

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

The NEBLINE Newsletter Archive from UNL
Extension in Lancaster County

Extension

4-1991

The NEBLINE, April 1991

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines>



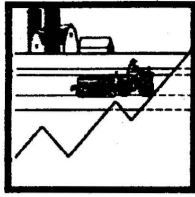
Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#)

"The NEBLINE, April 1991" (1991). *The NEBLINE Newsletter Archive from UNL Extension in Lancaster County*. 174.


<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/neblines/174>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in The NEBLINE Newsletter Archive from UNL Extension in Lancaster County by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.


Ag Update
Agricultural News & Events
Pages 3 & 7



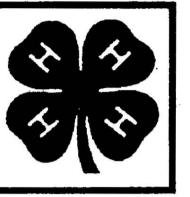
Home Extension News
Pages 5 & 6



On-the-Grow
Horticulture News & Recommendations
Page 2



The Cloverline
4-H News and Events
Pages 4 & 7



"Helping you put knowledge to work"

The NEBLINE®

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension
Lancaster County

Office Hours:
8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Monday - Friday

Phone: 471-7180
Fax: 471-7148
RBBS: 471-7149
444 Cherrycreek Road
Lincoln, NE 68528-1507

April 1991
Vol. IV, No. 5

No-Till Drill Expo

On May 2, farmers will have the opportunity to see at least ten no-till drills at work. A demonstration of the drills will begin at 10 a.m. at the Rogers Memorial Farm (rain date is May 9).

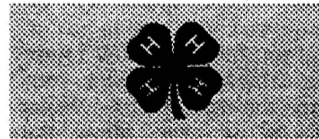
The drills will be planting soybeans into wheat and sorghum stubble. Drills scheduled to appear include United Farm Tools, Acra-Plant, The Tye Company, John Deere, Haybuster, Great Plains, CrustBuster, GT Inc., Landtracker, CaseIH, and Yetter.

A demonstration of a John Deere Max Emerge and an IH Early Riser planting into the same conditions will, also, take place.

This is an excellent opportunity to learn about the features that each drill/planter has to offer and the adjustments required for various planting conditions.

Directions - (From Lincoln: 8 miles east on Hwy 34 to 176th, 2 miles north to Adams Street and 1/2 mile east. From Eagle: west to 176th, 2 miles north to Adams Street and 1/2 mile west).

The No-Till Drill Expo is sponsored by the University of Nebraska Metro and Southeast Six Extension Programming Units and the University of Nebraska Biological Systems Engineering Department. DV



4-H Summer Camp registration information on page 4

Dwyer to present low-cal/cholesterol microwave demonstration

Karen Dwyer, Omaha, microwave expert and cookbook author, will be in Lincoln on Thursday, May 9, 7 to 9 p.m., to present a microwave demonstration. The class will feature low calorie, low cholesterol foods, from meats to cheesecake. Dwyer specializes in nourishing, satisfying and appealing foods that taste great and are fast and easy to prepare.

Participants will see a variety of foods prepared and have an opportunity to ask questions. Recipes will be handed out and sampling of the food will take place at the end of the class.

The Lancaster County Council of Home Extension



Karen Dwyer

Clubs is sponsoring this event. Admission fee for the demonstration is \$4 per person. Please phone 471-7180 to

preregister and then mail your check made to Lancaster County Home Extension Council to: Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln, NE 68528.

Karen Dwyer is a home economist and is experienced in teaching. She has authored three microwave cookbooks, published articles on microwave cooking, and appeared on numerous radio and TV shows. Currently, she has a segment on Channel 7, at approximately 6:45 a.m. on Mondays, and she has been invited to be a guest on ABC's Good Morning, America on April 18th. EW

The year of the Cosmos

Most gardeners think of cosmos as a tall, sprawling plant that needs staking and needs to be relegated to the back of the flower garden as a border. Thanks to recent breeding many varieties of cosmos have been downsized, while retaining their airy and colorful qualities. The National Garden Bureau celebrates the old fashioned and newly bred cosmos this year by designating 1991 the 'Year of the Cosmos'.

Cosmos, like many of our warm weather annuals such as dahlias and marigolds, originated in Mexico and South America. Spanish priests grew cosmos in their mission gardens in Mexico. The evenly placed petals led them to christen the flower "cosmos," the Greek word for harmony or ordered universe. In 1897, the Plant Introduction Center in Washington, D.C. was searching for plants adaptable to United States climatic conditions. They brought the cosmos north of the border where it became known as Mexican Aster.

Cosmos belongs to the family of plants known as Compositae. Composite flowers include many garden favorites such as marigold, aster, dahlia and daisy. Although there are 20 known species of cosmos, two annual species, Cosmos sulphureus and Cosmos bipinnatus, are most familiar to home gardeners.

These two species are most easily differentiated by leaf structure and flower color. The leaves of C. sulphureus are long, with nar-

row lobes and hairy margins. The flower colors of this species are always shades of yellow, orange or red. The C. bipinnatus has leaves that are finely cut into thread-like segments. The foliage looks similar to fern. The flowers are white or various shades of pink to dark rose.

Cosmos is a sun loving annual; it will not produce as many blooms if grown in the shade. Choose a location that receives at least a half day of direct sunlight. Cosmos is not fussy about soil requirements but will perform best if grown in light, well-drained soil. Cosmos is not a heavy feeder; excess fertilization will cause it to produce leaf growth at the expense of flower production. A 5-10-5 fertilizer may be worked into the soil prior to planting or four to six weeks after sowing seeds.

Cosmos needs only basic care to provide a colorful abundance of blooms all summer long. One inch of water per week is an adequate intake. A long, slow drink is more beneficial than frequent shallow sprinklings. Drip or soaker irrigation is more efficient than overhead sprinkling as less water is lost through evaporation. Overhead watering wets the foliage, which encourages disease producing organisms.

Drought tolerant plants are needed in areas where there is little rainfall or where local ordinance restricts watering. Cosmos is drought tolerant, providing abundant blooms with less water than other annuals. DJ

ExpoVisions

ExpoVisions is three, action-packed days, July 10-12 of "learning by doing" opportunities for youth 12-18 and volunteer leaders on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln campus. Approximately 400 participants are expected for skill and principle-based training in the arts & sciences and business as well as personal development opportunities like communication, leadership and life-planning. ExpoVisions is planned and implemented by the 4-H/Youth Development Department of the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension as part of a statewide effort to strengthen individuals and families and provide career development opportunities for youth.

The major objectives of this program are (1) to expose youth to the educational programs of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and to help learn about themselves and their futures, (2) to provide a wide range of learning opportunities presented by teens,

University of Nebraska-Lincoln faculty, and community leaders where participants can gain new skills to benefit themselves, their families, and communities, and (3) to provide a safe environment in which young adults can practice independent living and its accompanying decision making skills.

Workshop areas for the 1991 session will be Environmental Issues, Nebraska Reptiles and Amphibians, Animal Science, Horse, Citizenship, Communications, Fitness and Fun, First Aid, Leadership and Career Tours.

All youth 12-18 and volunteer leaders are invited to participate. Registration fee is \$85. Housing will be at Abel Hall on the UNL, City Campus. Registration packets are available at the extension office. Registrations will be due May 17, 1991. (LB)



Public Fire Education Division honored

The Public Fire Education Division of the Southeast Fire Department in Lincoln was recently recognized by the Nebraska Forest Service, Fire Control Section for outstanding achievement in fire prevention activities during the year 1990. A variety of

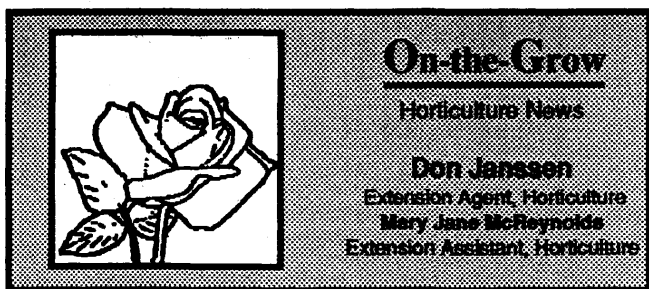
fire prevention activities were noted, including the following: regular use of press and radio to promote fire prevention practices, and conducting fire prevention demonstrations at various public events. BM

Extension Phone Numbers:

Office:(leave message after hours).....471-7180
After hours:471-7170
Fax:471-7148
NEBLINE RBBS:471-7149

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension In Lancaster County
444 Cherrycreek Road
Lincoln, Nebraska 68528-1507

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
Permit No. 537
Lincoln, Nebraska



Problem trees

When selecting a tree to plant in the yard it is nice to know exactly what you are getting. Many homeowners plant a sapling, enjoy it for a few years, and then discover some serious disadvantages when the tree reaches an effective height. The following list of trees have certain disadvantages which you should be aware of before you plant them in your yard.

Acer negundo (Box Elder)

This tree has weak wood, is short-lived and is susceptible to boxelder bugs.

Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)

This tree has brittle wood and has a tendency to become hollow and hazardous. Its shallow surface roots can ruin sidewalks and driveways, and prevent turf grass growth underneath. Also susceptible to insects.

Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)

A weed tree that sprouts up everywhere and has a disagreeable odor.

Betula papyrifera (Paper Birch)

Hot, dry summers do not favor this tree. Trees under stress are susceptible to bronze birch borer.

Ginkgo Biloba (Ginkgo)

Do not plant the female Ginkgo. It's fruits have a very offensive odor.

Juglans nigra (Black Walnut)

The tree roots produce a toxin that is harmful to certain plants.

Malus species (Crabapple)

Most varieties are defoliated by scab diseases every year. The fruits can be messy.

Morus species (Mulberry)

Mulberries have messy fruit and little seedlings sprout everywhere.

Platanus occidentalis (Sycamore)

Has large leaves and seeds from this tree are messy. It also has brittle wood and surface roots.

Populus species (Lombardy poplar, white or silver poplar, hybrid poplars, cottonwood)

These trees have brittle wood and surface root systems, but their main problem is their susceptibility to canker diseases which disfigure and usually kill them. Some also have messy flowers and send up suckers from their roots. The Lombardy poplar is very shortlived.

Pyrus callerana 'Bradford' (Bradford Pear)

Hot, dry summers and severe winters prematurely shorten the life of this over-planted ornamental tree.

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Chlorosis develops on trees planted on alkaline sites.

Ulmus americana (American Elm)

Susceptible to Dutch elm disease, should not be planted.

MJM

Questions and Answers

Q. I forced some bulbs into bloom indoors this year. Can they be planted outdoors in the spring? If so, when?

A. If you have kept the foliage growing, you can plant hyacinth, crocus, narcissus and other forced bulbs outdoors as soon as the outdoor temperature is much like the climate inside your home. Bulbs that have been forced generally don't do well outdoors. It's wise not to expect them to come up and flower next spring.

Q. I want to plant some apple trees in my backyard. If I spray them for insects and diseases should I also spray my ornamental crabapples?

A. It would be a good idea. Crabapples can act as a source for scab infection and fruit insects. Old, neglected fruit trees in the neighborhood can also be a problem, but there's not much you can do about your neighbor's trees unless you're willing to spray them along with your own.

Plant a salad garden

If you are busy planning your vegetable garden and wondering what new ideas you can come up with, how about planting a salad garden. There are many types of greens and interesting vegetables you could add this year. Try a few of the many loose leaf lettuce varieties that can dress up your salad bowl. RED SAILS, GREEN ICE, TANGO, OAK LEAF, PARRIS ISLAND COS, RUBY, and BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON are just a few popular varieties. Plus there are dozens of other greens:

mustard, endive, chard, spinach, collards and kale. Don't forget kohlrabi, tomatoes, peppers, onions, cucumbers, carrots, broccoli, turnips, radishes and cauliflower or other vegetables you enjoy in your salad.

Herbs are also a popular addition to your salad garden. They can add a variety of scents and tastes to your salad as well as a homemade vinegar dressing. Try basil, purple basil, parsley, chives, thyme, sweet fennel, burnet or marjoram.

An increasingly popu-

lar garnish for salad lovers is edible flowers. There are many to choose from, but it is recommended not to eat flowers grown inorganic with chemicals or those that come from florists. The best time to harvest edible flowers is in the morning, after the dew has dried. Choose perfect, blemish free blooms that are newly opened. Leave stems intact when picking and storing, and remove them at the last minute. Wash them quickly in cool water to remove dust. Store the flowers loosely in an airtight container with a moist

paper towel folded in the bottom. The possibilities are endless in using them in your salad dishes. Among the flowers you can eat are borage, nasturtium, calendula, pansy, rose, squash blossoms, pinks (Dianthus), chives, onions, violet, and scented geraniums. Use caution when picking flowers to eat. Be sure you know what the flower is before you consume it. Many garden flowers contain toxins and they can be harmful, so use good judgment. MJM

Year of the Beet

The National Garden Bureau designates 1991 the 'Year of the Beet' to expound its virtues. Easy to grow from seed, beet roots have a subtle, earthy flavor when cooked fresh from the garden. Beet foliage is a gourmet delight commonly called beet greens. Beet greens contain healthy portions of iron, potassium and Vitamin A. Beets easily fit into small space gardens for nutritious greens and fresh roots. Adaptable, tasty beets are a vegetable for novice and experienced gardeners.

Beets belong to the Chenopodiaceae or Goosefoot family, so-called because some species have leaves that resemble the webbed shape of a goose foot. The Goosefoot family includes spinach and hundreds of other species, mostly annual and perennial herbs, all having leaves without hairs.

In addition to the common garden beet, *Beta vulgaris* includes the sugar beet grown commercially as a source of sugar and the mangelbeet, grown primarily for stock feed. A close relative, *Beta vulgaris* cicla, is the

Swiss chard. Swiss chard lacks the thick, fleshy root of the beet but has tender leaves,

peratures (60-65 degrees F). If the weather becomes hot for a prolonged time, beets will



similar to spinach. The garden beet is characterized by its globe-shaped or tapering root and reddish-green edible leaves.

In choosing a site for beets, keep in mind that although they tolerate partial shade, they will perform best in full sun.

Beets are not a cool weather crop like spinach and broccoli. However, roots will have a deeper red color, more uniform size and sweeter taste when grown under cool tem-

have a lower sugar content and their red color may be ringed with white. Although they are tolerant to cold, plants can be damaged by a frost.

The beet seed looks like a shrunken, withered pea. It is not a seed at all, but a dried fruit which may contain one to four or more seeds.

Sow seed one-half to one inch deep and one inch apart. Allow at least 12 to 18 inches between rows for un-

impeded foliage and root development. Cover the seed with a soilless mix or a combination of sphagnum peat moss and sand. This fine covering will make it easier for the seedling to break through. Beets will germinate in about six days if the soil temperature is 68 degrees F.

As the dried seed cluster opens, most of its seeds will sprout, resulting in clumps of seedlings. These groups need to be thinned when true leaves appear, allowing two to three inches between seedlings. If large beets are desired, thin again about a month later, leaving six inches between plants.

Some gardeners are timid about thinning; don't be! A crowded stand of beets yields a crop of small twisted roots. The thinnings don't have to go to waste because young greens make a delicious, tender spring salad.

Gardeners frustrated by the lack of space to raise vegetables will welcome the compact beet. One square yard of fertile soil can produce up to 100 beets. DJ

Asparagus tips

Asparagus is a perennial vegetable which will live for 15 years or longer. It is one of the most valuable of the early vegetables and is well adapted to freezer storage. During the harvest period, the spears develop daily from underground crowns. Asparagus does well where winters are cool and the soil occasionally freezes at least a few inches deep; it is considered very hardy.

Start asparagus either from seed or from one or two year old crowns. For faster results, crowns purchased from a respectable nursery are recommended. Starting plants from seed requires an extra year before harvest. Seeds may be started in peat pots, but the seeds are slow to germinate so be patient. Seedlings may be transplanted in June. Crowns are usually shipped and set out in March or April.

Choose a site with good drainage and full sun. Prepare the bed as early as possible and enrich it with additions of manure, compost, bone or blood meal, leaf mold, wood ashes or a combination of several of these. In heavy soils, double digging is recommended. The trench is dug 12 inches deep, 12-18 inches wide, with 4-5 feet between trenches. Mix the top soil with organic matter and spread about 2 inches of the mixture in the bottom of the trench or bed. Set the plants 15-18 inches apart, mounding the soil slightly under each plant so that the crown is slightly above the roots. Spread the roots out over the mound of soil and cover the crown with 2-3 inches of soil. As the plants grow, continue

to pull the soil over the crown until the trench is filled. Water if rainfall is inadequate.

Asparagus shoots or spears should not be harvested the first season after crowns are set. Harvest lightly for 3-4 weeks the second year. The fleshy root system needs to develop and store food reserves to produce growth during following seasons. Plants harvested too heavily too soon often become weak and spindly and the crowns may never recover.

Weed the bed each spring before the first shoots come up, to avoid accidentally breaking off spears. During the production period, it is best to pull rather than hoe weeds if possible.

Harvest spears daily during the 8-10 week harvest period. The 6-8 inch spears are best, and should be snapped off just below the soil surface. If the asparagus is allowed to get much taller, the bases of the spears will be tough and will have to be cut. Cutting too deeply can injure the crown buds which produce the next spears. When harvest is over, allow the spears to grow. Asparagus has an attractive, fern-like foliage that makes a nice garden border. Cut the foliage down to 2 inch stubs after frost when the foliage yellows, before the red berries fall off. A 4-6 inch mulch of compost, manure or leaves added at this time will help control weeds and add organic matter and nutrients.

