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The NEBLINE, July 1993

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You can help prevent groundwater contamination

Volunteers are needed to help protect our groundwater supplies. The University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County and Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department will provide training and supplies. Volunteers will help with the survey of land areas above local well water supplies. The targeted land areas are around rural villages and cities in Lancaster County. Volunteers will walk around these areas and examine them for possible contamination sources. Contamination sources include abandoned wells, old landfills and storage areas.

The Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department will train volunteers for this program. A total of six to eight hours of training will be provided. Equipment and supplies will also be provided.

Would your community service club, 4-H club, scout group or home extension club help with this community service project? Rural fire departments, gun clubs, wildlife clubs or commercial clubs can also volunteer to help.

If you know of anyone that might be interested, please contact the extension office. This project needs to be completed this summer. Communities involved include Waverly, Bennet, Holland, Panama, Firth, Hickman, Hallam, Murill-Sprague, Roca, Raymond, Malcolm and Denton. (DM)

Plugging abandoned wells can save lives and precious groundwater

One-hundred years ago, windmills were a welcome sign to pioneers and livestock traveling on the prairie. Windmills were a sign of fresh water for drinking, cooking and an occasional bath. Today, windmills still remind us of the precious water resources that lie beneath them—a resource that is critical to the livelihood and health of humans and livestock.

What has happened over the last one-hundred years? Well, Nebraskans have prided themselves on having an abundant groundwater resource. We have used our resource to become a leader in the center pivot irrigation, corn production and cattle industries. During this time, literally thousands of wells have been dug or drilled for irrigation, livestock and domestic purposes.

The dilemma we have now is that over this period relatively few of these wells were properly abandoned when their usefulness was exhausted. The problem is that these wells are direct pipelines to our groundwater supply. This means that our groundwater is very prone to contamination via this route.

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

Secondly, large well casings and hand-dug wells are safety hazards for humans who may accidentally step or fall into them. Take for example, the young girl who experienced this fate in Texas a few years ago.

Finally, open, abandoned wells are safety hazards to livestock where the animals have the potential to become crippled or more seriously injured by stepping into an abandoned well.

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

Four abandoned well demonstrations are scheduled this summer in Lancaster, Saunders and Sarpy counties. The demonstrations will show participants how to properly plug an abandoned well. Information on cost-share assistance from participating Natural Resource Districts will also be available.

The four demonstrations are sponsored by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension

Metro Programming Unit (Lancaster, Saunders, Sarpy and Douglas counties), the Nebraska Well Drillers Association, the Lower Platte South, Lower Platte North and the Papio/Missouri Valley Natural Resources Districts.

Contact the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County to obtain a NebFact Sheet entitled “Plugging Abandoned Wells,” NF 92-81. Your local Natural Resources District can provide details on cost-share programs and will be happy to assist you. (DV)

Please turn to Demonstration Schedule: page 6

Call REEL when you want to buy or sell assistive technology.

Recycled Equipment Exchange Listing

A free service of the Nebraska Assistive Technology Project.

(800) 742-7594 V/TT

Items that you may find listed include:

✓ wheelchairs
✓ augmentative communication devices
✓ computers
✓ technology for hearing & visual impairments

Office Information

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After hours.......................... 441-7170
Fax................................. 441-7148
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Lincoln County

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Two easy ways to dry flowers

Flowers blooming in your garden may be dried for use in arrangements this fall and winter. Drying methods are very easy and the results will surprise you if you have not tried your skill at preserving flowers before. For your efforts, you can have an excellent collection of materials for making arrangements, wreaths and decorating your home long after the flowers in the garden are done blooming.

The easiest method is to air dry plants by hanging bundles upside down in a dark, dry, well-ventilated area, such as a closet or attic. Space the flowers in the bundle to allow a peak of maturity. Remove unnecessary foliage and gather the flowers with the stems still attached into small bunches. Wrap a rubber band around the end of the stems and with the last loop, attach the stems to a hanger. The drying process will be completed in three to five weeks. It may be worth noting that with strawflowers, you can collect only the flowers themselves and dry them without their stems on a screen or in an open box. See the results of drying plant parts of suitable plants for hanging dry.

