Making glass containers from old glass:
- uses 4-32% less energy, because lower temperatures can be used
- creates 20% less air pollution
- produces 80% less mining wastes
- uses 50% less water
- saves landfill space
- saves resources, such as sand

What do the Lincoln recycling drop-off centers accept?
- Unbroken brown, green or clear glass containers and bottles. These must be separated by color to have any market value.

Why can't I recycle light bulbs, china, pottery, window glass, windshields, mirrors or plate glass?
- These are considered contaminants. They reduce the quality of recycled glass.
- Light bulbs have metal parts which are difficult to separate from the glass.
- Ceramic does not melt at the same temperature as glass, so tiny bits of ceramic may be found in the new glass. This is an imperfection that increases the new container’s brittleness, decreasing its quality.
- Some of these contaminants can also damage glass melting furnaces, and, in extreme cases, force glass plants to temporarily shut down for repairs.

To recycle glass:
1. Remove any caps and rings.
2. Rinse empty glass bottles and jars. Try to conserve water when you do this.
3. You do not need to remove the paper label.
4. Sort by color: brown, green and clear.
5. Put into the appropriate bin. Color sorted glass is more valuable to the recycler and, therefore, easier for Lincoln to sell. (LB)

Are winter house flies starting to bug you?
If you are bothered by flies in your attic or upper floors near windows especially on bright, sunny winter days, you are not alone. These flies are either cluster flies (the sluggish ones) or face flies (the not-so-slugghish ones). In the fall, these outdoor flies hide in protected places and may find refuge in small cracks around window and door frames. When they “come alive” on sunny days, they seem to be invading the house. Neither of these flies can breed inside your home. Best management practices include caulking cracks around windows and door frames to prevent entry in the first place and the vigorous use of a fly swatter. Large infestations can be controlled with a pyrethrin insecticide especially when flies are confined to a room. Be sure to read and follow the label directions when using any pesticide. (BPO)

“Helping you put knowledge to work”
University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension
Lincoln, Nebraska 68528-1507

Alternative ag enterprises: look before you leap!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barb Ogg</th>
<th>Asst. Extension Educator</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In upcoming NEBRINE issues, staff members will be discussing alternative agricultural enterprises. Are you thinking about exploring options to traditional Nebraska crops? Our articles may include details on potential alternative crops like amaranth and fresh vegetables, fish farming, and alternative livestock, like llamas, ostriches and emus.</td>
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What are alternative enterprises?
- Alternative enterprises are those that are not currently produced or raised on the farm. This could be the addition of a vegetable crop to a dairy farm or simply the addition of swine to a grain farm. Alternative enterprises may include fresh market vegetables, fruit, Christmas trees, flowers, exotic birds like ostriches and emus, or fish farming (aquaculture). However, alternative enterprises should not be thought of as get-rich-quick enterprises. Many alternative crops require additional capital, labor and production management, and, most importantly, a knowledge of how and where to market the products.

Are alternative enterprises for you?
- If you are thinking about trying alternative enterprises, you must ask yourself several questions. Is the climate correct in Nebraska to grow this product? Before you get started, consider carefully Nebraska’s climate and the requirements of your potential crop/livestock enterprise. Do not underestimate the importance of this.

Is there a market for the product?
- Many alternative agricultural ventures fail because farmers did not research and understand the markets for their products ahead of time. Before undertaking a new enterprise, ask the following questions:
  - Is there a demand for the alternative product you wish to produce?
  - Is there competition with other producers or growers?
  - How far is your farm from the market?

Having a contract or market commitment. Keep in mind that while there are well-established markets for grain, cattle, and hogs, the same may not be true for amaranth, catfish, flowers, veg. Please turn to Alternative: page 11

PRIORITY PROGRAM INDEX
The mission of the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County is to help people address issues and needs related to their economic, social and environmental well-being through educational programs based upon scientific knowledge.

Look in this box each month to spot articles addressing Extension priority initiatives. Specific program areas are highlighted with a corresponding icon.

Agricultural Competitiveness and Profitability
Alternative Enterprises . . . , page 1

Natural Resources and Environmental Management
Help! I Can’t Get It Off, page 4

Children, Youth and Families
Children, Youth . . . What Risk, page 7

Nutrition, Food Safety and Quality
Answering Your Questions on E. Coli, page 7

Strengthening Lancaster County Communities
Family Community Leadership, page 5


**Attracting birds with the right plants**

Words are always welcome in the winter landscape. The right type of fruit and attractive foliage can assure a steady stream of visitors all season. The right plants can also welcome a variety of birds by providing both food and cover. For your gardeners have planted crabapples for spring flowers and fall fruit crops. Most of the newer selections have smaller fruit and they feed birds while adding to the color display. The Sargent crabapple is a favorite, with its pure white spring blossoms and deep red fruit that persists well into the winter. Other varieties like Snowdrift and White Angel also have persistent red fruit. Many viburnums are noted for their fruit crops in the summer and early fall, however, a few produce fruits that persist into the winter. The European cranberry bushes and the American cranberry both viburnum produce juicy, red fruit that feeds a variety of birds and holds well into the winter. Winterberry develops a dense crop of bright berries along its stems. Since the fruit is so bright and easily seen, it often serves as an early season food.

Hawthorns have been used for years as a source of winter food. The total genus produces edible fruit attractive to many species, but not all hawthorns are well suited to a landscape setting. Two useful hawthorns are Washington and Winter King. Both trees produce abundant crops of bright red to orange-red fruit in the fall. The quantity is sufficient to last through several feedings by numerous bird species.

Vines can also provide cover and food for birds. Thickly covered stems and foliage on a wall or trellis can make ideal nesting sites. Virginia creeper and Boston ivy both form heavy leaf cover in the summer months. The Oriental and American bittersweet produce orange-red berries that are highly ornamental in the fall and sources of food in the winter. The Virginia creeper has outstanding fall foliage color and, along with other species of the genus, produces heavy crops of blue-black fruit that persists well into December.

Deer are particularly desirable in landscape designs and serve as year-round cover for many birds. Deer browse in early summer and, during the winter, the dense foliage provides protection from danger, and serves as the hiding place for the elements from thevectors, foxes, hawks, and other predators. Deer can be kept away by the weight of snow. Frequently, these tall plants must be staked into an upright position after the snow melts. Care must be taken in

**Selecting woods for your fireplace**

A popular source of additional heating for many homeowners and apartment dwellers is the burning of wood. Sitting around the fireplace to enjoy a relaxing evening at home is another benefit of burning wood in your fireplace.

To do this most effectively, keep these things in mind: A small, well-chopped piece of wood to use includes: soft Maple, Walnut, Red Elm, Hackberry and fruit wood other than apple. These are considered good to use, but generate less heat than the first group.