Insect pests of asparagus include asparagus beetle, asparagus miner and cutworm. Diseases of asparagus are rust and fusarium root rot. MJM

Catfacing of tomatoes

Fruits are likely to be disfigured if tomato plants are exposed to at least a week of daytime temperatures between 60 and 65 degrees F and nighttime temperatures between 50 and 60 degrees F. Catfacing results from physiological alterations occurring long before fruits are formed. If plants are exposed to sufficiently long periods of low temperatures in the early or middle parts of the growing

season, you can expect a flush of catfaced fruits to follow; the time from induction of catfacing to maturity of the affected fruits is about 10 to 12 weeks in New York (less in the South). Most catfacing problems arise from exposure of seedlings to low temperatures prior to and/or just after transplanting. If you want pretty fruits, keep your transplants warm. DJ

CELEBRATE NATIONAL GARDEN
WEEK
APRIL 7-13, 1991

Sprayer Calibration Clinics

Hands-On

Tuesday, April 2, 9:30 a.m.

Tom Hruza Farm - Morse Bluff

Farmstead located on east edge of Morse Bluff.

Wednesday, April 3, 9 a.m.

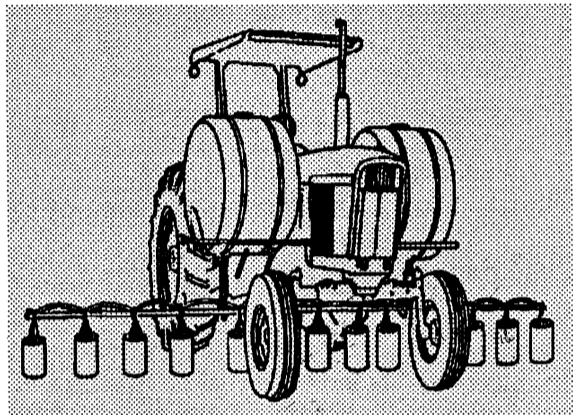
Don Siefert Farm - Bennet

Farmstead located 3 miles south of Bennet on Hwy 43 OR 1 1/2 miles north of Panama on Hwy 43.

Wednesday, April 3, 1 p.m.

Burdette Piening Farm - Emerald

Farmstead located 2 miles west of Emerald on Hwy 6, 1 mile south on SW 112th Street & 1/4 mile west.



Accurate application means:

1. reduced pesticide costs
2. excellent pest control
3. reduced environmental impact

Only 1 out of 3 farmers apply pesticides within 5 percent of their intended rate (USDA, EPA guidelines).

One-fourth of private applicators over-apply pesticides by more than 5 percent. This misapplication costs averaged \$570 per application.

Bring your pressure gauge(s) and have it tested.

You will learn how to:

- use "ounce" calibration method (quick calibration does not require calculation)
- evaluate your spray rig
- apply principles of spraying
- measure nozzle discharge
- measure sprayer travel speed
- evaluate and measure spray uniformity
- use a spray tip analyzer
- retrofit your sprayer to avoid the costs of misapplication
- check pressure gauges

Presenters:

Robert Grisso
extension specialist
power machinery

Dave Varner
extension agent
agriculture

Improve your pesticide application accuracy, attend one of these clinics.

Ag Update
Agricultural News & Events

Don D. Miller, Ext. Agent, Crop
Wanda Wilson, Ext. Agent, Ag
David Varner, Ext. Agent, Ag

Prescribed Burning Schools for Native Grass Pastures and Grass Planted CRP Acres

Pleasant Dale Fire Hall
7 p.m., April 4

Extension Office, Wahoo, 1 p.m.
April 12

Topic of discussion to include:

- Burning as a pasture management tool
- Nature and behavior of grass fires
- Regulations and how to gain permits to burn
- Equipment and safety procedures
- Planning strategies for a prescribed burn
- How to conduct a safe prescribed burn

The purpose of these schools is to train persons inexperienced in the techniques and procedures in prescribed burning of grassland (low-volatile) fuels.

A prescribed burn is a fire applied in a skillful manner to grassland fuels, in a definite place, and under proper weather conditions. It must be accomplished for a specific purpose and to achieve management objectives. Safety is of utmost concern and can be assured with proper planning and coordination. Prescribed burning can increase herb production, nutritive quality, and palatability of the grasses as a food source for animals. It, also, encourages and improves habitat for wildlife. It serves as a non-chemical management tool for removal of undesirable plants and encourages desirable native species.

For additional information refer to NebGuide G88-894, Grassland Management with Prescribed Burning.

Pasture owners and managers must attend one of these schools if interested in a demonstration burn conducted by qualified instructors at their pasture or CRP grassland. WLS

When to plant corn

It is common practice to plant corn in eastern Nebraska when soil temperature reaches 55 degrees Fahrenheit at planting depth. This usually happens during the last week of April. The advantages of this practice include using the growing season to its fullest, avoiding frost damage in fall before the plant matures, and avoiding late season heat stress.

University of Nebraska studies of hybrid maturity by planting dates have shown that on the average, the planting date for corn is between April 20 and May 15. Outside of that window, yields are likely to suffer. It is important to remember, however, that each hybrid acts differently in various environments. Studies reveal that one particular hybrid does not usually produce the top yield in all environments.

It becomes very confusing when hybrid maturity, planting dates, and year interactions are taken into account. We can make two recommendations. If a farmer can get into the field during the April 20 to May 15 window, without causing other problems such as severe compaction, corn should be planted. Secondly, hybrids act differently in different environments. Since we cannot predict future weather conditions, it would be wise to plant different maturing hybrids at different times so that risk can be spread over fields and over time. DV

1990 Farm Bill and your pesticide records

The 1990 Farm Bill requires certified private pesticide applicators to maintain records of the use of restricted use pesticides. Prior to the passage of this bill, only certified commercial pesticide applicators had this recordkeeping requirement. The bill also fine-tunes some of the specifics related to commercial applicators.

It is yet to be determined precisely what records will be required by private applicators. The USDA has formed a committee of the key agencies involved in developing and implementing the pesticide recordkeeping requirement of the Farm Bill. The National Agricultural Statistic Service has been given the lead in defining the information the applicators will be required to maintain and collecting the data for a yearly report to Congress.

It is estimated that the earliest that private applicators could be expected to start keeping records will be January, 1992. The following are provisions for recordkeeping requirements approved under the 1990 Farm Bill:

1. Records of the application of restricted use pesticides must be maintained for two years.
2. All certified applicators of restricted use pesticides, both agricultural and non-agricultural, shall keep such records.

3. Commercial applicators shall be required to provide application records to the person for whom an application was provided.

4. Records by private certified applicators shall contain information comparable to that maintained by commercial applicators in the state in which the certified applicator resides.

5. Records must be

made available to any federal or state agency that deals with pesticide use or any health or environmental issues related to the use of pesticides, upon request.

6. In no case may a government agency release data, including the location from which the data was derived, that could directly or indirectly reveal the identity of individual producers.

7. Persons who fail to comply shall be subject to a fine in an amount up to \$500

for the first offense, and not less than \$1000 for each subsequent offense, except in the case of a good-faith effort to comply.

8. The bill directs the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of EPA to survey records to develop and maintain a data base and publish annual reports.

(Source: Wendy Wintersteen, Extension Pesticide Coordinator, Iowa State University) DV

More agricultural news on page 7.

Working safely with anhydrous ammonia

Anhydrous ammonia is an effective type of fertilizer, but it must be handled safely and correctly to avoid injury to the user. Anhydrous ammonia is a term that means without water. Anhydrous ammonia is 83 percent nitrogen and 17 percent hydrogen.

When anhydrous ammonia comes into contact with the skin, it tries to lift fluid out of cells, thus causing burns and tissue damage.

The key to treating anhydrous ammonia burns is applying volumes of water.

Other products applied to the burn might react with ammonia and cause further complications with the skin or might trap the ammonia between the body tissue and material applied.

It is best to keep at least five gallons of water available in the applicator tank to flush burns. A person who has come into contact with anhydrous ammonia should be taken to the emergency room as soon as possible. Once there, medical personnel will continue to flush the burn with

water, hopefully, for as long as 24 hours.

If there is contact with the mouth and water is not available, orange juice or tea may be used to flush out the mouth. Both these products are slightly acidic and can be used as a dilutant.


To safely work with anhydrous ammonia, use goggles, keep at least five gallons of water on the applicator tank, and wear gloves. Anhydrous ammonia tanks should never be filled beyond 85 percent capacity. DV

Herbicide banding has financial benefits

A three-year study by Iowa State University found that farmers can save an average of \$10 an acre by spraying herbicides in a 10-inch band rather than treating the entire field. Study results show yields remained the same or were slightly higher for crops receiving a banded treatment. Farmers are finding that adopting this practice is not difficult or expensive. In terms of equipment, only different nozzles and brackets are required. Most of the nozzles are \$3 to \$5 and the brackets are less than \$20 a

row. The savings offset costs very rapidly.