Annuals

amaranth (Amaranthus spp.)
growing everlasting (Anemodium alatum grandiflorus)
black-eyed susan (Rudbeckia fulgida)
black-seeded Susan (Rudbeckia pallida)
celosia (Celosia cristata or pluma)
hibiscus (Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
larkspur (Delphinium vanilloides)
pincushion plant (Corolla babata)
globe amaranth (Gomphrena globosa)
strawflower (Helichrysum bracteatum)
helpenrum (Helipterum harethioidum)
rhodanth em (Helipterum mangliaceum)
tomato (Lycopersicon lycopersicon)
(see Linum annua)
violin flower (Silene vulgaris)
blue salvia (Salvia farinacea)

Perennials

yarrow (Achillea spp.)
ornamental onion (Allium spp.)
peony (Paeonia lactiflora)
artemisia (Artemisia spp.)
astilbe (Astilbe x arendsi)
heather (Calluna vulgaris)
chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum spp.)
perennials (Corterianella sollidia)
lychnis (Lychini sp.)
white (Lychins solida)
boilalian (Gonolomus talcum)
baby's touch (Gypsophila paniculata)
coral bells (Heuchera sanguinea)
hydrangea (Hydrangea paniculata)
lavender (Lavandula angustifolia)
lilac (Lilacs moschatulus)
sea lavender (Limonium latifolium)
bee balm (Monarda sp.)
Chinese lantus (Lampros aleriwerkens)
rose (Rosa spp.)
lychnis (Lychins solida)
veronica (Spina spica)

Biennials

money plant (Lamia annua)

Wildflowers

milkweed (Asclepias syriaca)
shastra flower (Camilus buria-pastoris)
thistle (Cardus spp.)
Queen Anne's lace (Daucus carota)

Grainy drying agents preserve plant material more quickly than air drying. Add silica gel, color, shape and form. Borax, corn meal, kitty litter or sand can give the natural stems may not give the desired color. Some important items that can be used to dry flowers. An effective, homemade, chemical control is most effective preventative rather than curative after drying.

Natural stems may not give the flower enough support when dry and may be difficult to manipulate and position. Carefully stem, leaving about an inch. Stems can be replaced with florist's wire and not dry.

Start the drying process by placing two inches of silica gel in a very small container. Reduce the humidity to between 75 and 85 percent. Place your flowers on the silica gel and add more until you are using up the silica gel.

Carefully place your flowers face up on top of the silica gel. Insert the flowers face up on top of the silica gel. Insert the flowers face up on top of the silica gel.

Basis for supplying flowers to dry plants in a dark, dry, well-ventilated area, such as a closet or attic. Space the flowers in the bundle to allow a peak of maturity. Remove unnecessary foliage and gather the flowers with the stems still attached into small bunches. Wrap a rubber band around the end of the stems and with the last loop, attach the stems to a hanger. The drying process will be completed in three to five weeks. It may be worth noting that with strawflowers, you can collect only the flowers themselves and dry them without their stems on a screen or in an open box. See the results of drying plant parts of suitable plants for hanging dry.

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European corn borer, part II

Because wet conditions this spring have resulted in late-planting dates, we may see increased problems this season with damage by second generation European corn borer (ECB). Last month, we discussed scouting and treatment options for first generation European corn borer (ECB). Growers cannot successfully use the same management practices for second generation ECB! Differences in management practices for the ECB adult and larval behavior change within the size and maturity of the corn plant.

**Biology**

Second generation ECB usually emerge mid to late July (see diagram). However, growth and development of both first and second generation ECB is temperature dependent; we may have delay in development. Both generations this summer. Summer moths prefer to lay eggs in corn that is 10 inches tall or taller than the crop. Roundup is the herbicide of choice for wiper applications in sorghum and soybeans. Use a concentration of 25% Roundup in water. Roundup concentrations of 20% work well on these plants. Roundup concentrations of 40% are effective against broadleaf weeds than grasses. Sunflower and pregwweed control is usually good but velvetleaf is not readily controlled. Different rates of herbicide coverage differ with a wiper. Two passes in opposite directions will be required for good control.

Bean borer populations have increased due to the prevalence of bean escapes in soybeans. Beans need limited tillage to allow proper seed setting; they are individually sprayed with hand held spray nozzles. Roundup is registered at a 5% concentration for straight stream nozzles and a 2% concentration for spreading nozzles. For shattercane and volunteer corn, reduce these concentrations.

An ECB damage occurs with Roundup in a bean bar since spray droplets contact the crop. Growers are searched for seed beetles to that are safer to soybeans than Roundup. Using Asulam, Butoxychlor, Blazer, Classic, Fusilade, Pinnacle and Poast in bean bars provides weed control with less crop injury than Roundup. These herbicides are generally mixed at a lower rate of herbicide and surfactants in 25 gallons of water. (DV)

**Correct timing key to late season 2,4-D use**

Do not spray corn with 2,4-D from a week before tassel emergence until after the silks turn brown. Treatments during this critical time often interfere with pollination and reduce yield. After the silks turn brown, pollination is complete and 2,4-D can be safely used. The state's early planted corn is now in the stage where it should not be sprayed with 2,4-D. Do not spray grass sorghum

**Scout for potato leafhoppers in alfalfa**

Last year, potato leafhoppers are back on the move this season, cutting alfalfa. The severe damage that occupied last year was unexpected, and populations of leafhoppers in Nebraska cannot be predicted. Potato leafhoppers do not overweight in Nebraska, but are carried by wind currents from the Gulf states to the Corn Belt during the late summer and early fall. Most years, leafhoppers do not migrate in large enough numbers to cause problems. Crops grown in an alfalfa field, adult leafhoppers lay eggs that hatch into very small green wedge-shaped nymphs that cannot fly but jump quite well. Both adults and nymphs feed by sucking plant juices from the mid-vein on the underside of an alfalfa leaflet. The feeding damage (“chopper” or “skeletonizer”) can be a yellowing of the leaf tips, followed by purple discoloration and death of the leaflets. Severely damaged plants become stunted and may die.

