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4-H Can Help Youth Choose a Career Path

Many Nebraska 4-H’ers Attend UNL College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources

Gary C. Bergman
UNL Extension Educator

Deciding on a career and choosing the right college after high school can be a tough decision and with good reason. This decision usually lays the foundation for the future. A lot of young people and their parents struggle through anxiety and self doubt as they work through this process.

For many youth, 4-H participation helps provide direction and support. The 4-H Youth Development Program is open to all youth ages 5–18 and emphasizes hands-on learning. Through these experiences, many 4-H members discover their individual interests, abilities, and talents. Supportive adult volunteers can also ignite a career interest or lifelong hobby. These interests and talents can help guide career choices and college decisions.

Many 4-H’ers choose to attend the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources (CASNR) at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln (UNL) to prepare for their career path. Here are three examples.

Cole Meador

Cole grew up in Omaha and was a Douglas/Sarpy County 4-H member since he was eight years old. As a 4-H’er Cole learned responsibility by caring for his many 4-H livestock projects and the importance of teamwork while preparing for the county fair and livestock shows. His positive boyhood experience with Douglas County extension staff and 4-H participation helped him determine his career path and discover how CASNR could contribute to his goals.

A senior agricultural education major with a leadership option, Cole will be graduating this December. He plans to pursue a job in extension and would like to eventually earn a graduate degree through CASNR. This summer, Cole worked as an extension office intern and worked with 4-H and FFA livestock exhibitors during the Lancaster County Fair. He plans to pursue a job in extension and with 4-H and FFA livestock shows. His positive boyhood experience with Douglas County extension staff and 4-H participation helped him determine his career path and how CASNR could contribute to his goals.

Many 4-H’ers choose to attend the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources (CASNR) at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln (UNL) to prepare for their career path. Here are three examples.

Grace Farley

Grace Farley (left) entered a 4-H tree leaf display at last year’s fair and also helped coordinate the 4-H horse shows during the Lancaster County Super Fair. Former 4-H’ers and current UNL CASNR students Cole Meador (above left) and Melissa McDonald (far right) worked in their areas of interest this summer as 4-H interns.

Grace Farley is a fourth generation 4-H’er who started as a Clover Kid when she was five years old. From that point on, she experienced a myriad of opportunities through 4-H in Lancaster County. Not only did she become well rounded and confident in her leadership abilities through 4-H clubs, projects, and activities; 4-H helped guide her toward a chosen career path.

After becoming very involved in a 4-H club with a horticultural focus, Grace planned to become a plant scientist. Her 4-H leader, Jean Pedersen, is an avid horticulturist and Master Gardener. Jean’s passion for plants and horticulture helped guide her toward a chosen career path.

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Harvest Safety Reminders

Tom Dorn  UNL Extension Educator

Harvest will soon be underway and we will be into one of the most dangerous times of the year for farmers. Long hours and dangerous working conditions are the norm. This can be a very real and personal part of the life of a farmer, but no one should become a statistic for not paying attention on getting done a day or two earlier.

Some Safety Tips for Farmers

- Stay alert. Take breaks - get out of the cab and walk around every few hours.
- Shut down before working on a machine. If
- With energy prices up dramatically in recent years, grain producers are asking how to reduce the cost of drying grain on the farm. The least cost method of drying grain is to let the grain dry naturally in the field for as long as possible. Given good drying conditions (low humidity, wind, and temperature), corn can lose one-third to one-half of the moisture it can hold and no further drying can take place. The bottom of the drying zone. The bottom of the drying zone is the point at which air passing through the bin has picked up all the moisture it can hold and no more drying can take place.

Grain Drying 101

All mechanical grain drying systems use a fan to push air through the grain mass. The time required to dry grain is a function of the initial and final moisture content of the grain, the rate of airflow through the grain (cubic feet per minute per bushel, cfm/bu), and the air properties, temperature, and initial humidity level.

In-deep-beds drying systems (in which the grain is actually pushed through the grain from the bottom of the bin and is exhausted over the top of the bin. As the air moves through the grain, moisture evaporates from the grain and is carried through the airstream. Eventually, the moisture content of the grain on the bottom of the bin (the first grain the air passes through) comes into equilibrium with the incoming air and no further drying takes place. The zone where moisture is evaporating into the air is called the drying zone. When the bottom of the drying zone is the depth where the last bit of moisture is being evaporated from the grain into the airstream under the current air property conditions.

The top of the drying zone is the point at which air passing through the grain has picked up all the moisture it can hold and no more drying can take place. The moisture content of the grain above (downstream from) the drying zone remains unchanged or may be slightly wetted by the saturated air passing by. The drying zone moves through the grain in the direction of airflow.

Natural Air Drying

Natural air drying uses unheated air to dry grain. It can take several days to several weeks to dry a bin of corn using natural air. Nevertheless, natural air drying can be the least expensive drying method and usually results in the highest quality grain of any mechanical drying method. The minimum recommended air temperature for in-bin natural air drying of corn is 1.0 cfm/bu for corn up to 18% moisture, 1.25 cfm/bu for corn up to 20% moisture and 1.5 cfm/bu up to 22% moisture. The bottom of the drying zone is too small to meet the recommendation above when the bin is full, the bin should be partially filled when drying grain. The shallower grain depth results in less static pressure for the fan to overcome, which translates into more airflow output (cfm) from the fan. Since partially filling the bin would result in a higher airflow through the bin, you are pushing more cfm through fewer bushels, thus significantly increasing cfm/bu. For information on reducing grain depth to speed drying, see the Stirling System Management article “Reduce Grain Depth to Save Time/Energy When Drying Grain,” http://cropwatch.unl.edu/web/stirling/index.html/article=ARCHIVES.2006.CROP21.BIN_SIZE.HTM

Stirring System Management When Drying with Natural Air

Research has found stirring grain during the natural air drying process actually prolongs the time required to dry the grain because it is disrupted and grain that is already in the process of drying is being pushed through the bin and the grain mass is becoming less saturated. Considering the long drying times associated with natural air drying, continuous stirring can also cause significant damage to the grain and results in costly wear to the stirring device. If a stirring device is installed in a bin being dried by natural (unheated) air, the stirring device should be run during the filling period to reduce the pack factor from the filling operation, to redistribute fines, and to lower the airflow. Stirring should then be discontinued to allow a drying zone to develop in the grain. Since the bottom of the drying zone is 60–40°F over the dew point, the optimal drying temperature is 60°F. Since the system is continuously in the process of drying, the drying time versus energy input for in-bin drying systems is essentially the same as that of a high-speed, high-capacity dryer.

