The NEBLINE, October 2013

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Volunteering for 4-H is Rewarding and Fun, While Benefiting Youth

A DULT VOLUNTEERS are vital to the ongoing growth and development of youth in 4-H. Research shows the structured learning, encouragement and adult mentoring youth receive through 4-H helps them achieve future life successes. This positive youth-adult interaction is why adult volunteers are the heart of 4-H. Lancaster County 4-H currently has nearly 90 clubs led (or co-led) by adults. Last year, nearly 1,440 adults volunteered an estimated 22,900 total hours with clubs and other 4-H activities.

Independent Sector values volunteer time in Nebraska at $17.10/hour. This equals an estimated $391,590 total annual benefit. However, this volunteer time is priceless to 4-H members and our community.

Below is what some current 4-H volunteers say about their experiences.

Why Do 4-H Volunteers Give Their Time and Talents?

• “I volunteer for 4-H because I enjoy seeing the kids grow from year to year. They are learning new things and developing new skills that will help them in life.” — Cindy Zimmer

• “I like being a 4-H volunteer because it allows me to be involved in activities with my kids.” — Kent Freibush

• “I love working with kids. They’re so amazing. My favorite experience is the interest shown by the 4-H youth when you’re showing them how to do something.” — Bani Kucera

• “We see 4-Hers build the life skills of responsibility, communication, problem solving and determination. We believe that involvement in 4-H teaches skills that 4-H’ers will use all their lives.” — Mike & Tracie Lloyd

What Do 4-H Volunteers Get Back?

• “I like being a 4-H volunteer because it allows me to be involved with something that our family and friends can do together. No matter what we are involved with in 4-H, it is always fun in the end.” — Jodi Cooper

• “4-H was a wonderful experience for the entire 10 years I was a member. I volunteer because I want other young people to have similar experiences and a chance to make memories that will last a lifetime.” — Pam Davis

• “Lancaster County has an awesome program. The parents, children and families are fun — positive relationships that last a lifetime!” — Carol Wolf

Volunteers Are Needed to Help Start Clubs

Become a 4-H volunteer today and help create life-changing experiences for local youth. Volunteers are especially needed to help start 4-H clubs. It’s easier than you might think! Clubs must have at least five youth ages 5–18. Adult volunteers typically include:

• Club leaders — Also known as organizational leaders, club leaders coordinate meeting times and agendas. They also are responsible for club enrollment information.

• Project leaders — Clubs may or may not have project leaders who provide leadership for specific projects.

• Parent Volunteers — help in a variety of ways and provide valuable guidance about youth.

4-H volunteers must be at least age 19 and pass a background check.

Volunteers Are Needed to Help Start Clubs

Guidance and Resources

Local 4-H staff provides guidance and resources to club leaders. Nebraska 4-H has numerous hands-on project manuals written by experts. Most project manuals have accompanying leader guides.

How to Get Started

If you know other adults you’d like to start a club with that is great! If not, Lancaster County 4-H can set you up with other volunteers wanting to help start a club. Contact Tracy Anderson at tracy.anderson@unl.edu or 402-441-7180.

Kick Off, Oct. 3

A great opportunity to learn more will be at the 4-H Kick Off on Thursday, Oct. 3, 6 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherrycreek Road.

Advice to People Considering Volunteering

• “I think a lot of people are hesitant to be 4-H volunteers because they don’t know much about horses, or photography, or sewing, etc. But everyone has something to offer.” — Jennifer Caudel-Ralphsman

• “I encourage anyone considering a club to just do it, the rewards are endless.” — Ken Smith

1 Read about the “4-H Study of Positive Youth Development” at www.4-h.org/about/youth-development-research/positive-youth-development-study.

2 Not counting 4-H school enrichment and after-hours activities.

3 2013 value is the most recent available.
Gary Lesoing
UNL Extension Educator, Extension in Nemaha County

Will Grazing Crop Residues Affect My Next Crop?

Gary Lesoing
UNL Extension Educator, Extension in Nemaha County

With dry conditions the past couple of years, there has been a lot of discussion about grazing corn stalks. There is a big demand for extra stalks for livestock. Each year there are many acres of corn stalks left ungrazed. Some of this may be due to the uncertainty of the impact of grazing on subsequent crop yields. Farmers may be reluctant to rent out corn stalks for grazing to beef producers if there is a chance next year’s crop yield will be affected. This is a valid concern. The University of Nebraska has been conducting research over the past several years to address this question. A recent article in the Sept. 20 issue of CropWatch (online at http://cropwatch.unl.edu/web/cropwatch/articleID=499440/) by Dr. Charles Wortman and Dr. Terry Klopfeinstein report on grazing stalks in no-till fields at University of Nebraska-Lincoln’s Agricultural Research and Development Center (ARDC) near Belott. The article reports data from an experiment on grazing corn stalks from 1996–2011. In a corn/soybean rotation study, the effects on yields of the following crops were measured for fall/winter grazing (November to February), spring grazing (February to mid-April) and ungrazed. These three treatments were maintained in the same area since 1996. This field was irrigated and stocking was with 2.5 times the normal level since 2000. On average, yield of the following soybean crop was increased 2.0 bu/ac for fall/winter grazing, and 1.3 bu/ac with spring grazing compared to no grazing of corn stalks. Yield of corn as the second crop after grazing was not significantly affected, with corn yields for fall/winter grazing averaging 209 bu/ac, spring grazing averaging 207 bu/ac and ungrazed averaging 206 bu/ac. An earlier study in the ’90s evaluated cows grazing corn stalks under a center-pivot irrigation system and compared this to an ungrazed field. Soybean yields were measured the following year. This study was repeated on adjacent fields the next year as well. Results of this study showed no significant differences in soybean yields between grazed and ungrazed fields. The effect of grazing on subsequent crop yields was also studied on dryland fields at the ARDC from 1993–1997, where corn residue was grazed each spring. Yields of the following soybean of this study indicated yields were not affected if cattle were removed in the spring before field conditions became muddy. While residue cover was reduced, percent residue cover remained at levels high enough to keep soil erosion at an acceptable level. In some fields, cattle were left on corn stalks during muddy conditions. Under this type of environment, when soybeans were planted in this situation, they appeared to compensate and yields were not affected. The results of this research indicate grazing of corn stalks is compatible with no-till management in eastern Nebraska and probably is for irrigated throughout the state with no loss in average grain yield expected. With wet soil conditions in the spring, consider removing cattle from the field or taking other management steps to minimize effects of compaction. The use of cover crops may be an alternative strategy to increase productivity, reduce compaction issues and maintain and conserve soil along with the crop residues.

