10-2012

The NEBLINE, October 2012

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http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines/267
Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink is a saying many of us have heard. Due to the hot weather and drought, water conservation has become a major concern. We have heard a lot about water restrictions and reduced water usage for outside watering. Everyone is doing their best to cut down on outdoor water usage. Although this is one of the major uses of water, there are many ways one can reduce water usage every day in the home.

Stop and think of the many ways water is used daily in your home. Do you know how many gallons of water you use each day? In Lincoln, a family of four uses an average of 300–400 gallons of water each day.

**Indoor Water Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Percentage of Water Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bathroom Sinks</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking/Cooking</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishwashing</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower/Bath</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research shows two-thirds of water used in a home is in the bathroom. Each day, enough water to fill 1,600 drinking glasses. So start conserving by being water wise when you shower, clean, cook, or use water in any way around the home. Hearing this is not anything new. What needs to happen are habit changes, if we decide the change is important.

The next time you turn on the water faucet, remember every individual uses approximately 100 gallons of water each day, enough water to fill 1,600 drinking glasses. That 40 gallons/laundry load. The first step is to reduce the amount of water used in each load. water can be reduced by installing water-saving products to the hot water faucet. WaterSense labeled products. WaterSense, an EPA Partnership Program, makes it easy to find and select water-efficient products. Go to www.epa.gov/watersense to search for available WaterSense labeled products. When using the dishwasher, wash only full loads. Do not rinse dishes before putting them in the dishwasher. The dishwasher works best when dishes have some soil on them. If washing dishes by hand, use one side of the sink for rinsing or put water for rinsing in another pan. Turn off the running water while rinsing dishes. Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Garbage disposals use a large amount of water, if used correctly. Consider a compost pile or put scraps in the trash.

**Homes Water Audit**

To see how you scored, go to www.waterscultruesly.com/160-ways-to-conserve/home-water-audit.php

**Home Water Audit**

- **PERSONAL HABITS**
  - Often
  - Sometimes
  - Never
  - Keep showers to under 5 minutes.
  - Use only a little water in the bathtub.
  - Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
  - Put water in the sink when washing up.
  - Flush the toilet only when necessary. Don’t use it to flush tissue.
  - Use a broom to clean the driveway or sidewalk.
  - Use a bucket when washing the car.
  - Use a turn-off nozzle on the end of the hose to adjust the water flow and turn the water off and on.
  - Turn water faucet off tight.
  - Put water in the kitchen sink to wash and rinse dishes.
  - Run the dishwasher only when it’s full.
  - Run the washing machine only when it’s full.

**COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal Clothes Washer</th>
<th>More Water-Efficient Clothes Washer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 loads/week</td>
<td>6 loads/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 gallons/load</td>
<td>20 gallons/load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 total gallons/week</td>
<td>120 total gallons/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gal/week</td>
<td>Total gal/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 x 52 weeks</td>
<td>12,480 gallons/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Water website at http://water.unl.edu is your natural resource for reliable water information, including:

- Agricultural irrigation
- Drinking water (includes a “Take the 100-Gallon Challenge“)
- Drought
- Lawns, landscapes, and gardens (includes landscape water conservation)
- Well and wellhead management
- A current list of public water utilities restricting water use

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**JOIN 4-H!**

Discover 4-H at Kick Off Thursday, Oct. 4 — see page 12
M Maintaining Your Septic System

Jan Hygnstrom
UNL Acreage Team
UNL Extension Educator

**Typical Septic Tank Design**

- **Inlet pipe or tee**
- **Wastewater line from house**
- **Liquid layer**
- **Outlet pipe**

**Maintaining Your Septic System**

Research shows septic system starters, additives, or feeders are not necessary to keep a system working and are an option for improperly installed, designed, or maintained systems. In some cases, additives may keep materials in the waste line from sticking and allow them to flow out of the tank where they can clog the drainfield.

Generally, do not use septic system starters, additives, or feeders. If you decide to use a starter, additive, or feeder, select one containing biological components such as bacteria, enzymes, or yeast as these will not harm the system. Do not use additives containing chemical components such as solvents or strong acids or bases. These may interfere with the treatment processes in the septic system, or may pass through the system and enter the environment, and contaminate soil or water.

More research needs to be done regarding systems that receive heavy doses of antibiotics or medications contained in the products of any of the occupants. Those tanks should probably be pumped more frequently, as desirable microorganism populations may be low, reducing the breakdown of solids in the tank.

> MORE INFORMATION

**Reduce Risk of a Frozen Septic System**

Jan Hygnstrom
UNL Acreage Team
UNL Extension Educator

Although there are many predictors, ranging from the width of bands on the woody bear caterpillars to the Farmer’s Almanac, we never know what kind of winter we’re in for. When thinking about septic systems, a heavy snowfall that stays all winter is a good thing, because it insulates the system from the cold. Bitterly cold temperatures for a week or more with little snow cover can lead to a frozen system. There are a number of things you can do to reduce the chances of a frozen septic system this winter.

If you don’t remember having your septic tank pumped, now is the time to do it. If you plan on providing extra insulation and help hold any snow that may fall. Place an 8–12 inch layer of mulch over the entire system to provide extra insulation. This mulch could be straw, leaves, hay, or any other loose material that will stay in place and not compact. This is especially important if you have had a new system installed late in the year and no vegetative cover has been established.

> **Drainfield Maintenance**
> Adapted from Freezing Problems and Septic Tank Winterization (G1423), University of Minnesota Extension.

If you know you are going to be gone for an extended period, plan accordingly. Have a house sitter flush the toilet, run some hot water, and act the same day, such as a load of laundry, using your dishwasher, or taking a hot bath. Never leave water running all the time, as this will overload the system with too much water.

If you are thinking about a septic tank starter, additive, or feeder, select one containing biological components such as bacteria, enzymes, or yeast as these will not harm the system. Do not use additives containing chemical components such as solvents or strong acids or bases. These may interfere with the treatment processes in the septic system, or may pass through the system and enter the environment, and contaminate soil or water.

The Nebraska Center for Grassland Nebraska–Lincoln
The University of Nebraska Lincoln Center for Grassland Studies Fall 2012 Seminar Series are held Mondays, 3–4 p.m. in the East Center for Grassland Nebraska–Lincoln Campus Union. The room location will be listed on the marquee announcement board. This seminar series is free and open to the public. For more information, go to http://grassland.unl.edu.