**Treat developing pasture weeds now for best control**

Early July will be the best time to treat broom snakeweed, vervain, goldenrod, sagebrush, snow-on-the-mountain, western ironweed, western ragweed and many other pasture weeds this year. There is a tendency to treat late rather than too early. A good weed pressure management practice will provide weed control in the root stage. The most commonly used treatments are 2,4-D ester and a combination of 2,4-D + Banvel. Grazing restrictions are minimal, except for treating dairy animals which must not be grazed for 48 hours. Uneven terrain often makes a uniform herbicide application difficult in grassland, so use a marking system to avoid missed strips. Exercise care when applying 2,4-D and Banvel near sensitive crops, gardens, windbreaks and farmsteads. Infracture can occur for a distance of one-half mile or more. (DV)

**Improve weed control after winter wheat**

Controlling weeds after winter wheat harvest is an ongoing challenge for Nebraska growers. Barnyardgrass and green foxtail are among the most widespread annual grasses that infest winter wheat yields. Control of these species is inhibited by practices associated with the previous wheat crop, such as winter wheat variety, fertilizer practices, planting date and stem density. Other factors influencing weed control include weeds that are too large, cutting off weed tops with the combine, crop rotation, temperatures when spraying, tillage practices, stunts caused by sprayers, terraces, dust, straw, chaff, and weed seed sources.

Many options, including increasing the rate of herbicides, are available for controlling weeds associated with the previous wheat crop, such as winter wheat variety, fertilizer practices, planting date and stem density. Several options are available for controlling weeds using selective herbicides that are difficult-to-control weeds. With Cyclone be sure to use a minimum of two parts of X-77 or equivalent surfactant per 100 gallons of solution. A surfactant also aids in improving the Roundup label rates are 2 q/100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% v/v) of Roundup W on days that it will rain or when temperatures exceed 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

Please turn to Wheat: page 6

**Attack problem weeds with wipers, bean bars**

Wiper applicators are popular for controlling tall weeds in shorter crops. Weeds should be at least five inches taller than the crop. Roundup is the herbicide of choice for wiper applications in sorghum and soybeans. Use a concentration of 25% Roundup in water. Roundup concentrations of 20% work well on these plants. Roundup concentrations of 40% are effective against broadleaf weeds than grasses. Sunflower and pregwweed control is usually good but velvetleaf is not readily controlled. Different rates of herbicide coverage differ with a wiper. Two passes in opposite directions will be required for good control.

Bean bars have become quite popular for controlling weed escapes in soybeans. Beans need limited tillage to allow proper seed setting; they are individually sprayed with hand held spray nozzles. Roundup is registered at a 5% concentration for straight stream nozzles and a 2% concentration for spreading nozzles. For shattercane and volunteer corn, reduce these concentrations.

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**Darn those itchy chiggers!**

Complaints about chiggers seem to increase at this time of year, since the fourth of July because picnics and other outdoor activities increase at this time of year. People are out more to enjoy the outdoors and spend time in their yard or their gardens. A little forethought can help prevent chigger bites.

Life History

Chiggers are the larvae of the harvest mite. The bright red velvet adult mites can be seen crawling over the soil surface in the spring. The adults lay eggs in the soil which will later hatch into the larval chigger stage. The larvae grow in size and stage from small immature stages to large mature stages. During this time, chiggers are parasitic on a variety of animals, including humans. On its host, the chigger crawls on feet or legs and moves about more than it reaches a place where it is somewhat enclosed, such as around ankles, under socks, or behind knees. People sitting on chigger-infested clothing and outdoor furniture frequently get severe chigger bites around the waistline or in the crotch area, especially under pant legs and elastic bands of underwear. Sometimes chiggers may move to the upper torso and attack the arms. Chiggers do not burrow into the skin, but pierce it, and inject a life history page 3

**European corn borer, part II**

Ag Update

Don D. Miller, Ext. Agent, Chair
Warlor Stryes, Ext. Agent, Ag
David Vaner, Ext. Agent, Ag
Barr Ogg, Asst. County Agent

More agricultural news on page 6 & 8

The NEBLINE 1993
Playing it safe the EFNEP way

Summer has finally arrived and Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) is again geared for action in parks. The advisors will be teaching youth about issues related to nutrition, food safety and consumer managing. Youth will meet Inspector Sal Manilla and work with him to learn about food safety issues including: “The Case of the Tummy Ache”, “The Case of the Supri­mers Chili”, “The Case of the Long Shopping Trip”, and “The Case of the Wacky Pies & Lavan”. They will fish for food-safe-smart fish, will learn all about invisible germs and hand-washing, and will meet Fred, the food loving fly.