What About Cover Crops?

Gary Lesoing
UNL Extension Educator, Extension in Nemaha County

In the past few years, there has been a lot of discussion about the use of cover crops in cropping systems, particularly in no-till systems. The USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service has been promoting the use of cover crops as a way to improve soil health.

Just last month, a tour across Nebraska included checking out using cover crops in their operations for several years. Earlier this summer, a group of producers and educators visited farms using cover crops, and research on cover crops in North and South Dakota. There have also been cover crop seed companies that develop that are growing, selling and distributing cover crop seeds to producers in Nebraska and neighboring states.

Cover crops have been used for a number of years by organic producers as green manures to provide nutrients and fertility to the soil for the following crop. Livestock producers have been planting forage crops following wheat or sometimes sometimes over seeded into soybeans and/or corn for fall, winter and spring grazing or hay for several years.

On Sept. 7, a number of producers in southeast Nebraska hired a helicopter to apply cover crop seed mixtures into standing corn and soybean fields. Other producers in the region have used airplanes to overseed into corn and soybean crops, while some agricustomers and producers have developed ground rigs to overseed into standing crops.

The key to making any of these systems work is water. Sufficient water either through natural rainfall or irrigation is required for timely establishment and growth. The general rule of thumb is to plant cover crops, right before leaf drop in soybeans. This will ensure more favorable seed-to-soil contact for the cover crop seed and improve the chances of cover crop establishment.

Benefits and Negative Impacts

So, what are the benefits of cover crops? Cover crops can provide erosion control, add organic carbon and/or nitrogen to the soil, improve soil structure, provide weed control and be a source of forage for livestock.

What are negative impacts of cover crops? Cover crops are not terminated in a timely manner, cover crops may use up valuable soil moisture that could impact the following crop. Experiments conducted at UNL’s Agricultural Research and Development Center (ARDC) and on-farm have shown variable effects of the cover crop on the subsequent crop. There have been both positive and negative responses to the use of cover crops.

Some cover crops may also tie up nitrogen when grown before a subsequent crop, so supplemental nitrogen may be needed to maintain corn yields.

There are a number of cover crop mixtures being used by producers in Nebraska and in some other states. Some of the brassica species, i.e. tigliad radish, Ethiopian cabbage and rape seed are being used to help penetrate the soil. Various legumes are being used to provide nitrogen to the soil, i.e. vetch, hemp, cowpea, Austrian winter pea and Crimson clover. Grass and cereal crops are being used to provide structure, provide weed control and sometimes grazing potential, i.e. brown mid-rib forage sorghum, sudangrass, tall fescue, pearl millet, rye, triticale, oats, barley or wheat.

Field research on cover crops following corn silage is an excellent practice to add organic matter to the soil and provide protection from erosion. Some crop and livestock producers regularly use cover crops for grazing in the fall, winter and spring. Terpins and other brassicas have shown to be excellent forages, but have also been shown to be beneficial to the soil. If you have never used cover crops before, and want to give them a try, oats works very well if you just want something to hold the soil. Just getting it planted and started growing will help build the soil better if we do receive some rains in the next few months. If oats comes up and is a few inches tall, it will die if we have a very hard freeze, and temperatures are in the low teens for five or six days. Some good winter cover and you don’t have to worry about killing it in the spring.

UNL is initiating research trials to evaluate cover crops in cropping systems in Nebraska. While cover crops have shown to be beneficial, there still is much to learn about their management.

CROP WATCH
CropWatch.unl.edu
Your One-Stop Resource for Crop Information

Every crop production season in Nebraska is different from the last. To stay current, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension offers CropWatch, a website featuring the latest crop production and pest management information specific to Nebraska. Our crops, our soils, our pests and our issues.

Each week CropWatch.unl.edu features timely articles related to cover crops as a method of crop rotation and pest management. Just as importantly, CropWatch offers an online reserve of in-depth information on crops, fertility management, irrigation, no-till, soil management and much more. With the help of Extension specialists and educators, http://CropWatch.unl.edu provides the kind of tools and research-based data that producers and agribusiness can use to make profitable management decisions.

http://CropWatch.unl.edu features:
• 53 crop production budgets (including Excel files you can download and customize to your farm), farm custom rates; price trend watch
• timely insect, disease and weed scouting and management recommendations
• online research results detailing research designed and conducted by formers
• research updates from Nebraska trials of new practices and products
• fertility recommendations and calculators
• yield trial results for corn, soybeans, sorghum, wheat and other crops and on online wheat variety tour
• and much more!

Subscribe now to the CropWatch email service at http://go.unl.edu/cwsubscription to get regular updates and follow UNL_CropWatch on Twitter to stay up to date.

CropWatch shown in a strips: turnips, crimson clover, chicory, barley or wheat. Grass and cereal crops are being used to provide structure, provide weed control and sometimes grazing potential, i.e. brown mid-rib forage sorghum, sudangrass, tall fescue, pearl millet, rye, triticale, oats, barley or wheat.

Farming Nebraska
October 2013
Heating With Wood

Many Nebraskans use firewood as a supplemental heat source, but to use it effectively it is important to understand tree species characteristics and the wood they produce.

**Species Characteristics**

Firewood, from different species or types of trees, varies widely in heat content, burning characteristics and overall quality. The table below presents several important burning characteristics for wood species used in Nebraska.

Green weight is the weight of a cord of freshly cut wood before drying. Dry weight is the weight of a cord after air drying. Green firewood may contain 50 percent or more water by weight. Green wood produces less heat because heat must be used to boil off this water before combustion can occur. Green wood also produces more smoke and creosote than dry wood. Firewood always should be purchased dry or allowed to dry before burning.

Cord wood may cost more than green wood because it produces more heat and is easier to handle. A cord’s dry weight per volume, or density, is important because denser or heavier wood contains more heat per volume. Osage-orange is the densest firewood available in Nebraska. It contains almost twice the heat by volume as cottonwood, one of our lightest woods. It is easier to buy or gather dense woods such as oak, ash or mulberry.

Hardwoods, or woods from broad-leaved trees, tend to be denser than softwoods, or woods from conifers. Some firewood dealers sell “mixed hardwood” firewood. This may or may not be desirable depending on the proportion of low-density hardwoods, such as cottonwood, that are included.

The amount of heat per cord of dry wood is presented in the table below. Heat content is shown as a percent of dry green ash, a common Nebraska firewood.

**Firewood Volume**

Though firewood dry weight is important for determining heat content, firewood is normally bought and sold by volume. The most common unit of firewood volume is the cord, also known as a standard or full cord. A cord is an evenly stacked pile containing 128 cubic feet of wood and air space.