**Composting Workshops and Demonstrations**

Learn how to be successful with composting by attending a free composting workshop or demonstration sponsored by University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County and the City of Lincoln Recycling Office.

**Composting Workshops** are held at various Lincoln locations:
- **Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1:15 p.m.** – Charles H. Gere Library, 3635 S 16th St.
- **Tuesday, Oct. 16, 6:30 p.m.** – Anderson Library, 3635 Fourth Ave.
- **Tuesday, Oct. 23, 6:30 p.m.** – Lincoln Public Library, 635 Pioneers Park

**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. Every family will receive a composting thermometer. Demonstrations will be held:
- **Saturday, Sept. 22, 10 a.m.**
- **Saturday, Oct. 13, 10 a.m.**

**2012 Seminar Series**

The University of Nebraska Lincoln Center for Grassland Studies Fall 2012 Seminar Series are held Mondays, 3–4 p.m. in the East Center for Grassland Nebraska–Lincoln Campus Union. The room location will be listed on the marquee announcement board. This seminar series is free and open to the public. For more information, go to http://grassland.unl.edu.

Oct. 1 — “Using Fire and Tree Thinning to Manage Missouri River Oak Woodlands,” Gerry Steinauer, botanist, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

Oct. 8 — “Overview of the Nebraska Grazing Lands Coalition,” Ron Bolze, coordinator, Nebraska Grazing Lands Coalition

Oct. 29 — “Can Production Agriculture and Conservation of Biodiversity Co-exist on Great Plains Rangelands?” David Engle, Regents professor and director of the Water Research and Extension Center, Oklahoma State University.

Nov. 5 — “Cattle, Forage, Carbon, Ethanol and Residues,” Terry Klopfenstein, professor, Dept. of Animal Science, UNL

Nov. 12 — “Grassland Resilience and the Stability of the Nebraska Sandhills,” David Warden, professor, School of Natural Resources, UNL

Nov. 19 — “Impacts and Initial Lessons from the 2012 Wildfires Along the Niobrara River,” Chris Heber, director, Eastern Nebraska Program, Natural Conservation

Nov. 26 — “Twenty Years of the Nebraska Environmental Trust Preserving, Protecting and Restoring Nebraska’s Grasslands and Other Natural Resources,” Mark Brohman, executive director, Nebraska Environmental Trust

Dec. 3 — “Potential Effects of Corn Stover Grazing on Soil Properties,” Brian Wienhold, research scientist, USDA/Agricultural Research Service

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October 2012
Storing Vegetables and Fruits from the Garden

By Mary Jane Frogge, UNL Extension Associate

After the garden season, you may have vegetables and fruits you would like to store until you are ready to use them. Proper storage conditions are needed for fruits and vegetables that are not consumed immediately after harvest.

The key to good storage is in controlling the temperature and relative humidity of the storage area. If not stored properly, they will rot and you will lose your produce. Storing your vegetables and fruits properly will insure you will have good quality produce to enjoy in the months ahead.

Vegetables

Carrots — Trim carrot tops to one inch. Layer unwashed carrots in a container of moist sand. Carrots can be stored in a cool place, 35–40°F for 4–5 months.

Onions — Store cured onions in a dry location at 35–40°F.

Potatoes — Cure fresh dug potatoes at 80–85°F for 10 days. Store cured sweet potatoes in a dry, dark location at 55–60°F for 4–6 months.

Sweet potatoes — Cure fresh dug sweet potatoes at 80–85°F for 10 days. Store cured sweet potatoes in a dry, dark location at 55–60°F for 4–6 months.

Turnips — Trim turnip tops to one inch. Layer unwashed turnips in a container of moist sand. Turnips can be stored in a cool place, 35–40°F for 4–5 months.

Winter squash — Cure vine ripened winter squash for 10 days at 80–85°F and high humidity. Store mature, cured winter squash in a dry location at 55°F for 2–6 months. Acorn squash will keep well in a dry place at 45°F for 35–40 days. Do not cure acorn squashes before storing them.

Fruits

Fruits for such as apples, grapes, and pears, store them in cool temperatures at 32–40°F and moist conditions at 90–95 percent relative humidity. Other fruits should be canned or frozen after harvest.

Select containers for storage that have smooth inner surfaces. Baskets, melon crates, or boxes are suitable. Line these containers with aluminum foil to help retain moisture.

Apples and pears will likely last through the fall and winter, if stored properly. Apple varieties should be harvested firm and ripe to insure the longest storage possible. Harvest pears when they are full sized but still green and hard. Pears ripen quickly at 60–65°F.

Grapes will usually keep for one or two months. Grapes should be stored alone because they pick up odors of other fruits and vegetables.

Vegetable Garden Cleanup

Now that the end of the growing season is near, it is time to do the garden cleanup work. While this chore may not be a priority, it is important to mention the disease and insect prevention purpose of this task.

The hours and labor spent now may be more than paid back by fewer problems in the next growing season.

The garden cleanup really has four parts:

• complete removal of old garden plants that have had disease or insects

• searching for and removal of all rotten or diseased fruits that may have fallen

• turning back to the soil all the crop residue from plants that have been harvested but did not die from diseases or pests, and

• mixing all organic mulches from garden areas where it is no longer needed. Trellises and stakes that are no longer needed can be taken out, cleaned, and stored for next year.

Some gardeners may leave this cleanup for the whole garden until the last fall vegetable has been harvested or worse yet, until just before next spring’s planting. It is a good idea to clean up each garden area when it is finished even though other parts of the garden are still producing fall crops.

Crop residues from healthy plants are a valuable source of organic matter, which most of our soils need. This term is used for all portions of plants left over after harvest: stems, stubble, mulch, and root residues. These materials can be cut up and put on your compost pile.

Gardening at Lunch Webinar Series

Learn about various aspects of gardening from UNL Extension experts. Join us for an exciting “Gardening at Lunch” webinar series, right from your desk at work or home. During each program you can listen and interact with the speakers. You will need a computer with Internet access and sound to participate.

Cost is $10 per program. Must pre-register for each program at http://marketplace.unl.edu/extension. Webinars are held Wednesdays, 12:35–12:55 p.m.