Woods considered fair include:

- **Sycamore, Boxelder, Willow, other Elms, Basswood, Cottonwood, White Poplar, Pine, Spruce and Cedar**. This third group should be considered as the last resort, while the first group should be encouraged.

- **Firewood is sold several ways. If you buy a cord, the size of the pile will be 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet. Retailers of firewood may also sell by the face cord. A face cord being defined as a pile of wood 4 feet by 8 feet by the length of a stick. The length of the stick may be anything from 12 inches to 20 inches. A cord or a run is another term used, which is one-third of a cord or a pile of wood 4 feet by 8 feet by 16 inches. If you have 25 cubic feet of wood, you have almost enough to last through the winter.**

- **Large logs should be split to an average of 4 to 6 inches in diameter. This diameter will give very good satisfaction from the user's standpoint. Whether you purchase a cord, face cord, rick or pick-up load, you should be well advised to purchase wood in smaller pieces. Larger pieces stack with more air in a given volume. Larger pieces may lose 15 percent of their volume from cutting.**

- **"When I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."** — Abraham Lincoln

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**TV for the Horticulture Enthusiast...**

Week of Program Topic

Jan 2 Turfgrass Culture
Jan 9 Water Conservation
Jan 16 Home Fruit Protection
Jan 23 Integrated Pest Management
Jan 30 Vegetable Gardening
Feb 6 Propagating House Plants
Feb 13 Xeriscaping
Feb 20 Growing Perennials
Feb 27 Lawn Pests
Mar 6 Planting for Wildlife
Mar 13 Master Gardener Program Spring & Care
Mar 20 Wildflowers
Mar 27 Lawn Equipment & Maintenance

**Correcting evergreen snow damage**

The most obvious damage from heavy snow to evergreen shrubs in the landscape is the bending of branches to the ground or the overall shape. Sometimes, the weight of wet snow or, worse yet, ice will snap off branches. Certain procedures have been suggested for dealing with this evergreen problem.

The usual recommendation for dealing with snow is to gently brush the branches upward and off just when it falls before the snow turns to ice. This is nothing more than a form of evergreens such as boxwood, evergreen rhododendrons and other needle evergreens.

Once this is done, the best evergreens should slowly regain their normal position over a period of time. If the snow cannot be gently removed promptly, mild wind will take care of its removal. It may take longer for the plants to pull back to their normal appearance.

Once snow accumulation turns to ice, it should be left alone for nature to melt; trying to brush off ice that is frozen around branches may cause those branches to break.

Yews, ball-shaped arborvitae and other needle evergreens need to be pulled back together and tied with any kind of light rope or twine. This tying will also hold them together for future snows and should help the branches to shed blowing snow. Wrap the plants in a spiral fashion starting at the bottom with non-polyurethane to wrap or cover plants because the interior of such plants will still hold moisture at high temperatures during sunny days.

Upright evergreens, such as crape myrtles, may be bent over by the weight of snow. Frequently, these tall plants must be staked into an upright position after the snow melts. Care must be taken in

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**Winter landscape planning**

Your landscape may look bare this time of year. Winter is the one season that you should take a critical look at your landscape. Jot down things you like and things that need to be changed.

Objectives are important in a landscape design. Flexibility, energy consumption and concordance with existing neighborhood conditions are some objectives to be considered. How suitable is the site design? Is the site man-made or in tune with the environment?

The purpose should be large enough to handle the activity and located away from the street. Some space should be flexible. Do you have privacy screens and screens for the privacy?

Standing water can mean you have poor drainage. Where do you need wind, snow, sun, dust, noise or erosion control?

Ease of maintenance should also be a consideration in your landscape. Plan now for any improvements or changes that need to be made. (MIM)

**Making use of garden catalogs**

By now you have received all your garden and catalog mailings from the different nursery and mail order companies. This is a good time for you to go through the catalogs and choose what to order this year. As you page through them, make special notes of: new varieties you might try, days to maturity, size, adaptability to your location and other special characteristics of each variety to avoid surprises or disappointments later. Make a garden plot, choose the size of the lot and then determine your crop rotation. This is important to the gardener for reduction in weed, insect and disease problems. These problems may increase if you do not follow proper rotations in your garden program.

The use of catalogs for guarantees, special package deals, charts and information about disease tolerance and susceptibility. These things can help prevent disappoint- ment as your garden matures. While you are perusing your catalog and order your list, take the extra time to check the tool and equipment pages. Are you using the best equipment and proper working order?

Keep a copy of your order and these pages when you have time and provide you with the latest garden information. (MIM)

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**GARDEN Gossip Hotline**

441-7179

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**Page 2**

The NEBLINE

January 1994

**Horticulture**

**Gardening etc...**

**Week of Program Topic**

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**DAILY SCHEDULE**

Sunday - 5 p.m.
Wednesday - 7 p.m.
Thursday - 11 a.m.

**Cable Channel 21 Lincoln**
New tools for pasture production

This is a workshop with your problems in mind for the management of production pastures. This workshop will be held January 29, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The primary topics to be addressed are pasture conservation and fencing practices, pasture management, and animal production. The registration fee will be $10 in advance or $15 on site. For more information contact the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 441-7180, for more information and a registration form.

"Capitol Pork Producers: Production Clinic" to be held January 17

Pork producers are invited to participate in the 1994 Capitol Pork Producers: Production Clinic, Tuesday, January 11, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the Nebraska Extension Conference Center, 441-7180. Topics for this seminar will include: Grain and Oilseed Outlook; Beef and Pork Outlook; Ag Marketing Sense; The Nebraska Grain Outlook; the Montana Grassland Symposium, and the Nebraska Ag Marketing Sense Seminar. For more information contact the Nebraska Extension Conference Center, 441-7180. (DV)

Crop protection clinic

The 1994 Crop Protection Clinic will be Wednesday, January 5, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The clinic will provide information on insects in entomology, plant pathology, soils and weed science for consultants, custom applicators, dealers, farmers and professional agriculturalists. The clinic fee charged this year is $35.00. This presentation is presented only once. All presentations are scheduled for 15 minutes plus five minutes for questions and answers. The registration fee of $35.00 includes a noon meal, refreshments and printed proceedings. Make your check payable to Lancaster County Extension. (WS)

Ag Marketing Sense

Farmers and agribusiness representatives are invited to participate in the upcoming Ag Marketing Sense Seminar. The seminar will be held January 20, 1994, beginning promptly at 9 a.m. and concluding at 3:30 p.m. Participants will have the opportunity to learn from local, regional and nationally respected marketers. Top marketers from private industry, the University of Nebraska and area farming operations will present their marketing strategies and practices with seminar participants. The Ag Marketing Sense Seminar will provide an innovative, refreshing, new look at commodity marketing.