Despite the ease of converting broadcast equipment to banding equipment only 19 percent of Iowa corn acres received a banded treatment in 1989, according to a statewide survey. That may be because farmers fear banding will not control weeds or will require more cultivation. However, the study indicated a majority of farmers mechanically cultivated their corn acres, regardless of their spraying method. DV



The Cloverline
4-H News and Events

Maureen Dunbar
Extension Agent, 4-H
Lorene Bates
Area Nurse
Extension Assistant, 4-H

4-H Camp - summertime fun


Camp recruiters are ready to share their enthusiasm about 4-H camp with your clubs. These 4-H'ers have attended camp and know what fun camp is. Call Kathleen Higley, 4-H camp recruiter coordinator, at 489-7661 to set up a club visit. A camp registration form and details about camp are included in this NEBLINE. Additional camp flyers are available at the extension office. (LB)

How to exhibit

Leaders, parents and older 4-H members are encouraged to attend the "How to Exhibit" meeting Tuesday, May 14, 9:30 a.m. or 7 p.m. Participants will receive an update on county fair exhibits, what the judge looks for in an exhibit, how to display items, and how to fill out entry tags and forms. All areas except livestock will be covered. For more information, call Lorene. (LB)

Teen Council

Exciting ways to discover yourself will be presented by the UNL Collegiate 4-H Club members at the Teen Council meeting, Sunday, April 14, 2:30 p.m. Three half-hour hands-on workshops will include, Team Building: Problems As a Teen, Working Interdependently and Games Galore; Me Me Me: Looking Inside Yourself, Finding the True You, and Polishing the Things You Like; What Am I Going to Do Tomorrow: Using the Parts of Me I Like, Goal Setting and Making Tomorrow Go Better. Seward County teens will be visiting. All youth 12 years old and older are invited. Call Lorene for more information. (LB)



4-H BULLETIN BOARD

- Swine Performance Weigh Day, April 6, 9 a.m. - noon
- Kiwanis Carnival - Saturday, April 13, 6-9 p.m. Clubs A-K attend 6-7:30 and clubs L-Z attend 7:30 to 9 p.m. A fun, free evening for 4-H'ers and their families.
- Family Adventure Camp - Sunday, April 7, 1:30-6:30 p.m. Visit the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center as a family and take part in camp activities and hikes. Registration fee, which includes evening meal is \$4 for adults, \$2 for youth 4-11 years old, children 3 and under are free. Registrations are due March 28 and are available at the extension office.
- Project Adventure Workshop - April 20-21, at the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center. Workshop designed for those interested in being trained instructors to work with Project Adventure Course at the camp. Registration fee is \$30. Forms are due April 10 and are available at the extension office.
- Strengthening Parent/Child Relationships One of the Guys - April 13-14, designed for 11 to 13 year old boys and male parent/adult. * Growing Up Female - April 27-28, designed for 11 to 13 year old girls and female parent/adult. *

* An opportunity to spend quality time with your youth to strengthen relationships. Fee \$60 per pair. Call the extension office for registration form.

Super Sitter Saturday

Mark April 20, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. for a hands-on workshop for youth interested in babysitting. Over 40 homemade toys will be on display and discussed as ideas for fair exhibits. Vickie Young, day care provider, will conduct the workshop. A wide variety of activities are planned. Participants are asked to bring scissors, cereal box front (for puzzle), a cardboard roll from paper products and a sack lunch. Registration fee is \$4 payable at the door. Call the extension office by April 12 to register. For more details, call Lorene. (LB)

Participants are asked to bring scissors, cereal box front (for puzzle), a cardboard roll from paper products and a sack lunch. Registration fee is \$4 payable at the door. Call the extension office by April 12 to register. For more details, call Lorene. (LB)

Kudos

Putting It Together 4-H Leader Training, March 2, was a success! Thanks to all the volunteers who participated by sharing their talents or by coming to learn. A special "Thank You" to the following workshop presenters: Shirley Condon, Kay Jurgens, Mitch Mason, Marilyn Schepers, Kathi Seiler, Ron Suing, Chad Thorton, Kendra Vance, Linda Weber, Don Janssen and Mary Jane McReynolds. Thanks also to Carolyn Bowman for helping with registration and Mardelle Bergsten and Kathy Neugebauer for assisting with lunch. (LB)

more 4-H news on page 7.

Cornucopia award entries

Plan now to enter your garden in the "Cornucopia Gardening Award" program. Four-H'ers can enter either the vegetable or flower categories. Twice during the gardening season a judge will evaluate the garden in the areas of planting design, cultural practices, pest control, gardening knowledge and gardening records. There is a junior division (9-12 years old) and a senior division (13-19 years old) in each of the two gardening categories — vegetables and flowers. Four awards will be presented at the end of the gardening season. For competition rules and entry blanks, contact Don Janssen at the extension office, 471-7180. All competing gardens have to be pre-registered by May 1, 1991. (DJ)

Plan now to enter your garden in the "Cornucopia Gardening Award" program. Four-H'ers can enter either the vegetable or flower categories. Twice during the gardening season a judge will evaluate the garden in the areas of planting design, cultural practices, pest control, gardening knowledge and gardening records. There is a junior division (9-12 years old) and a senior division (13-19 years old) in each of the two gardening categories — vegetables and flowers. Four awards will be presented at the end of the gardening season. For competition rules and entry blanks, contact Don Janssen at the extension office, 471-7180. All competing gardens have to be pre-registered by May 1, 1991. (DJ)

Special horse club organizing

A 4-H horse club for the physically and mentally disabled is being organized in Lancaster County. Anyone with youth 9 - 19 years old who are interested should contact Kathi Kirwan at 476-3560. (LB)

Enter 4-H broiler project now!

Four-H'ers interested in raising and showing market broilers need to enter soon. Entry forms and project guidelines are available at the extension office. Completed entry forms must be returned by May 15. Four-H'ers will buy 20 broiler chicks. The chicks will arrive the end of June. A pen of three will be shown at the fair. (ALH)

Sheep tagging days set

All 4-H market lambs must be tagged on one of the two tagging days. The first tagging day will be Saturday, May 18, 9 a.m. to noon. The second day will be Tuesday, June 4, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. Both tagging sessions will take place at the fairgrounds. We will also be weighing lambs for the county rate-of-gain contest. (WS)

Star City Rabbit Raisers Spring Show

Who: Any Nebraska 4-H'er or interested youth 8 - 18 years. What: A showmanship and rabbit show. When: Saturday, April 27, 1991, 1 - 6 p.m. Where: Lancaster Extension Conference Center. Every participant will receive a ribbon and other special awards will be given. Any questions? Call Vicky Hadcock, 4000 Buckingham Drive, Lincoln, 68506, 483-0376. (ALH)



Take a Friend - Make a Friend GO TO 4-H CAMP

4-H Membership is NOT required to attend these camps.



4-H Camps at the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center, near Gretna, are summer adventures that allow your child to have an experience of a lifetime. 4-H Camp allows your child to become more independent, build self-confidence and self-worth, discover new recreational skills and develop a sense of love and respect for others as well as the out-of-doors.

If you'd like to see your son or daughter enjoying the fun and excitement of summer camp, help put them in a position to do so. Enroll them with a friend in a 4-H Camp. *All camps are overnight sessions. Check in and release times are indicated.

RAIDERS OF THE DEEP

*June 3-6, 1991
5:30 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

The chance of a lifetime! Join the growing number of boys and girls who have caught a trout for the first time. We'll provide the equipment, or you can bring your own.

(Registration fee includes trout permits at Two Rivers State Park, your bait, and transportation to and from lakes.)

HIGH ADVENTURE CAMPS

*June 7-10, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

This outdoor adventure camp will feature an overnight backpacking trip. Bring a friend and make a new friend as you experience the excitement of nature, canoe the Platte River and walk the wires of project adventure.

+FIRST TIMERS

*June 11-12, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

This day and a half long camp is jam-packed full of activities designed to introduce 8 to 10-year-olds to camp.

Discover the waterslide, the wonder of nature and the beginnings of life-long friends at "First Timers Camp 1991."

SUMMER SAFARI

*June 13-15, 1991
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Discover the spirit of the wild as we explore the habitat and behavior of Nebraska's wildlife. Add to your experiences with canoeing and a trip to the Omaha Henry Doorly Zoo.

BOLDLY BOUND

*June 16-20, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

This new five-day camp is simply jam-packed with excitement and challenges. Devoted to campers 11 to 14-years of age who would like to conquer the camp's 35-foot rappelling and climbing tower.

+DISCOVERY CAMP

June 24-26, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Discover the magic that awaits you at this unique outdoor adventure camp. The magic of sunshine and new friends, gentle breezes whisper through the forest, campfires and skits all add a special touch to this exciting, fun-filled camp.

OUTDOOR SKILLS I & II

*June 27-30, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

**July 16-19, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Explore and experience the Platte River as you never have before. This exciting camp will feature an overnight canoe trip. Programs may include outdoor cooking, orienteering, water and nature activities, shooting sports and project adventure.