• Oct. 10: Fall Gardening — Extend your gardening into fall and some key things to keep in mind going into winter.

• Feb. 6: Pruning — Learn the basics of proper pruning techniques.

• Feb. 20: Tree Hazard Awareness — Learn what to look for in recognizing tree hazards.

• March 6: Get Ready for Spring Vegetable Gardening — Learn ideal planting time of vegetables. Also get tips on growing strong, healthy transplants at home.

• April 3: Plant Diseases — Learn how to identify plant diseases, and how to treat them.

• May 1: Outdoor Insects — Learn how to identify the good insects from the bad!

Fall is the time to control broadleaf weeds in the lawn, such as white clover, dandelion, and ground ivy.

Plant spring flowering bulbs such as tulips, daffodils, and crocuses. Cut down stems and foliage of herbaceous perennials after two or three hard frosts and when leaves begin to brown.

Dig and bring in cannas, dahlias, and gladiolus. Dry, clean, and store in a cool location free from frost. 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.

When deciding on new trees or shrubs to plant around your home, remember to select varieties that will fit the location when they are at their mature height. This will greatly reduce pruning and other maintenance in the future.

Pick begonias from overgrown shrubs. This will eliminate the spring hatch from over-wintered eggs.

Remove leaves from lawn to reduce lawn problems. Compost or shred and use them for mulch.

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.

Use dried herbs to make fragrant wreaths and dried flower arrangements.

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.

Nuts trees are a fine addition to the home landscape. They may accent the house, provide shade in the summer and even become a food source.

Christmas cactus need special care now to get its beautiful flowers in December. Flowers will form at 50–60°F or if the plant is exposed to at least 13 hours of complete darkness each night.

Fall is an excellent time for taking soil samples in your lawn and garden. Soil tests will measure the pH of the soil, organic matter content, and the levels of some of the major elements required for plant growth, such as phosphorus and potassium.
Freezing Peppers to Enjoy All Year

Alice Henneman, MS, RD
UNL Extension Educator

Here's a hearty pizza recipe you could make with diced frozen peppers, if desired.

French Bread Pizza

(Servings: 6 to 8)

1 (1 pound) loaf French bread
1 cup pizza sauce
1–2 cups shredded mozzarella cheese
1 (4 ounce) can sliced mushrooms, drained
1 (16 ounce) can artichoke hearts, drained
1/2 large green pepper, sliced
1/2 large red or yellow pepper, sliced
1/2 cup chopped red onion
1 (2 ounce) can sliced black olives, drained
1/2 cup chopped fresh parsley
1/4 cup grated Parmesan cheese

Preheat oven to 350°F. Slice loaf in half, length-wise, and spread each half with equal amounts of ingredients. Sprinkle lightly with black pepper. Bake 7–10 minutes, or until cheese melts. Slice each half into fourths.

Bell or Sweet Peppers (green, red, yellow, orange, purple)

1. Select crisp, tender peppers.
2. Wash.
3. Cut out stems and cut peppers in half.
4. Remove seeds and membrane — save time by using a melon baller or the tip of a measuring spoon to scrape out seeds and membrane.
5. Cut peppers into strips, dice or slice, depending on how you plan to use them. Freeze peppers in a single layer on a cookie sheet with sides, about an hour or longer until frozen. Then transfer to freezer bags.

Tips for a Smooth Grocery Shopping Trip

Julie Rasmussen
UNL Extension Associate
Elisha Hall
UNL Dietetic Intern

“Quick, Delicious One-Dish Meals” Free Class, Oct. 30

Attend a free class, “Quick, Delicious One-Dish Meals” Tuesday, Oct. 30, 7–8:30 p.m. at BryanLGH Medical Center East, Plaza Conference Center, 1600 S. 48th St. Pre-registration is required by calling 402-481-8886.

With grocery prices on the rise, it’s a good time to remember a few of the basic ways to save money at the grocery store.

1. Use a grocery list.
2. Compare prices.
3. Consider buying store brands.
4. Eat before you go grocery shopping.
5. Read labels.
6. Use coupons on items you normally buy.
7. Look at the store ads before shopping.
8. Shop alone, when possible.

For families with children, shopping alone is frequently not an option. Children can make grocery shopping a bit chaotic at times, but there are ways to make it easier. Here are a few suggestions for when you take the kids to the grocery store.

1. Plan ahead. Make a grocery list and stick to it. Help kids if they are familiar with the store and only go down aisles where the items on your list are located.
2. Shop after nap time and have a snack before you go. Children and adults will find shopping more enjoyable when they are less tired. Also food is a little less tempting on a full stomach.
3. Encourage healthy shopping with a game. Ask children to get an orange fruit, four bananas, or a round item from the produce section.
4. Always keep your child involved on the shopping trip. Point out healthy options you might make for meals and let your child pick one. If something is lower on a shelf, ask your child to grab it for you. Older children could be in charge of coupons, keeping track of your list, or reading labels.

Remember kids are curious. Children naturally want to touch and hold things to learn about the world, not because they are acting up. If your child reaches out for something, remind them they can’t touch everything, but allow them to look at the item they are curious about. Tell them a little about the item; if it’s a healthy choice or something they should eat less often.

For an idea to get your grocery list started, below is a fun, healthy snack for the kids.

Banana in a Blanket

1 (6-inch) whole wheat tortilla
1 tablespoon creamy peanut butter
1 tablespoon cereal (crunchy nugget type or other variety)
1 banana
1 teaspoon honey or maple syrup

Lay tortilla on a plate. Spread peanut butter evenly on the tortilla. Sprinkle cereal over peanut butter. Peel the banana and place on the tortilla. Drizzle honey or maple syrup on banana. Roll the tortilla up.

HOT TIP: If your mouth is burning from eating hot peppers, help put out the fire with milk and water before touching your face or eyes.

Forestiere’s October 2012

Tips for a Smooth Grocery Shopping Trip

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

Julie Rasmussen
UNL Extension Associate
Elisha Hall
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President’s View – Marian’s Message

Marian Storm
FCE Council Chair

The leaves are starting to change color and soon will be falling. It’s a big job to pick them up. It’s also time to think about planting bulbs for spring flowers. I have a problem with keeping the squirrels from digging up the bulbs. In the spring, they eat the plants and flowers.