Wintering beef cows

To maintain maximum profitability in any beef herd requires good management. Most producers calve in the spring so it is important to have cows in the proper body condition in the spring so they will produce a calf at an appropriate time. Wintering beef cows correctly is required for not only to have cows in the proper body condition in the spring but also to have a healthy calf. It is important to have cows that are wintering on low quality forages since they may need to be overfed protein and cut into your cow herd enterprise profits. A second strategy is the use of overfeeding greasy corn stalks and meadow regrowth select the most-meat-yielding and most-feedy feed. A third strategy is the use of extra protein. When their pasture is picked over and they are forced to graze the least-meat-yielding feed, they may be deficient in protein. Feeding a dry dehydrated cattle that are grazing low to medium quality forages increases the digestibility of the forage, thus increases the chances that the forage has to stay in the rumen to be digested and improves indirect energy requirements. A fourth strategy allows the cow to eat more of the forage to meet her nutrient requirement. Urea is of limited value as a protein source for cattle consuming low to medium quality forages as the bulk of their diet. Cattleman. Please turn to Beef: page 10

Grain sorghum seminar

The third annual Southeast Nebraska Grain Sorghum Marketing and Production Seminar will be Friday, January 28, from 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., at the University of Nebraska forage and grain seminar. Parking is abundant and free. A $10 registration fee includes lunch and conference materials.

Issues Facing Danish and Swedish Pig Producers. Dr. Daan Rense, UNL extension specialist, will share his recent one-year sabbatical experience where he worked with the pork industry in Denmark and Sweden.

Soybean referendum begins

Soybean producers will vote on February 9, 1994, whether the Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Program should continue. Registration and voting take place at the extension office in the voter's county of residence. Absentee ballots will be available, from the extension office December 1, 1993, through January 31, 1994.

Private pesticide applicator training set

Agricultural producers who hold a federal certification (blue card) that expires during 1994, producers let their certification expire prior to 1994 and producers wishing to become certified applicators for the first time should plan to attend any one of the sessions listed below. It is not necessary to attend a training session in the same county of residence. Nebraska producers who need recertification or initial certification may attend a training session at any location offered in the state of Nebraska.

The 1994 area training sessions for private applicators include:

January 4, Tuesday, 1 or 7 p.m., Gage County Extension Office, Beatrice
January 5, Wednesday, 9 a.m. or 1 p.m., Gage County Extension Office, Beatrice
January 6, Thursday, 6 p.m., Gage County Extension Office, Beatrice
January 8, Saturday, 9 a.m. or 1 p.m., Gage County Extension Office, Beatrice
January 11, Monday, 7 p.m., Saline County Extension Office, Wilber
January 13, Tuesday, 7 p.m., Adams County Extension Office, Ovid
January 14, Wednesday, 7 p.m., Loup County Extension Office, David City
February 2, Wednesday, 7 p.m., Saunders County Extension Office, Wahoo
February 3, Thursday, 7 or 9 p.m., Saunders County Extension Office, Wahoo
February 5, Saturday, 9 a.m. or 1 p.m., Saunders County Extension Office, Wahoo
February 7, Monday, 7 p.m., Waverly Extension Office, Waverly
February 12, Saturday, 7 a.m., Scotts Bluff County Extension Office, Hugo
February 24, Thursday, 7 p.m., Lancaster Extension Conference Center, Lincoln
February 25, Friday, 1 or 7 p.m., Lancaster Extension Conference Center, Lincoln
February 26, Saturday, 9 a.m. or 1 p.m., Lancaster Extension Conference Center, Lincoln

Registration fee of $35 to participate in the entire conference. The registration fee includes annual membership to the Nebraska Microcomputer Association. Contact Dave Varner at 441-7180 for further information.

Four State Beef Conferences

The Nebraska segment of this series of four state beef conferences will be held on the Jefferson County Fairgrounds, Fairbury, January 12, 9:30 a.m. The registration fee of $20.00 includes noon meal and proceedings.

The Four-State Beef Conferences are designed to give beef cattle interests in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska a regular series of four state cow-calf stocker topics including:

• Evaluating contracts and leases
• Transition from feedlot to next generation
• How to split costs
• Pasture site evaluation
• Tax implications
For more information and a flyer, contact the Extension office at 441-7180. (WS)

Soybean referendum begins

Soybean producers will vote on February 9, 1994, whether the Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Program should continue. Registration and voting take place at the extension office in the voter's county of residence. Absentee ballots will be available, from the extension office December 1, 1993, through January 31, 1994.

Absentee ballots may be requested via mail or in person at the extension office between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. A person who can certify that they produced soybeans between September 1, 1992, and December 1, 1993, are eligible to vote in the referendum.

In the referendum, producers will decide if they want to continue to pay the current assessment of 0.5 percent of the net market price of the soybeans they sell. The assessment is used to fund the program. The referendum is authorized by the Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Program.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service personnel will be available at the conference to verify the eligibility of voters and tabulate results. For the program to continue, a simple majority of those voting must favor it. (DV)
Urban pest management conference Jan 25-26

The second annual Nebraska Urban Pest Management Conference will be held on January 25-26 at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, 2626 and Holdine Streets, in Lincoln. Topics will include management of insect and vertebrate pests in residences and commercial structures, in recreational and commercial food storage and preparation areas, and related to public health. A copy of the program can be obtained by contacting David Keith, Extension entomologist, Plant Industry 210, 19RN-UCLN, Lincoln, NE 68583-0816. Ph: (402) 472-2125. (BPO)

Put the bite on house dust mites!

Unlike other insects, house dust mites are not vectors of disease. They are members of the order Symphypleona from the phylum Arthropoda and consist of only one subclass, Protura. While other insects can be quite light-sensitive, house dust mites are so tiny that they are virtually invisible to the naked eye.

Because house dust mites primarily feed on shedded skin cells and dander, populations are often concentrated in lounging areas in the home. For most people, house dust mites are not harmful. The medical significance of house dust mites and their relationship to household allergens are produced by silverfish, booklice, and pets, and controlling dust mites is not difficult in the wintertime. They do not bite people, but feed on shedded skin cells and dander.

Airing out the house with open cracks around windows, doors and other openings. Enclosing mattresses in plastic, overstuffed furniture and bedding can be exposed to the outside cold to kill the dust mites. Heat treatments like heating blankets in a clothes dryer will also kill mites.

House dust mites are an important constituent of house dust and a powerful allergen in some people. An allergic, a medical doctor specially trained to treat allergies, should be consulted for proper diagnosis and treatment of allergy problems. House dust mites and dust mite populations can be greatly reduced by using several nonchemical control tactics. For a free fact sheet on this subject, call UNL Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County (441-7180) and ask for IFAX-13, “House Dust Mites.”

