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Bed Bugs

Come Back with a Vengeance

Controlling Them Quickly is Key to Slowing Their Spread

Barb Ogg
UNE Extension Educator

Bed bugs have very flat bodies and can squeeze behind baseboards or electrical outlets and move to the next bedroom or apartment unit to find a new food source. Left unchecked, eventually all bedrooms or apartment units will be infested.

Landlords who ignore a bed bug infestation early on will end up with a much larger problem which is more expensive to treat.

Four days of fun workshops for youth ages 6 & up, June 16–19!
—see pages 9 & 11

For about half the victims, bed bug bites are very itchy. Bed bugs do not seem to transmit disease...at least it has never been scientifically documented. I confess, I am not a mental health expert, but I think many people who live with bed bugs experience anxiety, stress and insomnia, knowing when they sleep, bed bugs will experience anxiety, stress and insomnia, knowing when they sleep, quite quickly

Bed bugs live in groups on porous surfaces like wood or fabric.

Economic Issues
Because killing bed bugs takes considerable time and effort, companies which do bed bug control are pricing their services accordingly. Most will charge each time they do a treatment and are unlikely to give warranties. Some will not treat places where there is excessive clutter. At $75–$100 or more per visit, many low-income families just can’t afford to hire a pest management professional to do the work.

Many people feel there is a negative stigma attached to having bed bugs. Even though bed bug infestations aren’t necessarily related to “dirty” houses, some families don’t want anyone else to know. They won’t tell their landlord.

Not controlling bed bug infestations in a timely manner is the number one reason why bed bugs are spreading so quickly. The longer bed bugs are ignored, the greater the likelihood they will spread to other places. Bed bugs travel in back packs, purses and on clothing as people go about their daily activities. Bed bugs can be taken to daycare centers, schools, doctor’s offices and clinics, hospitals, movie theaters and even workplaces.

Treatment Dilemma
So how do we advise low-income families who cannot afford professional treatment to deal with bed bugs? This is a dilemma.

There are the over-the-counter (OTC) products which can be purchased by the general public. These products contain the same active ingredients as professional-use products labeled for bed bug control. Unfortunately, these OTC products are not labeled for bed bug control. Some may be labeled for indoor use, on baseboards, carpets, but not on beds. Because it is a federal offense to use pesticides in a manner inconsistent with directions on the label, it would be unthinkable to recommend off-label use of pesticides. It also might pose a health risk for the person using the products and his family, especially when he/she has had no training in controlling bed bugs.

Clearly, using insecticides in bedrooms see BED BUGS on next page

To achieve control most quickly, cooperation is needed between the home inhabitant and the pest control professional. To make insecticide applications more effective, actions are needed the pest control professional can’t or won’t do. Actions needed by the home inhabitant include:
• Laundering bedding (or putting non-washable objects in a hot dryer for 20 minutes).
• Vacuuming bed bugs (and freezing or throwing away the vacuum bag).
• Purchasing and using specially-made bed bug resistant encasements on mattress and box springs.
• Throwing heavily-infested furniture away, especially overstuffed sofas and chairs.

Another reason bed bugs are so hard to control is because most bed bug populations are resistant to pyrethroid insecticides. Today, most products labeled for use inside the home are pyrethroids, including products sold to professionals or over-the-counter. Two professional-use products used widely for bed bugs include Demand® (lambdacyhalothrin) or Suspend® (deltamethrin). University of Kentucky researchers showed bed bugs have some resistance to these pyrethroid products.

Even though there is bed bug resistance to pyrethroids, these insecticides are still better than other products on the market. To kill bed bugs, insecticides must be applied so they “contact” the bed bug. In other words, inspecting and finding all bed bug hiding places and treating bed bugs directly is the key to achieving control.

Controlling Them Quickly is Key to Slowing Their Spread

Bed bugs are non-discriminatory and will feed on anyone, but people in high-density housing are more likely to be infested. This is simply because more people move in and out of hotels/motels, apartment buildings, dormitories and condominiums; more visitors; more people traveling. It is a matter of chance.

Unfortunately, there doesn’t seem to be a “silver bullet” on the horizon which will slow the spread of these insects.

Bed bugs in seam of sofa.

Bed bugs in seam of sofa.

Bed bugs live in groups on porous surfaces like wood or fabric.

Bed bugs in seam of sofa.

Bed bugs spots under fabric stapled to the framing of bus springs.

Bed bugs in seam of sofa.

Bed bugs live in groups on porous surfaces like wood or fabric.
Bed Bug Workshop for Landlords and Property Managers, May 21

In the last five years, bed bug infestations have increased in Nebraska. They are especially problematic in multifamily, housing units. Once established, bed bugs can be hard to eradicate. If you are a landlord or property manager, you need to know how to deal with and prevent these bugs.

The UNL Extension and the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD) will present a workshop, “Bed Bugs: What You Need to Know” on Monday, May 21, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center, 444 Cherry creek Road, Lincoln. Topics will include bed bug identification, biology and behavior, inspection and protection of a home or apartment. Presenters will also discuss bed bug management using chemical and non-chemical actions and review LLCHD regulations regarding bed bugs and other pest problems.

The registration fee for this program is $20. No preregistration is required. Presenters include:

• Amy Miller, Nebraskiah, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
• Barb Ogg, UNL Extension Educator-Lancaster County
• Jim Bar, Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department
• Clyde Ogg, UNL Pesticide Safety Education Program

This workshop is geared toward educating landlords and property managers about bed bugs, but anyone interested in learning more about this topic will find it educational. For more information about this workshop, contact Barb Ogg, 441-7180. A brochure detailing this program can be found at http://lancaster.unl.edu/pest/news.shtml

What Can People Do If They Can’t Afford a Professional?

All bedrooms need your focused attention given in the following steps. Bed bugs will also feed on pets, so areas where pets sleep or spend time need attention. The best way to begin is to make the bed. Bed bugs like to feed in the morning, but it is touchy. This is why people hire a professional to help them. 1. Inspect thoroughly for bed bugs.

One study showed 85% of bed bugs are within 15 feet of the bed. Bed bugs will feed on sleeping people, usually at night; they will also infest fountains, sofas, under carpeting, and in any small space people sleep there. Bed bugs leave black spots or smears where they spend time. Look for these spots. Bed bugs will also be found behind pictures, on curtains, in curtain frames and other locations.