SPORTS CAMP

*July 1-3, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Volleyball, basketball and kickball will be a part of this special camp. If the Royals are in town, we'll be cheering them on to victory at Omaha's Rosenblatt Stadium. If the Royals game is attended, there will be an additional \$4.00 per person charge at registration.

HIGH ADVENTURE, SR.

*July 6-9, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Adventure in the backwoods will be yours when you backpack and camp overnight in Eastern Nebraska's loess hills. If you are 11 to 14 years of age, come to this one of a kind outdoor camp and discover the adventure and challenge of walking on wires, rappelling, canoeing, nature observations and many other exciting experiences.

SPOTLIGHT ON TALENTS

*July 11-14, 1991
10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

This camp is for creative individuals interested in exploring new talents or hobbies. A variety of art and craft workshops will be featured. Offerings may include photography, nature crafts, drama, music, bubble magic, magic, juggling, kites and other crafts.

FAMILY DISCOUNTS

10% discount on second registration from children in same family
20% discount on third or more registration from children in same family.

Conditions for discount:

1. Registration must be sent in together.
2. Full fee applies to camp with highest registration fee.

CANCELLATION FEE

All cancellations are subject to a \$10.00 processing fee.

+Transportation provided for \$5 round-trip to camps indicated.

1991 4-H CAMP REGISTRATION FORM

Please Print

County _____

Camper's Name _____

____ Boy ____ Girl Age, Jan. 1, 1991 _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone Number _____

Please List: _____

Allergies _____

Special Medications _____

Last Tetanus Shot _____

Doctor's Name _____

Doctor's Phone Number _____

I hereby give permission for the child named above to attend the Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center, and authorize necessary emergency treatment in case of accident or injury.

Signature of Parent/Guardian _____

If parent/guardian cannot be reached in case of emergency, call:

Name _____

Phone (include area code) _____

I want to room with* _____

(*List one roommate only and registrations must come in together.)

Check camp (s) you are registering for:

June 3-6	Raiders of the Deep	___\$75
June 7-10	High Adventure	___\$70
June 11-12	First Timers	___\$35
June 13-15	Summer Safari	___\$58
June 16-20	Boldly Bound	___\$85
June 24-26	Discovery	___\$55
June 27-30	Outdoor Skills I	___\$71
July 1-3	Sports Camp	___\$55
July 6-9	High Adventure, Sr.	___\$70
July 11-14	Spotlight on Talents	___\$70
July 16-19	Outdoor Skills II	___\$71

Total Enclosed \$ _____

+Transportation-payable at Departure _____ \$5
Registration received two weeks before the camp session begins will be confirmed. Since many camps will be filled before the scheduled date, we cannot guarantee space for walk-ins or last minute registrations. Fee is required at time of registration. Make checks payable to Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center.

Return to:
University of Nebraska Cooperative
Extension in Lancaster County
444 Cherrycreek Road
Lincoln, NE 68528
Phone: 471-7180

Course for drivers over fifty

55 Alive will be offered on Thursday and Friday, April 11 and 12, from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. This course, designed by AARP, provides an opportunity to learn how to handle adverse driving conditions and traffic hazards. Participants will learn about the effects of aging and medication on driving. It is a self-improvement course and a good review of driving rules. Registration fee is \$8. Please call 471-7180 to preregister. Bring a sack lunch. Beverages will be available. (EW)

Genuchi to teach Shirret rugmaking

A workshop on making shirret (pronounced shur ay) rugs will be offered on Monday, April 22, 1-3 p.m. Shirret is an unusual combination of shirring and crocheting, using strips of fabric which are threaded on a special tool called a Shirret needle. The folds of fabric are then attached with crochet stitches using warp.

Marie Genuchi, Bennet, winner of the rug division in the 1990 Cultural Arts Contest sponsored by the Nebraska Council of Home Extension Clubs, will teach the class. Mrs. Genuchi is a member of the Get-to-Gather Extension Club of Bennet.

Registration fee for the class is \$10 and includes the special needle and enough warp to get started. Class size is limited to 10 participants. Persons must preregister by calling 471-7180. Each participant is asked to bring scraps of fabric (woven fabrics made of wool work best for beginners) and sharp scissors. Mrs. Genuchi will demonstrate how to cut the fabrics into strips and teach the art of shirret. (EW)

Getting down to business series

Each workshop in this series is targeted to a specific type of business. Each workshop will include basic information for those just getting started, but will then focus on specific aspects of the particular type of business.

A panel of business owners will share their experiences and answer questions at each of the sessions. For more information or to register, call the extension office where the workshop is held. Please register at least one week prior to the session.

Getting Down to Business - Day Care
Saturday, April 13, 1991
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Location: Saunders County Extension Office
112 East 7th Street
Wahoo, NE 68066

Fee: \$15; includes lunch and materials
Contact: Susan Williams, extension agent, 443-3522
Make check payable to Saunders County Extension

Getting Down to Business - Sewing
Wednesday, April 17, 1991
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Location: Sarpy County Extension Office
1210 Golden Gate Drive
Papillion, NE 68046

Fee: \$15; includes lunch and materials
Contact: Sharon Skipton, extension agent, 593-2172
Make check payable to Sarpy County Extension (AH)

Extension members invited to Kramer Guest Day

Extension club members and guests are invited to attend a Guest Day hosted by the Kramer Extension Club on Friday, April 12, 1:30 p.m., at the community hall in Kramer. Lois Hersh, Falls City, who visited Alaska on the Extension Homemaker Exchange Program, will show slides and tell about her trip. The Homemaker Exchange is

funded by club member contributions to Friendship Coins, sometimes referred to as Pennies for Friendship.

Margie Rieschick, Falls City, president of the Nebraska Council of Home Extension Clubs, Inc., will also be a guest at this special event. Marge Meinke is president of the Kramer Extension Club and Lucile He-

usinkvelt is chairwoman of Guest Day. Please feel free to call Lucile, 787-7100, if you want more information or need directions.

Kramer is located in southwest Lancaster County. Take Highway 33 to southwest 114th and south to Kramer. Don't miss the fun in Kramer on April 12. (EW)

Huckleberry: easy to grow, wonderful to eat

Huckleberries are a fruit which will grow well in your garden without lots of special care. They look like blueberries except they are deeper purple, almost black, in color. The seeds in huckleberries are a bit larger than those in blueberries, but they do not interfere with the eating quality. Huckleberries bear prolifically and just a few plants will supply you with enough fruit for tasty pies, sauces and desserts. Or, use them in muffins and pancakes instead of blueberries.

These berries require cooking to soften the rather tough skin. The addition of lemon or lime juice enhances

their flavor. They require about the same amount of sugar as blueberries and can be used in recipes calling for blueberries.

Huckleberries should be a dark purple, almost black when picked. Some old-timers say allowing the picked berries to stand a couple days to "soften" improves the eating quality.

To prepare for freezing, remove any stems, wash the berries, and place in freezer bags or containers. If you plan to use them as sauce or to freeze them cooked, measure 3 cups of berries, 2 cups of water, 1 cup sugar and 2 tablespoons of lemon juice in a

sauce pan and boil slowly for 15 to 20 minutes. Cool before packaging and freezing.

Check your seed and nursery catalogs for huckleberry. When your crop matures, contact the Lancaster County Extension Office for recipe suggestions. (EW)

Attorney Feit to present seminar

A seminar on Estate Planning will be presented by LaWayne Feit, attorney-at-law, on Tuesday, April 16, 7 to 9 p.m. Included in the discussion will be wills, trusts, estate planning procedures, powers of attorney, living

wills, and inheritance and estate taxes. Time will be allowed for questions from participants.

Please phone 471-7180 to preregister. No registration fee will be charged. (EW)

Food preservation classes scheduled

Get ready to preserve those good fruits and vegetables by attending classes to brush up on the latest recommendations from U.S.D.A. Correct handling and processing will insure both the safety and the quality of the preserved product.

Esther Wyant, extension agent, home economics, will demonstrate techniques used in preparing foods for

freezing on Tuesday, May 21, 7:30 to 9 p.m. A canning class will be held one week later, May 28, also from 7:30 to 9 p.m., and will include both boiling-water and pressure processing. Participants are asked to preregister by calling 471-7180. A small fee will be charged to cover costs of handouts and supplies used. Persons planning to attend the canning class may have dial-type pressure gauges tested from 6:30 to 7:25 p.m. on May 28.

USDA now recommends pressure processing low-acid foods at 6, 11 or 16 pounds pressure in dial type canners rather than 5, 10 or 15 pounds formerly recommended. You may have your dial type gauge tested for ac-

curacy at the Cooperative Extension Office in Lancaster County. There is no charge for this service. Please phone 471-7180 for an appointment or plan to leave the canner lid with gauge and you will be called when it is tested and ready to be picked up. Weighted gauges do not need to be tested since they have no moving parts.