Monday, Oct. 15 we will have the FCE Achievement Day with a sausage luncheon at 12:30 p.m. Our program “Write It Down!” will be presented by Mary Newcomer. We will be recognizing members for their years of membership. Please bring information about your club activities.

October is also the time for the ghost, witches, goblins to celebrate Halloween. It is fun to see the little kids dressed for trick or treats. I enjoy decorating for the holidays. “Being happy doesn’t mean everything is perfect. It means you see beyond the imperfections.”

Laundry Tips that Promote Sustainability

Sustainable laundry practices are good for the environment ... and good for your budget. While it may be easy to find green products, going beyond green is about more than choosing a green product. It’s about proper use, dosage and not overusing the product. Going beyond green is about more than choosing a green product; it’s about proper use, dosage and not overusing the product.

- Presoaking heavily soiled or stained items helps remove tough stains. It saves water and energy.
- Sort clothes by color and by fabric type. Use cold water for the rinse cycle.
- Use cold water for the rinse cycle!
- Go beyond green in your laundry practices. Follow these simple tips and make a commitment to go beyond green in your laundry room:
  - Make proper use of your washing machine capacity.
  - Wash one load at a time.
- Avoid overfilling your washing machine to save water and energy.
- Follow garment care instructions to select the right water temperature. Select a lower water temperature, when possible.
- Presoaking heavily soiled clothes may make a cooler wash temperature can be used. Treat stains promptly so no extra laundry cycles are required.
- Use the recommended amount of detergent, bleach, and fabric softener. It will give you top performance and can help you save money.
- Concentrated laundry products save packaging and transportation energy costs. Do your part by disposing of empty laundry product containers at your local recycling facility.
- The two biggest energy uses when doing laundry come from heating the water and drying the load. Always follow fabric care labels and instructions with the hottest water possible and spin at the highest recommended speed to remove water.
- When drying clothes, put similar types/weights together. Lightweight synthetics, for example, dry more quickly than bulky towels and natural-fiber clothes.
- Don’t dry clothes too soon. Too much heat, too often, can help wear them out before their time. If you take the clothes out while they are still slightly damp, it can reduce the need for ironing – another energy saver.
- To conserve energy and save money, consider using a clothesline to dry your laundry outdoors, instead of using your gas or electric dryer.
- Clean the dryer’s lint filter after each use. A clogged filter will restrict flow and reduce dryer performance.

Source: American Cleaning Institute

Halloween Safety Tips

- Reflective costumes or stripes of reflective tape on costumes are more safe.
- Make sure costumes and shoes fit well to reduce tripping and falling.
- Consider using non-toxic face paint rather than masks.
- Have light colored or reflective goody bags, etc.
- Limit the items children carry when trick or treating, such as swords etc.
- Have reflective costumes or strips of reflective tape on costumes.
- Set designated neighborhood boundaries and curfew times.
- Remind children to only go to homes with lights on.
- Always use sidewalks and cross street with caution.
- Remind children not to enter homes while trick or treating.
- Encourage children to wait until they are home to eat any treats.
- Remind children Halloween is a fun time, but vandalism is not acceptable.
- Have your home well lit if you want children to come to your door.
- Make sure the driveway and sidewalks are clear of debris.
- Have a safe and fun Halloween.

Halloween Safety Tips

SOME ITEMS YOU CAN BRING FOR DISPOSAL:
Thermometers, thermostats containing mercury, solvents, oil-based paint, paint thinner, stripper, stain, old gasoline, transmission fluid, pesticides, (even banned products like DDT), items containing PCB’s (ballasts from fluorescent fixtures and capacitors from old appliances). You can dispose of compact fluorescent light bulbs at these waste collections. DO NOT latex paint, fertilizers, medicines/pharmaceuticals, electronics, TV’s, propane cylinders, tires, used oil, batteries, antifreeze, or ammunition.

For more information or if you have questions how to recycle or dispose of items not accepted, call the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department at 402-441-8021.

Halloween Safety Tips

FCE News & Events

Achievement Day, Oct. 15
The 2012 FCE Achievement Day will be Monday, Oct. 15 at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. A salad luncheon

with be held at 12:30 p.m.
Please bring a salad and recipe to share. Tableware will be furnished. 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 and club achievements. The program “Write It Down!” will be presented by Mary Newcomer. If you plan to attend, call the extension office at 402-441-7180 and leave your name at the front desk.

Get to know your FCE Extension office:

- AARP Driver Safety Program, Nov. 14
- AARP instructor will teach the course.
- There is no test. Course will be presented in Lincoln as a one 4-hour session on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherrycreek Road. A certified AARP instructor will teach the course. Cost is $12 for AARP members and $14 for non-members payable at the door. To register for the class, call 402-441-7180.

AARP members must bring their membership card with their ID number as well as their driver license. Payment by check is required – charge/credit cards are not accepted, nor is cash. All driver safety classes during November are free of charge to any veteran, active duty military member, their spouses and immediate family, including parents.

- You will learn:
  - defensive driving techniques, new traffic laws, and rules of road;
  - how to deal with aggressive drivers;
  - techniques to handle driving situations such as left turns, rights of way, and blind spots; and
  - how to safely use anti-lock brakes, air bags, and safety belts.

There is no test. Course participants are eligible to receive an insurance discount — consult your insurance agent for details. For more information about the course, go to www.aarpdriversafety.org or call 1-888-227-7669.
Nitrate Risk When Grazing Corn Stalks

Corn stalk grazing is beginning super early this year. Some are simply drought-stressed with no grain, and others have early grain maturity. Now the question is: any nitrate risk?

Well drought-stressed corn stalks have high nitrates. Probably: Are they dangerous to grazers? Maybe. Should you use them? Don’t know.

As more and more corn stalks become grazing-ready, these types of questions are becoming more common. Well, it’s because nitrates are unpredictable. But having said that, there are certain characteristics about nitrates and corn stalks and grazing animals we can use to help develop better answers to these important questions.

For starters, testing for nitrates is absolutely essential for making wise decisions. You need to sample the right plant material to test to get useful information. What is the right material? Begin by looking for the most dangerous situations. Like patches of dryland corn less than three feet tall will definitely seek out grazers right to the ground. Sample the whole plant.