2. Use a vacuum cleaner to suck up all the bed bugs you find. Throw the vacuum cleaner bag away or freeze the bag overnight. Make sure you vacuum where carpet meets the wall.

3. Encase your mattress and box springs. This will prevent bed bugs from feeding on you. The Peterbilt American Level 1 certificate has been shown to work best. These mattress encasements are expensive, about $100 for both mattress and box springs, but still less than buying a new mattress/box springs. Most mattresses and box springs today don’t have many places for bed bugs to hide, but box springs are likely to contain large numbers of bed bugs. If you decide to buy a new mattress set, encase both mattress and box springs immediately.

4. Launder all your bedding and dry in a hot dryer, items which have not been laundered, can be dried in a hot dryer. Don’t forget pillows.

5. If you have a headboard or other structure the bed sits on, these will almost certainly be infested with bed bugs. They may need to be treated or discarded. To facilitate control efforts, remove the headboard. Leave the home and sleep on your encased mattress/box springs on a metal frame.

6. These actions will help from being bitten, but will still be bed bugs living away from the bed. The next step is to move the bed away from the wall and other furniture, as many of the bugs can’t crawl up the wall onto the mattress.

7. The final trip need to be bed bugs to be bed bugs living away from the bed. If you have skirted around the bed, remove it. Place the bed box between the legs of the bed. If you have a metal frame, put pillows or something similar under the bed box. Bed bugs are very territorial. They won’t share a large space. They can infest any mattress that is not bed bugs living away from the bed. Bed bugs will fall into the aim and disperse. For more information on attracting birds, bird identification links and much more.

Watch for Hummingbirds

The ruby-throated hummingbird migration in Nebraska peaks about May 5–17 and Sept. 2–18. Their northerly migration may occur from April to June and then southward, from August to early October. Some lucky Lancaster County bird watchers enjoy hummingbirds at their feeders all summer.

Early in the season, these feisty little birds are very territorial. They won’t share a large feeder. If you want to attract hummingbirds, put out several small feeders for the little birds. Spread the feeders throughout your yard to reduce competition. You can always put one large feeder down your lawn and keep it out of sight. Y ou’ll hear them; wild birds. They will need water, a place to build a nest and the right food. They may not stick around, but if you are lucky, you may catch a glimpse at some beautiful little warblers in a flock of Cedar Waxwings.

For beginning bird watchers, if you buy anything, start with a good field guide. Field guides are small, sturdy books designed to be carried with you. The Peterson Field Guides, National Audubon Society and National Geographic Field Guides are examples. Go to your local library and browse the guides — it may help you decide which book you’d like to buy. Make sure you choose a book featuring birds found in Nebraska. Keep an eye on garage sales — you may find a used field guide at a very reasonable price. Bird watchers quickly learn to pay more attention to birds before seeing them. You’ll enjoy more birds if you can identify them by song or image. You can purchase a birding app or CD or use resources on the internet. The Cornell Lab of Ornithology has a nice collection of bird identification resources, including their songs. Visit and use the site for free at http://www.birds.cornell.edu/ALLBirds/BirdGuide.html.

At some point, you may decide binoculars will help you spot birds at a distance. When buying binoculars, cheaper is not necessarily better. Don’t waste your money on the cheapest pair of binoculars. If you want to buy binoculars, do some research. Take your time and save for the best binoculars you can afford.

Bird Watching Tips

You don’t have to go far to find bird watching sites right here in Nebraska. There are dozens of local bird watching spots. Take a walk in your own backyard and check out the diversity of birds in this state. Encourage your children to keep a bird watching journal. Teach them how to identify birds. Some of the sites and a food source for the birds. For for the family to enjoy later. For bird watching trails and locations in Nebraska, go to http://www.nebraskabirdingtrails.com

• NebGuide 1571, “Backyard Wildlife – A Little Backyard Therapy”

Are you looking for a little solace? To take time to do things you enjoy. There are many Bird Watching activities you can include in your daily routine. You can start today.

Start bird watching right around your own home. Encourage a large variety of birds in your backyard by offering food, water, a place to nest and the right kinds of landscape plants.

Learn what native plants can be added to your landscape to help attract native wildlife. Native plants provide protection, nesting sites and a food source for the birds. For help and ideas, check out the following. The Neighbors from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension:

• Neighbors 1572, “Landscapes Plants for Wildlife,” A list of plants that benefit songbirds and other wildlife in Nebraska. It includes photos, information about plants, their wildlife benefits and where they grow best.

• Neighbors 1571, “Backyard Wildlife Planting for Habitats: Planning and planting wildlife habitat in the backyard” Water is always an important feature if you want to attract a variety of birds. You can purchase bird baths or make your own out of recycled materials around your home.

Bird houses and shelves should be placed outdoors by now, but it’s too late if you still have a bird house you want to use. Wrens and other birds are still picking out their nesting sites.

FOR MORE INFORMATION The free Neighbors described above are available at the extension office and online at http://lancaster.unl.edu/pest/birds.shtml — the Web site also features additional information on attracting birds, bird identification links and much more.
May is Time to Control Leafy Spurge

Tom Dorn
UNL Extension Educator

Phragmites (also known as common reed) has recently been added to the Nebraska Noxious Weed List. It is an aggressive invader of areas with saturated soil, including ponds, road ditches, terrace channels and along streams and rivers. Phragmites plants range from 6–15 feet in height, yet 80 percent of the plant is contained below ground in a dense mass of roots and rhizomes penetrating the soil to a depth greater than six feet.

In the summer months, Phragmites’ flat, gray-green leaves are 2–3.5 inches wide and 8–15 inches long and alternate side to side along the stem. The seed head is a purplish-brown color when it emerges in late-July. The feathery seed heads are soft and almost silky to the touch in the summer months. The heads are generally 6–20 inches long and up to eight inches wide with many branches (see Figure 1).

In the fall, the plant turns a golden-brown and most of the leaves drop off, leaving only the stalk and plume-topped shoot sometimes seen throughout winter (see Figure 2). Each mature plant can produce as many as 2,000 seeds annually. New stands of Phragmites develop from seed which is spread by water movement or wind. Once established in a good location for growth, the greatest expansion of new plants are from new shoots coming from the extensive network of rhizomes.