Classes on other types of food preservation, such as dehydrating, pickling or jams or jellies, will be offered later in the summer. Read the NEBLINE for dates and times. If you have questions regarding food preservation, please get in touch with home economists at the extension office for current and accurate information. (EW)

Preserving paper keepsakes

Paper items which are valuable or hold special memories should be properly stored to retard deterioration. A relative humidity of 45 to 60 percent and a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees F. is recommended. Acid-free folders and low light areas will also help preserve papers.

Acid causes paper fibers to break down. A simple solution can be used to form an alkaline buffering agent on the paper. It is advised to use it with caution since there are so many different types of paper and inks. Before attempting to lower the acid level on a valuable clipping or paper, test the process on an item, made of similar paper and ink, which holds no spe-


cial value for you.

Make the solution by adding 2 tablespoons liquid milk of magnesia to a quart bottle of cold club soda. Shake well to combine the ingredients. Allow to stand in the refrigerator overnight and shake several times to make sure it is well mixed.

When ready to treat the papers, strain the solution through cheesecloth into a pan made of glass, stainless steel, enameled metal, or plastic. Immerse the papers (about 20 sheets can be treated in one batch of solution.) It is best to support each page or sheet on nylon screening or a non-woven synthetic fabric such as Pellon. Soak the papers for 30 minutes to 1 hour

Home Extension News

Alice Henneman,
Esther Wyant
Extension Agents,
Home Economics



Recycling alert!

Please deposit only flattened plastic milk jugs and 2-liter soft drink bottles in the containers labeled "plastics" at recycling drop-off locations. Other types of plastic are not "welcome" at this time. Newspapers, aluminum, tin and glass may, also, be deposited in the appropriate containers. (EW)

Refinishing furniture workshop

Spring is a great time for fix-up and refinishing projects. Attend a two part workshop and learn the basics of caring for and refinishing wood.

The workshop will be held on Thursdays, April 18 and 25, 1-3 p.m., at the Lancaster Extension Conference Center. The first session will focus on cleaning furniture, removing old finish and making repairs. Part two will include a discussion about sealers, stains, fillers and finishes and how to apply them.

Registration fee for the 4-hour class is \$4 per person. Please preregister by phoning 471-7180. (EW)

UPCOMING NUTRITION AND HEALTH PROGRAMS:

All programs will be held at the Lancaster Extension Conference Center, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln. Call the extension office at 471-7180 for more information or to register.

"Recipe Makeovers — LEAN and Light" Workshop

Thursday, April 25, 7-9 p.m. Enjoy a new lighter version of your favorite recipes. Receive tips on reducing the fat, sugar and salt in your current recipes and still keep the taste you like. Receive a booklet on adapting the ingredients in recipes for improved nutritional value. Taste and judge modified recipes. Fee is \$5.

"Food and Nutrition Update for Child Care Centers" Training Sessions

Tuesdays, April 23 and 30, 1-3 p.m. Designed for child care center staff, this program will help participants understand healthy food choices; cook with "kids" to teach good nutrition habits; plan menus with consideration for nutrient needs, variety and cultural patterns; and choose food handling techniques to prevent food poisoning. Program content is acceptable for four hours of educational credit by the Nebraska Department of Social Services. This program is cosponsored with the Nebraska Department of Education Child Nutrition Program. Fee is \$10. Call Alice Henneman for registration materials. (AH)

Savory Pork Roast

2 - 2 1/2 pound lean, boneless pork roast
2 teaspoons garlic salt
1/2 teaspoon black pepper
1/4 cup honey
1 teaspoon prepared horseradish
1 teaspoon ground ginger

Rub pork roast with mixture of garlic salt and black pepper. Place on rack in shallow pan. Roast in 350 degree oven 40 minutes per pound, or until meat thermometer registers 170 degrees F. Combine remaining ingredients and use to baste last 30 minutes of cooking. Makes 6-8 servings. (EW)

more home extension news on page 6.



The Lean Line
Get timely tips for a healthier diet by calling:
477-3333
Enter Code 1760



Home Extension News continued...

How to handle your own complaint

As a consumer you have the right to expect quality products and services at fair prices. If something goes wrong, there are things you can do to resolve the problem. Here are some suggestions for handling your own complaint. Collect records:

Start a file about your complaint. Include copies of sales receipts, repair orders, warranties, cancelled checks, and contracts which will back up your complaint and help the company resolve your problem.

Go back to where you made the purchase:

Contact the person who sold you the item or performed the service. Calmly and accurately explain the problem and what action you would like taken. If that person is not helpful, ask for the supervisor or manager and restate your case. A large number of consumer problems are resolved at this level. Chances are yours will be, too.

Allow each person you contact time to resolve your problem before contacting someone else for help.

Keep a record of your efforts and include notes about whom you spoke with and what was done about the problem. Save copies of any letters you send to the company as well as letters sent to you.

Don't give up:

If you are not satisfied with the response at the local level, don't give up. Call or write a letter to the person responsible for consumer complaints at the company's headquarters. Many companies have toll-free telephone numbers. Often these toll-free "800" numbers are printed on the product's package. Check your local library for a directory of toll-free telephone numbers. Or, call 1 (800) 555-1212 to learn whether a company has a toll-free telephone number. If you're writing a letter, send your letter to the consumer office or to the president of the company.

Describe the problem:

When you complain to a company, be sure to describe the problem, what (if anything) you have already done to resolve it, and what you think is a fair solution. Do you want your money back?

Would you like the product repaired? Do you want the product exchanged?

Where to write:

If talking with the sales person or company representative does not resolve the problem you will need to write a letter to the company to resolve your complaint. The following books may help you locate useful company and brand name information:

- Standard & Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives
- Standard Directory of Advertisers
- Thomas Register of American Manufacturers
- Trade Names Directory

What to write:

- The letter should include your name, address, home and work telephone numbers, and account number, if appropriate.
- Make your letter brief and to the point. List all the important facts about your purchase, including the date and place you made the purchase and any information you can give about the product - such as the serial or model number.
- If you are writing to complain about a service you received, describe the service and who performed it.
- State exactly what you want done about the problem and how long you are willing to wait to resolve it. Be reasonable.
- Include copies of all documents regarding your problem.
- Be sure to send COPIES, not originals.
- Don't write an angry, sarcastic, or threatening letter. The person reading your letter probably was not responsible for your problem, but may be very helpful in resolving it. Type your letter if possible. If it is handwritten, make sure it is neat and easy to read.
- Keep a copy of all letters to and from the company.
- Remember, if you write a letter to a Better Business Bureau, government agency, trade association, or other source of help, give information about what you have done so far to get your complaint resolved.

Source: U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs. (AH)

Controlling mold and mildew

When the humidity and temperature begin to climb, mildew may begin to grow more rapidly.

Mildew is a mold that has the capacity to decompose cellulose and produce an unpleasant odor, according to Shirley Niemeyer, University of Nebraska - Lincoln extension interiors and home furnishings specialist. Mildew attacks paper and fabrics made with cellulose. Wood paint, glue, leather, cotton and linen are just a few other household furnishings that mildew attacks.

There are many varieties of mildew, but generally the following conditions contribute to mildew growth. Mildew needs something or

ganic to grow on, humidity between 70 and 93 percent, and temperatures between 77 and 86 degrees F. are best for growth. Combined, they create suitable conditions for rapid mildew growth.

Mildew spores are almost always present so there are three main ways to control mildew growth in your home. First, keep things clean. Mildew will feed on natural fibers and other items that may have soil on the surface. Even the residue of some soaps left on the shower curtain can provide enough nutrients for mildew growth. Walls, closets, basement areas, and other textile furnishings where mildew is likely to grow should be kept clean.

Second, control the temperature. Air conditioning will reduce interior temperatures, but these temperatures may not be uniformly low enough to stop mildew growth if the air is humid.

Third, control the moisture in the air. This can be done with air conditioners, dehumidifiers and by using moisture absorbent chemicals.

Besides these three basic steps, there are some commercial fungicidal products in pressurized cans that provide some mildew protections, says Niemeyer. As always, check the label before using to see what it claims to do and how to use it safely and effectively.

If after following these steps, a mildew problem is discovered on home furnishings items, the first step is to try vacuuming the area and then, if the bag is disposable, dispose of the vacuum bag to avoid spreading the mildew spores. Sunlight is also a good mildew inhibitor. Dry the item in the sun if possible.

If other methods fail to solve a mildew problem one can try sponging the textile item with a cloth moistened with a mixture of one cup each of water and rubbing alcohol. When using the alcohol mixture, it should first be tested in an inconspicuous spot on the item for any evidence of a color change. (AH)

Public access videotape library

The University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County has been building a videotape library for over two years.

The subject matter areas include everything from poultry exhibition to wildlife management.

Listed below are some of the most recent addition to the library as well as a few "golden oldies".