High Speed – High Capacity Dryers

High speed batch or continuous flow dryers have the highest humidity per acre, relative humidity of any of the systems mentioned in this article. Temperature, grain bed depth, and airflow rates are vastly different in high speed, high-capacity dryers compared to deep-bed, in-bin drying systems. Air temperatures of 120–140°F are typical in high-capacity dryers. Columns width of grain bins are 8 feet in inches (10–20 inches) in batch or continuous flow dryers as opposed to 1.25–2.5 cfm/bu for in-bin drying systems. Airflow rates of 50–100 cfm/bu are common in high-speed dryers as opposed to 1.25–2.5 cfm/bu for deep-bed, in-bin systems. There are two limiting factors that affect the efficiency of high-capacity systems. The first limiting factor is the rate moisture can migrate from the interior of the kernels to the surface where it can evaporate into the air stream. The second limiting factor is the short contact time the air stream has with the grain. Contact times of very hot and dry air moving through shallow beds of grain result in the air leaving the grain at a high relative humidity, which is reduced compared to deep-bed, in-bin drying systems. This is reflected in higher energy cost per point of moisture removed per bushel as compared to in-bin systems. High speed dryers can recover some energy by channeling the air used to cool the dryer to preconditioning or drying chamber air stream or by re-circulating a high percentage of the previously heated air back through the dryer. See GRAIN DRYING on next page
October Garden Clean-up

By fall, most gardeners are tired of garden chores, especially when there isn’t much left to harvest. But garden clean-up is essential both for the health of the soil and an early start on next year’s garden. You’ll be able to get into the garden sooner if you get the plot ready now.

Clean-up involves removing compost piles, vines, and plant debris, then adding healthy plant materials to the compost pile. You also should do a final weeding. Weeds left in the garden will go to seed, producing hundreds of new weeds for next year. Remove rhizomes, row markers, and other man-made objects. Black plastic and other insulating mulches also need to be removed so they will not decompose and, if left in place, will provide overwintering sites for some pests.

October is a good time to prepare the soil for spring by adding organic mulches into the soil. The organic matter will begin to break down before next year’s planting and will improve soil texture. Rake and remove leaves from under your rose bushes. This will eliminate a prime “breeding ground” for insect pests and fungal diseases like powdery mildew. Picking up fallen fruit from under fruit trees will keep insects from overwintering and causing problems next spring.

Dig up and store dahlias, cannas, and other summer bulbs, if you have not done so already. Clipp off the green growth, then store in a dry, cool location. Shut down your water garden, moving aquatic plants indoors to ensure their vitality. Choose a cool, above freezing, indoor location, placing the pots of aquatic plants in a full venat way to keep them moist. They don’t need to be as deep covered because, if it’s a small water garden, you may want to empty it out after the water goes down, so it doesn’t freeze solid. This is a good time to clean the water garden, if needed, and repair any small cracks.

Mulch with three to five inches of straw to protect plant roots from severe winter temperatures. If straw is hard to obtain at this time of year, use sawdust, pine needles, or wood chips instead. Garlic, which requires a cold treatment of 40° F for two months to induce bulbing, should be planted before the end of the month. Treat it over the final one to two months of storage moisture then transferred to a bin where it is allowed to temper for four to six hours before starting the fan for final cooling. The final one or two points of moisture are easily removed in the process of cooling the grain because the moisture deep inside the kernels has had time to redistribute during the tempering period. This method of grain drying increases the throughput capacity of the dryer and results in higher quality grain with fewer stress cracks than drying followed by rapid cooling.

Combination Drying

Another intermediate system using both the high-temperature dryer and in-bin aeration is called combination drying. With combination drying, you “take the edge off” high moisture corn by drying the grain to 20–22% moisture with the high-temp, high-speed dryer and then move the grain hot to a bin where the aeration fan can push at least two cfm/ bu of unheated air through the grain to complete the process. This cuts the reliance on heat and decreases the load on the high-speed dryer even more than drying. It also reduces the energy cost if the heating fuel is the higher cost energy source.

If you have been completely drying and initially conditioned your corn in the high-speed dryer but have bins equipped with mesh floors and high-capacity aeration fans, either drying or combination drying can result in faster throughput, higher-quality grain, and lower energy costs.

Grain Drying

continued from preceding page

High temperatures and uneven moisture content within the kernel result in a much higher incidence of stress cracks as compared to in-bin drying. Stress cracks created in the dryer result in a much higher percentage of broken kernels upon subsequent grain handling.

Drying

A variation using high-capacity dryers is known as drying. Drying is the name given to a system where hot grain is removed from the high-speed dryer a point or two above desired storage moisture and further dried in a high-speed dryer even more than dryeration. It is called combination drying. With combination drying, you “take the edge off” high moisture corn called combination drying. With combination drying, you “take the edge off” high moisture corn with the high-temp, high-speed dryer and then move the grain hot to a bin where the aeration fan can push at least two cfm/ bu of unheated air through the grain to complete the process. This cuts the reliance on heat and decreases the load on the high-speed dryer even more than drying. It also reduces the energy cost if the heating fuel is the higher cost energy source.

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Multicolored Asian Lady Beetle Invasions are imminent

Residents across Nebraska often must remove storm damaged trees. Forestry experts want you to remember when hiring an arborist requires careful consideration.

“An arborist will do tree work properly and, most importantly, safely,” said Eric Berg, Nebraska Forest Service community forestry program leader. “In addition, a person may further damage the tree and, more importantly, may not be insured. This could result in liability issues for the client that could easily run into the tens of thousands of dollars should the arborist be injured or cause damage on the client’s or a neighbour’s property.”

To ensure tree work is done properly, safely, Berg said there are several things to keep in mind when hiring or contracting with an arborist:

• Check the local telephone directory’s yellow pages under “Tree Service” for a list of tree care services that do tree work in the area. While anyone can be listed in the phone book, a listing at least indicates some degree of proof of business.

• Be cautious of any arborist who advertises “topping” as a service. “Topping” is not an approved tree maintenance practice.

• Ask whether the person who will be doing the work is a member of and certified by either the Nebraska Arborists Association or the International Society of Arboriculture. Certification is not required by the State of Nebraska, but it does indicate arborist has a high degree of knowledge and maintains proper liability insurance and training requirements.

If the arborist is not certified, determine if he/she is a member of any professional organizations such as the Nebraska Arborists Association, International Society of Arboriculture, or Tree Care Industry Association. Membership in these or other professional organizations does not guarantee quality, but does indicate professional commitment.

• Ask for certificates of insurance, including proof of liability for personal and property damage and worker’s compensation. Then, contact the insurance company to make sure the policy is current.

Under some circumstances, owners can be held financially responsible if an uninsured worker is hurt on their property or if the worker damages a neighbour’s property.

• Ask for local references. Take a look at some of the work and, if possible, talk with former clients. Experience, education, and a good reputation are signs of a good arborist.

Do not rush into a decision just because there is a discount for an on-the-spot estimate. Be sure it’s understood what work will be done for what amount of money. Also, it is not generally a good idea to pay in full until the work is completed. Legitimate arborists won’t ask for payment in advance.

Most reputable tree care companies have all the work they can handle without going door to door. People who aren’t competent arborists may see an opportunity to earn quick money and solicit tree work after storms.

If possible, get more than one estimate.

A conscientious arborist will not use climbing spikes except when removing a tree. Climbing spikes open unnecessary wounds that could lead to decay.

Good tree work is not inexpensive. A good arborist may carry several kinds of insurance, as well as pay for expensive and specialized equipment. Beware of estimates that fall well below the average. There may be hidden costs or the arborist may not be fully insured or trained.

To locate a local professional arborist, visit the Nebraska Arborists Association at www.nearborists.org or the International Society of Arboriculture at www.isa-arbor.com. For more information about caring for storm-damaged trees, and proper tree care practices, or to view a video about pruning storm-damaged trees, visit the Nebraska Forest Service’s Web site at www.earl.org.