The Lancaster County Noxious Weed Control Authority has plotted over 70 locations with Phragmites infestation in the county and more locations are being added to the map as they are discovered. The Lancaster County Weed Control began an aggressive control program in 2008 using Habitat Herbicide products.

Recognize/Control Phragmites

Tom Dorn
UNL Extension Educator

In my travels around the county, I have seen many patches of leafy spurge. Leafy spurge is a noxious weed according to the Nebraska Seed Law and the Nebraska Noxious Weed Law. Leafy spurge is found primarily on untillled land such as pastures, range, roadsides, woodlands and farm-stands. It aggressively invades the soil to a depth greater than six feet and can effectively run the carrying capacity of pastures where it is growing because cattle soon learn to avoid grazing near it.

Leafy spurge produces a flat, topped cluster of yellowish-green, petal-like structures called bracts, which bear the true spurge flowers. The showy, yellow bracts appear in May and gives the plant a “blooming” appearance. The true spurge flowers, however, develop about 10 days later and have small, green bracts. See Figure 2. The distinction between yellow bract appearance and true flowering is important for timing herbicide applications. Spring-applied herbicides are more effective when applied on plants with developing true flowers. Seeds are borne in pods which contain three gray-brown, sometimes speckled, oblong, smooth seeds. At maturity, the pods pop open, throwing seeds up to 15 feet from the parent plant. About 140 seeds are produced per stem and seeds may remain viable in the soil for up to eight years. Leafy spurge peak germination time is late-April to early-May. New seedlings develop throughout the summer but usually do not flower during the first year. Leafy spurge seedlings can vegetatively reproduce from root buds within 7–10 weeks after germination.

Control

Chemical control recommendations listed in the UNL Extension publication 2009 Guide for Weed Management (EC 09-130) include:

- Grazon P-D at 2 quarts per acre at flower bud stage (for suppression of seed production — annual treatments necessary).
- Grazon P-D at 2 quarts per acre at flower bud stage (for suppression of seed production and gradual stand reduction over several years).
- Acclaim at 1–2 pounds per acre (retreatment necessary for several years).

Spot treatment of seedlings and shoots emerging from deep root buds will be necessary for many years after a stand appears to be controlled. Always follow label directions.

Getting the Most Out of CRP

USDA regulations now allow you to use some CRP fields as pasture or hay periodically. To make the most of this opportunity, Dr. Bruce Anderson, UNL extension forage specialist, gave the following advice on his Forage Minute radio spot.

“During the years you could use CRP was in an emergency, and then it often was so late you got little good from it. Times have changed, though, so many of you can actually plan on using the forage grown on CRP fields. Look at what kind of feed currently is available from most fields. Then imagine what it would be like after July 15, when use can begin. In most cases, much old dead trash exists so yield of new green growth will be low and weeds may be a problem.

One of the best ways to improve yield and quality of CRP forage is a prescribed burn in the spring. This removes old, dead trash, promotes new, green growth and controls some weeds and trees. Be sure you can burn both safely and legally, though, before you try it.

Weed control options will vary based on the weed problems in your CRP. Thistles and broad leaves often are controlled best using herbicides like Grazon and Milestone. For specific recommendations, visit your local extension office or review options in our new weed management guide. Most CRP fields have had no fertilizer for many years, so yields often increase nicely when nitrogen, and sometimes phosphorus fertilizers are applied. I wouldn’t spend money on fertilizers, though, until you have removed the old, dead growth and have controlled most of the weeds. Think ahead. Can hay or pasture from your CRP fields improve your livestock program? Take care of it so it can work for you.”
The following recipes have been created so they are suitable for someone with celiac disease or who is eating a gluten-free diet.

**Sorghum Bread**
This recipe was developed by Betty Hagman for Twin Valley Mills, LLC and is provided courtesy of Twin Valley Mills, LLC (www.twinnvalleymills.com). Additional recipes using sorghum are available on UNL Extension’s website at Betty’s book, The Gluten-Free Grain Sorghum Bakes.

1 cup sorghum flour
2 1/2 cups tapioca flour
3/4 cup cornstarch
2-1/4 teaspoons dry yeast granules
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon xanthan gum
1/3 cup tapioca starch/flour
1/3 cup sorghum flour
1/2 cup cornstarch
1/2 cup guar gum
1/3 cup tapioca starch
1/3 cup sorghum flour

By spoonfuls onto a hot, 375° F griddle until golden brown, turning once. Bake about 50 minutes or until done and do not cover with aluminum foil. Cool before slicing.

More gluten-free sorghum recipes are on the extension web site at http://lancaster.unl.edu/food/gluten-free-sorghum-recipes.shtml

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**Pancakes**
This recipe was developed by Mary Schluckebier, Home Economist, for Twin Valley Mills, LLC and is provided courtesy of Twin Valley Mills, LLC (www.twinnvalleymills.com)

1 1/2 cups sorghum flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 1/2 cup non-fat dry milk powder (or powdered buttermilk)*
1 tablespoon corn oil
3 eggs
1 1/2 cups water

Combine dry ingredients. Stir in eggs, oil and water; mix well. Drop by spoonfuls onto a hot, 375° F griddle until golden brown, turning once. Makes about 20 1/2 pancakes. If you like thinner pancakes, add more water or add some apple sauce.

Mary states, “They are just fine leaving out the milk and not substituting anything in its place. It may mean adjusting the amount of water to provide the thickness of batter for thick or thin pancakes.

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**Vegetables**

- Dark Green
  - Spinach
  - Broccoli
  - Collard greens
  - Dark green leafy lettuce

- Orange
  - Acorn squash
  - Butternut squash
  - Carrots
  - Pumpkin

- Dry Beans and Peas
  - Black beans
  - Kidney beans
  - Garbanzo beans
  - Lentils
  - Pinto beans

- Starchy Vegetables
  - Corn
  - Peas

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**Gluten-Free Sorghum Recipes**

Explore different tastes, such as those found on the CSA Web site at http://csaceliacs.org

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1/2 teaspoon salt
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If family members have asthma or allergies, it’s important to be aware of the important asthma triggers in the home and surrounding areas. The CDC (Center for Disease Control) identifies these triggers as important ones to watch out for and prevent in your home.