Many times, when we think we have the flu, we have been the victim of food poisoning. Addi­tionally, many diseases and related diseases are spread by people who do not follow recommended hand­ washing techniques and who designed to reduce the spread of germs.

It is anticipated that the youth participating in this program will be more aware of the importance of following safe food practices while on picnics, while working with food in the kitchen and while shopping for food.

Could you improve your food safety? Do you:

• Wash your hands with hot, soapy water before touching food?
• Go directly home from the store when you have perishable foods and then immediately put away foods?
• Avoid defrosting meat on the kitchen counter?
• Avoid putting the spoon used for tasting back into the food?
• Store picnic foods in a cooler on the way to the picnic and keep them cool during the picnic?
• Throw away food if there is a question about its safety?
• Keep food areas clean?

Everyone can learn to handle and store food safely and reduce the instances of illness. (LJ)

Bread machine class offered

For those who like to plan ahead, we'll be offering a bread machine class Tuesday, July 21, 7 - 9 p.m. The class will be taught by Sue Ferguson. Sue won rave reviews for her “Breakfast Or­ for Mums” class in August 1992. If you are interested in this class, please call Carole Wills at 488-1507 immediately after eating?

Case of the Warm Picnic Lunch

The best way to prevent bacteria from growing is by refrigerating the food for lunches and picnics. Food in a lunchbox, brown bag, paper bag or portable ice chest should be held at 45°F and lower. When you plan your trip, always plan to pack your picnic. If unable to refrigerate a lunch, store it when you have perishable foods. (LBN)

Food in a lunchbox, brown bag, paper bag or portable ice chest should be kept at 45°F or lower. When you plan your trip, always plan to pack your picnic. If unable to refrigerate a lunch, store it. (LBN)

Deodorant stains appearing in the underarm area of washable fabrics can be removed as soon as possible. Many deodorants contain aluminium chloride which will damage cotton and linen fibers. The stain will look more like a stain in the fabric, the more the fibers will be damaged. Pretreat the stain with water, detergent and aluminum. Using a color-safe bleach in the wash water may help lighten the stain. (LBN)

When packing your bag for a trip, remember to take along some plastic bags to hold your soiled laundry while traveling. This helps keep dirty clothing separate from clean clothing.

At the end of the trip, empty the bags right into the washing machine. (LBN)

Summertime tips ensure safe food for lunches and picnics

Food in a lunchbox, brown bag, paper bag or portable ice chest should be kept at 45°F or lower. When you plan your trip, always plan to pack your picnic. If unable to refrigerate a lunch, store it. (LBN)

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Volunteers are in great demand, so it will be great fun! To save your spot, call Arlene at 441-7180. (AMM)

Join the parade
Imagine the smell of hamburgers on the grill—or the sizzle of sausage as it cooks to perfection! This will become a reality in the 4-H Rock Cafe and 4-H Snack Shack at the 1993 Lancaster County Fair. All 4-H alumni, ambassadors, home extension club members and other interested volunteers are invited to assist in the food booths. The money earned will contribute to 4-H projects such as leader training, camp scholarships, medals and membership pins, and the camp counselor program. The food booths open on August 2 and remain in operation through August 7. The booth schedule includes three-hour shifts from 7:30 a.m.-3 p.m. each day. Volunteers are in great demand, so bring your spouse, your parents, your younger siblings or anyone else who would like to work in the 4-H food booths. It will be great fun! To save your spot, call Arlene at 441-7180. (ALH)

4-H Rock Cafe
(South of the large animal arena in State Fair Park)
Enjoy hot food items from the grill as well as the usual food booth treats! Open these days of the Lancaster County Fair:
Saturday, July 11: TB
Tuesday, August 3: 7:30 a.m.-9:00 p.m.
Wednesday, August 4: 7:30 a.m.-10:30 p.m.
Thursday, August 5: 7:30 a.m.-10:30 p.m.
Friday, August 6: 7:30-10:00 p.m.
Saturday, August 7: 7:30-10:00 p.m.

Come and join us!
For your convenience, the 4-H Snack Shack also will be open.