If nitrates are dangerously high, maybe fence it out. For taller, heavier plants where cows are unlikely to eat the top of the bottom stalk unless forced, test the whole plant except for that part of the stalk the cows won’t eat. Maybe sample plants in areas that received both manure and nitrogen fertilizer. And don’t forget about weeds. Pigweed, lambs-quarters, kochia, nightshade, and other weeds can be toxic.

A couple final comments: nitrates in drinking water can make the situation worse. Check your levels. Be extra cautious using protein supplements based on non-protein nitrogen sources like urea. — Bruce Anderson, UNL Forage Specialist

Adjustments for Next Year’s Pasture Leases

Allan Vyhnalek UNL Extension Educator

One of the harder phone calls I had this past month was from a land owner concerned the tenant left their cattle on a pasture too long given the drought, and the pasture was turned into a “road.” The landlord was willing to let the cattle stay, but needed to get the cattle off. The tenant, whom had a lease valid until Oct. 20, was unwilling to take the cattle off early, as this means they’d need to start feeding the cattle with expensive hay.

It is easy to see how this is difficult for both parties. Everyone understands that leaving the cattle on the pasture too long, reduces the long term health of the pasture. The pasture will basically take a lot longer to recover if it has been severely overgrazed.

The easier way to handle this situation in the future is to include a clause in your written pasture lease for dry conditions. When it is too dry to continue using a pasture, the tenant should be required to take the animals out. In addition, the rent owed should be adjusted lower, accordingly. Other important clauses should be considered. What if there is a severe hail? What if the pasture burns in a fire? The clause for drought should probably be expanded to include these two disaster situations too.

In addition, it seems to me discussions should occur about when grazing starts next year. If we get adequate rain and grass grows normally, then this is a moot point. But if it doesn’t rain, or of the grass is slow starting because of overgrazing in 2012, delaying the start of grazing should be a more formal approach for 2013 management of the pasture. The rent owed should also be adjusted accordingly.

In most situations, the livestock drinking water is not an issue. But a clause should also be added to include provisions for livestock water if the water source goes dry.

Another possibility based on this year’s drought, is pastures which receive moisture could become over run with weeds. This would never be a problem when the pasture is grazed appropriately. However, when that thatch canopy is opened, seeds which have been in the ground for years, now start to grow. A discussion about the expense of weed control is appropriate.

If I have always maintained on any lease, communications will be the key. So managing the pasture as we move forward from 2012 will also need to be discussed. The tenant should be letting the landlord know about the pasture conditions and the landlord should be communicating their expectations too.

Storing Drought-Stressed Corn

Tom Dorn UNL Extension Educator

As most rain-fed corn producers are well aware, the dry and hot growing season in 2012 has resulted in lower yields with moderately lower test weights. Along with the lower test weights, concerns are about potential mycotoxin contamination in the grain.

The only way to know for sure if there are mycotoxins in your grain, and which specific mycotoxins are present, is to have representative samples tested by a certified lab. If the initial screening indicates the presence of mycotoxins, quantitative tests need to be run to determine the level of contamination.

Grain Storage Management

Many species of fungi cause molding in grain. Most become associated with the grain in the field but may continue to grow and reproduce if grain is stored under the wrong conditions of moisture and temperature in the bin. If there is a chance molds such as Aspergillus or Penicillium may have contaminated the bin, dry the grain to 14 percent moisture, and if it will be stored for over a month, take it down to 13 percent.

If the corn is found to have any level of mycotoxin contamination, partially fill the bin(s) at (1/4 of the capacity of the bin is a good place to start) so the fan(s) will produce higher airflow rates (cfm/bu) and dry the grain quicker. If equipped, run a couple of rounds with the stirring system a few rounds each time you add four or more feet of corn into the bin to equalize the moisture content and prevent over-drying the bottom of the bin, but don’t over stir, as it can cause cracks in the seed coat that can allow fungal organisms enter into the kernels.

In addition to getting the corn dry, you need to cool the grain whenever air temperature allows. This will slow the growth rate of the fungal organism. You can the fans at every opportunity when the air temperature is 10°F below the grain temperature in the bin. Continue running fans until the grain is 30°F, but there is no need to get it colder than 30°F.

Next year, when bins and harvest equipment are empty, thoroughly clean out grain and grain dust. If following moldy grain, spray disinfectant on all inside surfaces in empty bins to kill mold spores. Use 1/2 gallon of 5.25 percent household laundry bleach to 10 gallons water. Chlorine fumes are dangerous. You will need a lot of ventilation while working in the bin. NEVER mix bleach with ammonia or vinegar!
Spiders can be divided into one of two groups, depending on how they capture their prey: web-builders and hunters.

All spiders produce silk, but hunting spiders do not construct webs to capture food. Instead, they chase down their prey and rely on their eyesight and quickness. Some of the most common hunting spiders include crab spiders (Thomisidae), jumping spiders (Salticidae), wolf spiders (Lycosidae), and cellar spiders (Pholcidae). These spiders often find their way indoors because of their food-seeking behavior. The brown recluse spider (Loxosceles) is rarely, if ever, found living outdoors in our area, is also a hunting spider.

In contrast, web-building spiders construct webs to help them capture their food. They either live in or near their web and wait for food to come to them. These spiders generally have poor eyesight, but have acute senses to feel vibrations in their web to detect prey. Some of the more common web-builders are the garden spiders, aka, orb weavers (Araneidae), funnel web or grass spiders (Agelenidae), and cellar spiders (Pholcidae). The black widow spider (Theridion) is also a web-building spider, but is not often encountered in Nebraska, even though it is indigenous to this area. A common spider related to the black widow is the triangulated house spider, Stathodes triangularis. Unlike the black widow, it is not a dangerous spider.

Spiders are important predators in the landscape, feeding on many pest insects, and are important in keeping the ecosystem in balance. Here are brief descriptions of three spider groups often encountered in the late summer-early fall. Spider identification is based on eye patterns and anatomical features.

Orb Weavers

This is a large family of spiders, with more than 2,500 species in the U.S. This group gets its name from the distinctive wheel-like webs they spin. They are conspicuous spiders — often brightly colored — and can be small to large, ranging from 1/16 to 1-1/4 inches long. The males are often much smaller and less brightly colored than the females. Orb weavers have eight eyes arranged in a cluster of four in the center of the face. The lateral pair is often separated from the center four.