Though a cord can be piled in any shape, a standard cord is generally thought of as a stack of wood 4 feet tall, 8 feet long and 4 feet deep. To figure the number of cords in another size or shape pile, determine the pile’s cubic foot volume and divide by 128. A randomly piled stack of wood generally will contain less heat and air wood than one neatly piled.

Some dealers sell wood by the face cord or short cord. A face cord is a stack of 4 feet high, 8 feet long, and as deep as the pieces are long. Pieces are commonly 12 to 18 inches long, so a face cord may contain 32 to 48 cubic feet of wood and air.

Another common firewood measure is the pickup load. This is an imprecise but common measure. A full-size pickup with a standard bed can hold about 1/2 of a cord, or 64 cubic feet, when loaded even with the top of the bed. Small pickups hold much less. Random loading will decrease this amount further.

A randomly piled stack or pickup load of wood will contain more air and less wood than one neatly stacked. Crooked, small diameter, and knotty or branchy pieces also reduce the amount of wood in a pile.

**Buying Firewood**

Species, volume, dryness and need for splitting should be considered when buying firewood. Before buying firewood, it’s important to learn the basics to become an informed buyer, but knowing your dealer is the best way to ensure that you are getting the best firewood value for your money.

**Values above 100 signify higher heat content than green ash and values below 100 lower heat content.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Weight lb/cord</th>
<th>Heat per cord / Btu</th>
<th>% of Wood Ash</th>
<th>Ease of Splitting</th>
<th>Smoke</th>
<th>Sparks</th>
<th>Coals</th>
<th>Fragrance</th>
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A full-size pickup with a standard bed can hold about 1/2 of a standard cord.
October is National Popcorn Month. Here’s a versatile recipe from the Popcorn Board for popcorn at your next party.

Create Your Own Popcorn Bar
Yield: Varies

Freshly popped popcorn to suit the size of your munching bunch

Topping Options:
- Popcorn salt & pepper
- Assorted herbs & spices
- Nuts (pignuts, peanuts, slivered almonds, pumpkin seeds, etc.)
- Cheese crackers
- Pretzel sticks
- Dried fruit (raisins, cranberries, apricots, etc.)
- Grapes
- Chocolate chips
- Cinnamon, brown sugar, nutmeg

Stovetop Popping:
To pop popcorn on a stovetop, cover the bottom of a 3- to 4-quart pan with a thin layer of vegetable oil (don’t use butter, it will burn). Place 3 kernels of popcorn in the pan, cover with a loose lid that allows steam to escape and heat. When the kernels pop, pour in enough popcorn to cover the bottom of the pan, one kernel deep, cover the pan and shake to evenly spread the oil. When the popping begins to slow to a few seconds apart, remove the pan from the stovetop. The heated oil will still pop the remaining kernels.

Assembly:
Set out a large bowl of popcorn. Put smaller bowls with various popcorn fixings around the big bowl of popcorn. Let each person fill a small container with popcorn and top or mix with their desired flavorings.

Source: Popcorn Board at food.unl.edu

National Food Days

State Health Day (1st Monday) — Nutrition and physical activity play an important role in a child’s health. Staying healthy can be easy to remember when you think about five numbers, 5-4-3-2-1 Go! is a program developed by the Consortium to Lower Obesity in Chicago Children. Each number represents the following:
- 5 servings of fruits and vegetables a day
- 4 servings of a low-fat dairy a day
- 3 servings of a lean protein a day
- 2 hours or less of screen time a day
- 1 hour or more of physical activity a day

October Day (Oct. 29) — Oatmeal has many nutritional benefits, and it is a great way to start your morning. Eating a bowl of oatmeal can help reduce blood cholesterol levels, high blood pressure and obesity.

Here are three ideas to boost the nutrition further:
- Make oatmeal with calcium-rich milk instead of water. Follow the same directions given for water, just use milk instead.
- Kick the nutrition up another notch by serving oatmeal with antioxidant-rich berries, a smaller amount or perhaps none at all of caloric sweeteners may be needed.

National Food Weeks

National School Lunch Week (Oct. 14–18, 2013) — “School Lunch Across the USA” the 2013 theme, is about celebrating the regional flavors, ingredients and traditions from across the country according to the School Nutrition Association (SNA). Check the SNA website for resources for Recipes, Tools for Kids, Marketing and PR Resources. Staying healthy can be easy to remember when you think about five numbers, 5-4-3-2-1 Go! is a program developed by the Consortium to Lower Obesity in Chicago Children. Each number represents the following:
- 5 servings of fruits and vegetables a day
- 4 servings of a low-fat dairy a day
- 3 servings of a lean protein a day
- 2 hours or less of screen time a day
- 1 hour or more of physical activity a day

National Food Months

Pasta Month — Choose MyPlate recommends you fill about 1/4 of your plate with grains, of which half are whole grains. In selecting pasta, experiment with pastas made totally or partially with whole grains. Did you know — certain pasta shapes work better in various pasta dishes than others? The National Pasta Association (www.ilovepasta.org) recommends: When making delicious pasta dishes, be sure to choose a pasta shape and sauce that complement each other. Thin, delicate pastas like angel hair or thin spaghetti, should be served with light, thin sauces. Thicker pasta shapes, like fettuccine, work well with heavier sauces. Pasta shapes with holes or ridges (such as penne or radiatore, are perfect for chunkier sauces.

Eat Better, Eat Together Month — Eating family meals together leads to more nutritious meals and improved communication between children and adults.

Here are some tips from UNL Extension’s Nutrition Education Program for “Keys to enjoy family meals:”
- Have a healthy snack ready — arriving home from school or work may be hectic and children may be ready to eat right away. Have a healthy snack ready for kids to enjoy before dinner time. see FOOD MONTHS on next page
Parents and Homework: Helpful or Harmful?

For parents who grew up in the United States, homework is a fact of life — as American as apple pie. Many educators believe homework is an essential tool for helping children learn. They believe homework can help children develop important study skills, learn how to manage time and encourage independence and responsibility.

For children and parents, homework can sometimes seem like a burden that can cause frustration and tears. It may also take time away from families having fun together.

Research by Dr. Harris Cooper at Duke University shows children who do more homework in high school (up to 90 minutes) tend to do better in school than those who spend less time doing homework in high school (up to 30 minutes). Homework can help children learn. They believe keeping children on track and be less controlling and intrusive.

Phone a place that has enough

room to work and lighting to see — it doesn’t have to be fancy!