**Environmental Tobacco Smoke**

Environmental tobacco smoke is often called "secondhand smoke." This is smoke that is breathed in not by a smoker but by a second person nearby. Parents, friends and relatives of children with asthma should try to stop smoking and should never smoke around a person with asthma. They should only smoke outdoors and not in the family home or car. They should not allow others to smoke in the home, and they should make sure their child’s school is smoke-free.

**Dust Mites**

— Dust mites are all around in everybody’s home, but they don’t cause allergies or asthma. However, they may be the trigger for an allergy. To help prevent asthma attacks, use mattress covers and pillowcase covers to make a barrier between dust mites and you. Don’t use down-filled pillows, quilts or comforters. Remove stuffed animals and clutter from your bedroom. The CDC recommends using mattress covers and keeping your floors clean and free of dust mites.

**Outdoor Air Pollution**

— Pollution caused by industrial emissions and automobiles exhaust can cause an asthma attack. Pay attention to air quality forecasts on the radio and television and plan your activities for when air pollution levels are high. Low air pollution aggravates your asthma.

**Cockroach Allergen**

— Cockroaches can lurk in the highest levels in your home. In these areas, they are most likely to trigger an asthma attack. Get rid of cockroaches in your home and keep them from coming back by taking away their food and water. Cockroaches are usually found where food is eaten and crumbs are left behind. Remove as many water and food sources as you can because cockroaches need food and water to survive. Vacuum or sweep areas that might attract cockroaches at least every 2 or 3 days. You can also use pest control products to decrease the number of cockroaches in your home.

**Pets**

— Furry pets may trigger an asthma attack. When a furry pet is suspected of causing asthma attacks, the simplest solution is to find the pet another home. If pets are owned too attached to their pets or are unable to locate a safe, new home for the pet, they should keep the pet out of the bedroom of the person with asthma. Pets should be bathed weekly and kept outside as much as possible. People with asthma are not allergic to their pet’s fur, so trimming your pet’s fur will not help your asthma. If you have a furry pet, vacuum often to clean up anything causing an asthma attack. If your floors have a hard surface, such as wood or tile, and are carpeted, damp mop them every day.

**Mold**

— When mold is inhaled or breathed in, it can cause an asthma attack. Get rid of mold in all parts of your home to help control your asthma attacks. Keep the mold level in your home between 35% and 50%. In hot, humid climates, you may need to use an air conditioner or dehumidifier. Fix water leaks, which allow mold to grow in bathrooms and under sinks.

**Other Triggers**

— Strenuous physical exercise; some medications; some medications and foods that are allergens; and skin reactions can trigger an asthma attack. Strong emotional states and some medicines; bad weather and environmental tobacco smoke; and some foods and food additives can trigger an asthma attack. Strong emotional states can cause heart palpitations and an asthma attack. People with asthma should learn what their triggers are so you can avoid the triggers whenever possible and be alert for a possible attack whenever the triggers cannot be avoided.

To learn more about the triggers of asthma and what you can do to avoid them, please contact your local asthma education program or your primary health care provider.
ReTree Nebraska
Important to Diversify When Replanting

ReTree Nebraska is a 10 year cooperative initiative to raise public awareness of the value of trees, reverse the decline of Nebraska’s tree and forest resources and improve the health and sustainability of trees and forests across our state for future generations. The primary goal of ReTree Nebraska is to work in partnership with people across Nebraska to foster the proper planting and maintenance of one million new trees by 2017. As residents of the Arbor Day state, Nebraskans recognize the value of trees. Forests foster economic development by supporting businesses, creating jobs and generating rural and urban income. Trees clean the air, extend the life of roads, save tax dollars by reducing the need for expensive “hard” infrastruc-
ture and reduce heating and cooling costs. In fact, properly placed trees can reduce cooling costs by up to 25 percent. Trees preserve “The Good Life” in Nebraska by creating more livable communities situated in a predominantly agricultural landscape.

Nebraska’s community tree resources have steadily declined in recent decades. A combination of severe weather events like the 1991 freeze, 1997 snowstorm, 2007 ice storm, tornadoes and high winds, chronic drought, poor planting practices, poor species selec-
tion, poor pruning practices, the rapid spread of pine wilt and a preponderance of older trees nearing or past their end of May before the rapid spread of pine wilt. Cabbage loopers and imported cabbage worms are green worms. They eat large holes in the leaves of plants in the cabbage family. For control, caterpillars can be picked off by hand or sprayed with BT (Bacillus thuringiensis), a natural, non-toxic preparation available by

Hand Picking Bagworms
An Effective Control

If you have noticed small bagworms infestations in your landscape, hand picking can be an effective control measure. Take a walk through your landscape and check all your landscape plants, especially spruce and junipers. You have just a few weeks left to hand pick bagworms from your plant material. Bagworm caterpillars will start emerging from the bags at the end of May through early June.

After picking the bagworms from your plant material, place them in a bag and put the sealed bag in the trash. If you have large trees or too many bagworms to effectively pick off your plants, chemical control will be needed after they hatch in June.

If you would like more information on bagworms, go to http://lancaster.unl.edu/hort/bagworms.shtml to view a YouTube video or pick up a brochure at the extension office.

— Mary Jane Frogge, UNL Extension Associate

Garden Guide
THINGS TO DO THIS MONTH

By Mary Jane Frogge, UNL Extension Associate

Gardening tips, sign up for a free electronic newsletter. To receive updates about ReTree Nebraska, as well as tree tips, sign up for a free electronic list serve. To join, e-mail retree@unl.edu with your e-mail address and first and last name.

Source: Nebraska Forest Service

Baldcypress — Taxodium distichum (fall color)

Chinkapin oak — Quercus muehlenbergii

Kentucky coffeetree — Gymnocladus dioicus (fall color)

Northern catalpa — Catalpa speciosa (in bloom)

Concolor fir — Abies concolor

Miyabe maple — Acer miyabei

Shantung maple — Acer truncatum

Photos courtesy of ReTree Nebraska

Hand Picking Bagworms
An Effective Control

If you have noticed small bagworms infestations in your landscape, hand picking can be an effective control measure. Take a walk through your landscape and check all your landscape plants, especially spruce and junipers. You have just a few weeks left to hand pick bagworms from your plant material. Bagworm caterpillars will start emerging from the bags at the end of May through early June.