Food booth volunteers please note:
What: Training for all food booth volunteers
Where: State Fair Park, 4-H Rock Cafe (booth south of the large animal arena)
When: Tuesday, July 22
Time: 5-7 p.m. (one-half hour sessions) (ALH)

New stalling policy
The Lancaster County Fair 4-H Horse Show which will be held August 5, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. at State Fair Park, has a new stalling policy for this year, the 4-H horse show will use the coliseum and all horses will be stabled in the horse barn located just to the south of the coliseum. Starting this year, it will be necessary to minimize the number of horses working out of trailers. For this reason, permission must be granted by the show secretary. However, all requests will be considered and legitimate requests will be accepted only if the horse were not adapted in confined facilities. Exhibitors granted permission to work out of trailers will be parked on the gravel parking lot west of the coliseum. Absolutely no trailers will be parked at the south barn. Trailers belonging to stalled horses may be parked next to the south barn.

Qualification training for trail ride
Riders entering the competitive trail class at county fair must have completed their level 1 competitive trail test. Members who have not completed these requirements may accomplish this training on July 11 and July 18. Contact Margo Emst at 471-5341 (w) or 786-2962 (h) for further information.

The Wittstruck top exhibitor award
The Wittstruck trophy is awarded to the overall top exhibitor at the Lancaster County 4-H Horse Show. It is intended to be given to a deserving youth of any age, emphasizing versatility and competency. For the purposes of selection, classes which count toward the award are grouped in the following four categories:

Showmanship/Equitation: Showmanship (or Groom & Care), Equitation, Horsemanship, Special Needs Classes.
Speed Events: Barrels, Poles, Keyhole, Stake Race.

New scoresheets will be used for the CATS - New scoresheets will be used for the 4-H Music Contest is due Thursday, August 5, 4 p.m. and Saturday, August 7, 8:30 a.m. in the demonstration complex, rooms C and D. 4-H members wanting to demonstrate their ideas and knowledge are encouraged to enter this contest. Contact your club leader to sign up. Independent members can call the extension office. Registration is due by Monday, July 5.

More 4-H news on page 7

The art of fashion
The 1993 4-H Public Style Review will be held Wednesday, August 4, 7 p.m. at the Bob Devaney Sports Center. Judging day is scheduled for Wednesday, July 28, First Lutheran Church, 1551 S 70, 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Please preregister through your club leader.

Independent members should call the extension office to sign up. The final day for registration is Monday, July 19. An informational letter will be sent to those preregistered.

Teens Shopping Smart will be judged in the afternoon. These participants will need to bring their completed record book with them, since it counts for 50% of the total score. The record book is found in the back of the project manual. (AMM)

Club Lamb Fungus a problem
4-H exhibitors should be aware that there has been a lot of Club Lamb Fungus the past few years, especially in lambs shown at shows. Club Lamb Fungus is a ringworm-like disease caused by a fungus that is very contagious to animals and humans. Sheep that are washed and clipped seem to be more susceptible to the infection. Infection results from direct contact with infected animals and by indirect contact through clippers, brushes, combs, blankets and pens. Unless thoroughly disinfected, the fungus may remain on these items for several years.
To minimize the spread of this disease:
1. Disinfect equipment with a commercial fungicide.
2. Wash and shear show lambs as little as possible.
3. Keep and shear infected lambs.
4. Scrub thoroughly with a detergent solution after handling infected lambs.
5. Do not exhibit lambs with lesions unless wool growth has restarted in infected areas.

If you notice possible lesions on a youth or adult, call your family physician, and be sure to mention that this fungus could be an indicator of Trichophyton and may not respond to medication normally used to treat ringworm. (DS)
**Flowers**

**Annual**
- calendula (Calendula officinalis)
- marigold (Tagetes erecta)
- aster (Callistephus chinensis)
- cosmos (Cosmos bipinnatus)
- dahlia (Dahlia spp.)
- fuchsia (Fuchsia hybridra)
- zinnia (Zinnia elegans)
- pansy (Viola x wittrockiana)

**Wildflowers**
- blanket flower (Gaillardia x grandiflora)
- maximilian sunflower (Helianthus maximilliana)

**Perennial**
- painted daisy (Chrysanthemum coccineum)
- chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum spp.)
- coreopsis (Coreopsis verticillata)
- dianthus (Dianthus spp.)
- rose (Rosa spp.)

Don’t be afraid to experiment with other flowers. Be creative and have fun with this project. There are several books on raising dried flowers and how to design arrangements with them. Check out the local library or bookstore for selected reading material. Also, watch the local newspapers for classes or workshops on dried flower arranging. (MIM)

---

**Tips**

- bags that have carried groceries since they can transfer insects or bacteria to lunch food.

**Food,** **Families & Finance News**

**Mulch**

From Page 2

That need warm soil to get off to a quick start. Any mulch -- plastic or organic -- needs to cover the entire area that these plants will eventually cover. This will keep the fruits off the ground, clean and free of ground stains and rots. It will also eliminate the need to cultivate around the plants, a difficult job once they start to sprawl.