Source: The Nebraska Forest Service

Barb Ogg
UNL Extension Educator

Hire Qualified Arborists to be Sure Work is Done Properly, Safely

An arborist is a tree care industry professional
**Cranberry Apple Crisp**

Makes 9 servings

- 5 cups pared, sliced tart apples, about 6 medium apples (Note 1)
- 1-1/2 cups fresh or frozen cranberries (See Note 2)
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 cup chilled margarine, cut into small pieces

Position oven rack so crisp will bake in the middle of the oven. Preheat oven to 375°F. Lightly grease a 9-inch square baking pan or spray with nonstick cooking spray. In a large bowl, mix the apples and cranberries with the sugar until coated. Transfer to baking pan. Mix flour, brown sugar and cinnamon for topping. Work in margarine until light and crumbly. (See Note 3) Sprinkle topping evenly over apples and cranberries. Bake 45 minutes or until apples are tender. Cool on a wire rack 15 minutes before serving. If desired, serve with a small scoop of a light ice cream or frozen yogurt. (See Note 4)

**Alice’s Notes:**

1. Granny Smith apples work well as a tart apple in this recipe. Leave the skins on, if desired.
2. 1 1/2 cups of fresh or frozen blueberries, blackberries or raspberries may be substituted for the cranberries. 1/1-2 cups of sliced fresh strawberries is another substitution possibility.
3. Combine margarine with the dry ingredients by working it into the flour mixture with a pastry blender or two knives until the mixture looks like coarse crumbs and there are no large chunks of margarine visible. As a quicker method of mixing the topping: Place the flour, brown sugar and cinnamon in a food processor and pulse until combined. Add margarine and pulse 10 times or until mixture is crumbly.
4. Serve warm. Limit the TOTAL time the crisp is left at room temperature to two hours. Refrigerate and eat remaining crisp within 3 days. To reheat leftover crisp, warm in a preheated 350°F for 20–30 minutes. Heat single servings in the microwave on high power for 60–90 seconds.

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**NEW Extension FOOD Web site Provides Farm to Fork Information**

http://food.unl.edu

Most of us do it at least three times a day... EAT! Food is a major part of our lives and for many people, their livelihood.

The new University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension FOOD Web site connects you to information, resources, and food experts about food from farm to fork.

It combines the expertise of UNL extension educators, specialists, and researchers statewide. Whether you have a nutrition or food safety question, want to know more about food allergies, desire to sell a food product and more... find unbiased, research-based information at http://food.unl.edu.

The total and broad topics areas covered include:

- Food, Nutrition & Health
- Food Safety
- Food Allergies
- Local Foods
- Meat Products
- Home Food Preservation
- Food Processing/Business Development
- Youth/4-H
- Nebraska Research Associates & Graduate & Undergraduate Programs

Who can find helpful information at food.unl.edu?

- Consumers
- Economic developers
- Educator/teachers
- Farmers/ranchers
- Farmers market managers
- Food entrepreneurs
- Start-ups
- Food manufacturers
- Food service/nutrition/health professionals
- Institutional food service
- Livestock producers
- Meat processors
- Media
- Public officials/policy makers
- Restaurateurs
- Retail food outlets/grocers
- Students
- Youth mentors (e.g., 4-H, scout leader, etc.)
- YOU!

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**NEP®**

Helping limited-resource families learn to prepare nutritious and safe foods while stretching their food dollars.

**Dana Willeford**

UNL Extension Assistant & Madelynn Morris UNL Dietetic Intern

Summer is ending, and it’s back-to-school time for the kids! Help them get ready for a year full of learning and growing, by packing a nutritious school lunch. Packing lunch is one way to ensure kids can stay energized throughout the school day and stay focused for afternoon classes. Getting into the habit of packing school lunch can lead to healthier food choices and can be a fun way to be creative and stay organized already available in the house.

Let’s face it, junk foods that come in fancy wrappers and make their way into many school in lunch-bags are hard to resist. Packing lunch doesn’t need to be a boring task but a great option that can be both fun and healthy. Do you have a picky eater? According to the American Dietetic Association, kids are more likely to eat their lunch if they get to help choose it. For example, giving your child the option of choosing either carrot sticks or an apple will give them a sense of freedom in choosing which items get packed. However, too many meal options can be overwhelming. Try to provide your child with two or three healthy options so they don’t end up trading carrots for soda and cookies.

Follow these easy tips for packing a healthy school lunch:

1. Have a copy of the school lunch menu at home. This way, you can go over the menu with your child and decide if they would rather bring their lunch to school.
2. Finger foods and foods with a colorful combination are good choices.
3. Don’t forget food safety. If a refrigerator is not available, an insulated lunch bag with a freezer pack or frozen beverage should be used to keep food cold. All perishable items should be discarded if they are not eaten.
4. Make it balanced. Always include at least one fresh fruit or vegetable, including both is even better.
5. Don’t forget the milk money! If you decide not to pack food from the milk group (milk, string cheese, yogurt, etc.), give your child enough money to purchase a carton of milk at the school cafeteria. Getting enough calcium is very important for growing kids.
6. Don’t worry if your child wants the exact same lunch for three weeks in a row. As long as it is a nutritious meal that includes all the food groups, there is no need to mix it up.
7. Think ahead. Try to pack school lunches when you have the time to do it right. Have ingredients on hand or even come up with a weekly menu.
8. Emphasize the importance of healthy choices by choosing lower fat items, keeping high sugary foods as a treat, and a variety of grains, fruits, vegetables, and protein and milk products. Practice making choices between healthy and not so healthy choices. Then as your children grow they will have a good foundation of healthy eating.
Halloween is an exciting and fun time for youth and adults. Safety is very important during trick or treating and Halloween parties.

The CDC (Center for Disease Control) recommends the following tips for a safe Halloween:

- **Provide healthier treats for trick-or-treaters**, such as individual packs of raisins, trail mix, or pretzels. For party guests, offer a variety of fruits, vegetables, and cheeses.

- **Use party games and trick-or-treat activities** to keep children engaged and safe.

- **Avoid areas** that are dimly lit or where there are obstacles that could result in accidents.

- **Keep candle-lit jack-o’-lanterns** well away from curtains, trees, or other flammable materials.

- **Remind drivers** to watch out for children and turn on their porch lights.

Halloween Safety Tips

- **Wear sturdy and well-fitting shoes.**
- **Trick or treat only in well-lit areas.**
- **Children shouldn’t enter homes or apartments of people they don’t know.**
- **Always inspect treats before eating them.**
- **Decorate pumpkins rather than carve them.**
- **Use small votive or battery candle for carved pumpkins.**
- **Choose area to trick or treat that you are familiar with and are safe.**

If you want to invite trick-or-treaters, such as indifference, the Lancaster Extension Education Center, starting with dessert at 6:30 p.m. Everyone is asked to bring canned food or paper products for the annual FCE Food Bank Campaign. Clubs and members will be recognized for years of membership. The program will be followed by Ed Zimmer on the “Town of Lincoln.” If you plan to attend, call the extension office at (402) 441-7180 and leave your name at the front desk.