The females usually have a large, bulbous abdomen, but some species — for example, the Micrathena genus — may have conspicuous bumps (tubercules) or spines.

The eight legs of orb weavers are usually spiny and are often banded. Some of these spiders are extremely common. The garden spider — also known as the black and yellow argiope — is familiar to many people. Adult garden spiders are about 1 inch long and black and yellow. Another familiar orb weaver is the barn spider. It is brown and a bit smaller than the garden spider, about 4/5 inch long.

The web — Orb weavers often anchor their web to sides of buildings and other man-made objects. They usually build a new web every night by recycling last night’s web. Towards evening, the spider will eat the old web, rest for an hour or so, then spin a new web in the same general location. Most orb weavers spin spiral sticky threads on (non-sticky) support lines that radiate outward from the center hub. The actual catching area is the sticky spiral part of the web. As the spider waits for prey to get caught, it sits in the hub, which isn’t sticky. Check out a very neat animation of this, at http://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/lifecycles/insects-arthropods/spider.htm.

When an insect blunders into the sticky lines of the web, the vibrations mobilize the orb weaver. It is stunned by a quick bite and wrapped in silk.

So, how do orb weavers keep from getting caught in their own webs? This has been one of nature’s mysteries. Old theories suggest spiders do not stick to their own webs because their bodies are oily which keeps them from adhering to their web. A second theory is spiders avoid sticking to their own webs because their bodies are oily which keeps them from adhering to their own webs. A third theory is spiders do not stick to the sticky lines of the web, the vibrations mobilize the orb weaver. A recent study using modern imaging technology conducted by two biologists in Costa Rica, Daniel Briceno and William Eberhard, may have solved this mystery. They noticed the spiders used the dry threads for traveling most of the time.

Wolf Spiders

Unlike the orb weavers and grass spiders, wolf spiders are active hunters and do not build webs, although they may use silk for constructing a retreat to rest. As their name suggests, wolf spiders run on the ground in search of prey and pounce upon victims with vigor and power. They have good eyesight and an arrangement of eyes that distinguishes them from other groups of spiders. Two large prominent eyes are directed forward, four smaller eyes are under those, and two eyes are located further back. Among the spiders, only jumping spiders have better eyesight.

Wolf spiders are found in most terrestrial habitats, but are common in areas of tall grass or shrubs where a plentiful insect supply is available. They are extremely common in Nebraska and frequently brought into the extension office for identification. Some species of wolf spiders are quite large — as much as 1-1/2 inches in body length — but there are smaller species less than 1/4 inch. These spiders are feared and often described as “big, hairy, and real fast!” Coloration is typically black to brown to gray with various markings or stripes.

The female spins a large spherical egg sac, attaches it to her spinnerets and drags it around until the eggs hatch. After emerging, spiderlings cling to their mother’s back and ride with her for about a week.

Wolf spider bites are not dangerous, though as with all spiders, bites may cause reactions in certain individuals. Spiders captured indoors in a container can be taken back outside and released.

Spider Management

Spiders are seen as creepy and even dangerous creatures by some people. However, as a group, spiders are important predators in the landscape, playing a significant role in the outdoor ecosystem.

Prevention and Nonchemical Control

Spiders enter houses and other structures through cracks and other openings. To prevent spiders from coming indoors, seal cracks in the foundation, and other parts of the structure, and gaps around windows and doors. In addition, good screening will keep out insects they must have for food.

Regularly vacuum corners of rooms, storage areas, basements, and garages to remove spiders and their webs. A web on which dust has gathered is an old web no longer being used by a spider.

In storage areas, place boxes off the floor and away from walls to prevent them from being a spider harborage. Seal boxes with tape to prevent spiders from crawling inside. Remove clutter in garages, sheds, basements, and other storage areas. Be sure to wear gloves when cleaning to avoid accidental bites.

Sticky traps offer a non-insecticidal way to remove spiders from your home, if placed in locations where pets and curious children can’t tamper with them.
4-H Thanks Sponsors

Lancaster County 4-H would like to thank all of the businesses, organizations and individuals that sponsored 4-H events, activities, programs and trophies throughout the past year. This support enhances the educational experience of the 4-H youth.

All who gave family donations to the 4-H program

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4H Council
4H Angus
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Ken Hesser Agency, Inc.
Joel & Reise Hensinger
High Noon Feed
Hillcrest Animal Clinic
Dick Holland Ang
Tom & Laurie Bellinghausen
Shari says, "The kids are awesome, enthusiastic, and helpful, and they try their best on the contests. It is rewarding to see the kids smile and be proud of their accomplishments. My favorite experience as a 4-H volunteer is watching kids gain confidence in a program over the years, and achieve their goals. It is great to see kids of various ages working together and having fun."

Lancaster County 4-H thanks Shari for donating her time and talents. Volunteers like her are indeed the heart of the 4-H!
CONTEST TOP PLACINGS

Emily Steinbach - Presentations - 1 of 4 Outstanding Audiovisual Presenters
Eric Jacobson - Presentations - 1 of 4 Top Premiere Presenters
Paige Roach - Public Speaking - Top Outstanding Exhibit

Maddy Scott - Sheephird Intermediate Showmanship - Reserve; Sheep Hampshire Market Lamb - Reserve Champion; Sheep Crossbred Market Lamb - Reserve Champion

Riley Scott - Sheep Junior Showmanship - Champion; Breeding Sheep - Commercial Meat Breed - Champion; Suffolk Market Lamb - Reserve Champion

SPECIAL AWARDS

Cassie Meyer - Dog Agility - Level 3 - Reserve Champion
Paige Roach - Quilt Computer Notebook - Top Outstanding Exhibit

Maddy Scott - Sheep Intermediate Showmanship - Reserve; Sheep Hampshire Market Lamb - Reserve Champion; Sheep Crossbred Market Lamb - Reserve Champion

Riley Scott - Sheep Junior Showmanship - Champion; Breeding Sheep - Commercial Meat Breed - Champion; Suffolk Market Lamb - Reserve Champion

CONTEN TOP PLACINGS

Emily Steinbach - Presentations - 1 of 4 Outstanding Audiovisual Presenters
Eric Jacobson - Presentations - 1 of 4 Top Premiere Presenters
Paige Roach - Public Speaking - Top Outstanding Exhibit

Maddy Scott - Sheephird Intermediate Showmanship - Reserve; Sheep Hampshire Market Lamb - Reserve Champion; Sheep Crossbred Market Lamb - Reserve Champion

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RAINBOW RIBBON RECOGNITION

Please refer to the above list of award recipients for complete information, but have used special details.