Constituents of House Dust*

ash, cigarettes
ash, inculinator combustion products fibers, synthetic inclusions
fibers: wool, cotton, paper
and silk
fingerprints
food crumbs
glass particles
graphite
hair, human and animal
insect remains
oil acet
paint chips
plastic parts
pollen
polymer foam particles
salt and other soluble
skin scales, humans
skins, scales, pets
soil
spores, fungal
stone particles
techno soap
wood shavings

*Slight to very slightly harmful

Help! I can’t get it off!

What are animals thinking when they become entangled in litter, such as plastic six-pack rings over their heads? They don’t have fingers and arms, so they are unable to lift them off. What’s it like to become entangled in debris and unable to free yourself? Try this simple hand exercise to find out!

Take a rubber band and loop it around your thumb, stretch it around the back of your hand (not the palm), then loop it around your little finger. Pretend that your hand is an animal entangled in a plastic six-pack ring. Without using your other hand, any other part of your body, or nearby object, try to free yourself from the rubber band. You can move it in any fashion—attempt to use the fingers on the entangled hand, twist, and so on. As you will soon discover, it is almost impossible to remove. This is what entangled animals experience and, unfortunately, the more they struggle, the more entangled they become. As they struggle or baby animals grow, the six-pack ring tightens and the animals eventually, are choked and die. That’s why it’s important for us to help keep our oceans, lakes and rivers free from plastic six-pack rings and other plastics that are harmful to the creatures living there.

Solve this problem: Find a plastic six-pack ring and see how you can cut it apart so an animal cannot be trapped and so you end up with just one piece (answer in February NEBRINK). (ALH)

Environfact:
Do you know that it takes an estimated 450 years for a plastic six-pack ring to disappear from a landfill?

Tips to prevent water contamination

1. Investigate your water source and supply.
   a. Where does your water come from?
   b. Has it been tested recently?
   c. Is it treated regularly?
   d. How is it protected from contamination?

2. Use household, lawn, garden and agricultural chemicals wisely.
   a. The use of these chemicals really necessary?
   b. Do you purchase only the amounts you need?
   c. Do you follow directions carefully in using chemicals?
   d. Do not mix or dispose of chemicals near a well.

3. Store chemicals appropriately and safely.
   a. Store chemicals in their original containers.
   b. Store chemicals in their original containers.
   c. Do not put leftover chemicals down the drain or in the toilet.
   d. Do not pour concentrated chemicals, paint thinners, etc., on the ground.
   e. Do not burn leftover chemicals unless burning is specified on the container as a recommended disposal.

4. Dispose of chemicals safely.
   a. Use or give to a neighbor your leftover chemicals.
   b. How the directions on the label for disposing of leftover products.
   c. Do not put leftover chemicals down the drain or in the toilet.
   d. Do not put leftover chemicals down the drain or in the toilet.
   e. Do not pour concentrated chemicals, paint thinners, etc., on the ground.
   f. Do not burn leftover chemicals unless burning is sanctioned on the container as a recommended disposal.

5. Minimize the production of wastes.
   a. Don’t buy more of anything than you can use.
   b. Compost plant wastes.
   c. Reuse auto batteries, used oil, aluminum cans, glass containers, newspapers, etc.
   d. Dispose of hazardous waste at designated pickup locations. (DJ)

More Environmental Focus News on page 1

Recycle It! channel talkers in your grocery store?

These channel talkers indicate items that can be recycled in Lincoln.

Reduce - choose products with the least packaging
Reuse - buy reusable and refillable containers
Recycle - buy products you can recycle

For more information on drop-off sites in your area, contact University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 441-7180 or City of Lincoln Recycling Office, 441-0215. (LB)
Leadership in action: 4-H Council Workshop

4-H Councils in the Metro EPU will have the opportunity to meet one another, to plan, and to learn at a 4-H Council Workshop to be held February 8, 1994 at the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center near Crete. Volunteer leaders from 4-H Councils in Saunders, Douglas, Sarpy and Lancaster counties along with two staff members from the EPU on Monday December 8 to plan the workshop. Leaders from those who have learned by being a part of the process is invaluable. The workshop will be sponsored by the 4-H Volunteer Officers who are the people that know the questions that council members need answered and are aware of important issues that need to be addressed by the council. Hence, the workshop reflects a practical, down-to-earth, nitty gritty approach to 4-H Council participation.

Organizations CONTACTS are dynamic and informed and the 4-H program is enriched and enhanced as they use those skills to train others and promote 4-H in local communities. (LM)

Waverly 4-H spotlight

We have many excellent 4-H families and members in the Waverly area. The Jerry and Marty Minchow family is one example. Jerry was honored this year as a five-year leader and VIFS committee member. Marty is also an exceptional volunteer. She ran for fairboard this year, as well as running the Fairgrounds. Their son, Jason, is a member of the Waverly 4-H Council and a national 4-H Ambassador.

As a member of Teen Council, he also held the minority position. Brett offers his time and talents at the county fair in any area he is needed. Brett is a member of the Waverly Whiz Kids. Courtney Fortner is a Waverly area resident and a 4-H Ambassador. She is very active in the horse program, in helping the physically challenged riders in the Rockin' Rangers club and traveling on a national basis with her riding talents.

The 4-H program is proud to have so many leaders from the Waverly community. Thanks and congratulations! (AM)

Nebraska’s best kept secret

The community and economic growth taking place in the Lincoln and Lancaster County trade area has been one of Nebraska's best kept secrets. The Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Department has reported a steady 2% annual population growth over the last 100 years. Two percent does not catch very much attention. The 1990 U.S. Census report for Nebraska begins to disclose the impact of those 2% increases on Lincoln and Lancaster County. The top ten growing counties and their percentage increases are: Sarpy, 19.3; Lancaster, 10.8; Douglas, 4.9; Madison, 4.1; Platte, 3.4; Hall, 2.6; and Dakota, 1.0 percent.

Lancaster County added the most persons to the county population between 1980 and 1990 with 20,757. Following Lancaster are Douglas with 19,406 and Sarpy with 16,558.

Omaha’s population increased by 21,856 from 1980 to 1990 and Lincoln grew by 20,040. Omaha’s population base is almost twice a large as Lincoln. These growing pressures are Please turn to Secret: page10

Community & Leadership Development

We apologize for the errors profiling Firth last month in the December Nebraska. The following community profile contains the correct information. —Editor

Location

(see map at left)

25 miles south of Lincoln
25 miles north of Beatrice
70 miles southwest of Omaha

Population

Year Number of People

1970 271
1980 425
1990 471

Transportation

State Hwy 34-09
County: South 82nd and East
Hallman Road
Lincoln Municipal Airport
Burlington Northern Railroad
Paved county highways

Village Utilities

Gas: Peoples Natural Gas
Electricity: Nebraska Public Power
Water: Municipal supply

Transportation

Local bus service

Village zoning ordinances in effect

Volunteer fire department

Community Police

Private garbage service

Mobile library services

100% paved streets

Organizational Contacts

American Legion: Lakeview Post 4
Family and Community Education Clubs
Firth Homemakers
Men Mixers
Roschill 4-H Club
North Belles

Manuring and Retail

Wayne's Honey Processing Firth Cooperative

Family Community Education Clubs

Learn how to * improve communication skills * develop leadership skills * influence decisions * motivate co-workers

for more information, contact your local Cooperative Extension Office

Nebraskans are looking for more effective ways to influence how public policy issues are resolved. They care about the quality of life in their communities and they want a voice in local decisions. But it takes more than caring and interest to be effective in citizen participation.