**Re-organizational Packets**

Presidents of FCE clubs can pick up their packets to reorganize for 2011. There are October deadlines within the packet. If you have questions, call Lorene or Pam at (402) 441-7180.

**Achievement Night, Oct. 25**

The 2010 FCE Achievement Night will be Monday, Sept. 27, 1 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center on the 444 Cherry Creek Road. Extension Educators Lorene Bartos will present the lesson. This lesson will help consumers learn about the concept of purchasing ‘green’ to save energy and resources. Participants will learn how to determine if products are indeed green or just part of the hype and if switching to green products is a smart way to protect the environment.

2010 FCE Achievement Night will be Monday, Oct. 25 at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, starting with dessert at 6:30 p.m. Everyone is asked to bring canned food or paper products for the annual FCE Food Bank Campaign. Clubs and members will be recognized for years of membership. The program will be given by Ed Zimmer on the “Town of Lincoln.” If you plan to attend, call the extension office at (402) 441-7180 and leave your name at the front desk.

**FCE News & Events**

**Leader Training, Sept. 28**

The FCE and Community Leader Training Lesson “Purchasing ‘Green’ — What Does It Really Mean?” will be Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherry Creek Road. Extension Educators Lorene Bartos will present the lesson. This lesson will help consumers learn about the concept of purchasing ‘green’ to save energy and resources. Participants will learn how to determine if products are indeed green or just part of the hype and if switching to green products is a smart way to protect the environment.

**FCE Council Chair**

Irene Colborn

I did go out to the State Fair in Grand Island. I hope many of you did as well, and had a good experience. Of course, my interest was in the quilting exhibit. There were 704, so there were a lot to see. I think

I would be willing to try again another year.

Fall brings a few family birthdays to celebrate. Also, those falling leaves. We use a leaf blower and make good mulch out of them.

Oct. 18 is Achievement Night with Ed Zimmer presenting the program. Please make plans to attend. I would like each club to bring information about their club’s activities.

**“Don’t have negative thoughts on things you cannot control. Instead invest your energy in the positive present moment.”**
Composting Workshops and Demonstration

Each spring and fall as you clean-up your yards and gardens, there is always a large pile of leaves, grass clippings and other duff material to be removed. Instead of throwing it away, recycle it. One of the key components of good composting is brown or dried organic matter as well as green grass clippings. So, now is the time to utilize these materials in a compost pile. Learn how to be successful with composting by attending a composting workshop or demonstration sponsored by UNL Extension in Lincoln County and the City of Lincoln Recycling Office.

Composting Workshops are held at various Lincoln locations. At conclusion of the workshops, participants will receive a complimentary compost bin or composting thermometer.
- Tuesday, Oct. 12  Loren Corey Eiseley Library, 1530 Superior Street, 6:30 p.m.
- Wednesday, Oct. 13  Bass Dodson Walt Library, 6701 S. 14th Street, 6:30 p.m.
- Thursday, Oct. 14  Anderson Library, 3635 Touzalin Ave., 6:30 p.m.

Composting Demonstrations are presented at the Pioneers Park Nature Center’s backyard composting demonstration area. These demonstrations will show you how to be successful with backyard composting. You will see three types of composting bins and how to use them. A demonstration will be held Saturday, Oct. 9, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

Time to Plant Bulbs

Mary Jane Frogge
UNL Extension Associate

Early October is the perfect time to plant hardy bulbs such as daffodils and tulips. Good quality bulbs produce good blooms and usually the larger the bulb, the better it will bloom. Beware of bargain bulbs that are too small to bloom the first season. Bulbs should be firm, heavy and in good condition. The papery skin should be smooth, of good color and free from injury. Work soil 8–10 inches deep. A loose soil is important for good root development. Plant hyacinths and tulips 6 inches deep, Daffodils 6–8 inches deep. Smaller bulbs, like crocus and squill are planted shallower, 3–4 inches deep. Large bulbs should be spaced 4–6 inches apart; small bulbs 1–2 inches. For a greater effect in the garden, plant in clumps or irregular masses rather than individually. Once planted, replace the soil and then water. If fall and early winter weather is dry, water as needed to promote good root development. Mulch the area with 2 inches of wood bark.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
See UNL Extension NebGuide G1742, “Spring Flowering Bulbs,” available at the extension office or online at http://www.unlpubs.unl.edu/sendft/g1742.pdf

Garden Guide
THINGS TO DO THIS MONTH

By Mary Jane Frogge, UNL Extension Associate

After several hard frosts add mulch to your perennial flower garden. A one-inch layer of straw or chopped leaves will help conserve soil moisture and protect the root system.
Pick bagworms from evergreen boughs. This will eliminate the spring hatch from over-wintered eggs.
Remove leaves from lawns to reduce lawn problems. Compost or shred and use them for mulch.
Cut down stems and foliage of herbaceous perennials after two or three hard frosts and when leaves begin to brown.
Fall is the time to control broadleaf weeds in the lawn, such as white clover, dandelion, and ground ivy.
Dig and bring in canna, dahlias, and gladiolus. Dry, clean, and store in a cool location free from frost.
Make a note of any particularly productive or unsatisfactory varieties of vegetables you planted this year. Such information can be very useful when planning next year’s garden.
Care pumpkins, butternut and Hubbard squash at temperatures between 70-80°F for two or three weeks immediately after harvest. After curing, store them in a dry place at 55–60ºF.
Clean up the orchard and small fruit plantings. Sanitation is essential for good maintenance. Dried fruits or mummies carry disease organisms through the winter to attack next year’s crop.

Good Trees to Plant

Mary Jane Frogge
UNL Extension Associate

After the stormy summer we just had, many of us were forced to remove damaged trees. The next task is to select a tree to replace the one you lost. When replacing those unsalvageable trees, you may want to consider a low maintenance tree. These are trees that need minimal pruning, have minor insect or disease problems, have a slower growth rate and add value to your landscape. Consider selecting one of the trees on this list. After these trees become established, they will beautify your landscape for years to come.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mature Height</th>
<th>Crown Spread</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Mature Form</th>
<th>Fall Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amur Cork Tree</td>
<td>20–30 ft.</td>
<td>15–25 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amur Maocokia</td>
<td>20–30 ft.</td>
<td>20–30 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir</td>
<td>40–80 ft.</td>
<td>12–20 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>pyramid</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgo</td>
<td>40–60 ft.</td>
<td>30–40 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrain Tree</td>
<td>20–25 ft.</td>
<td>25–30 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td>50–70 ft.</td>
<td>30–40 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hophornbeam, American</td>
<td>25–40 ft.</td>
<td>25–30 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornbeam, European</td>
<td>40–60 ft.</td>
<td>30–40 ft.</td>
<td>medium-slow</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Tree Lilac</td>
<td>20–25 ft.</td>
<td>15–25 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>vase</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia, Saucer</td>
<td>20–30 ft.</td>
<td>20–30 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia, Star</td>
<td>15–20 ft.</td>
<td>10–15 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>oval to round</td>
<td>yellow to bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Amur</td>
<td>15–20 ft.</td>
<td>10–15 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>scarlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Black</td>
<td>50–70 ft.</td>
<td>40–50 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Norway</td>
<td>40–50 ft.</td>
<td>30–40 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>oval to round</td>
<td>yellow to orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Sugar</td>
<td>50–70 ft.</td>
<td>40–60 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>oval to round</td>
<td>yellow to red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Tatarian</td>
<td>15–20 ft.</td>
<td>15–20 ft.</td>
<td>medium-slow</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Bur</td>
<td>50–70 ft.</td>
<td>50–70 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Shingle</td>
<td>50–60 ft.</td>
<td>50–60 ft.</td>
<td>medium-slow</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow to red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, Swamp White</td>
<td>40–60 ft.</td>
<td>20–40 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak, White</td>
<td>50–70 ft.</td>
<td>30–50 ft.</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>purplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoketree, Common</td>
<td>10–15 ft.</td>
<td>10–15 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>red-purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce, Colorado</td>
<td>30–60 ft.</td>
<td>10–20 ft.</td>
<td>medium-slow</td>
<td>pyramid</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce, White</td>
<td>40–60 ft.</td>
<td>10–20 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>pyramid</td>
<td>yellow-brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchhazel, Common</td>
<td>15–30 ft.</td>
<td>20–25 ft.</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The Stress of Having Bed Bugs**