• Reduce distractions by turning off the TV. This could be a “quiet time” for others in your household, and a time when adults can set an example by reading or working on things like balancing the checkbook.

• Be willing to help (like taking them to the library or getting materials they might need).

• Find out about teachers’ homework policy and talk with them if you are concerned, or if you just want to give them feedback.

• Provide support and encouragement, especially when they are frustrated.

How You Help Matters?

Homework can be frustrating for students and for parents as well. Researchers have found that parents help children, especially those who are struggling with schoolwork, to determine whether homework helps or hurts children’s learning and motivation in school. Here are some suggestions on HOW to help with homework.

Let children take the lead — support their independence and self-reliance and be less controlling and intrusive. Dr. Eva Pomerantz at the University of Illinois has found when parents are control-

FCE News & Events

Achievement Day, Oct. 21

The FCE Achievement Day will be a salad luncheon Monday, Oct. 21, 12:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center.

Following the luncheon, Keith Fickenscher, director of operations at Lancaster Manor, will present a personal perspective on “You’re Having a Stroke.”

Awards for years of membership will be presented after the program. We will also recognize our scholarship winner.

Please bring a salad with the recipe to share. All FCE members are encouraged to attend. Call Pam, 402-441-7180, to register.

Halloween Safety

With witches, goblins and super-heroes descending on neighborhoods across America, the American Red Cross offers parents some safety tips to help prepare their children for a safe and enjoyable trick-or-treat holiday.

Halloween should be filled with surprise and enjoyment, and following some common sense practices can keep events safer and more fun.

• Walk, slither and sneak on sidewalks, not in the street.

• Look both ways before crossing the street to check for cars, trucks and low-flying brooms.

• Cross the street only at corners.

• Don’t hide or cross the street between parked cars.

• Wear light-colored or reflective-type clothing so you are more visible. (And remember to put reflective tape on bikes, skateboards or brooms, too!)

• Plan your route and share it with your family. If possible, have an adult go with you.

• Carry a flashlight to help see — it doesn’t have to be fancy!

• Keep away from open fires and candles. (Costumes can be extremely flammable.)

• Visit homes that have the porch light on.

• Accept your treats at the door and never go into a stranger’s house.

• Use face paint rather than masks or things that will cover your eyes.

• Be cautious of animals and strangers.

• Have a grown-up inspect your treats before eating. And don’t eat candy if the package is already opened. Small, hard pieces of candy are a choking hazard for young children.

Source: American National Red Cross.

Food Months

continued from previous page

• Make meat-and-tomato — kids need time to sit down and eat their food, but it does not have to take a long time. Setting for too long can lead to irritability and decrease mealtime enjoyment.

• Meals do not have to be fancy — meals for the family do not have to involve a lot of prepa-

ration and time. They can be pre-made meals or simple recipes such as grilled cheese, apple slices and tomato soup.

• Plan ahead to save time — for example, cook double the recipe on Monday night, so you can use the extra precooked meat for Tuesday’s lunch.

• Be a good example — your children are more likely to eat a variety of healthy foods if they see you doing it first. Try to include food from each of the five food groups.

Pumpkin Popping Month — Did you know pumpkin counts as a whole grain? Choose MyPlate recommends getting at least half of your grains from whole grains. One serving of whole grains equals three cups of popcorn.

Eating popcorn is a great way to increase your intake of whole grains and your daily fiber intake. Be careful when adding toppings like butter and salt because it can turn into an unhealthy snack. Try to make popcorn with little or no added salt or butter.

Pork Month — Eating pork is a great way to get protein and many important nutrients. Pork is a great source of iron. Visit www.porkbeinspired.com for recipes that fall into each category: health conscious, kid-friendly, leftovers and meals that are quick and easy meals.

President’s View — Marian’s Message

Marian Storm FCE Council Chair

Fall is a beautiful time of the year with all the colors. Time to plant fall bulbs and rake leaves. I plan to plant some tulips and hope the squirrels will not dig them up.

Monday, Oct. 21 is FCE Achievement Day. Please bring a salad and join us for lunch at 12:30 p.m. We will also give our scholarship out that day.

Thursday, Oct. 31 is Halloween. Enjoy the festivities goblins as they come for trick or treats.

“Happiness is where we find it, but rarely where we seek it.”

Lorene Bartos, UNL Extension Educator

Doing Laundry the Safe Way

• Always close the laundry detergent container, box, bottle or flexible pouch immediately after use.

• Keep laundry products out of the reach of children and pets.

• Remember to keep products in their original container and immediately put them in a secure place.

• Read and follow all recommended instructions on the laundry product label prior to use.

• Knowing what to do in an accident occurs is important. Make it a point to keep the Poison Control Center phone number handy (1-800-222-1222).

• Clean up any spills, and immediately wash your hands and any items used to dispense or measure products.

• Questions about laundry products? Call the manufacturer using the toll free number on the product label, or visit their website for more information.

FAMILY & COMMUNITY EDUCATION (FCE) CLUBS

Halloween Safety

Halloween Safety

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October 2013

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Family & Community Education

FCE Council Chair

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Spiders: The “Eyes” Have It!

Barb Ogg
UNL Extension Educator

As a group, spiders are the most abundant insect predators in our outdoor landscapes. There are about 3,700 spider species in North America and all are predators. Because they feed on a wide variety of flying and crawling insects, spiders are considered beneficial. Relatively few enter homes, and even fewer can live and breed indoors.

Spiders are not insects, but belong to a closely related group, called arachnids. Arachnids are wingless, have four pairs of legs and two body parts, cephalothorax and abdomen.

Spiders may build webs to catch their prey, but others are hunters and actively pursue prey. A few spiders have color patterns which make them easy to identify, but most spiders are earth-toned to help hide them in the landscape.

How do experts identify spiders? Because there are so many spider species, it takes someone with specialized training and reference materials to accurately identify many spiders to species. Instead, most extension entomologists try to determine the spider’s taxonomic family, which generally gives clues about its lifestyle, toxicity and other facts. One of the best ways to identify spider families is to look at the anterior part of the cephalothorax, where the eyes are located.

Most spiders have eight eyes. With so many eyes, it seems spiders would have good eyesight, but most have poor vision. Their simple eyes only detect light and dark, motion and polarized light. However, there are a few spiders — jumping spiders, for example — with excellent eyesight.

Spiders with Eight Eyes

Salticidae: Jumping Spiders. There are more than 300 species of jumping spiders in the U.S. They are small, stout, hairy spiders, often brightly colored, with excellent eyesight. They use their vision to find mates, hunt and navigate their environment. Their eight eyes are arranged in three rows. They also have a violin shape on the cephalothorax, although it can be faint in the immature stage.