The Family Community Leadership program jointly sponsored by the Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska and the Nebraska Association for Family and Community Education Clubs, stands ready to help Nebraskans become more effective participants in the public policy area. It offers specific training for public involvement. These issues may entail a variety of areas, including: city ordinances, promoting a worthy cause or acting upon neighborhood concerns. Volunteers will learn to help others know where to write, who to contact and how to "get the ball rolling" in getting something implemented.

A state institute provides training sessions to help people improve leadership skills, increase knowledge of public affairs and the legislative process, increase self-esteem and promote personal development.

The FCL Institute invites volunteers to participate in the 1994 Institute. January 20, 21 and 22 and February 17, 18 and 19. The FCL Institute consists of 30 hours of training in leadership skills, communication, conflict management, issue analysis, public policy making and group dynamics.

The training will be held at the Ramada Inn in Kearney. Registration is $350 including resource material, lodging and several meals. Two $175 scholarships are available for Lancaster County. The FCL program is open to all persons willing to learn and willing to share what they learn with others.

The Family Community FCL team has been active in the community for the past six years. If you are interested in being part of this team concerned about public affairs, call Lorene Bartos, extension educator, at 441-7180 for an application. (LB)

For more Community and Leadership Development news please turn to page 10
“Do You Know Beans About Beans?”

Dry bean production is a major part of the dry bean industry in Nebraska. Putty dry beans into our diets makes sense both nutritionally and economically. A FCE leader training lesson, “Do You Know Beans About Beans?,” will be presented in a special meeting as the 1994 officers will be installed. All FCE club presidents are members of the club and council and are invited to attend this meeting or send a substitute. Lois Peppe, center director for Lancaster Community Education News, has volunteered her time to present the program. She will discuss the local literacy programs and explore the ways the Nebraska Family Education Association’s literacy programs will benefit the community. This program will be a lead-in to this year’s FCE club program theme on literacy. Ideas will be shared on how you and/or your club can be involved by helping your neighbors and the community. Mark your calendar now! (LB)

FCE scholarship

Nominations are being requested for scholarships and grants if you are planning to continue your education. Applications and nomination forms are due April 1, 1994. The grant must be completed between June 1, 1994 and December 31, 1994. A $275 scholarship is available for a graduate of a high school in Lancaster County or a permanent residence of Lancaster County or a permanent resident of Lancaster County majoring in a Home Economics degree program. This is open to full-time students beginning their freshman year in college in the fall of 1994. Applications are due April 1, 1994. A $200 scholarship is available for a graduate of a high school in Lancaster County or a permanent resident of Lancaster County majoring in a Home Economics degree program. A $275 scholarship is available for a graduate of a high school in Lancaster County or a permanent resident of Lancaster County majoring in a Home Economics degree program. This is open to full-time students beginning their freshman year in college in the fall of 1994. Applications are due April 1, 1994. A $275 scholarship is available for a graduate of a high school in Lancaster County or a permanent resident of Lancaster County majoring in a Home Economics degree program. This is open to full-time students beginning their freshman year in college in the fall of 1994. Applications are due April 1, 1994.

1994 FCE leader training sessions are scheduled as follows:

- **Do You Know Beans About Beans?**—Thursday, January 6 at 7 p.m.
- **Inquiring Minds**—Monday, January 31 at 1 or 7 p.m.
- **Too—Tuesday, February 22 at 1 or 7 p.m.
- **Inquiring Minds—Meet at a Landscape**—Tuesday, March 29 at 1 or 7 p.m.
- **You and Your Credit Card**—Tuesday, September 27 at 1 or 7 p.m.

Tuition will be held at 1 or 7 p.m. Lesson materials will be mailed out to the training if you are not able to attend the training for the lesson that is your responsibility, be sure to pick up your club packet at the extension office.

All training lessons are open to the public. Call Lorene Bartos, Extension educator, if you have questions about the lessons.

If you are an FCE leader, make plans for the February training during June, meetings, packets are ready to be picked up at the Extension office. (LB)

Solving those hard water problems

Cleaning Solutions

It may be time to change the way you wash your clothes. For example, hard water will soften the water, leaving less detergent to do its cleaning job. This means that you will need to use extra detergent. This extra amount may cause some detergent to be washed down the drain. A $275 scholarship is available for a graduate of a high school in Lancaster County or a permanent resident of Lancaster County majoring in a Home Economics degree program. This is open to full-time students beginning their freshman year in college in the fall of 1994. Applications are due April 1, 1994.

Choosing the right detergent can save you money. Some detergent labels will give the amount to use for hard water. If directions are not on the label, use slightly more detergent than is recommended. Experiment with the amount until you are satisfied with the results.

- Use detergent with the word “livestock” on the label. (LB)

Soft water contains 0.0 to 3.5 grains of hardness minerals per gallon. Hard water contains more than 3.5 grains of hardness minerals per gallon. Adding a bubble bath or water enhancer to the water may cause spotting or film on dishes. In addition, hard water deposits may form on the inside of the dishwasher. To prevent this, wash dishes by hand or a rinse agent is recommended. A rinse agent will also help prevent spotting by coating the water to prevent it from settling on dishes and glassware.

When a hard water filter has built up one side or more of the dishwasher, a striping agent can be used to remove the water minerals behind some dish and glassware. A lime remover can be used to clean hard water deposits from the dishwasher interior.

To avoid hard water deposits on hard surfaces, including porcelain, chrome and glass, prevention is the key. Do not use water softeners, such as washing soda or borax to the water. Water softeners add 7.0 gpg can create cleaning problems.

- Water hardness minerals must be removed from dishes and glassware in solution in wash water or by precipitating (setting) them out of solution in rinse water. Water hardness minerals behind some dish and glassware. A lime remover can be used to clean hard water deposits from the dishwasher interior.

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1994 FCE leaders are encouraged to attend these local trainings to improve their leadership abilities.
Many people have been alarmed by recent stories on E. coli bacteria. Actually, a rare E. coli strain—E. coli 0157:H7—is causing the trouble. Some recent foodborne outbreaks on the West Coast this year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has devoted considerable research to learn more about E. coli. There are some of the most often-asked questions the USDA has received on its Meat and Poultry Hotline.