After picking the bagworms from your plant material, place them in a bag and put the sealed bag in the trash. If you have large trees or too many bagworms to effectively pick off your plants, chemical control will be needed after they hatch in June.

If you would like more information on bagworms, go to http://lancaster.unl.edu/hort/bagworms.shtml to view a YouTube video or pick up a brochure at the extension office.

— Mary Jane Frogge, UNL Extension Associate
Aquatic plant growth in and around ponds plays an important role in providing quality habitat for fish and wildlife, increasing aesthetic and recreational benefits. Unfortunately, dense plants and growth can interfere with swimming, boating, aesthetics and fishing. Removal and/or management of some plant species may be necessary to maintain pond function.

Selecting the best treatment or combination of treatments depends on the water plant species, the extent of the problem, economic considerations and pond uses.

First, be certain the pond has an aquatic plant problem. Some plant growth is natural and temporary and will not need or benefit from intervention. Many pond managers overlook. Manure offers many benefits, as the following will be discussed. However, successful gardeners apply the manure at 80 pounds per 100 square feet (8 pounds per 100 square feet of garden area). That is a good, safe recommendation. Actually, the type of manure determines the rate which can be safely used.

Manure application also increases growth is natural and temporary and will not need or benefit from intervention. Many pond managers overlook. Manure offers many benefits, as the following will be discussed. However, successful gardeners apply the manure at 80 pounds per 100 square feet (8 pounds per 100 square feet of garden area). That is a good, safe recommendation. Actually, the type of manure determines the rate which can be safely used.

Harvesting methods, such as hand pulling and cutting, are the most economical and can be very effective for smaller acreage ponds. Harvesting efforts can be undertaken anytime throughout the growing season, but the success of harvesting depends on the immediate and complete removal of all cut plants. Partial removal of cut plants can increase the problem, since each fragment planted within the pond has the potential to form a new plant. Harvesting is considered a short term solution, and growth will continue to come back throughout the growing season.

Although, it is a more expensive treatment option, many acreage owners rely on herbicide applications for pond management. Herbicides are easy to use and, in some cases, the only practical method of control. Timing is important when using herbicides. It is best to treat in the spring season with the first signs of plant growth because there are fewer weeds present to decompose and cause oxygen depletion.

In the summer months, once aquatic weeds become well established, control still can be successful. However, much more effort is required to avoid oxygen deficiency and kills that occur after herbicide treatment are not from the chemical, but are a result of subsequent fish and aerobic bacteria. The decomposition of decomposing plant biomass that utilizes oxygen.

Some herbicides require restrictions from drinking, livestock watering, swimming, fish consumption and irrigation for a period of time until the active ingredient in the chemical has reached a safe level. Many states require permits to apply aquatic herbicides. In Nebraska, permits are required if working with a restricted use product, such as Magacide H, a herbicide commonly used in irrigation canals. Herbicides are classified as either systemic or contact. Systemic products are absorbed by the plants, move throughout the plant and kill the plant from the roots up. A full kill with systemic herbicides generally takes five to 10 weeks. However, the results are long lasting; many times only one treatment per season is required. Contact herbicides only kill the portion of the plant they come in contact with. Contact herbicides show visible results within days and a full kill in one to two weeks. However, multiple treatments may be required throughout the season. The length of control with herbicides depends on the product used, clarity of the water and the type of plant targeted. Most products to not provide any residual control, so chemical treatment must be completed each year. It is desirable to apply the right herbicide at the correct time, rate and in accordance with label instructions. Not properly following directives can lead to fish kills and damage aquatic life.

Control Garden Insects in a Variety of Ways

One of the most troublesome problems faced by organic gardeners is insect control. Deciding how much damage can be tolerated will help to pinpoint which control tools and measures are needed.

When insect numbers are high, injury may be reduced by introducing beneficial insects that feed on pests. A larger population of predators and parasites are valuable for reducing infestations of garden pests. However, usually some level of pest infestation must be tolerated to attract and maintain natural enemy populations. Should the pest control be necessary, select a management strategy that will control the pest or minimize damage to beneficial insects, while attaining satisfactory control of the target pest.

Several species of mass-reared beneficial insects can be purchased from commercial suppliers for use in home gardens. However, the artificial introduction of natural enemies is not recommended. Beneficials such as lady beetles and praying mantis are valuable for controlling small agricultural pests. These species is more productive to provide good conditions for natural beneficial insect populations to increase than to introduce exotics.

There are a few products that have insecticidal properties that may be acceptable to organic gardeners since they are not synthetically derived. However, most of these materials will kill beneficial insects as well as the target pest. Examples include:

- Bacillus thuringiensis, also known as B.T., is marketed under the trade names Dipel, Thuricide and others. It consists of spores from soil-inhabiting bacteria that kills the larvae of moths and butterflies.
- Rotenone is a non-synthetic insecticide. It is the most effective of the non-synthetic insecticides, but residual activity is very short.
- Finally ground sulfur can be used either as a dust or spray to control spidermides. However, the chemical may burn tender foliage if air temperature is 85 degrees or higher.
- Insecticidal soaps are effective at controlling soft-bodied insects such as aphids, mites, leafhoppers and plant bugs. It is used through Pai and multiple applications. Use soaps with caution, as leaf injury is possible with certain plants.
Quality Assurance Training for Market Animals, May 7

4-H/FFA members planning to exhibit market beef, swine or sheep at this year’s Lancaster County Fair or Nebraska State Fair are required to attend a Quality Assurance training. Market rabbit exhibitors are strongly encouraged to attend a training even if they already own a pack. A Quality Assurance training will be held Thursday, May 7, 6:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. For more information or to sign up, please call Deanna at 441-7180.

Pre-Fair 4-H Leader Training, June 4

New leaders, experienced leaders, 4-H members and parents are invited to this leader training on Thursday, June 4, 9:30 a.m. or 6:30 p.m. (you choose which time to attend) at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. Come and receive information on how to fill the out the entry tags, how to take out of your interview judging, Life Challenge, presentations contest and other important county fair information. MUST preregister by June 2 by calling 441-7180.