Spiders with Six Eyes

Dysderidae: Woodlouse Hunters (Dysdera crocata). Dysderids have six eyes, arranged in a semicircle. Woodlouse hunters have very large chelicerae (with fangs at the tip), which can pierce the armor of pill bugs, sow bugs and beetles, their favorite prey.

Agelenidae: Grass Spiders. These spiders are often confused with wolf spiders; some species of both groups are brown or gray with striped markings. Grass spiders are also known as funnel web spiders and spin sheets of horizontal webs with a funnel retreat at one end. Senses the vibrations as insects crawl onto their web, they rush out of their retreat, pounce on their prey and drag them into their retreat. They may enter homes in search of mates or if their web has been disturbed. Grass spiders have eight eyes, all about the same size.

Clubionidae: Sac Spiders. These spiders have eight eyes, about the same size, arranged in two horizontal rows. These are small spiders; body is about 1/3 to 1/4 inch in length. Coloring is distinctive and fairly monochromatic. Sac spiders are nocturnal and actively hunt their prey at night. They spin a silken retreat and can be found hiding inside it during the daytime. Yellow sac spiders often wander indoors during warm months, beginning in the springtime.

Pholcidae: Cellar Spiders. Cellar spiders have eight long legs and are sometimes misnamed “daddy long-legs.” These spiders aren’t related to harvestmen (also known as daddy long legs) which are arachnids, but not spiders. Cellar spiders are found in dark places and hang upside down in their messy, cobweb-like webs. The “long-bodied cellar spider,” Pholcus phalangioides, is very common in basements, crawl spaces, garages and other dark, undisturbed locations. When disturbed, it shakes its web violently trying to scare the predator away. It is harmless. The long-bodied cellar spider has eight eyes clumped together in the middle of its face, but some other cellar spiders only have six eyes.

Sicariidae: Brown Recluse. This spider is not native to the U.S., but is widespread. Brown recluse spiders (Loxosceles reclusa) are not found in Nebraska landscapes, but are found sometimes in commercial buildings, warehouses, apartments and other locations where boxes are brought in. They can survive well indoors. They are found outdoors in southern states, like Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama and we believe most infestations in Nebraska are brought in from other infested locations. All brown recluse spiders have three pairs of eyes, in a distinctive pattern; they also have a violin shape on the cephalothorax, although it can be faint in the immature stage.

Araneidae: Orb Weavers. Orbs are commonly found in landscapes, especially in the late summer and autumn. These brightly-colored spiders have eight eyes, all about the same size, but the lateral pair of eyes is separated from the center four. Well known to outdoor enthusiasts and gardeners, the yellow garden spider, banded argiope and the barn spider re-spin their web each day and recycle their web by eating it.

Thomisidae: Crab Spiders. Crab spiders get their name because they have a distinctive crab-like appearance. The first two pairs of legs are much longer than the back pair. They are often brightly colored (i.e., camouflaged) to blend in with their background. One bright yellow crab spider, Misumena vatia, is called the goldenrod spider and can often be found in late summer in the flowers of goldenrod. Crab spiders have eight eyes arranged in two rows.

Gnaphosidae: Crab Spiders. Crab spiders have very good eyesight. They are one of the most common spiders people bring us for identification. Some wolf spiders are very large, but there are also smaller species. Wolf spiders have eight eyes, arranged in two rows. The four eyes on the bottom row are small and about the same size. There are two larger eyes facing forward and a smaller pair of lateral eyes found farther back, more on the top of the wolf spider’s head.

Agelenidae: Grass Spiders. Grass spiders are often confused with wolf spiders; some species of both groups are brown or gray with striped markings. Grass spiders are also known as funnel web spiders and spin sheets of horizontal webs with a funnel retreat at one end. Senses the vibrations as insects crawl onto their web, they rush out of their retreat, pounce on their prey and drag them into their retreat. They may enter homes in search of mates or if their web has been disturbed. Grass spiders have eight eyes, all about the same size.

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Growing Hardy Bulbs

Mary Jane Frogge
UNL Extension Associate

Hardy bulbs provide early bloom in flower gardens. Growing them successfully requires knowledge of a life cycle, cultural requirements and use. The term hardy refers to their ability to withstand low winter temperatures and bloom year after year.

A true bulb is defined as a modified underground stem, usually surrounded by scale-like, modified leaves and containing stored food for the shoots enclosed within. The scales are held together by a hardened stem tissue, known as the basal plate, which is located at the base of the bulb. Tulip, daffodil and hyacinth are examples of true bulbs.

Crocus, though many to be a bulb, is actually a corm. This is a mass of fleshy tissue with a bud on the top surface. This tissue disintegrates as the stored food is used to produce roots and shoots; a new corm forms on top. Bulbs and corms are living structures and require careful handling even while in a dormant state.

In general, hardy bulbs produce foliage and blooms in spring. They are dormant during the summer months. Low temperatures are required to break dormancy so growth may resume in fall and early winter.

Good quality bulbs produce good blooms. Usually the larger the bulb, the better it will bloom. Bulbs should be firm, heavy and in good condition. The skin should be smooth, of good color and free from injury. The basal plate must be intact.

Bulbs can be obtained from many sources in the fall. The best time to plant hardy bulbs is October. Choose a planting site in full sun.

Work soil 12 inches deep and incorporate 3 lb of a good fertilizer per planting site. Water thoroughly in the fall and early winter. Usually large, well-established trees can tolerate temporary droughts without injury, but young trees are more susceptible to drought injury. They do not have the extensive root system to draw moisture from the soil and need supplemental water during dry conditions.

In some cases, relying on a lawn sprinkler is not enough. Trees should be deep watered to a depth of about 2-3 feet before the ground freezes. A watering basin 2-3 inches deep and 3-4 feet in diameter, constructed around the base of a young tree will hold water until it can percolate into the soil.

The loss of trees from winter dying is unnecessary and costly, not only in monetary terms, but in intangible values such as shade, protection and beauty. If we do not get needed rain through October and November, deep watering trees this fall may mean the difference between live and dead trees next spring.

Source: Dennis Adams, University of Nebraska Extension

Watering in Fall Can Prevent Tree Death

Symptoms of winter injury appear the following spring and summer, making some trees a few years old die suddenly dying when actually the damage was done several months before.

Drought conditions during the fall may mean serious injury to trees if they continue into winter.