How much mulch is enough?

If you’re using black plastic, one sheet of 1 1/2 mil plastic is sufficient. Three or four sheets of newspaper will do the job. Around taller plants, apply an inch free of ground stains and rots. Around ground is needed to cover the more difficult jobs once they start to sprawl.

If you're using black plastic, one sheet of 1 1/2 mil plastic is sufficient. Three or four sheets of newspaper will do the job. Around taller plants, apply an inch free of ground stains and rots. Around plants, apply an inch when they’re in the seeding or early transplant stage and increase it to at least three inches as they grow taller.

Apply mulches on a calm day. Watering lightweight organic mulches will help settle them. Black plastic has to be anchored by being buried three inches deep on all sides so the wind can’t get under it and carry it off. (OJ)

**NEBLINE RBBS**

(Remote Bulletin Board System)

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**Agriculture news continued**

**Abandoned Well Demonstration Schedule**

June 30 • 6:30 p.m. 1 1/2 miles south of Wahoo on Highway 77, west side
July 20 • 6:00 p.m., Sarpy County, (location to be announced)
July 14 • 5:30 p.m., 4100 North 44th (44th & Turner), Lincoln

**PLUG ABANDONED WELLS**

**REDUCE RISKS**

**CHILD DANGERS**

**LIVESTOCK HAZARDS**

**WATER CONTAMINATION**

**For information:**

Lower Platte South Natural Resource District 476-2729
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County 441-7180

**DEMONSTRATION HERE: JULY**

Lancaster County citizens can watch for this sign to be posted at the locations of abandoned wells to be plugged this summer. Demonstration dates and times will be posted at each site.

**Management worksheet for second generation European corn borers**

| Number of egg masses per plant x 3 borers per egg mass* | — | — |
| Borers per plant | — | — |
| Borers per plant x 4 percent yield loss per borer** | — | — |
| Percent yield loss | — | — |
| Percent yield loss x expected yield (dollars per acre) | $ | $ |
| Bushels per acre x loss per $ | | |
| Sales price per bushel | $ | $ |
| — | | |
| Preventable loss per acre | $ | $ |
| Cost of control (chemical + application costs) | — | — |
| $ | | |
| Profit (+) or loss (-) per acre if treatment is applied | — | — |

If preventable loss exceeds cost of control, insecticide treatment is likely to result in economic benefit. *Assumes survival rate of three borers per egg mass; may vary with weather and egg mass size.

**Wheat**

Split treatments have been especially effective. With the split treatment, an application is made in July or early August with a second application containing at least 1 lb. of atrazine applied in September with Cyclone, Crop Oil Concentrate, or alone, depending on the amount and size of volunteer winter wheat, downy brome and jointed goatgrass present. The atrazine rate varies with soil and rainfall patterns. In south-Nebraska use at least 1 lb. of atrazine in September, but in the Panhandle of Nebraska, 1/2 lb. is often the maximum rate to be used in one season. Be careful not to exceed the label rate for atrazine with the two combined treatments. The advantage of split treatments is that they provide excellent control of volunteer winter wheat and other winter annual grasses.

Deep fall annual grasses such as jointed goatgrass, downy brome or rye are a problem, tillage immediately after harvest may be desirable. (DV)
**Horse Bits**

Exhibitors must compete in classes from at least three of the above four categories. Showmanship (or Groom & Care) must be one of the six classes chosen for points towards the award. Classes designated do not have to be the same ones chosen for premium classes. Halter classes, horse judging, drill teams and horsemanship pairs are not eligible for points towards this award. Selection of the classes to be scored for this top exhibitor award is made by checking the block beside the entry of the desired classes on the county fair registration form. The deadline for 4-H horse show registration is July 9.

**Trophy sponsors needed**

There is still time to sponsor one or more classes for the Lancaster County 4-H Horse Show. Class trophies may be sponsored by individual donors, families, businesses and/or 4-H clubs. Call Sharon Bunge, 474-1710, immediately if interested.

**Goodwill raffle**

Start saving your cans of food to bring to the Lancaster County Fair 4-H Horse Show. As a community project, the Pine Lake Road Riders 4-H Club will be collecting cans of food for the Food Bank. Each can of food buys a raffle ticket that goes into a drawing for a $100 gift certificate at Misty's Restaurant. Let's all support the Pine Lake Road Riders in their community project.

**Videos for Horsin' Around '93**

Now available are the tape series recorded this spring at the clinic held at UNL named 'Horsin' Around'. The taping of this clinic conducted by Lynn Palm consists of eight videotapes. Call Michelle Willard at the extension office if interested.