**Barb Ogg**
UNL Extension Educator

Based on the number of phone calls coming to the extension office, the number of bed bug infestations is still increasing. Here are some of the more interesting calls I have taken:

- The fellow from Virginia who found my name on the internet was desperate. He said he had been living with bed bugs for more than two years. When he complains a lot, his landlord has a pest control guy spray the baseboards in his apartment, but the treatments don’t help very much. He lost his girlfriend because she didn’t want to spend time at his place and was afraid of getting bed bugs. His sister also has bed bugs. He decided to treat his sister’s mattress with gasoline to see if it would kill the bed bugs. The lady who lived in the apartment below smelled the gas, thought there was a leak, called and called the fire department. His sister was evicted.
- A woman said she had bed bugs even though she has searched everywhere and couldn’t find any. She sprayed an aerosol insecticide on her bed sheets and then slept on the insecticide-tainted sheets. She was sure the rash she had all over her body was from bed bugs. (Dermal exposure to perishable insecticides — found in most over-the-counter products — can cause allergic skin reactions.)
- The lady who told me she bought several beds from someone selling on Craig’s List. They looked clean, she said. They might have looked clean, but they were infested with bed bugs.
- The young mother who moved into an apartment and needed some furniture. Her generous landlord gave her a bed and upholstered chair some other tenants left when they moved out. Yes, they were infested with bed bugs. (There’s often a reason why good people sell good furniture behind.)
- The woman who repeatedly had her pest control company to come and check her home for bed bugs, even though the bed bug infestation was successfully treated and there’s no further evidence of bed bugs. (Some entomologists call this post-traumatic bed bug disorder.)
- A family moved to a new place from an infested apartment. The father told me they got rid of all their furniture and were very careful to take very few belongings to the new place. Within a year, their new place had bed bugs, too. They had somehow taken them with them.
- I have taken too many calls from students and other people moving into bed bug infested apartments. Sometimes they are accused of bringing the bed bugs into the apartment, but many have validly noticed neighbors told them the previous tenants had bed bugs.
- Most people don’t deal with bed bugs very well. Michael Potter, entomologist at the University of Kentucky, conducted a survey of people who had their homes treated for bed bugs. Many reported they had difficulty sleeping and were experiencing emotional distress, anxiety, and stress. Unfortunately, desperate people sometimes take actions that may be hazardous to themselves and their family.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), there has been an increase of individuals or companies who offer to control bed bugs with unrealistic promises of effectiveness or low cost. There have also been situations where pesticides have been used incorrectly or applied at rates higher than the label allows. In some cases, products have been used which are not labeled for use indoors.

The EPA reminds consumers that using pesticides incorrectly can make your home unfit to live in and may make you and your family sick. If you need to use pesticides, follow these tips to ensure your safety:

- Before using any pesticide product, READ THE LABEL FIRST, then carefully follow the directions for use.
- Any pesticide product label without an EPA registration number has not been reviewed by EPA to determine how well the product works.
- Make sure the pesticide has been approved for indoor use.

**Drivers: Watch for Deer**

The white-tailed deer is found throughout North America and is especially abundant in southeast Nebraska. This deer is named for its most distinctive feature — the white “flag” under its tail, you can see as the deer bounds away from you.

It’s hard to imagine now, but by the 1900s, white-tailed deer were nearly eliminated in Nebraska. In the 1950s, a few deer were transplanted into southeastern part of the state. The Nebraska Game and Parks Commission estimates the current population of white-tailed deer to be 300,000–350,000.

White-tailed deer are important economic animals. The positive economic value of deer through license fees, meat, and hunter expenditures for equipment, food, and transportation can be measured in hundreds of millions of dollars. In addition, many outdoor enthusiasts, and photographers enjoy the aesthetic value of the deer.

Despite their economic and aesthetic impacts, deer have a variety of negative impacts including damage to crops and personal property. Again this year, many people will experience one of these negative impacts — a close encounter with a deer and a vehicle. These encounters are costly and can be life-threatening. As you drive through Nebraska, be aware of deer movement and activities.

For the height of the deer breeding season, Deer begin to travel more, especially as crops are harvested and they begin mating activities. Breeding occurs from mid-October to January. The peak activity is November. It isn’t a surprise this is the time when most deer-vehicle collisions occur.

**Reduce Your Chances of Hitting a Deer**

- Pay more attention to the road and roadside, and intentionally look for deer. Be especially alert at dawn and dusk, the peak movement times for deer and when visibility is low.
- Watch for deer-crossing signs. It is easy to take these signs for granted, especially if we’ve driven by them several times without spotting a deer. Deer signs are posted where deer-vehicle collisions have repeatedly occurred, and near woods, parks, streams, and creeks.

When you see a deer-crossing sign, be especially aware, and drive cautiously. But, don’t always count on signs to warn you of deer activity, many deer-vehicle collisions occur where signs are not posted.

- Follow the law — wear seat belts and drive at safe, sensible speeds for conditions. Statistics show most people injured or killed in deer-related collisions were not wearing seat belts.
- When driving at night, use high beams when there’s no traffic coming from the opposite direction. High beams will illuminate the eyes of a deer on or near the roadway, giving you more reaction time.
- If you see one deer along a road or highway, expect others are nearby or going to follow. Deer usually travel in groups. When one deer crosses the road, there may be others about to cross. Slow down and watch for others to dart into the road from either direction.
- If deer are grazing or standing near the highway, slow down and stay alert. Deer can be unpredictable and may be startled by headlights, horns sounding, and fast-moving traffic.

- The most serious accidents occur when drivers lose control of their vehicles trying to avoid an animal. If a deer bolts into the road and you can’t stop, don’t reverse out of your lane or take any unsafe evasive actions. It is usually safer to strike the deer than another object, such as a tree or another car.
- Motorcyclists must be especially cautious this time of year. Fatality rates are higher in deer-motorcycle accidents than in deer-car crashes.
- If you hit a deer, report the crash to local law enforcement.