SPECIAL AWARDS

Cassie Meyer - Dog Agility - Level 3 - Reserve Champion
Paige Roach - Quilt Computer Notebook - Top Outstanding Exhibit

Maddy Scott - Sheep Intermediate Showmanship - Reserve; Sheep Hampshire Market Lamb - Reserve Champion; Sheep Crossbred Market Lamb - Reserve Champion

Riley Scott - Sheep Junior Showmanship - Champion; Breeding Sheep - Commercial Meat Breed - Champion; Suffolk Market Lamb - Reserve Champion

RAINBOW RIBBON RECOGNITION

Please refer to the above list of award recipients for complete information, but have used special details.
The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Speech Topics

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Speech Topics is in its 18th year this fall with 25 speakers and 30 topics from around the country. This free service connects the public, schools, 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 Speakers Bureau features speakers available on a year-round basis as well as during the academic year only. This website, www.speakersbureau.unl.edu, has descriptions of speakers and topics, as well as an online form to request speakers for your event. For questions, contact Speakers Bureau Coordinator Mitzi Lewis at 402-472-0088 or speakers2@unl.edu.

2012–2013 Speakers

**SYLVANA AIRAN**
Assistant Director of Housing, Business Contracts & Student Services
- My Life Growing Up in Pakistan

**ANDREW BENSON**
WVM Marshall Professor of Biotechnology
- The Amazing Ecosystem in Your Gut and its Clinical Roles in Human Health

**CHRISTIAN BINEK**
Assoc Professor, Physics & Astronomy
- Magnetic Reorientation: From Basic Research to Spintronics Physics Between High School and High Tech

**CHARLES BRAITHWAITE**
Co-Director of the Quarterly Review, Dept. of Communication Studies
- African Americans on the Great Plains
- The Global Classroom: Using New Communication Technology to Improve Education
- Tribal Colleges: Culture and Higher Education on the Plains

**DANIEL CLAES**
Professor of Physics & Astronomy
- What the Heck is a Higgs Boson?
- Are We Alone in the Universe?

**DONALD C. COSTELLO**
Lecturer, Computer Science and Engineering
- The Birth, Death and Resurrection of Computers in Banking
- The Bots in the Middle of the Last Century

**KENNED DEWEY**
Professor of Applied Climate Sciences, School of Natural Resources
- Chasing Icebergs: North to Alaska and Across the Canadian Arctic
- A Photographic Journey Through Seven Storms 101

**ROBERT D. DIFFENDAL, JR.**
Professor Emeritus, Conservation & Survey
- New Mexico Geology and Life in the Art of Georgia O’Keeffe
- Pleasures and Perils of Owning Beach-Front Property

**STEPHEN DUCHARGE**
Professor & Vice Chair, Dept. of Physics & Astronomy, Nebraska Center for Materials & Nano Science
- Can a Photon Wavelike Nano scale Science and Technology

**GALEN ERICKSON**
Professor, Beef Feedlot Extension Specialist
- How Ethanol and Cattle are Good Together (i.e., alcohol and beef)
- What is the Real Impact of Feedlots on the Environment?

**MICHAEL HOFF**
Associate Professor, Art History
- Ancient Roman Religion and Ancient Roman Football

**ROGER M. HOY**
Professor, Biological Systems Engineering & Director, Nebraska Tractor Testing Laboratory
- The Nebraska Tractor Testing Lab: Past, Present, and Future

**GARY KEBBEL**
Professor, College of Journalism and Mass Communications
- How to Use Social Networking like Twitter, Facebook, or Foursquare as a Reporting Tool
- Reaching Youth? If It’s Not on a Cell Phone, It Doesn’t Exist!

**MEG LAUERMAN**
Director, University Communications
- Research, Recruitment, and the Big Ten Conference: An Overview of What’s New at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln

**PETER LEO**
Emeritus, Associate Dean of International Affairs
- International Students in the United States

**BRADLEY LUBBEN**
Extension Assistant Professor and Policy Specialist
- Growing Agriculture to Meet Society’s Demands
- More than Farm in the Farm Bill

**PATRICE C. MCMAHON**
Assistant Professor, Policy Science
- For Good or for Ill: The Return of Nation Building
- U.S. Power in the Networked Era

**TAPAN PATHAK**
Extension Educator for Climate Extremes, School of Natural Resources
- Current and Future Global Climate Change: What it Means for Nebraska!

**WES PETEY**
Professor, Agricultural Economics
- A New Age of Colonialism? Land and Resource Deals in Low-Income Countries
- The 2012 Farm Bill: Prospects for Reform
- The Implications of Increased Regional and Bilateral Trade Agreements for World Trade

**PAUL E. READ**
Professor, Horticulture and Viticulture
- Gardens of the World
- Grape Expectations: Nebraska’s Developing Grape and Wine Industry

**JOHN W. RICHMOND**
Professor, School of Music
- Does Music Make You Smarter? It Depends on What You Mean!
- Finding the Next Mozart! Music Composition Education in the 21st Century

**KELLI K. SMITH**
Assistant Professor of Reentry Career Services
- Developing a Top Internship Program
- How to Effectively Recruit College Students

**GREG SNOW**
Associate Dean of Research, College of Arts & Sciences
- Cosmic Rays from Outer Space: What Do We Know About Them?
- Did a Giant Asteroid Kill the Dinosaurs? High Energy Physics and the Discovery of the “God Particle”

**SANDRA STOCKALL**
Professor Emeritus, UNL Extension
- Communication is a Contact Sport
- Wow, That Felt Great!

**JOSEPH WEBER**
Assistant Professor, College of Journalism and Mass Communications
- Teaching Journalism in China: A Semester of Surprises

City/County Surplus Items Now Online

The City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, and City County Public Building Commission will be utilizing online auction services for surplus property sales. The public can access the auction sites and bids on items from within the county or nationwide. The auction sites that will be utilized are:

- GoveDeals at www.govdeals.com
- BigIron at www.bigiron.com
- City/County Surplus at www.city/county/surplus.com
- Big Iron at www.bigiron.com

These sites are easy to navigate and provide instructions on how to register and place bids.