1. Is it more risky to eat a raw hamburger than a raw steak or roast?

A. Yes. Undercooked hamburger is more risky because of the handling and preparation hamburger receives. Surface bacteria may be spread throughout the meat during grilling. Also, ground meat is often made with trimmings from several cuts. This does not mean that we recommend eating other cuts raw or rare either. You should cook all meat, poultry and fish to at least 160 degrees F.

2. To what internal temperature should ground beef be cooked to be safe?

A. Cook the ground beef to at least 160 degrees F. If possible, use a meat thermometer to check that it's cooked all the way through. Otherwise, check visually—red meat should be brown or gray inside. Juices should run clear with no traces of pink.

3. What are the symptoms of E. coli food poisoning?

A. Symptoms include severe abdominal cramps, followed by watery diarrhea that often becomes bloody. Victims may also suffer vomiting and fever. In some persons, particularly children and the elderly, the infection can lead to severe complications, including kidney failure.

4. How can you prevent illness from this serious form of E. coli?

A. Thorough cooking destroys the E. coli bacteria. In addition, you should follow these general safe food-handling tips:

- After shopping, quickly freeze or refrigerate perishable foods.
- Never thaw food on the counter or let it sit out of the refrigerator for more than two hours. Food should not be refrigerated over one hour in high summer heat (85 degrees F and above).
- Use refrigerated ground meat and patties in 2-3 days, frozen meat and patties in 3-4 months.
- When washing hands, utensils and work areas with hot soapy water, allow contact with raw meat and meat patties, never cross-contaminate. Follow good personal hygiene rules, especially after using the bathroom.
- Cook hamburgers, other meat patties, meat loaf, meat balls (or any dish made with ground meat) until it is gray or brown inside, or to an internal temperature of 160 degrees F.
- Serve food with clean plates and utensils.

5. How can I tell if the ground beef I buy is safe to eat?

A. You can’t just by looking at it or smelling it. That’s why you should always follow the rules mentioned above. If an odor is apparent, return it to the store.

6. Is E. coli a problem only when eating ground beef?

A. No. E. coli can appear in raw milk, so only use pasteurized milk. Unprocessed apple cider and unchlorinated water can carry the bacteria. With certain foods you can “pick up” the bacteria, if salad vegetables were chopped on the same cutting board where you have just tenderized steak.

Questions and Answers

Confused about calories? Take this quiz

How much do you really know about the calories in foods? Test your knowledge by choosing which food in each pair is lowest in calories.

1. one tablespoon margarine or one tablespoon butter?
2. one cup of lettuce salad with 2 tablespoons French dressing or one slice of bread with one pat of butter?
3. one tablespoon sugar or one tablespoon honey?

Here are the answers:

1. Margarine and butter are comparable in calories with each providing about 100 calories per tablespoon.
2. The bread and butter is lower with 105 calories while the lettuce salad with dressing has about 145 calories.
3. Honey has approximately 65 calories per tablespoon while sugar has 45. Honey, however, may taste slightly sweeter than sugar—you might be able to sweeten with a smaller amount.

Did any of the answers surprise you? Misconceptions about calories can lead to overweight. Eat well but eat wisely. (A&H)
ATTENTION NIGHT OWLS!

Come be a part of an all night lock-in for 5th and 6th graders. Games, movies, snacks, crafts and breakfast will be provided. Meet new people and have fun with communication, leadership, and team-building activities.

Cost: $10

Where: Lancaster Extension Conference Center

When: January 21-22, 8 p.m. -- 8 a.m.

Questions?????

441-7180

ATTENTION NIGHT OWLS!

Bring:
Sleeping bag, Pillow, Friend interested in 4-H and ENTHUSIASM!

Sign up now or be LOCKED-OUT!

4-H Lock-In Registration Form

Name ________________________________

City/State/Zip ________________________

Phone ________________________________

Age ______

Male __ Female __

Name of friend also attending __________

Registration due by January 14, 1994

Are you confused?

Does the thought of trying to create a fun 4-H meeting make you shiver? Are you running out of ideas? Are you sure you are running your 4-H meeting correctly?

Never fear, leader training is here! Part I of Leader Training gives you ideas and suggestions on how to make the club meeting fun. The program also explains the various activities, besides 4-H projects, for you to get involved in.

Part I was televised November 30, but it is offered again Tuesday, February 22, 9:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. If you have any questions, please call the Extension office or attend one of the meetings. (AMM)

New educational material for club leaders

New Total Quality Management curriculum is available to those who are working with youth livestock producers in classrooms, project clubs, community clubs, camps, conferences or workshops. The material includes instructions for 17 hands-on learning activities supported by a series of 20 brief six-to nine minute video segments. Subject areas covered include dairy, poultry, sheep, swine, beef and aquaculture.

You can get copies of the material and check out the tapes to use at 4-H livestock club meetings if you wish.

Also available are the new North Central Regional Animal Science Publication Series manuals for $1 each. These are available in the areas of rabbit, cat, dog, swine, goat and dairy. In each project there is a project helpers guide and then a project activity guides, each developed for the appropriate age group. The third project activity guide focuses on developing youth leadership skills.

Stop in and look over these new materials as soon as possible so that you can get your order in and have the material available for your next meeting. (DS)

VIPS committees form backbone of 4-H

Many times we hear of VIPS committees or meetings, but do we know and understand the word VIPS? Volunteers in Program Service or VIPS are part of the backbone of the 4-H program.

There are VIPS committees for every area of the 4-H program, from clothing, beef, small animals, and table setting, to swine, foods and errands. (U)

VIPS committees come in.

1. Help organize the event or activity
2. Make suggestions on rules and details of the various programs
3. Help make decisions on how the programs will run

If you are interested in a certain area or would like to know more about VIPS, please call the extension office. Volunteers are vital to many organizations, but the 4-H program depends on them to make the best better. (AMM)

"On Your Own in Rural Nebraska"

Do your children know what to do if a stranger comes to the door and asks to use the phone when an adult is not at home? Does your family have plans for handling house keys, answering the telephone and using household or farm equipment when adults are away?

Being home alone every day, either before or after school, can be difficult for children. Feelings of uncertainty or anxiety are common for children left alone for short periods of time while parents do chores or run errands.

The University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County and the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department have initiated a cooperative effort to offer a safety program to selected communities in Lancaster County in 1994. The program offered will include training, materials, and help in initiating the program in the various communities.

If you are interested in the program, please indicate below or call Don Siffring or LaDeane Jha at the Extension office. Training will be January 24, 6:30-9:30 p.m.