Recent additions:

- Pollution Prevention in Business
- Flexcrop Opportunities Under the 1990 Farm Bill
- Alternate Crops for Industrial Use
- Wildlife (UNL 1991 Master Gardener Series)
- On Country Roads

Oldies but goodies:

- Exhibiting Poultry from the Beginning
- Blue Sky Beneath My Feet (4-H) promotion
- The Rotten Truth

=====

VIDEOTAPE REQUEST FORM: DATE: _____

TAPE(S) REQUESTED (TITLE(S)): _____

_____ Check Out (\$10.00 deposit, 48 hr. return, forfeit deposit if tape is returned late). Please help everyone get a chance to view these tapes!

_____ Mail (\$10.00 handling charge, 7 day return, no refund).

Requested by:
 Name (signature): _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

*Pick-up Date: _____ Return Date: _____

The Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service in Lancaster County provides all information and educational programs to all people without regard to race, color, national origin, sex or handicap.

=====

Videotape Request Form

Shown above is a copy of our videotape request form. To check out a tape, all you have to do is fill out the form and leave a \$10 deposit (returned to you when you bring back the tape.)

If you are looking for a tape on a specific

topic...entomology for example...give us a call! We will check out our list (currently being updated) and see if we can help you out. Incidentally, we have an excellent video on entomology from Iowa St. University.

Another note: if you are attending a program at the Lancaster Extension Conference Center (after office hours) and would like to check out a tape, call ahead so our staff can have the tape ready for you. (MH)

LAP makes seeds available

The Lincoln Action Program (LAP) will be offering more than twenty different varieties of vegetable garden seeds free to income eligible individuals in rural Lancaster County. Among the variety of seeds available are: green beans, peas, carrots, cucumbers, lettuce, okra and muskmelon. LAP will also be offering tomato and pepper seeds with starter kits.

Income eligibility guidelines are as follows:

Family Size	Annual Income
1	\$7,850
2	10,525
3	13,200
4	15,875
5	18,550
6	21,225
7	23,900
8	26,575

Garden seeds will be available for immediate pick up at each of the following distribution sites:

- Firth - Monday, March 11, Senior Center, 9:30-11:30 a.m.
- Hickman - Wednesday, March 13, Senior Center, 10:30-11:30 a.m. and Hickman City Office, 1:30-3:30 p.m.
- Bennet - Thursday, March 14, Senior Center, 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and Village Hall, 1-2:00 p.m.
- Raymond - Friday, March 15, Village Hall, 12:30-2:30 p.m.
- Malcolm - Friday, March 15, Village Hall, 3:30-4:30 p.m.
- Hallam - Monday, March 18, Fire Hall, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
- Sprague - Monday, March 18, Village Hall, 1-3 p.m.
- Waverly - Tuesday, March 19, City Hall, 10-11 a.m.

If you would like more information regarding the services that the Lincoln Action Program offers to low-income individuals, or are unable to come to one of these distribution sites, please contact Teresa Bergman, 471-4515. TB

Community Development Week

April 1 - 7 is Community Development Week, a time to support the improvement and development efforts in your community. Take time to say thank you to your local officials, agencies and volunteers for their dedication and commitment to a healthy community.

The Nebraska Community Improvement Program has been instrumental in the recognition and promotion of community and economic development efforts of Nebraska towns. NCIP along with programs like the Com-

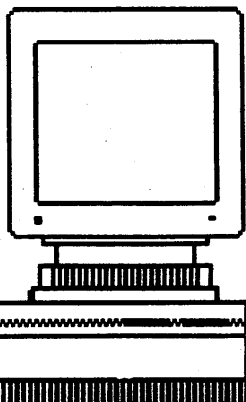
munity Development Block Grant Program, Strategic Training and Resource Targeting (START) and the many efforts of University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension, give Nebraska communities the resources to encourage and facilitate positive community development.

Contact the extension office or the Nebraska Department of Economic Development, Community and Rural Development Division (471-4169) to learn more about what your community can do.

NEBLINE RBBS

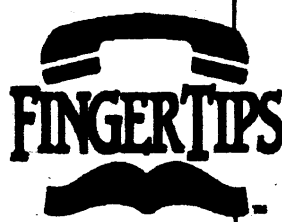
(402) 471-7149

Computer Access to the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County



- Free access to:
- Public Domain Software
 - NEBLINE newsletter files
 - E-mail
 - Extension software and recommendations

For details contact Mark Hendricks, extension assistant, media.



Garden Gossip
 For a greener home,
 lawn and garden, call:
477-3333
 Enter Code 1761

COFFEE SHOP TALK

Question: How do you calculate rental prices for livestock facilities?

For both the owner and tenant, determining a fair rental price for livestock facilities such as hog barns or feedlots should include consideration of alternatives available.

For example, the owner should consider whether the facility will be in use or sit idle, if not rented. If the owner had planned to use the facility for his or her own operation, annual rent equal to 18 percent of the value is considered a good rule of thumb. This should cover depreciation, interest, repairs and insurance.

On the other hand, if the facility will remain idle, if not rented, annual rent equal to 10 percent of value may be satisfactory. This generally will cover cash expenses such as repairs, insurance and the loss of value due to use or depreciation.

For a hog barn valued at \$25,000, the annual rent, thus, would range from \$2,500 to \$4,500.

The prospective tenant, meanwhile, should consider other alternatives for renting or building facilities. For example, would the cost of building a similar hog barn or feedlot be more or less expensive than renting one? The answers to such questions will help determine if the asking price is reasonable.

Setting the value on which the annual rental will be based is a more difficult proposition. Normally, one would expect the value of partially or fully depreciated facilities to be somewhat less than the replacement value. One good approach is to estimate how much the facility would add to the value of the property if the property was sold.

Question: Can beef cows be fed an energy source such as corn when feeding them a low quality forage such as prairie hay?

It is assumed that feeding low quality forage alone will not meet both protein and energy requirements needed by cattle. This is likely to be true in late gestation or after calving for mature cows and first-calf heifers.

Corn may be included in the feeding regimen but the ration must be balanced for protein. If protein is not balanced and forage is the main part of the diet, adding corn will result in decreased intake and digestibility of the hay. In this case, cows in late gestation and after calving are apt to lose weight and body condition.

If protein is balanced, feeding cows two and one-half to three pounds of corn per day will help meet the energy requirement and the grain will cause only a slight decrease in digestibility. WLS

April is Musk Thistle control time

Musk thistle is easiest to control when it is in the seedling and rosette stages and is actively growing. This generally occurs in April. During the month you will find rosettes that have overwintered and new seedlings will emerge. The plant is much more difficult to control after it starts to bolt in May.

Scout Your Land
All areas where musk thistle has been growing during the past few years should be scouted, since it drops most of its seed at these sites and the seeds can remain viable for eight to ten years. All lands are subject to infestations, including farm, city and rural subdivisions. All of us need to check own property and control infestations now to prevent seed production.

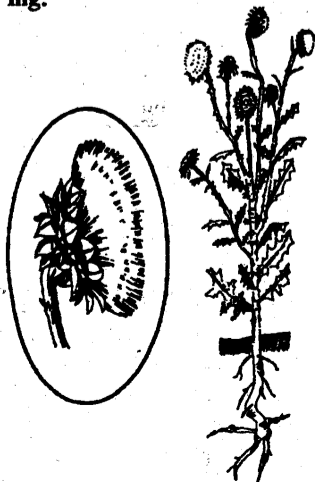
Treatment
According to Russ Shulz of the Lancaster County Noxious Weed Control Authority, "A good spray combination is one quart of four pound 2,4-DLV ester and 0.5 pint of Banvel per acre. The ester formulation is effective in killing the rosettes and any seedlings that have emerged when applied at temperatures above 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Banvel will provide control of later emerging seedlings. If a residual herbicide such as Banvel or Tordon 22K is not used, later spring and summer follow-up control will probably be required. Plants can also be controlled by severing roots two inches below the surface. Spot spraying with Roundup may be implemented for infestations that are small or that are in alfalfa."

"You should inspect any grain crops that have been planted where there has been past infestation. Two, 4-D can be used to kill rosettes

in these crops if done early."

Fall Control Efforts
There were many individuals that sprayed their musk thistle last fall. All known infestations found on railroads, county roadsides and city property were also sprayed last fall. This should reduce the problems, but these areas should be inspected this spring.

Spring Control Program
In order to encourage timely landowner control and to monitor all the known musk thistle infestation sites in the county, the Lancaster County Noxious Weed Control Authority will be inspecting these sites by early April. All landowners and operators with infestations will be notified by letter and/or notice of the location of these infestations and recommended methods of control. These notifications are being sent out as a reminder to most landowners (over 90 percent provide voluntary control). When necessary (less than 10 percent), forced control is carried out by the Authority. Alfalfa and small grains will again be quarantined if infestations are not controlled prior to musk thistle flowering.