Sources: UNL Extension; Nebraska Game & Parks Commission; Kansas Highway Patrol

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**
See UNL Extension NebGuide G1822, “Managing Deer Damage in Nebraska,” available at the extension office or online at http://www.inmpubs.unl.edu/sodn/g1822.pdf

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**Bed Bug Workshop, Oct. 10**

University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension and the Lincoln–Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD) will present a workshop: Bed Bugs: What You Need to Know on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 7–9:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln.

Topics will include bed bug identification, biology and behavior and how to inspect a home, apartment, or dorm room for bed bugs. See a live demo with “Spots,” a bed bug sniffing dog! Presenters will also discuss bed bug management using chemical and non-chemical actions and discuss LLCHD regulations regarding the use of other insect infestations in rental properties.

Presenters include Barb Ogg, UNL Extension in Lancaster County, Clyde Ogg, UNL pesticide safety education program, and Henry Heater, Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department.

Pre-registration requested. Cost is $15 before Oct. 15 or $20 at the door. UNL students: $5 with current student ID. Fee includes written reference materials.

A brochure with details and registration forms is available at the extension office and online at http://lancaster.unl.edu/pest/. For more information, contact Barb Ogg at (402) 441-7180.
Congratulations to the Lancaster County 4-H’ers who showcased their talents at the 2010 Nebraska State Fair!

Here are the Lancaster County 4-H special award, ribbon, Recognition, and purple ribbons recipients (as available at press time).

Complete results are online at http://4h.unl.edu/programs/statefair/results/.

Nebraska State Fair 4-H Results

Purple Ribbon Placings

Sarah Albin
Deconstruct Your Duds - Embellished Garment with Fringe

Dylan Anderson
Jersey Dairy Jr Calf - 2nd

Kassidy Andrews
Balloon Animal Showmanship - 2nd

Autumn Badeker
Fashion judging - 2nd

Gideon Badeker
Food Preservation - Dried Fruit

Nathan Becker
Safety - First Aid Kit

Jordyn Borelli
Quilt Quest - 1st Place Exhibit - Medium

Gorrett Brown
Horiticulture - Pasture Plants

Kailie Brown
Service Projects - Special Events Scrapbook

Will Buz
Child - Food

Brodley Carlson
Food Preservation - Finalized Exhibit - 1st

Alissa Cotty
You're the Chef - Whole Wheat/Mixed Grain Bread

Collie Christiansen
Animal Health - 1st Place Priority Pest Control

Ashtyn Cooper
Horiticulture - Dried Herbs

Morgan Cuttlers
Safety - Disaster Kit

Kelsey Dobrow
Special Projects - 1st Place Exhibit

Caitlin Davids
Six Easy Bites - Cookies

Ashley Devall
Foodworks - Specialty Bread

Allison Docter
Market Sheep - Crossbred Lambs Class 24 - 25

Samantha Eshman
Youth In Motion, Healthy Snack Recipe File

Nicki Everding
Food Preservation - Jelled Exhibit - 3 Jars

Spencer Farley
Foodworks - Culinary Arts Exhibit

Starr Fowlers
Food Preservation - Jelled Exhibit - 1 Jar

Maddie Goble
Horiticulture - Yellow Summer Squash

Valerie Gobler
Rabbit - Satin Purple

Victoria Gobler
Rabbit - Satin Purple

Jordan Gobler
Design Decisions - Framed Picture

Caylie Gobler
Youth In Motion, Healthy Snack Recipe File

Joseph Goode
Rabbit - Satin Purple

Heather Goodwin
Rabbit - Satin Purple

Mary Good
Rabbit - Satin Purple

Samantha Gosgart
Rabbit - Satin Purple

Morgan Grace
Youth In Motion, Healthy Snack Recipe File

Brooke Greff
Food Preservation - Jelled Exhibit - 1 Jar

Peter Greff
Food Preservation - Jelled Exhibit - 3 Jars

Elizabeth Greff
Horiticulture - Dried Fruit

Katelyn Grigg
Youth In Motion, Healthy Snack Recipe File

Natalie Gries
Rabbit - Satin Purple

Bailee Gunnerson
General Clothing - Embellished Garment

Karol Gunnerson
Rabbit - Rabbit Showmanship

Dylan Hafer
Rabbit - Rabbit Showmanship

Anthony Hall
Rabbit - Rabbit Showmanship

Brendan Hanger
General Clothing - Blanket Garment

Phelan Hargis
Horiticulture - Dried Herbs

Tyler Hattori
Horiticulture - Dried Herbs

LeAure Hemminger
Clothing Design II - Skirted Outfit or Jumper and Shirt

Rachel Holmanbeck
Clothing Design I - Skirted Outfit or Jumper and Shirt

Sarah Hommenbeck
Photography Unit II - Competition Exhibit Print

Mckenzie Kopperman
YOUTH In Motion - Poster, Scrapbook or Photo Display

Lana Kopperman
Youth In Motion, Healthy Snack Recipe File

Molly Kasperek
Presentations - Using LCD Projector

Deanna Karmazin
Contact Deanna Karmazin at (402) 441-7180 for more information or to join!

Household Pets
Want to learn more about rabbits and alpacas? This club focuses on the care and maintenance of these animals, and is heavily involved in community service projects. 4-H’ers take their parrots to parades, nurse homeless cats and dogs, and educate the public. The club also teaches youth entrepreneurship, learning to make their own handmade products from the wool and marketing them. You do not have to own a llama or alpaca, you can borrow or lease one. For more information, contact Deanna Karmazin at (402) 441-7180.

4-H Teen Council Leadership Organization
The Lancaster 4-H Teen Council is a leadership organization for youth in grades 7-12. Meetings are usually held the second Sunday of each month at 3 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. 4-H Teen Council members:
- participate in several community service activities
- organize the Ice Cream Social and Cookie Cooking Contest at the Lancaster County Fair
give back to and uplift the annual 4H & 5th grade Lock-In
- are involved in other leadership activities

Contact Tracy Kuhlman at (402) 470-0491 for more information or to join!

Rabbits ‘R Us
If you like rabbits, hop to it! The Rabbits ‘R Us 4-H club will help youth learn all about rabbits! They usually meet the last Monday of each month (evenings). For more information, contact leader Kristie Gunnersen at (402) 470-0440.

Star City Llamas
Do you want to learn about llamas and alpacas? This club focuses on the care and maintenance of these animals, and is heavily involved in community service projects. 4-H’ers take their parrots to parades, nurse homeless cats and dogs, and educate the public. The club also teaches youth entrepreneurship, learning to make their own handmade products from the wool and marketing them. You do not have to own a llama or alpaca, you can borrow or lease one. For more information, contact Deanna Karmazin at (402) 441-7180.

Specialty Clubs Invites New Members
Current 4-H members and those interested in joining 4-H are invited to join these clubs!
Lancaster County 4-H Council Members

4-H Council is composed of youth and adults working together in the interest of promoting activities of Lancaster County 4-H. Meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. Individuals interested in serving on the 4-H Council are encouraged to contact Tracy at (402) 441-7180 for more information and an application. Terms are three years for adults and two years for youth.