4-H Bicycle Safety Contest, June 27

This year’s 4-H Bicycle Safety Contest will be held before the county fair on Saturday, June 27, 9 a.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. MUST preregister by June 23 by calling 441-7180 (there is no entry form). Late registrations not accepted. See Fair Book p. 34.

Life Challenge Contests - County-Level Senior, May 30

4-H Life Challenge judging contests help youth learn more about issues related to family, consumer science (FCS). Contests are open to all 4-Hers, need not be enrolled in a specific project. Contact Jami at 441-7180 for more information.

County-Level Senior Life Challenge (for ages 12 and up) will be held Tuesday, May 29 and Wednesday, May 30 at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. Preregister by May 28 by calling 441-7180. Contest questions will be based on the following 4-H manuals: Fast Foods, You’re the Chef, Foodworks, Youth in Motion, Design Decisions, Furnishings on a Shoestring. The judges will be searching for studying in Style, Attention Shoppers, ESL, 1, 2, and 3. They may be asked to submit materials in the contest for studying.

Statewide FCS Life Challenge (for ages 12-18) will be held Monday, June 29 and Tuesday, June 30 on UNL East Campus. To participate, please contact Jami at 441-7180 by June 8. Information is on line at http://eh.unl.edu/4h in the FCS 4-H area.

County-level Junior Life Challenge (for ages 8-11) will be held Saturday, July 11 at 9:30 a.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center. Preregister by July 9 by calling 441-7180. Contact Jami for study packet.

Lancaster County 4-H is switching from a Junior Show to a Hunter Show at the 2009 Lancaster County Fair. Hunter is the term used for the controlled, balanced, rhythmic manner in which the horse completes the course of jumps. The hunter round is judged on the horse’s movement and the rider’s ability to safely maneuver the course in a consistent manner. Equestrian is judged on the rider’s position in the tack and accuracy of the course ridden.

A free clinic will be held Tuesday, May 19, 6:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Event Center, Amy Countryman Arena. Clinicians Kala Ball and Ryan Bourek will cover fundamental skills. Lancaster County 4-H’ers interested in attending this clinic, must sign up by calling Marty at 441-7180 or e-mailing mcruickshank2@unl.edu. Please indicate whether you will be bringing a horse or one is just coming to watch. You must be 8 years old as of January 1 to bring a horse. Deadline for signing up is May 5; however, please sign up as soon as possible — number participating will make a difference as to how the clinic will be formatted.

Pre-Districts Show/clinic, June 6

To help prepare for districts and state, the Lancaster County Horse VIPS is hosting a special pre-districts show clinic at the 2009 Lancaster County Fair. This will be an excellent opportunity for elementary age riders to experience the district format even if they aren’t yet old enough for state. Depending on size of show at this time and if the judge has time he will do some teaching/comments at the end of the class. Reining, poles and barrels are also included in this class but are available to junior and seniors only.

We are using this as a fundraiser, so there will be a one time charge of $5 and a $3 charge per class. Preregistration is not required. Riders must be in 4-H attire. Concessions will be available on-site.

Show flyer is available at http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h and the extension office. For more information, call Marty at 441-7180 or e-mail mcruickshank2@unl.edu

Lancaster County Horse VIPS to Host Pre-Districts Show/clinic, May 6

4-H Hunter Horse Clinic, May 19

Lancaster County 4-H is in recognition of Elaine Simpson as the 2009 "Heart of 4-H Award" in recognition of outstanding volunteer service.

Five years ago, Elaine helped start the All American Kids 4-H Club (her two children are members) and was a project leader. Two years ago, she became organizational leader for the club. The club has been recognized as a Nebraska 4-H Club of Excellence the past four years.

“I enjoy challenging children to learn new things and have new experiences,” says Elaine. “Watching children grow and learn is very rewarding for me. My favorite experience as a 4-H volunteer has been supporting children as they conduct service projects and help others in the community.

In addition to volunteering for 4-H, Elaine volunteers at church, her children’s school and “Cookie Moms” for Girl Scouts.

Congratulations to Elaine. Volunteers like her are indeed the heart of 4-H!”

Nominiate your favorite 4-H volunteer by submitting the form available online at http://lancaster.unl.edu or at the extension office. Nominations of co-volunteers welcome.

Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Program

The Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Program is a fun and challenging outdoor adventure where youth, age 8-18, learn about wildlife, conservation and management. Juniors (age 12-13) and seniors (age 14-18) division teams (individual participation possible) can compete at the county contest held June 5-6 at the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center near Greta. The novice group (ages 8-11) does not compete at the state contest, but learns about wildlife through fun educational activities and games.

Early bird registration is due May 1. For more information, go to http://eh.unl.edu/wbhp or contact Tracy at 441-7180.

ข้อความการตัดสินใจในการตัดสินใจของผู้ให้บริการ:

Horseriding Skills Level Testsings, May 5 and June 23

A group level testing for 4-H Horse Advancement Levels will be held on Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Extension Education Center - Pavilion 3. Anyone wishing to be tested must sign up by April 28 by calling Marty at 441-7180 or e-mailing mcruickshank2@unl.edu.

Another testing will be Tuesday, June 23, 6:30 p.m. at the Lancaster Event Center - Pavilion 3. Deadline to sign up for this testing is June 16.

District and State Entries Due, May 8

4-H district and state show entries are due to the Lancaster County extension office by May 8. No late entries will be accepted!

Anyone planning on going to state must also have their horse ID’s and all parts of their horsemanship level requirements passed and SUBMITTED to the extension office. Entries are due by May 6. Closer entry procedures and the 2 3 year old western pleasure affidavits can be picked up at the extension office or online at http://animalscience.unl.edu/torse/horse.htm.

