanctioned competitive trail ride and successful completion of a written questionnaire (WS).
Thinking About a Demo?

Seventy-three youth participated in the Lancaster County 4-H Speech Contest this year. Speeches were given by 27 novices, 30 junior, 5 intermediate, and 8 senior participants. 4-H demonstrations and speeches are two of the most valuable activities. Youth can participate and leaders and parents need to do everything possible to encourage more 4-H members to give speeches and demonstrations.

Any leader should nudge their 4-H members toward preparing and delivering speeches and demonstrations at club meetings, as well as the county contests. The speech contest is over for this year, but it is time to start thinking about preparing demonstrations for the county fair.

Did you know that there is a place provided for giving live animal demonstrations at the fair? Keep this in mind as you brainstorm at your next 4-H club meeting to come up with demonstration topics for everyone.

Hot Shots is Back

Hot Shots, the national photography institute, is back for 1992. It is for all youth ages 14-19 and will be held August 12-13 at the 1991 Nebraska State Fairgrounds, Auburn. Young people will shadow the pros and learn how to take the kind of pictures we see in magazines. Hot Shots begins on Saturday this year so people can lower their airfare expenses.

Help needed at county fair

State 4-H club, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20815-4999 (MK)

Poultry Judging Contest

There were only 22 entries in the poultry judging contest at the 1991 Nebraska State Fair, four entries in the turkey, chicken, and duck contest, and two entries in the egg cogg demonstration.

The winners of each of these contests represented the State of Nebraska in the National Contest held in Louisville, K.Y. In the turkey barbeque contest, both the first and second place winners are eligible to go to Louisville.

These contests are open to all youth in 4-H and more participation is needed. (DS)

Help needed at county fair

Adults and youth 12 years old and older are needed to help at the county fair during entering, judging and displaying of exhibits. Food, clothing, home environment, general, engineering and horticulture departments need assistants.

Judges: Deb Cirkens, English Pleasure and Western Horsemanship
Diane Shannon, English Equitation and Western Pleasure

Each event entered is $4 each. (You may enter all 4 events)

Pre-registration requested - pre-entry deadline is May 22
Food available on the show grounds

Superintendents: Dick Confer, Cindy Blomme, Michelle Young, Kit Dimon
Sponsored by: Lancaster County 4-H Horse VIPS Committee
Information: Ward Shires, 471-7180 (WS)

LIVESTOCK JUDGING CLINIC

Sunday, May 3, 1992
2 p.m.
Nemaha County Fairgrounds, Auburn
Sponsored by the Junior Achievers 4-H Club
FEE: $2 donation to the UNL Judging Team
For more information contact Dave Swarts at 471-7180.

On-the-Grow continues...

A Touch Of Fragrance

When planning a perennial garden, most people are concerned with what color the flowers will be, the height and if the plant will grow in sun or shade. One feature that is often overlooked is fragrance. A large collection of perennials have pleasing scents that consist of subtle, sweet perfume to zesty citrus aromas. Foliage, as well as flowers, can provide a noticeable Fragrance. Try to incorporate scented perennials into your landscape and then enjoy the benefits all summer long. (MIM)

Bearded Iris
Sweet Rocket
Allium
Peony
Yarrow
Ammunia
Mallow
Lemon Balm
Red Valerian
Poppy
Honeysuckle
Phlox
Sweet Violet
Cosmos
Russell Hybrid Lupine

Hosta
Collard
Dianthus
Primrose
Daylily
Bee Balm
Lavender
Hyssop
Honesty
Bergamot

Carnation
Tulip
Primrose
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Cookout and Barbecue Safety Tips

Well, I think Spring is here to stay (hopefully!), and many people in our area are firing up the family barbecue grills for outdoor picnics and cookouts. "Cookouts and picnics are a great way to enjoy the Nebraska spring weather, and remembering some relatively simple fire safety rules for outdoor cooking appliances results in making these family outings a memorable experience," says Bill Montz, Jr., Fire Prevention Officer for the Southeast Fire Department, because, in a coin phrase, "We care about you and the things you do!"

1. Know how to properly use your particular grill before using it. Read the instructions that came with your appliance, or contact your local extension or fire department (using the non-emergency number) for assistance.

2. Do not wear long sleeves or loose fitting clothing around the grill.

3. Keep young children away from the grill at ALL TIMES.

4. NEVER use gasoline with your grill, and only use charcoal fluid to START your fire. NEVER to "quicken" a dying fire.

5. All "Chefs" using the grill should know what to do if their clothing catches on fire: STOP, DROP and ROLL. They should also remember that if their grill falls over, or otherwise gets out of control, that they should not hesitate to call the fire department (911 in Lancaster County).

6. Do not use your grill on windy days, or during periods of extremely hot or dry weather.

7. Remember to keep a fire extinguisher and garden hose "at the ready" at all times while cooking with a grill, just in case!

Bill Montz, Jr.
Public Education Division
Southeast Fire Department
Lincoln, Nebraska

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The NEBLINES are edited by Mark D. Hendricks, Extension Assistant, Media and Jeff Gaskins, Extension Assistant, Marketing. It is published monthly by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68504. For more information, contact: Mark Hendricks at (402) 471-7180.

Notice!!!

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