The City, County, and Building Commission will be posting items on one of these three sites in the coming weeks and months for products such as police pursuit vehicles, cell phones, fluorescent lighting, shelving, and more. If you have questions regarding surplus property, please contact Shelly Hinz at 402-441-8313 or Lori Irons at 402-441-7416.

Food Entrepreneur Seminar, Nov. 3

The University of Nebraska–Lincoln Food Processing Center offers one-day seminars for individuals interested in exploring the idea of starting a food manufacturing business. The “Recipe to Reality” seminar provides an overview of the many issues involved in developing a food manufacturing business. The seminar includes presentations on:

- Product introduction and sales
- Marketing
- Ingredients
- Packaging and labeling
- Product and process development
- Market research and selection
- Pricing and cost analysis
- Manufacturing

The seminar is designed for those interested in starting a food-based business. The seminar will cover both the technical and business aspects of starting a food manufacturing business.

The seminar will be Saturday, Nov. 3 in Lincoln.
Spiders continued from page 7

To discourage spiders outside near the foundation, keep that area free of trash, leaf litter, building vegetation, and other accumulations of materials. Trim plant growth away from the foundation. Outdoor lights attract insects, which, in turn, attracts spiders. If possible, keep light fixtures off structures and away from windows and doorways. Use yellow light bulbs which are less attractive to insects. Sweep or vacuum webs and spiders off buildings regularly.

Chemical Control

There are numerous pyrethroid insecticides available in retail outlets labeled for spider control. Active ingredients containing pyrethroids often have the suffix “thrin.” These are contact insecticides, meaning if you spray a spider, it will be killed if the spray lands directly on it. Unfortunately, these sprays do not have a long-lasting residual effect.

Sorptive dusts containing silica aerogel or diatomaceous earth can be useful when applied in cracks and crevices, wall voids, and similar locations. When spiders crawl across a treated surface, the dust contacts the spider cuticle and abrades the waxy layer. Eventually, the spider loses moisture and dies.


TSC Paper Clover Campaign Continues to Support 4-H

The fall 2012 4-H Paper Clover Campaign will take place Sept. 19–30. Shoppers at both Lincoln TSC stores will have the opportunity to support 4-H by purchasing paper clovers for $1 or more at checkout. All funds raised will be donated to 4-H, and will support 4-H youth development program activities in Lancaster County.

Tractor Supply Company’s fall Paper Clover Campaign marks the beginning of the third year of collaboration between TSC and National 4-H Council. The national in-store fundraiser benefits state and local 4-H programming in each of the communities where a TSC or Del’s Farm & Feed Supply store is located. In just two years, the TSC 4-H Paper Clover Campaign has provided more than $1.6 million to 4-H across the country, with 70 percent of the funds returning to state and local 4-H programs.

For more information on the fall 2012 4-H Paper Clover Campaign and to view the donation tracker, go to www.tractorSupply.com/4-H.

Experience the Power of Red

An open house for prospective high school, transfer students, and guests

Sponsored by the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources

Saturday, Nov. 3

9 a.m.–2 p.m. • UNL’s East Campus

• Learn more about how we prepare students for careers everything from animals to plants, soil to climate, gold to business, mechanization to leadership, food to forensic science
• Meet current students, faculty, and staff
• Experience East Campus

To view the half-day event schedule or to register, go to http://casns.unl.edu/openhouse

No charge to attend

(800) 742-8800, ext. 2541

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Specialty 4-H Clubs Invite New Members

Current 4-H members and those interested in joining 4-H are invited to join these clubs!

Future Veterinarians of Nebraska
Do you love animals — everything from hamsters to horses? How about fish, lizards and birds? Interested in becoming a veterinarian? Then this 4-H club is for you!
What you will learn:
• life science and physical science
• animals from the inside out
• the jobs of a veterinarian
Activities include speakers, fieldtrips, research papers, art, community service, and fundraising for animals. Open to all youth ages 8–18. Weekly meetings are Thursdays, 6–7:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherrycreek Rd., Lincoln. For more information, contact leader Stephanie Wachter at 402-466-2442.

Rabbits R Us and South Prairie Wranglers

If you like rabbits, hop to it! Two Lancaster County 4-H clubs help youth learn all about rabbits! Open to all youth ages 8–18. Rabbits R Us club usually meets on the last Monday of each month (evenings). For more information, contact co-leader Mark Hurt at 402-488-0722.
South Prairie Wranglers has a rabbit club. For more information, contact leader Laurie Bellinghausen at 402-420-2264.

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 llamas to parades, nursing homes, and schools to educate the public. The club also teaches youth entrepreneurship skills by creating 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 Cole Meador at 402-441-7180.

“Horseless” Horse Club
For youth who love horses but don’t have a horse. Open to youth ages 8–18. Hands on experience on all aspects of horse caring. Youth can participate fully in the 4-H Horse Program. For more information call leader Peg at 402-421-8187.

4-H State Fair Photography Special Selections

Lancaster County 4-H members’ photographs selected for a special display in the University of Nebraska–Lincoln Animal Science Department

Ivy Dearmont, Photography Unit II - Composition Exhibit Print

Sarah Hollenbeck, Photography Unit III - Nebraska Photography Career Exhibit Print

Kylee Yakei, Photo Unit II - Action Exhibit Print

Emily Horns, Photography Unit III - Nebraska Photography Career Exhibit Print

4-H Kick Off
Thursday, Oct. 4, 6 p.m.
Lancaster Extension Education Center
444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln

Come Find Out How to Join 4-H!
• Help form a new 4-H club
• Be an independent member
• Join an existing 4-H club (limited availability)
• Participate in 4-H activities such as camps

4-H is a learn-by-doing program with many exciting projects to choose from. Youth learn practical skills and develop life skills!

4-H’ers will share completed projects! Q & A! Prizes!

The 4-H youth development program is open to all youth ages 5–18

The Nebraska 4-H Kick Off is not just a celebration of the new 4-H year, but also an opportunity to invite new members! This is your chance to learn about 4-H at your local 4-H Extension Education Center this October.

For more information call 402-441-7180 or http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h