4-H/FFA Market Beef Weigh-In

4-H/FFA market beef weigh in will be held Thursday, Feb. 3, 6-8 p.m. at the Lancaster Event Center – Pavilion 3. Any market steer or heifer planning to show at county fair, state fair, or Ak-Sar-Ben 4-H Livestock Show must weigh in and get DNA processed at this time.

4-H Award & Scholarship Forms Due Jan. 2

Lancaster County 4-H award forms and college scholarship applications are due by Jan. 2. Recipients will be announced at Lancaster County Achievement Night on Feb. 10, 2011. Forms are available at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h/Programs/award.shtml and the extension office. Most online forms are provided as fill-in pdfs, which anyone with Adobe Reader can fill in, save, and print.

College Scholarships

For graduating high school seniors enrolled in the Lancaster County 4-H program

4-H Council — six $500 scholarships to active Lancaster County 4-H members who have excelled in their involvement with the 4-H program.

4-H Teen Council — two $250 scholarships to Lancaster County 4-H’ers who are active in 4-H Teen Council.

Lincoln Center Kiwanis — one $1,000 scholarship to an active Lancaster County 4-H’er.

Lancaster County 4-H Livestock Booster Club — two $500 scholarships to youth who have exhibited production livestock in 4-H or FFA in Lancaster County.

Nebraska Association of Fair Managers — $500 statewide scholarships. Martha & Don Romeo Scholarship to two 4-H’ers and Statoa Custom Awards to one 4-H and/or FFA senior. Each applicant must have exhibited his/her projects in a county fair or at the State Fair within the last four years. Lancaster County 4-H selects county finalists. Note: Deadline is Dec. 1.

Nebraska 4-H Scholarships — there are several statewide Nebraska 4-H scholarships. Go to www.ncefsfoundation.org/scholarships.htm for more information. Deadline is March 1.

Nebraska Association of County Extension Boards — two scholarships to UNL College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources or College of Education and Human Sciences. Note: Deadline is March 15.

Note: Deadline for Lancaster County 4-H camp scholarships is May 1 — preference given to applications submitted by March 1.
New Nutrition Education Program Staff Member

In August, Kristen Neth joined the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County staff as a nutrition assistant for the Nutrition Education Program (NEP). Kristen’s position is part of a USDA grant funded program aimed at teaching healthy and safe food practices for limited income families. She will coordinate NEP’s School Enrichment program for 1st, 4th, and 5th grades. NEP works with qualifying Lincoln elementaries to deliver nutrition kits containing materials for hands-on educational experiences to classrooms. Kristen will present handwashing and food preparation activities in classrooms.

Kristen is originally from Broken Bow, NE. She attended the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and earned a Bachelor of Education and Human Sciences degree in Dietetics in May 2009. While attending UNL Kristen worked at Madonna Rehabilitation Hospital in their diet office as a Diet Clerk. After graduation she went to work as a Wellness Coordinator in Rehabilitation Hospital in their diet office as a Diet Clerk. After graduation she went to work as a Wellness Coordinator in Beatrice. While there she was able to work with the local YMCA Summer Kids Program and developed an interest in community nutrition.

2010 UNL Service Awards

Recently, University of Nebraska–Lincoln staff reaching an anniversary year of employment were honored for their years of service to the university. The following UNL Extension in Lancaster County staff were recognized:
- Extension Educator Tom Dorn — 30 years of service
- Extension Educator Alice Henneman — 30 years of service
- Extension Educator Maureen Busron — 25 years of service
- Extension Associate Mary Jane Frogge — 20 years of service
- Extension Educator Barb Ogg — 15 years of service
- Extension Associate Mardel Meinke — 15 years of service

Lancaster County Years of Service Recognition

Earlier this year, Deanna Cavault, receptionist at UNL Extension in Lancaster County, was recognized for 10 years of service to Lancaster County.

Community Focus

FREE SPEECH

UNL Speakers Bureau in 16th Year

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Speakers Bureau begins its 16th year this fall with 20 speakers and several topics from which to choose. This free service connects faculty and other university experts with Nebraska citizens through service organizations, schools, and other groups who want knowledgeable, interesting speakers on a variety of topics.

The 2010-2011 Speakers Bureau features speakers available on a year-round basis as well as during the academic year only.

The Web site www.speakersbureau.unl.edu provides access to each speaker’s topic information with a form to submit to book a speaker for your event. For more information, contact Barbara Bowers in the Office of University Communications, by calling (402) 472-0088 or emailing speakers2@unl.edu.

2010–2011 Speakers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Speech Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATRICE BERGER</td>
<td>History &amp; Director of University Honors Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTIAN BINEK</td>
<td>Associate Professor, Physics &amp; Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON COSTELLO</td>
<td>Lecturer, Computer Science and Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEN DEWEY</td>
<td>Professor of Applied Climate Sciences, School of Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOB DIFFENDAL</td>
<td>Professor Emeritus, Conservation &amp; Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEPHEN DUCHARGE</td>
<td>Research Hydrogeologist, School of Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATRICE C. MCMAHON</td>
<td>Associate Professor, Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANCY MITCHELL</td>
<td>Director, General Education and Professor of Advertising, Office of Undergraduate Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAUREEN OSE</td>
<td>Communications Coordinator, Textiles, Clothing and Design/International Quilt Studies Center and Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WES PETERSON</td>
<td>Professor, Agricultural Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAUL READ, PROFESSOR</td>
<td>Horticulture and Viticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN W. RICHMOND</td>
<td>Professor and Director of the UNL School of Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KELLI K. SMITH</td>
<td>Assistant Dean of Research, College of Arts and Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREG SNOW</td>
<td>Associate Dean of Research, College of Arts and Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDRA STOCKALL</td>
<td>Professor Emeritus, University of Nebraska Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILL THOMAS</td>
<td>Professor of History</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PATRICE BERGER
Professor of History & Director of University Honors Program
Europe: 2010
Europe: 1939
University of Nebraska-Lincoln in the 21st Century

CHRISTIAN BINEK
Associate Professor, Physics & Astronomy
Physics Between High School and High Tech
Magnetic Thin Films: From Basic Research to Spintronics
Magnetic Refrigeration

DON COSTELLO
Lecturer, Computer Science and Engineering
Information Technology – Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow
Computer Games

KEN DEWEY
Professor of Applied Climate Sciences, School of Natural Resources
VORTEX2: The Largest Ever Storm Chase and Tornado Research Effort
North to Alaska and Across the Canadian Arctic: A Photographic Journey
Exploring the Climate and Volcanoes of Hawaii-The Big Island

BOB DIFFENDAL
Professor Emeritus, Conservation & Survey
More Non-Specialist’s View of Native American Mound Builders Structures in the American Mid-Continent
Some Changes in China: 1979-2010
Baja California del Sur: Watching Whales in the Ocean and Bays, Walking Along the Shores and the Inland Deserts

STEPHEN DUCHARGE
Research Hydrogeologist, School of Natural Resources
Nanoscale Science and Technology
Can a Photon Wave?