Trees should be thoroughly watered in the fall to help prevent winter drying injury. Fall watering may not be necessary when soil moisture is adequate, but when soil moisture is lacking, fall watering may be critical to help a tree survive the rigors of winter.

All trees lose water during normal metabolic processes. During the growing season when trees are in full foliage, large amounts of water are lost through their leaves. Even during winter months when the leaves are gone and photosynthetic processes have stopped, trees lose water to a lesser extent from exposed bark, twigs and buds.

However, sometimes the loss of moisture exceeds the amount of water the roots can absorb from dry, frozen soil. Tissue drying is the result of the tree being unable to replace lost water. Winter drying injury occurs most frequently during winter, dry, windy conditions. This is especially true of evergreen trees because they lose much more water through their foliage.

Damaged trees may exhibit only a few dead twigs or entire branches may die depending on severity of the injury. In very severe cases, the entire tree may die. The side of the tree facing the prevailing winds is most susceptible. Light brown, dry-appearing needles are typical of winter injury on evergreen trees. This type of injury usually is temporary and most evergreens recover rapidly as the growing season progresses.

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Source: Dennis Adams, University of Nebraska Extension
Lancaster County 4-H is proud to announce Nicole Schmidt as winner of October’s “Heart of 4-H Award” in recognition of outstanding volunteer service.

4-H volunteers for right years, Nicole is the leader of The Green Explorers 4-H club, and previously led The Zookeepers club for 4-H ages 5–7. She has also helped in 4-H Council’s food booth at the Lancaster County Super Fair.

“Like being a 4-H volunteer because it’s a fun and rewarding opportunity to work with kids and see them get excited about projects they work hard on throughout the year,” Nicole says. “My favorite experience as a 4-H volunteer is meeting with kids in the club at our monthly meetings and learning about a new project for 4-H that the kids and I learn from. Then, seeing the excitement from the kids when they see those projects exhibited and rewarded at the fair.”

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

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, programming and trophies throughout the past year. This support enhances the educational experience of the 4-H youth.

4-H & Youth Scholarship Forms Due Dec. 31
Lancaster County 4-H award forms and college scholarship applications are due by Dec. 31. Recipients will be announced at the 4-H Achievement Celebration on Thursday, Feb. 14, 2013. Information and forms are available online at http://go.unl.edu/4has and at the Extension office.

Awards
• Community Service Awards
• Nebraska 4-H Diamond Clover Program
• Nebraska 4-H Career Portfolio
• I Dare You Leadership Award
• Outstanding 4-H Member Award
• Meritorious Service Award
• Nebraska 4-H Clubs of Excellence

College Scholarships
For graduating high school seniors enrolled in the Lancaster County 4-H program.
• 4-H Council
• 4-H Teen Council
• Lincoln Center Kiwanis
• Lane Community
• Nebraska Association of Fair Managers
• Nebraska Association of County Extension Boards

4-H Rabbit Clinic
9 a.m.–12 noon
Lancaster Extension Education Center
444 Cherrycreek Road
Lancaster County 4-H Rabbit VIPs Committee and UNL Extension in Lancaster County.

No registration necessary.
Letter from the Editor
Session/Demonstrations include:
• Feeding and Care of a Rabbit
• How to Judge Rabbits
• Breed ID & Breeder’s Choice
• Showmanship
• Static Exhibits
• Education Resources

For more information, call Marty at 402-441-7180.
Sponsored by Lancaster County 4-H Rabbit VIPs Committee and UNL Extension in Lancaster County.

Thank You to Volunteers
University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County thanks all of the people who donate their time and talents to help make the lives of the youth in the Lancaster County 4-H youth development program.

If you have not submitted a 4-H Youth Protection Volunteer Screening form this year, please do so before Dec. 31! Every four years all Nebraska 4-H volunteers must be rescreened through the 4-H Youth Protection Volunteer Screening. This year, 2013, is the year our district must be rescreened. The form is available at the Extension office or online at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4hclub. The screening ensures a safe, positive and nurturing environment for all youth involved with the Nebraska Youth Development program. If you have questions, please contact Extension at 402-441-7180.
Congratulations to the Lancaster County 4-Hers who showcased their projects at the 2013 Nebraska State Fair! Here are the Lancaster County 4-H special award winners, Rainbow Ribbon Recognition, and purple ribbon recipients.

Read results online:
Daniel Albin - Aerospace: Wooden Fin Rocket-Skill Level 2
Zachary Albin - Aerospace: Wooden Fin Rocket-Skill Level 2
Abigail Babcock - 4-H Heritage - Story or Historical Illustration
Elaina Babcock - 4-H Heritage - Family Genealogy History Notebook
Cassie Meyer - Dog Showmanship - Intermediate - 2nd Place
Hannah Esch - Market Halter - Champion
Addison Winner - Citizenship - 4-H Club Exhibit
Wes Worley - Citizenship - 4-H Club Exhibit
Emilia Whaley - Youth in Motion - Poster Scrapbook or Photo Display
Austen Womack - Beef - Semimature Breeding Beef
Taylor Yokel - Youth in Motion - Painter's Palette Exhibit - Composition - Intermediate

ANIMAL SPECIAL AWARDS
Ashlyn Cooper, Cole Cooper, Emma Lenok, Madalyn Scott, Riley Scott, Jackson Settles - Lancaster County Champion Group - Sheep Herd Improvement
Cole Cooper - Market Sheep - Grand Champion; Hampshire Market Lambs - Champion; Lamb Carcass - Champion
Cassie Meyer - Dog Showmanship - Intermediate - 2nd Place
Caitlyn Wolfbreath - Breeding Beef Commercial - Champion
Emma Whaley - Companion Animal Bottle-2-Place

CONTEST SPECIAL AWARDS
Nathan Becker & Taylor Nielsen (team) - Presentations - Top Premier Presenter (one of top 3) - Food Preservation - Jelled Exhibit - 1 jar
Abigail Babcock - Horticulture Contest - Senior - 9th place; Tree ID Contest - Senior - 9th Place
Mya Dowd - Trade Identification Contest, Senior - 11th Place
Emma Neal - Horticulture Contest - Intermediate - 4th Place
Lily Noel - Horticulture Contest - Intermediate - 1st place
Shelby Tachovsky - Top Quilted Exhibit - Level 1 (one of top 3)

RAINBOW RIBBON AWARDS
Rainbow Recognition awards recognize window and outstanding items in the 4-H Exhibit Hall.

PHOTOGRAPHY SPECIAL SELECTIONS
These photos were selected for a special display UNL Extension and CASNR Dean’s offices

CLOTHING SPECIAL SELECTIONS
Items selected from top winners in 4-H Clothing, Home Environment and Youth Quest awards will be on display at the 4-H and Youth Building at the Nebraska State Fair. A special display will be held on the East Campus.