"On Your Own in Rural Nebraska"

I am interested in the training on January 24, 1994, 6:30-9:30 p.m.
I would like more information about the program.

Name ________________________________

Address ________________________________

Home phone ____________________________

Work ________________________________

Please contact Don Siffring, ag injury coordinator, 441-6212 or LaDeane Jha, extension educator, 441-7180 if you have questions. (LJ)

4-H Bulletin Board

Attention all 4-H members in high school! 4-H Ambassador selection time is right around the corner. If you are interested in promoting 4-H and having a great time too—catch the December 1993 NEBLINE for more information.

4-H clubs—Kiwansis Karnival is coming up in April. Get your ideas together for a fun club booth. Remember to read the NEBLINE for more information.

Leader Training Part II—Monday, January 10 at 9:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The night meeting will be televised on Cable Vision Channel 21. Everyone is welcome to attend at the extension office.

Remember Teen Council—Sunday, January 9 from 3-5 p.m. We’re getting ready for Lock-in!

Do you want to spend a ski weekend at the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center? Call the extension office and ask for a registration form for Kaleidoscope Magic. Camp begins at 8:30 a.m. Saturday, February 5, and closes at 1:00 p.m. Sunday, February 6. (AMM)

Do you need club help?

Are you having problems finding things for teen 4-H members or parents to do? How can you get them involved? Is your club running as it should be? What are 4-H life skills?

If these questions cross your mind—you need 4-H Leader Training.

Part II of Leader Training addresses all of these questions. Monday, January 10, 9:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. (evening session on Cable Vision 21) and Monday, March 7 at 9:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. are the meeting dates. Help make your 4-H experiences the best they can be! Please call the Extension office for more information. (AMM)

The NEBLINE

(402) 441-7149
Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarship
In cooperation with the National 4-H Council, The Discover Card Tribute Award is offering scholarships to high school juniors. The awards are not solely based on academic excellence and financial need and nine awards are given in each state. If you meet the following requirements, please call the extension office and ask for an application form. You will need to act fast, because the deadline for receipt of nominations is January 14, 1994.

- Current high school junior
- Enrolled in a public or regular school
- Plans to continue education or training beyond high school in any field of study at a college, university, technical school, program or institution of higher education. A 2.75 cumulative GPA on a 4.0 scale in 9th and 10th grades.

4-H Speech Workshop
To communicate is to transmit information, thought or feeling so that it is satisfactorily understood. Give yourself and your kids the opportunity to improve communication skills and bolster confidence by having them participate in the Lancaster County 4-H Speech Workshop.

The workshop will be held February 8, 7 p.m. Participants will be divided into sections according to age and skill levels. Mark the dates on your calendar and plan to participate. Watch for more details as they are worked out and let us know what you would like to learn more about. The UNL March 18 on your calendar and plan to participate in the Lancaster County 4-H Speech Contest! (DS)

Havelock Farmers Institute Scholarship
Congratulations to Michelle Young, a senior at Northeast High School! She was a recipient of the Havelock Farmers Institute Scholarship awarded at 4-H Achievement Night. Michelle is a member of the Leipsic Leprechauns 4-H Club. She plans to attend UNL in the fall majoring in psychology. Congratulations Michelle on all your accomplishments! (AMM)

4-H & Youth

Baby chicks hatching soon
The miracle of life unfolds for third graders as these youngsters study the life cycle in the 4-H school enrichment Embryology project. Arlene Hanna, extension assistant, delivers fertilized eggs to approximately 130 classrooms during January, February and April. Youngsters take the responsibility of caring for these eggs during the 21 day incubation period. They also observe thedevelopment of the embryo while candling the eggs in the second and third weeks. Students can hardly wait for the new little chicks to hatch. Taking care of them for about a week is an exciting experience.

Baby chicks will be hatching around February 7-11, March 14-18 and May 2-6 as a result of this project. If you wish to receive free chicks, please call Arlene Hanna at 441-7180 to make arrangements. The chicks will be available near the above mentioned dates. (ALH)

4-H Sheep Workshop
To communicate is to transmit information, thought or feeling so that it is satisfactorily understood. Give yourself and your kids the opportunity to improve communication skills and bolster confidence by having them participate in the Lancaster County 4-H Speech Workshop.

The workshop will be held February 8, 7 p.m. Participants will be divided into sections according to age and skill levels. Mark the dates on your calendar and plan to participate. Watch for more details as they are worked out and let us know what you would like to learn more about. The UNL March 18 on your calendar and plan to participate in the Lancaster County 4-H Speech Contest! (DS)

Life skill #1
Ann Marie Moravec Extension Assistant
The 4-H program develops seven life skills and we will use one skill each month for the next seven issues. The first life skill is communication. Communication is probably the most important skill anyone can have, since it is used all day, every day.

As an Extension assistant, I see many 4-H members developing their communication skills, verbal and written. In the time that I have been here, I have seen some members turn into confident speakers and leaders. Various 4-H members have achieved this and some are first year 4-H members who began their 4-H career in the spring of 1993. I went to get their help and they were shy and not very talkative at all. Today, when I see them, they have become more active and outgoing.

The 4-H members who submitted their record books are a great example of how 4-H develops written communication skills. To see their accomplishments and read their 4-H stories clearly shows how their abilities have become more enriched.

Another example is Joel Reddish, a 4-H Ambassador. When I met Joel, he was a bright young man, who had lots of potential. He was master of ceremonies at the VIP Luncheon during county fair. Joel did a good job, but was a bit nervous. He then spoke at 4-H Achievement Night, doing an excellent job and then as emcee of the 4-H Honors Banquet, I was very impressed. The 4-H member who followed his notes very closely in August turned into a confident speaker who spoke only from notes on a program. In my opinion, Joel is an excellent example of how 4-H builds communication skills. Congratulations to all 4-H members who have overcome the fear of speaking in front of a crowd!

The 4-H Speech Contest is a great way to build these skills.

Observing horses in wintertime
You have probably curtailed your horse activity as most individuals do during winter. But, have you paid close enough attention to your horses? There are some items that horse owners need to be conscientious about at this time.

A bad habit is leaving a halter on a horse in pasture. Sure, they are easier to catch. But, one insurance company reported this to be a major cause of death in horses.

Some horses have a heavy hair coat that keeps them warm during the cold months. And, it may make them look bigger than they really are. Under all that hair could be a thin horse. This can easily occur to older horses who no longer utilize their ribcage to fill out their bodies.

Visually inspect all horses at least two or three times a week. Also, feel them, especially those with heavy hair coats, at least once a week. This allows detection of changes in their body condition. Adjustments can be made to keep them in top condition.

Secondly, have your farrier keep your horse's hooves properly trimmed in winter. Some older horses can't make it on winter grass. These horses need high quality hay that is green, leafy, soft to the touch and free of mold and dust. Older horses may have to be fed a higher quality hay and/or some grain. Hay fed at 1.5 to 2.25 pounds per 100 pounds of body weight.