JAMES GOEKE
Research Hydrogeologist, School of Natural Resources
Nebraska’s Water Resources: Past, Present, and Future

PATRICE C. MCMAHON
Associate Professor, Political Science
For Good or For Ill: The Return of Nation Building
U.S. Power in the Networked Era
Partners in Peace: Nongovernmental Organizations in Peace Building

NANCY MITCHELL
Director, General Education and Professor of Advertising, Office of Undergraduate Studies
What Nebraska Students Need to Know in the 21st Century
Stories Behind the Ads

MAUREEN OSE
Communications Coordinator, Textiles, Clothing and Design/International Quilt Studies Center and Museum
3,000 Quilts and Counting: UNL’s International Quilt Study Center and Museum
Reading a Quilt: Stories Told in Textiles from the Era of the Civil War

WES PETERSON
Professor, Agricultural Economics
The Idea of Poverty
What’s Up With the Doha Development Round (DDR)?
Why is Agricultural Policy so Hard to Change?

PAUL READ, PROFESSOR
Horticulture and Viticulture
Grape Expectations: Nebraska’s Developing Grape and Wine Industry
Gardens of the World

JOHN W. RICHMOND
Professor and Director of the UNL School of Music
Does Music Make You Smarter? It Depends on What You Mean!
Thinking About Common Dimensions of Aesthetic and Religious Experience
Finding the Next Mozart! Music Composition Education in the 21st Century

KELLI K. SMITH
Assistant Director, Career Services
Developing a Top Internship Program
How to Effectively Recruit College Students

GREG SNOW
Associate Dean of Research, College of Arts and Sciences
Did a Giant Asteroid Kill the Dinosaurs?
E=mc²: The Most Famous Scientific Formula

SANDRA STOCKALL
Professor Emeritus, University of Nebraska Extension
Wow, That Felt Great!
Communication is a Contact Sport

WILL THOMAS
Professor of History
Railroads and the Making of Modern America
Teaching with Technology: New Approaches to the Humanities Classroom
Thinking about the Civil War and Slavery in America

Public Notice

The Lancaster County Board of Commissioners seek members of the community to serve on the Lancaster County Extension Board. The vacancies will be filled with terms beginning in January 2011. Extension Board members represent and assist University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension staff in Lancaster County with priority issue areas including Agricultural Profitability and Sustainability; Children, 4-H, Youth and Families; Food Safety, Health and Wellness, Strengthening Nebraska Communities, and Water Quality and Environment. The Board meets monthly (usually the second Friday of the month at 8 a.m.).

Registered Lancaster County voters interested in serving a three-year term should complete an application for an appointment by Nov. 1, 2010. Additional information and an application can be obtained from UNL Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherry Creek Road, Suite A, Lincoln, NE 68521-1507 or phone (402) 441-7180. Applications are also available on the Internet at www.lincoln.ne.gov/cnty/commiss/boardapp.pdf.
At the Extension Calendar, all programs and events will be held at the Lancaster Extension Education Center unless otherwise noted.

**September**
- 21–26 Ak-Sar-Ben 4-H Livestock Exposition, Qwest Center, Omaha
- 23 Listening Session on Sustainable Agriculture 5:30–8:30 p.m.
- 27 Family & Consumer Education (FCE) Council Meeting 7 p.m.
- 28 Purchasing Green — What Does It Really Mean? 1 p.m.
- 30 4-H Kick Off 6 p.m.

**October**
- 2 4-H Horse Level Testing, Lancaster Event Center 9 a.m.
- 3 4-H Teen Council Meeting 3 p.m.
- 9 National 4-H Week
- 10 4-H Horse Awards Night 7 p.m.
- 6 Extension Board Meeting 8 a.m.
- 8 Composting Demonstration, Pioneers Park Nature Center’s Backyard Composting Demonstration Area 9:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m.
- 12 Composting Workshop, Loren Carey Eiseley Library, 2513 10th St. Super Store 6:30 p.m.
- 12 Guardian/Conservator Training 5:30–8:30 p.m.
- 13 Composting Workshop, Bass Dadson Wallet Library 6:30 p.m.
- 24 Bed Bugs: What You Need to Know Workshop 7–9:30 p.m.
- 25 4-H & Consumer Education (FCE) Achievement Night 6–8:30 p.m.
- 25–29 Clover Chess Camp 10 a.m.–12 Noon

**CLOVER CHESS CAMP**

**Monday, Oct. 25**
**Friday, Oct. 29**
**10 a.m.–12 noon**

Lancaster Extension Education Center 444 Cherry creek Road, Lincoln

Participate in a week-long chess camp, 2 hours per day. Each person will play 2 games per day, Game2 in tournament format. 1 hour of instruction per day, opening, middle game, and endgame. Learn history and other ways to play chess.

Instructor: James Walla, former president of Nebraska State Chess Association

Cost: $10 for 4-H members, $25 non-4-H members if preregister by Oct. 22. At the door: if openings remain, a $5 late fee will be added.

Registration form is available at the extension office or online http://lancaster.unl.edu/4-H.

For more information, contact James Walla at (402) 476-2034, (402) 570-8269 or email jw@bothenian.com

**NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF BED AND BREAKFAST WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE, OCT. 11 & 12**

Tourism is Nebraska’s third largest earner of revenue from outside the state after agriculture and manufacturing. Have you thought about being an innkeeper at your own bed and breakfast? To help you find out more about innkeeping, The Nebraska Association of Bed and Breakfast (NABB) is hosting an Aspiring Innkeeper Workshop on Monday, Oct. 11, 9 a.m. as part of their Fall Conference Oct. 11–12 on the Fall Festival Campuses of Concordia University in Lincoln.

Anyone may attend the NABB Fall Conference. Keynote speaker Jay Karen, executive director of the Professional Association of Innkeepers International (PAI), will speak about the state of the industry. Dennis Kuhl, UNL extension educator, will offer a hands-on technology session, on Social Media — Facebook, Twitter, etc. and the impact of this model on small business. Other sessions include panel discussions with industry experts and they results from UNL Hospitality students who conducted a “State of NE B&B” survey.

For more information or to register for the workshop and/or conference, go to www.nabbb.com. For more information by phone, call 1-877-223-NABB (6222). Please register by Oct. 1.

**EXTENSION CALENDAR**

Last month, Extension Associate Deanna Karmazin became a certified ATV Safety Instructor through the ATV Safety Institute. She will be scheduling safety trainings this coming fall. If you are interested in taking a safety class, please call (402) 441-7180 to get on the mailing list.

**Make It With Wool Contest Deadline Oct. 29**

The Make It With Wool Contest offers both youth and adults the opportunity to promote the beauty and versatility of wool fabric and yarn. Personal creations in sewing, knitting, crocheting, spinning, and handweaving of wool fabric or yarn is encouraged. Categories and ages for this contest are: Preteen, 12 & under; Teen, 13–16; Senior, 17–24; Adult, 25 & over; and Made for Others. There are no district contests this year. There will be only one state contest held in Lexington on Sunday, Nov. 20. Entry deadline is Oct. 29. For more information, call Tracy at (402) 441-7180.

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Agricultural Extension in Lancaster County

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Open to all youth ages 4–18

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Your 4-H Talent Can Lead You to an Exciting Career
These majors are offered at UNL College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you enjoy ...</th>
<th>Career Pathway</th>
<th>Think about a Major in ...</th>
<th>Or a Career as a ...</th>
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<td>Environmental Service Systems</td>
<td>Agronomy</td>
<td>Grassland Ecologist</td>
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