The following information has been extracted from the document and formatted into a readable list:

### Nebraska State Fair 4-H Results

**Congratulations to the Lancaster County 4-Hers** who showcased their projects at the 2013 Nebraska State Fair! Here are the Lancaster County 4-H special award winners, Rainbow Ribbon Recognition, and purple ribbon recipients. Complete results are available online.

- **Daniel Albin**
  - Aerospace: Wooden Fin Rocket-Skill Level 2
- **Abigail Babcock**
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- **Elaina Babcock**
  - 4-H Heritage - Family Genealogy History Notebook
- **Cassie Meyer**
  - Dog Showmanship - Intermediate - 2nd Place
- **Hannah Esch**
  - Market Halter - Champion
- **Addison Winner**
  - Citizenship - 4-H Club Exhibit
- **Wes Worley**
  - Citizenship - 4-H Club Exhibit
- **Emilia Whaley**
  - Youth in Motion - Poster Scrapbook or Photo Display
- **Austen Womack**
  - Beef - Semimature Breeding Beef
- **Taylor Yokel**
  - Youth in Motion - Painter's Palette Exhibit - Composition - Intermediate

### Animal Special Awards

- **Ashlyn Cooper, Cole Cooper, Emma Lenok, Madalyn Scott, Riley Scott, Jackson Settles** - Lancaster County Champion Group - Sheep Herd Improvement
- **Cole Cooper**
  - Market Sheep - Grand Champion; Hampshire Market Lambs - Champion; Lamb Carcass - Champion
- **Cassie Meyer**
  - Dog Showmanship - Intermediate - 2nd Place
- **Caitlyn Wolfbreath**
  - Breeding Beef Commercial - Champion
- **Emma Whaley**
  - Companion Animal Bottle-2-Place

### Contest Special Awards

- **Nathan Becker & Taylor Nielsen (team)** - Presentations - Top Premier Presenter (one of top 3)
- **Abigail Babcock**
  - Horticulture Contest - Senior - 9th place; Tree ID Contest - Senior - 9th Place
- **Mya Dowd**
  - Trade Identification Contest, Senior - 11th Place
- **Emma Neal**
  - Horticulture Contest - Intermediate - 4th Place
- **Lily Noel**
  - Horticulture Contest - Intermediate - 1st place
- **Shelby Tachovsky**
  - Top Quilted Exhibit - Level 1 (one of top 3)

### Rainbow Ribbon Awards

Rainbow Recognition awards recognize window and outstanding items in the 4-H Exhibit Hall.

### Photography Special Selections

These photos were selected for a special display UNL Extension and CASNR Dean’s offices.

### Clothing Special Selections

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  - Youth in Motion - Painter's Palette Exhibit - Composition - Intermediate

### Animal Special Awards

- **Ashlyn Cooper, Cole Cooper, Emma Lenok, Madalyn Scott, Riley Scott, Jackson Settles** - Lancaster County Champion Group - Sheep Herd Improvement
- **Cole Cooper**
  - Market Sheep - Grand Champion; Hampshire Market Lambs - Champion; Lamb Carcass - Champion
- **Cassie Meyer**
  - Dog Showmanship - Intermediate - 2nd Place
- **Caitlyn Wolfbreath**
  - Breeding Beef Commercial - Champion
- **Emma Whaley**
  - Companion Animal Bottle-2-Place

### Contest Special Awards

- **Nathan Becker & Taylor Nielsen (team)** - Presentations - Top Premier Presenter (one of top 3)
- **Abigail Babcock**
  - Horticulture Contest - Senior - 9th place; Tree ID Contest - Senior - 9th Place
- **Mya Dowd**
  - Trade Identification Contest, Senior - 11th Place
- **Emma Neal**
  - Horticulture Contest - Intermediate - 4th Place
- **Lily Noel**
  - Horticulture Contest - Intermediate - 1st place
- **Shelby Tachovsky**
  - Top Quilted Exhibit - Level 1 (one of top 3)

### Rainbow Ribbon Awards

Rainbow Recognition awards recognize window and outstanding items in the 4-H Exhibit Hall.

### Photography Special Selections

These photos were selected for a special display UNL Extension and CASNR Dean’s offices.

### Clothing Special Selections

Items selected from top winners in 4-H Clothing, Home Environment and Youth Quest awards will be on display at the 4-H and Youth Building at the Nebraska State Fair. A special display will be held on the East Campus.

The following information has been extracted from the document and formatted into a readable list:

- **Daniel Albin**
  - Aerospace: Wooden Fin Rocket-Skill Level 2
- **Abigail Babcock**
  - 4-H Heritage - Story or Historical Illustration
- **Elaina Babcock**
  - 4-H Heritage - Family Genealogy History Notebook
- **Cassie Meyer**
  - Dog Showmanship - Intermediate - 2nd Place
- **Hannah Esch**
  - Market Halter - Champion
- **Addison Winner**
  - Citizenship - 4-H Club Exhibit
- **Wes Worley**
  - Citizenship - 4-H Club Exhibit
- **Emilia Whaley**
  - Youth in Motion - Poster Scrapbook or Photo Display
- **Austen Womack**
  - Beef - Semimature Breeding Beef
- **Taylor Yokel**
  - Youth in Motion - Painter's Palette Exhibit - Composition - Intermediate
The University of Nebraska–Lincoln Speakers Bureau is in its 19th year this fall with 24 speakers and several topics from which to choose. This free service connects faculty and other university experts with Nebraska citizens through service organizations, schools and other groups who want knowledgeable, interesting speakers on a variety of topics.

The 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 a speaker for your event. For questions, contact Speakers Bureau Coordinator Mitzi Lenz at 402-472-0888 or speakers2@unl.edu.

UNL Speakers Bureau in 19th Year

Sylvana Airan
Assistant Director of Housing, Business & Contract Services
My Life Growing Up in Pakistan

Christian Binek
Associate Professor, Physics & Astronomy
Magnetic Refrigeration

Charles Braithwaite
Editor, Beef Plus Quarterly; Lecturer, Dept. of Communication
African Americans on the Great Plains

Daniel Claes
Professor of Physics & Astronomy
Cosmic Book Poems 101

Donald C. Costello
Associate Professor Emeritus, Computer Science and Engineering
The Bronx in the Middle of the Last Century

Kenneth Dewey
Professor of Applied Climate Sciences, School of Natural Resources
Investment Versus Gambling in a Digital Economy

Robert F. Diffendall, Jr.
Professor Emeritus, Conservation & Natural Resources
Climbing back up to North to Alaska and Across the Canadian Arctic: A Photographic Journey

Stephen Durcharme
Professor & Vice Chair, Department of Physics & Astronomy, Nebraska Center for Materials & Nano Science
Can a Photon Wash a Nanoscience and Technology

Galen Erickson
Professor, Beef Feeds Extension Specialist
How Ethanol and Cattle are Good Together (i.e., alcohol and beef)

Michael Hoff
Professor of Art History
What is the Real Impact of Feeding on the Environment?