Horse Identification Due June 1

For County Fair, 4-H Horse Identification Sheets are due by extension by June 1. Sketch markings showing both sides and face on the form are preferred instead of photos.
Workshop Descriptions

Cruickshank, Extension Associate
INSTRUCTOR: Marty
AGES: 8 & up • FEE: $4
Horse of Course
Instructor: Soni Cochran, Extension Associate
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Marcia Clausson, 4-H volunteer
GIzlo Galore
Learn how to apply beads and sequins. Fabric will have new looks with simple hand sewing. TUES, JUNE 17, 10:15-12:15PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Evana Kucera, All-State Ball Player
Nail Art Magic
Have fun learning how to create different nail art with decal, minisheets, stripe tape and beautiful nail paints. Please come with clean finger and toe nails. TUES, JUNE 17, 10:15-2:15PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $10
INSTRUCTOR: Jhoni Kucera, 4-H volunteer
Decoupaging Details
Decorate your own storage box using recycled magazines. Bring old magazines that you don’t want to throw away. TUES, JUNE 17, 2:45-5:45PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTORS: Deanna Karmazin, 4-H volunteer, Jamie Stephenson, 4-H volunteer
Magic Trick Secrets
Learn great magic tricks and how to perform them before friends to showcase your creative, artistic side. THURS, JUNE 18, 10-2AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $6
INSTRUCTORS: Ron Suing, Extension Volunteer & Jessalyn Schrock, Extension Intern
Money, Money, Money
Learn the basics of banking and how to spend, save and earn wisely. THURS, JUNE 18, 3-5PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTORS: Jessika and Jami Rutt, 4-H volunteers
Make Your Own Scarecrow! Bring an old pillowcase, a real hat with feathers, and a real magician’s wand. THURS, JUNE 18, 2-4PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $6
INSTRUCTORS: Aquarius Beads & Gifts, Inc
Learn how to create your own tie dye masterpiece. Bring a white T-shirt, tank top, pillowcase, etc. May bring more shirts. TUES, JUNE 16, 8-10AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $2
INSTRUCTORS: Hattan, Tammy and Brandy Wollen, 4-H volunteers
Beading Basics
Learn the basics of beading. Make your own personalized, marvelous masterpiece. Bring a white T-shirt, tank top, pillowcase, etc. May bring more shirts. TUES, JUNE 16, 8-10AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $2
INSTRUCTORS: Aquarius Beads & Gifts, Inc
Fishing Fun
Bring your fishing pole, line and hook for fun fishing in a nearby lake. Extra tackle is optional. TUES, JUNE 16, 10:15-12:15PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $4
INSTRUCTORS: Marty Cruickshank, Extension Associate
Outdoor Cooking
Everything tastes better when cooked outdoors! Day 2: some cooking fun. First-timers get first pick. TUES, JUNE 16, 10:15AM-12:15PM
AGES 10 & up • FEE $8
INSTRUCTOR: Soni Cochran, Extension Associate
Crafts for Creative Masters
Celebrate crafts as you create your masterpiece in this fun hands-on workshop. TUES, JUNE 16, 3-5PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Jami Rutt, Extension Intern
Cartooning Fun
Learn how to draw cartoons through these fun, easy methods. WED, JUNE 17, 8-10AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Teri Hava, Extension Intern
Savvy Shopper
Get great hints for shopping through these fun, easy methods. WED, JUNE 17, 10-2AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Soni Cochran, Extension Associate
Hooded Towels
Create a hooded towel for a baby or toddler. These hooded towels are great baby gifts. Fee includes towel kit and sewing kit. Bring scissors, sewing pins, ruler and sewing machine (if you have one). THURS, JUNE 18, 8-10AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Maureen Burson, Extension Educator
Can I Fix My Fingernails? Which fork do I use? Where do I place my napkin? How do I fold napkins? Answer these questions and find out! THURS, JUNE 18, 10-12AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $4
INSTRUCTOR: Judy Rozul, 4-H volunteer
Amazing Aprons
Learn how to cut out a pattern, sew and finish a simple apron. Bring one yard mid-weight cotton, notions, fabric scissors, supplies, pins and a sewing machine if you have one. THURS, JUNE 18, 10:15-12:15PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $3
INSTRUCTOR: Kathy Hansen, 4-H volunteer
Science in the Garden
Learn about the environment, how to grill, how plants grow, and some basic cooking. FRI, JUNE 19, 8-10AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $2
INSTRUCTORS: Hattan, Tammy and Brandy Wollen, 4-H volunteers
How to Create a Scrapbook
Have fun learning how to create different scrapbooks with basic scrapbooking supplies. SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 2-4PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Jami Rutt, Extension Volunteer
Baby Sitting Basics
Learn the basics of babysitting. Be prepared. Be safe. FRI, JUNE 19, 8-10AM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $2
INSTRUCTORS: Aquarius Beads & Gifts, Inc
Decoupage a Parisian Box
Paint a wooden Parisian box. WED, JUNE 15, 10:15-12:15PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $5
INSTRUCTOR: Soni Cochran, Extension Associate
Tea Party
Learn the basics of hosting a tea party. INF, JUNE 15, 3-5PM
AGES 8 & up • FEE $15
INSTRUCTORS: Barb Oggi, Extension Educator
Two Outdoor Adventures Lead to Fun, Healthier Lifestyles!

Lincoln Safari — Find 30 Sites in Lincoln

Lincoln Safari will get families and other groups of people off the couch and into unstructured corners and hidden places within Lincoln thus encouraging a sense of exploration and discovery — all for FREE! For 2009, there are 30 safari sites in parks and outside spaces all around Lincoln. The challenge is to visit all 30 sites throughout the year and collect rubbings from all of them!

There is no cost to participate — the Safari is free! When a family or group registers, they will receive a FREE Safari satchel which contains a map and a guidebook. The official Safari Map has all the safari locations marked and, in addition, the Safari Guidebook lists the sites and has clues to help you find the rubbing post at each site.

Many sites are accessible by city bus with a minimum of walking. Some are accessible from the hiker/biker trails; some are right on our city streets. Groups are encouraged to walk, skip, bike, roller skate and skateboard to these locations.

Some sites will offer a surprise souvenir. The directions for collecting the souvenir, if there is one, are on the post. One souvenir will be given per family.

University of Nebraska—Lincoln Extension, UNL Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and ten other community partners sponsor Lincoln Safari.

To Register

Anybody can register — families, one person, grandparents and grand-children, scout troops, maybe a group from your school or office.

Registration for the 2009 Lincoln Safari has begun. You may register until Nov. 1; but, if you wait, you’ll miss lots of fun events during the year. Lincoln Safari officially ends Dec. 1.