**Nebraska State 4-H Horse Exposition**

Congratulations to all 4-H members who qualified to districts to advance to state level competition. Several members who qualified for advanced classes at the state level will also compete at the 1993 Nebraska State Horse Exposition to be held July 12-15 in Grand Island.

**Who:** Everybody!

**What:** Ice Cream Social

**Where:** Demonstration Complex at the Lancaster County Fair

**When:** Friday, August 6, 6:00-8:30 pm

**Why:** Sponsored by the Teen Council to raise money for educational youth programs

**Cost:** 75 cents for a cup or cone (ALLI)

Several extension television programs will be broadcast through July 31 on channel 21. Following is a list of programs, a brief description, and the times these programs will be broadcast:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Title</th>
<th>Sun.</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu.</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composting: Questions and Answers, with Don Janssen (21 minutes).</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 p.m. &amp; 10 p.m.</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>12 p.m. &amp; 8 p.m.</td>
<td>6 p.m. &amp; 10 p.m.</td>
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<td>Plugging Abandoned Wells (22 minutes). This program discusses the issue surrounding the importance of plugging abandoned wells,</td>
<td>4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
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<td>So Close to Home (17 minutes). This program examines household hazardous waste.</td>
<td>3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
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<td>Citizen Washington Focus (12 minutes). 4-H promotion video on citizenship.</td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
<td>8:30 p.m.</td>
<td>9:30 p.m.</td>
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**Table setting contest**

The Table Setting Contest is Friday, August 6, 9 a.m. in the 4-H arena. Call the office to preregister by Monday, July 19 designating one of the following categories: picnic, casual, formal, holiday or birthday.

Participants are to display one place setting - include table coverings, dishes, glassware, silverware, centerpiece and menu. Members are to provide the card table for display. The tablecloth does not need to be the exact size of the table. We are interested in the color, texture and design.

The menu should be printed or typed by the 4-H member on a 4 x 6 card. The 4-H member should be familiar with the foods listed on their menu, including the color, texture, temperature, basic ingredients and preparation. A new publication, "You, the Designer" is available at the extension office to help you with this contest. "You, the Designer" covers topics including place menu planning and writing recipe cards, as well as the Daily Food Guide recommended servings. (LB)

**Win campership vouchers!**

How: Create a 8 1/2" x 11" seat belt usage poster on white construction paper with the slogan "Buckle Up—Just Do It!" somewhere within the drawing you design.

Your name, address and phone number should be placed or the back of the poster.

Age of participation: 4th, 5th and 6th graders of rural Lancaster County.

Important dates: July 1 through July 19 - Complete the poster.

July 19 - Poster must be returned to either the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County located at 444 Cherryvew Road, Lincoln, NE 68528-1507, the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department located at 2200 St. Mary’s Ave, Lincoln, NE 68502 or they can be dropped off at the following post offices for pick-up: Waverly, Firth, Malcolm, Hickman.

**4-H pork BBQ**

The smell of fresh BBQ will be in the air at the 1993 Lancaster County Fair on Friday, August 6 from 6-7 p.m. at the demo mall area. Tickets are $2 and are available at the fair. Bring your family and friends to the Family Fun Night and Pork BBQ at the county fair. (AMM)

**4-H shooting sports contests**

1st place - $40 in vouchers 2nd place - $20 in vouchers 3rd place - $10 in vouchers

**How safe are you on your bike?**

The 4-H Bicycle Safety Contest is Saturday, August 7 at 9 a.m. This contest needs to be preregistered by Monday, July 19. 4-H members do not need to be enrolled in the bicycle project to compete. All competitors must use a seat belt with 4-H identification. Call the extension office for more information. (AMM)

1. **Nebraska State 4-H Horse Exposition**

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5. **4-H shooting sports contests**

   Shooting sports project participants should register for the county fair contests by Monday, July 19.

   The BB/pellet, rifle and pistol contests will take place in the Lancaster Building, State Fair Park, Saturday, July 24, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Interesting youth should call the extension office to reserve a time slot.

   Trapshooting competition will also be a prefair event and will be on Saturday, July 31. Interested youth should call the extension office to register. Youth who sign up for the contest will be contacted by the superintendent with additional details. This contest will be at the Accuracy Trap and Skeet Range on 48th St., just north of Cornhusker highway.

   As a reminder, youth must be enrolled in the 4-H shooting sports project and under the direct supervision of a certified 4-H shooting sports instructor. (DV)
**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 for:

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

**General Information (please print):**

Name: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________

City: __________________ Zip: ________

Home Phone: __________________ Daytime Phone: __________________

**Workshop Registration:**

Register for Workshop/Program:

Date of Workshop/Program: ________

Time of Workshop/Program: ________

Number of registrations: 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 you.