Roger M. Hoy
Professor, Biological Systems Engineering & Director, Nebraska Tractor Testing Laboratory
Do You Know the Truth about Genetic Frontier

Gary Kebbel
Professor, College of Journalism and Mass Communications
The Nebraska Weather Photos Website

Meg Lauerman
Director, University Communications
What the Heck is a Higgs Boson?!

Bradley Lubben
Extension Assistant Professor and Policy Specialist
Growing Agriculture to Meet Society's Demands

Patrice C. McMahan
Associate Professor, Political Science
For Good or For Ill: The Return of Nation Building

Tapan Pathak
Extension Educator for Climate Variability, School of Natural Resources
Climate Change and the Public: The Intersection of Science and Society

Lisa Pennisi
Assistant Professor, School of Natural Resources
Why Nebraska is a Great Tourist Destination

Wes Peterson
Professor, Agricultural Economics
The Future of Capitalism

Paul E. Read
Professor, Horticulture and Ornamental Plants
Gardening in the West: Grape Expectations: Nebraska's Developing Grape and Wine Industry

John W. Richmond
Professor and Director of the UNL School of Music
Music: Does Music Make You Smarter? It Depends on What You Mean!

Kelli S. Smith
Assistant Director, Career Services
How to Effectively Recruit College Students

Greg Snow
Professor of Physics and Astronomy
Cosmic Rays from Outer Space-What Do We Know About Them?

Sandra Stockall
Professor Emeritus, University of Nebraska Extension
You Are Who You Are Because Wow, That Felt Great!

Joseph Weber
Associate Professor, College of Journalism and Mass Communications
Teaching Journalism in China: A Semester of Surprises

The Speakers Bureau also offers youth and adults the opportunity to promote the beauty and versatility of wool fabric and yarn. Contestants must select, construct and model their own garments. All entries must be 50% wool or wool blend (minimum 60 percent wool or specialty wool fiber) for each fashion fabric or yarn used. Personal creations drew about 475 participants to begin a conversation about how to create knowledge and action resulting in resilient community and sustainable communities. Many of those participants were faculty from NU and other universities; this year, organizers hope to get more community representatives and non-university partners to attend as our vision focuses on partnership among community leaders, business and industry, and the university.

Complete details and registration is at http://ruralfutures.nebraska.edu/. Registration costs $150, but a discounted rate of $40 will be offered to high school and college students.
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, Oct. 19
9 a.m.–2 p.m. • UNL’s East Campus
• Learn more about how we prepare students for careers in everything from animals to plants, soil to climate, golf to business, mechanization to leadership, food to forensic science
• Meet current students, faculty and staff
To view the half-day event schedule or to register, go to http://casnr.unl.edu/openhouse
No charge to attend
402-472-2541 • 800-742-8800, ext. 2541

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Mail to: UNL Extension in Lancaster County
444 Cherry creek Road, Suite A • Lincoln, NE 68528
Specialty 4-H Clubs Invite New Members

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

4-H Teen Council Leadership Organization

The Lancaster 4-H Teen Council is a leadership organization for youth in grades 7–12. Meetings are held the second Sunday of each month at 3 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln. 4-H Teen Council members:
- participate in several community service activities
- plan, set up and facilitate annual 4th & 5th grade Lock-In
- are involved in other leadership activities

For more information, call Tracy Anderson at 402-441-7180.
The next meeting will be Sunday, Oct. 13.

Rabbits R Us and South Prairie Wranglers Rabbit Clubs

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 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.

Household Pets

Want to learn more about your pet? Or get acquainted with new ones? Join the 4-H Household Pets club for youth ages 8–18 and their small animals! Hamsters, gerbils, guinea pigs, mice, snakes, turtles, fish, reptiles, amphibians, caged birds and any animal small enough to put in your pocket is invited. The club meets monthly. Open to all youth ages 8–18. For more information, call 402-441-7180.

Canine Companions

Are you interested in training your dog in obedience and agility? The Canine Companions 4-H dog club meets Tuesday nights 6–7 p.m. at the Greater Lincoln Obedience Club, 5740 Johanna Road, Lincoln. Meetings will resume Tuesday, Oct. 8. Monthly clinics will cover various dog-related topics. Open to all youth ages 8–18. For more information, contact leader Stephanie Wachter at 402-466-2442.

Star City Llama and Alpaca

Do you want to learn about llamas and alpacas? The Star City Llama and Alpaca 4-H club focuses on the care and maintenance of these animals, and is heavily involved in community service projects. You do not have to own a llama or alpaca, you can borrow or lease one. 4-H’ers train their llama/alpaca to go through obstacle courses (with and without packs on). To educate the public, youth take their animals to parades, nursing homes and schools. The club also teaches entrepreneurship skills by creating products from the wool and marketing them. 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 care. Youth can participate fully in the 4-H Horse Program. For more information call leader Peg at 402-421-8187.

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

4-H Kick Off

Thursday, Oct. 3, 6 p.m.

Lancaster Extension Education Center
444 Cherry Creek Road, Lincoln

Adults are Needed to Help Organize Clubs!

Find Out How Youth Ages 5–18 Can Join 4-H!

DONATE OCTOBER 9TH - OCTOBER 20TH

Larry the Cable Guy attended this year’s Lancaster County Super Fair. He stopped by the Rabbits R Us 4-H club dunk tank and gave a donation to the group!

A Lancaster County 4-H member, Travis Hula, modeled for a new Nebraska Tourism billboard along I-80 promoting Gothenburg’s Pony Express Station.

100% of the proceeds from the sale of paper clovers will be split among state and county 4-H programs and National 4-H Council. To learn about the TSC and 4-H partnership, please visit Tractorsupply.com/4-H.

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

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

402-441-7180 • http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h

The NEBRASKA LINCOLN EXTENSION

http://lancaster.unl.edu

October 2013

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Miscellaneous

NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

Join the 4-H Alumni Community today at 4-h.org/alumni.

MAKE A LASTING IMPACT.