You may register online at http://lincolnsafari.org or at any Lincoln University or Lincoln Pioneers Park Nature Center. Just fill out the information and answer survey questions. You will then receive an official number for your “group” and a Safari satchel. If you register online, pick up your satchel at one of the following locations:

• Bennett Martin Public Library, 136 S. 14 St.
• Victor E. Anderson Branch, 3635 Touzalin Ave.
• Arnold Heights Branch, 3815 NW 54 St.
• Bethany Branch, 1810 N Cotner Blvd.
• Loren Corey Esley Branch, 1350 Superior
• Charles H. Greer Branch, 2400 S 56 St.
• South Branch, 2875 South St.
• Bos Dodson Walt Branch, 6701 S 14 St.
• Bookmobile
• Pioneers Park Nature Center, located at the west end of Pioneers Park

• Lincoln Children’s Zoo, 1222 S 27 St.

Groups which participated in the 2008 safari only need to take their book to the library to get their new kit — they will use their same number!

For more information, go to http://lincolnsafari.org, call 475-6741 or email info@lincolnsafari.org

The Great Park Pursuit — Find 15 Sites Throughout Nebraska

After a successful inaugural year in 2008, the Great Park Pursuit will return with 15 more sites and outdoor adventures in May 2009. The Nebraska Recreation and Parks Commission partnered to develop the program with the goal of encouraging a healthier lifestyle for participants while increasing awareness of Nebraska’s nature rich outdoor recreation opportunities. This year’s program will be sponsored in part by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The program is adopted from a similar outdoor initia- tive started by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

Nature impressions are located on 15 Great Park Pursuit posts in parks throughout Nebraska. The challenge is to visit as many as selected park sites as you can between May 1 and Sept. 8, 2009. Follow clues to find the posts and collect rubbings from the nature impressions.

Prizes and entry into drawings are based on the number of tracings collected. While participants become registered for a free two-night cabin stay at a Nebraska State Park of their choice with just one visit, the more sites participants visit the more opportuni- ties they have to win.

In 2008, the Tesarek family of Plattsmouth was one of 34 teams to visit all 10 selected parks. Participation in the Great Park Pursuit was a highlight of the family’s vacation. Karen Tesarek explained, “When we got back to the van, our 15-year-old, Andrea, said ‘Finding the places was the most fun part of the whole vacation.’” I thought that was really something because, in addition to doing the Great Park Pursuit, we had also taken them to the Black Hills, Wind Cave and Mount Rushmore, but she liked the Pursuit the best.”

Engaging youth in the natural world outside their door is an impor- tant component of the program. Of the 1,854 participants from last summer, 900 were children with an average age of eight. Since today’s recreation time is too often spent in front of a screen, The Great Park Pursuit provides an oppor- tunity which allows participants to feel comfortable in natural environments. To build on the success of the 464 teams registered last year, which represented 122 Nebraska communities and eight states, the 2009 Great Park Pursuit will offer more opportunities to participate. Expanding to 15 park sites across Nebraska for this year’s program provides more close-to-home opportunities. In addition, this year’s sites include a mix of local, state and federal parkland. The variety of sites selected highlights the great natural resources of Nebraska while raising awareness of locations that offer educational, historical and entertain- ment opportunities.

To Register

Anyone can participate. Groups can be made up of individuals, families, friends, coworkers, youth organizations or any other group you belong to. There are four ways to register:

• on the Web at www.negpp.org
• at a kickoff/special event — a special event will be held at Pioneers Park in Lincoln on June 20
• call 471-5424 and request a packet and registration form
• request in writing to Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, ATTN: Tim Montgomery, 2200 N. 33rd Street, Lincoln, NE 68505

“Start your Journey today — Explore Nebraska Parks!” For more information, go to www.negpp.org or call 471-5424.

The Great Park Pursuit 2009 locations:

### CLOVER COLLEGE REGISTRATION FORM

*Registration opens April 23 for currently enrolled 4-H members. Registration opens April 30 for non-4-H members.*

**Classes fill up quickly—early registration is recommended!**

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In the case of the underlined form of a Louisiana address, you must also insert the state abbreviation (LA).

**Mail this form to: UNL Extension in Lancaster County**

**Mail to:**

**UNL Lancaster County Extension**

444 Cherryrue Rd., Ste. A, Lincoln, NE 68528-1507

**E-mail:** lancaster@unl.edu • Fax: 402-441-7148

**Order subscription**

**Change of address**

**Mail:**

**UNL Extension in Lancaster County**

444 Cherryrue Road, Suite A • Lincoln, Nebraska 68528-1507

**UNL Extension**

A Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.

**University of Nebraska–Lincoln Extension in Lancaster County**

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(402) 441-7180

http://lancaster.unl.edu

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Kay Coffey
Deanna Covault
Karen Evasco
Virginia Fleming
Chris Rosenthal
Karen Wedding

**Conference Facilities**

UNL Extension educational programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture. We assure reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act; for assistance contact UNL Extension in Lancaster County at 441-7180.
Ag Awareness Festival Teaches 4th Graders About Agriculture

Nearly 400 fourth graders from Lincoln area schools attended the Ag Awareness Festival held on April 8 and 9 at the Lancaster Event Center. Students gained a greater understanding of agriculture and how it impacts their daily lives. Students rotate between the following 10 interactive stations: Grain Products, Grains By-Products, Farming Technology, Swine, Dairy Production, Ruminant Nutrition, Dairy Calves, Beef Production and Hay & Forages.

The Ag Awareness Coalition, led by University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension, organizes the festival with the help of agriculture businesses, commodity associations and food industry companies. This is the ninth year the festival has been held in Lincoln.

(Above right) “The Raptors” presentation by the World Bird Sanctuary included a bald eagle. (At right) UNL Extension Educator Barb Ogg and City of Lincoln wastewater treatment plant operator Tim Gulbrandson explain the biosolids recycling process.

(U.S. Drought Monitor Map) As of April 7, Lancaster County was not in drought conditions.

Watch Chicks Hatch
Online with EGG Cam!
http://lancaster.unl.edu/4h/Embryology

Egg Cam will feature chickens and guinea fowl hatching through June!

Become a Facebook Fan!
Join the 4-H EGG Cam Facebook Fan page to get regular updates on events like live candlings and eggs hatching, view the newest photos and video clips, participate in discussions; ask questions; and add posts! Facebook is free – join at http://facebook.com, then search for 4-H EGG Cam.