**Newsletter Information**

Address Change: ____________________________

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**Chigger**

Fluid that prevents blood from clotting and inflames the tissues. Each bite has a characteristic red welt with a white, central area. It is the effect of the injected fluids that results in the severe itching and dermatitis that accompany chigger bites. After becoming fully fed, the chigger drops from its host to the ground and enters a quiescent stage.

**Control**

You can check out whether an area is infested with chiggers by using a simple technique. Six-inch squares of black paper placed vertically in the grass will become covered with chiggers if they are present. Reduce exposure to chigger-infested areas that include grasses, weeds and thick vegetation where moisture and shade are abundant. Good weed control with herbicides or mowing and elimination of excess shade will help reduce the number of chiggers in an area. Around homes, close cutting of lawns will prevent favorable breeding sites and reduce populations. Do not sit on the ground in chigger-infested areas; even sitting on a blanket will not totally prevent chigger bites. An insect repellant containing DEET (diethyltoluamide) should be applied to shoes, socks, pant cuffs, ankles and legs, and around the waist. To relieve itching of chigger bites, over-the-counter lotions and ointments may be helpful. The "painting" of bites with nail polish to destroy the chigger is probably not effective. By the time the bite itches, the chigger is no longer there.

Outdoor areas where chiggers are known to be a problem can be sprayed with carbarlyl, chlorpyrifos, or diazinon. Sprays should be made on grass, ground litter and soil. Be sure to follow label directions of any repellants or insecticides that are used.

Because several hours elapse before chiggers settle down to bite, bathing soon after exposure to chigger-infested areas may wash chiggers off your body and prevent feeding. Chiggers do not present a real medical health concern, but they can make enjoyable outdoor outings an unpleasant experience that lasts several weeks. Many people have found that chigger bites are the most irritating and long-lasting bites of the summer arthropod pests. (BPO)

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**Cherrycreek Rd.**, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68528-1507. For more information contact the City/County Planning Department at 441-7491. (MDH)

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**Extension Calendar**

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

**June 30**

Well Plugging Demonstration - 1 1/2 miles south of Wahoo on Hwy 77, west side.......................... 6:30 p.m.

**July 1**

4-H State and National Scholarships Due Music VIPS Meeting.............................. 7:00 p.m.

Begin calling extension office to sign up for interview judging

**July 6**

4-H Council Meeting........................................ 7:30 p.m.

Cass County Livestock Judging Contest - Cass County Fairgrounds.................. 6:00 p.m.

Star City Rabbit Raisers 4-H Club Meeting........................................ 7:00 p.m.

**July 7-9**

Expositional - City Campus, UNL

**July 8**

Practice Demonstration Workshop.......................... 1:00 p.m.

Paws & Claws 4-H Cat Club Meeting........................................ 7:00 p.m.

**July 11**

Teen Council Meeting................................. 2:30 p.m.

Salt Valley Sheep Show - State Fair Park Entry and Weigh-in Time.................... 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Show Time................................................................... 5:30 p.m.

**July 12-15**

State 4-H Horse Exposition - Grand Island

**July 13**

Bird Showmanship Workshop - Henshaw Residence (11201 S 70).................. 6:30 p.m.

**July 14**

Citizenship Washington Focus Meeting - 1993 Delegates.......................... 6:30 p.m.

Interested 1996 Delegates............................... 7:30 p.m.

Well Plugging Demonstration - 4100 N 44 (44th & Turner), Lincoln.............. 5:30 p.m.

**July 15**

Home Economics Judging Contest.......................... 9:00 a.m.

Rabbit VIPS Meeting.......................... 6:30 p.m.

Deadline for Second Generation European Corn Borer Workshop registration

**July 17**

Beatrice District Dairy Show - Gage County Fairgrounds

4-H Competitive Trail Ride Training - Branched Oak Lake........................................ 10:00 a.m.

**July 18**

Platte County 4-H Rabbit and Cavy Show - Agriculture Park, Columbus, NE

Competitive Trail Classroom Training.............................. 2:00 p.m.

**July 19**

Practice Music Contest.......................... 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

Entries Due - County and State Fair Animal, Demonstration, Judging, Table Setting,

Bicycle Safety and Shooting Sports Contests, and Style Revue

**July 20**

Star City Rabbit Raisers 4-H Club Meeting........................................ 7:00 p.m.

Well Plugging Demonstration - Sarpy County (location to be announced).................. 6:00 p.m.

**July 22**

Fairboard Meeting........................................ 7:30 p.m.

**July 26**

Dial Gauge Pressure Canner Testing........................................ 8:00 a.m.-noon

**July 28**

4-H Music Contest - First Lutheran Church, 1551 S 70th, Lincoln.................. 8:30 a.m.

4-H Fair Superintendents Meeting.......................... 7:30 p.m.

**August 2**

County Fair Check-in (static exhibits) - State Fair Park........................... 4-8 p.m.