Make sure horses have clean, fresh adequate water in winter. Occasionally, the water source may not be ample in winter if it is frozen.

Also, horses should be provided trace mineralized salt, loose or block form, during the winter. (WLS)

4-H trivia challenge
1. How many 4-H members does it take to start a club?
2. What percentage of 4-H members in Nebraska are between 9-12 years old?
3. How many different projects are there for 4-H members to be enrolled in?
4. How many 4-H clubs are there in Nebraska?
5. What percentage of 4-H members in Nebraska are boys?

Answers
% Boys:
1. 5
2. 91
3. 20
4. 16
5. 47

Hands
Head
Heart
Health

The NEBLINE
UNL courses offered for home viewing

Do you want to learn about horses, improve your marketing skills or brush up on your teaching techniques? You can! The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is providing these courses nation-wide.

**Agricultural Marketing and Entrepreneurship** with Jim Kendrick, professor of agricultural economics. This six-semester course is designed to educate students about the marketing and entrepreneurial aspects of agricultural marketing. The course is available online and covers topics such as commodity markets, marketing principles, and marketing strategies.

**Art and Science of Equine Production** with Kendra Kendrick, professor of agricultural education. This course is designed to provide students with a detailed understanding of horse anatomy and physiology. It covers topics such as nutrition, reproduction, athletic ability, and disease and parasites.

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**Putting the information age to work**

Information that in years past, was only available to large corporations and government agencies with mainframe computers, can now be accessed through census data to market-making plans and long-range business plans.

Using a personal computer with a modem, you can obtain educational systems, public safety, transportation and human services also must adjust to the increased population trend. (DM)

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**Leaders preferred**

The boss drives men, the leader coaches them.

The boss depends upon authority; the leader depends on good will.

The leader is interested in people.

The leaders is interested in facts.

The leader is interested in the future.

The leader is interested in the community.

The leader is interested in the environment.

The leader is interested in the world.

The leader is interested in the individual.

The leader is interested in the team.

The leader is interested in the organization.

The leader is interested in the institution.

The leader is interested in the nation.

The leader is interested in the world.

The leader is interested in the universe.

The leader is interested in the infinite.

The leader is interested in the ultimate.

The leader is interested in the essence.

The leader is interested in the mystery.

The leader is interested in the knowledge.

The leader is interested in the wisdom.

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The leader is interested in the goodness.

The leader is interested in the greatness.

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The leader is interested in the majesty.

The leader is interested in the glory.

The leader is interested in the splendor.

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### Alternative

According to the Central States Ostrich Association, ostrich ranching is a lucrative business because these birds are easy to raise. Proven breeding pairs are also expensive to purchase.

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Victims are most often trapped Friday a.m. to 3:30 p.m. when checking or unloading grain bins can be a matter of life or death.

Points to remember:
- Within four to six seconds you can become hopelessly trapped in flowing grain. Within 10 seconds you can be completely submerged.
- Victims are often trapped in grain while walking across the grain surface during bin unloading.
- Never enter a grain bin while the auger or suction tube is running.
- Grain flows in a funnel-shaped path to the auger, creating a whirlpool-like vertical column flowing rapidly downward.
- A thin layer of crust, spoiled grain can conceal voids underneath.
- Spilled or caked grain can stand almost upright. As grain is removed from the caked base, avalanche and engulfment can occur rapidly.
- All bins should be equipped with properly designed doors to permit suction unloading from the exterior only.

Donald Sifting, Agricultural Injury Prevention Coordinator

Extension Calendar

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

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

January 5
Crop Protection Clinic........................................... 8:40 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

January 6
FCE Leader Training: Do You Know Beans About Beans?.................. 1:00 & 7:00 p.m.
4-H Swine VIPS Meeting..................................... 7:30 p.m.

January 8
Canine Companions Dog Training................................ 1:00 p.m.

January 9-10
Midwest Escape Camp—Eastern Nebraska 4-H Camp, Gretna
4-H Leader Council............................................. 3:00-5:00 p.m.

January 11
4-H Leader Training Part II ..................................... 9:00 a.m. & 7:30 p.m.
Critter Sitters 4-H Club Meeting......................... 7:00 p.m.

January 10-11
UNL County Fair Livestock Evaluation Clinic

January 13
Capitol Pork Producers: Production Clinic...................... 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

January 12
4-H Horse VIPS................................................... 7:30 p.m.
4-State Beef Conference—Fairbury.................................. 9:30 a.m.

January 13
4-H Cat VIPS....................................................... 6:30 p.m.
Paws & Claws Cat Club Meeting.......................... 7:00 p.m.

January 15
Canine Companions Dog Training.............................. 1:00 p.m.
Horse Leader Workshop........................................ 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

January 17
Lancaster County Shooting Sports Club........................ 7:00 p.m.

January 18
Star City Rabbit Raisers 4-H Club Meeting................. 7:00 p.m.

January 20
Ag Marketing Sense............................................. 9:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m.
Fairboard Meeting............................................ 7:30 p.m.

January 21-22
4-H Lock-In....................................................... 8:00 p.m.-4:00 a.m.

January 22
Canine Companions Dog Training.............................. 1:00 p.m.

January 24
FCE Council Meeting.......................................... 1:00 p.m.
Critter Sitters 4-H Club Meeting......................... 7:00 p.m.
"On Your Own in Rural Nebraska".......................... 6:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m.

January 25
Horse Management Modules......................... 5:00-6:30 p.m.

January 26
Nebraska Urban Pest Management Conference, Nebraska Center for Continuing Education

January 28
Southeast Nebraska Grain Sorghum......................... 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

January 29-30
NE 4-H Leaders State Forum—Grand Island

January 29
New Tools for Pasture Production........................... 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

January 31
FCE Leader Training: Inspiring Minds..................... 1:00 & 7:00 p.m.

February
Commercial Pesticide Applicator Training (Recertification)—Nebraska Center.......................... 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
4-H Kaleidoscope Magic Registrations Due................. 4-H Council Meeting

February 2-3
Nebraska Microcomputer Association Conference—Kearney

Flowing grain entrapment

Innocent looking grain storage bins have been the setting for hundreds of deaths and entrapments, according to the Farm Safety Council. Exercising caution when checking or unloading grain bins can be a matter of life or death.

Points to remember:
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Donald Sifting, Agricultural Injury Prevention Coordinator

The NEBLINE is produced and edited by Jeff Gaskins, Extension Assistant, Media & Marketing. It is published monthly by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherrycreek Rd., Lincoln, Nebraska, 68528-1507. For more information, contact Jeff Gaskins or Mark Hendricks at (402) 441-7180.

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