Rodents are a triple threat to swine

Rats and mice not only destroy feed and buildings, but are important vectors of many diseases as well. The latter characteristic is more important today with the emphasis on confinement operations and disease-free herds.

Diseases known to be spread by rodents include leptospirosis, pseudorabies, rabies, salmonellosis, swine dysentery and erysipelas and trichinosis.

Unfortunately, rodents are intelligent, mobile and persistent when compared to other pests, so controlling will require a long-term, integrated approach. This approach should include at least several facets, including sanitation, rodent-proof construction, poison and perhaps trapping.

Since rodents need food, shelter and water, areas can be made unattractive to them by removing one or more of the requirements. Clean up spilled grain, remove concealing shelter

around feeders and bins, service waterers regularly to stop leaks, and burn or bury all rodent carcasses.

The best bet for long term control is to "build them out." Several publications on proper construction and rodent-proofing methods are available at local extension offices.

Poison can be used when rodent populations exceed tolerable levels, but some poisons are restricted use pesticides and require certification before use.

There are two general types of poisons, single- and multiple-dose. Single-dose formulations provide fast results when populations are high, while multiple-dose poisons are generally considered safer.

Trapping can be useful for house mice, but not rats. Either multiple-capture traps or snap traps can be used. Use peanut butter for bait and place along walls and other travelways no more than ten feet apart. DV

Pesticides and auctions

It probably happens at the majority of farm sales, private residential auctions, too. A pesticide container is lifted off the shelf and sold on the auction block to the highest bidder. Sometimes, a pesticide container is at the bottom of a lot of goods and the buyer is not aware of the individual items in his/her purchase until the box is emptied at home.

So, what are some considerations relating to the sale of pesticides at auctions? Here are some guidelines:

1. General use pesticides can be sold in original, sealed, unopened containers.
 2. Restricted use pesticides can be sold in original, sealed, unopened containers. However, any sale of restricted use pesticide places the seller in the role of a dealer. Dealers must be registered with the EPA.
 3. If the pesticide container has been opened, it cannot be sold.
 4. If the product has been canceled or suspended, it cannot be sold. Confirmation of the product's status can be made by contacting the EPA at (402) 437-5080.
- These guidelines are especially important for auctioneers. They are the ones

that may discover pesticides during an inventory of goods before the sale. DV

Host families needed

Become involved in the 4-H International Exchange Programs by hosting a junior high or high school age youth this summer or fall.

Families are needed for:
Late July and early August for Japanese youth
June 1991 - February 1992 for CAPS youth from Central America

IFYE youth are here for a month long stay August through December.

Application forms are available at the extension office.

Experience the excitement and fun other families have had through this program. (LB)

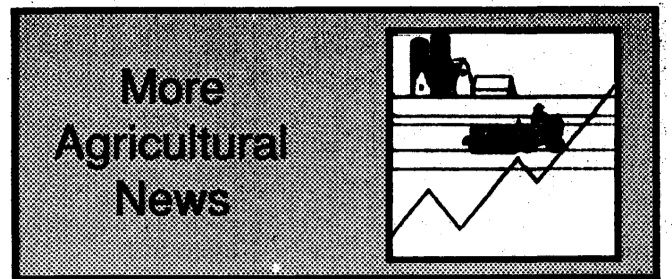
Twenty years of Japanese exchanges The Labo/4-H exchange

In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Labo/4-H Exchange, the Labo International Exchange Foundation has announced an adult exchange between Labo and 4-H. The "In-America" portion of this exchange is designed to allow parents of Labo members to visit the United States and to stay with the American family which hosted their child. Labo expects 30 to 50 Japanese parents will take advantage of this opportunity to visit America.

The "In-Japan" portion is an opportunity for the many adults who have given so generously of their time and

energy over the past two decades to make this exchange a reality for more than 25,000 young people. Any adults who have been involved in the Labo/4-H Exchange are welcome. The costs for the trip to Japan are \$700 for the "In-Japan" fee which covers all meals, hotel stays, land travel and airport taxes, and the airfare charge of \$1,076. Some scholarship money is available.

You may contact the extension office for more information, or you may contact the Labo office at 1000 Second Ave., Suite 1950, Seattle, Wash. 98104, (206)554-7255.



Tractor cab pesticide protection

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved an interim FIFRA compliance program policy that would allow states to approve enclosed cabs to be used in lieu of personal protective clothing and equipment when applying pesticides.

According to the EPA interim policy, individual states may set up a program to approve individual cabs as an alternative to personal protection equipment when used with a specific pesticide. To receive approval, manufacturers must submit data showing the cab will provide protection equivalent or superior to that provided by the required personal protection equipment.

The American Society

of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) is developing standards on performance requirements and testing protocol for air flow and filtration systems used with enclosed cabs operating where agricultural chemicals are being used.

Representatives from the EPA, testing laboratories, and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (who originated the concept) have met with the ASAE standards committee. The goal is to develop a draft standard in early 1991 that covers definitions, describes enclosure operating criteria, outlines safe operating and servicing procedures, and adopts appropriate warning decals on chemical exposure or levels of protection offered. DV

More 4-H news...

4-H horse clinics

Saturday, April 6

Riding Participation Clinic in the 4-H arena at the Nebraska State Fairgrounds. Limited entry for riders; but, may attend as a non-rider. Instructors are Diane Shannon and Deb Cirksema. The clinic will start at 10 a.m. Lunch will be served on the grounds.

Saturday, April 13

Competitive Trail Riding Clinic in the 4-H arena at the Nebraska State Fairgrounds starting at 10 a.m. Instruction will be presented on the safety aspects and the general rules of competitive trail riding. This training is required for 4-H members who wish to enroll in trail riding activities. Preregistration is required...call the extension office by April 12.

Saturday, April 27

3rd Annual

"Trailride Blitz"

10:30 a.m. sharp

Old Cheney parking lot of Wilderness Park, Lincoln NE

Free - All Trailriders Welcome (must provide your own horse.)

4-H PARTICIPATION CHALLENGE!!

Trophy presented by KenL Inn and Ralston Purina to the 4-H horse club with the most participants.

Registrations must be received by April 24th. Registration blanks are available at Lincoln western stores and the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County.

Saturday, May 4

Eastern Nebraska 4-H Clinic
Saunders County Fairgrounds in Wahoo
8 a.m. Registration
8 - 9 a.m. Horse public speaking and demonstration contests
9 a.m. - 12 p.m. Group sessions:
* Controlling colic and heat stress
* Horse feeds and feeding - Gary Stauffer
* Using ring strategy to win - Carol Weart
* The horse and rider team - Rick McConnell and Wanda Isaacson
* Training for trail events - Vaughn Border
noon break - lunch stand on grounds
1 - 4 p.m. Divide into Level I, Level II, or Level III groups
Level I instructor - Eva DeMarr
Level II instructors - Wanda Isaacson and Rick McConnell
Level III instructor - Carol Weart
Trail instructor - Vaughn Border
Showmanship instructor - Gary Stauffer
Each level group will ride one hour, view film of group riding one hour, and attend trail or showmanship one hour.

Don't start a wildland fire

Debris burning is the second largest cause of wildland fires in Nebraska. Since many people in our area are doing spring clean-up chores in April, and trash and debris is disposed of by burning where legal, this month has a high number of fires which occur from unsafe burning.

Last year, many of Nebraska's wildland fires burned countless acres of grassland, and many of these were started by improper de-

bris burning. Here are some reminders for safe burning from the State Forester's Office and the Public Fire Education Division of the Southeast Fire Department:

1. Be sure debris burning is legal in your area before burning. Burning debris is illegal in the City of Lincoln. Outside Lincoln, check with the fire chief in the fire district where you reside. If it is an open burn (one not confined to a burning barrel) you will be issued a "burning permit"

at no charge. Remember, you are violating Nebraska Law if you do not get a burning permit before open burning.

2. When using a burning barrel, be sure to cover it with a sturdy metal grate with openings of one-fourth to one-half inch. Locate the barrel on a sturdy, flat surface, well away from buildings and grassy fields and have a garden hose handy, just in case. Remember never to burn on windy days or during hot, dry periods. (BM)

You're invited!

You're invited to the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County Open House.

Come meet our new staff members:

Lorene Bartos, extension assistant, consumer resources, and David Swartz, extension assistant, 4-H livestock and general agriculture.

May 9

4-7 p.m.

Extension Conference Center
444 Cherrycreek Road
Lincoln, Nebraska

The NEBLINE

Nebraska Cooperative Extension Newsletter
Lancaster County

The NEBLINE is edited by Mark D. Hendricks, Extension Assistant, Media, and published monthly by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68528. For more information, contact Mark Hendricks at (402) 471-7180.

Notice!!!

All programs and events listed in this newsletter will be held at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County unless otherwise noted.



PRINTED WITH SOY INK

The NEBLINE is printed with Soy Ink on a blend of 60% recycled paper.

Nebline Feedback Form



In order to best serve our subscribers, this form will appear in every issue of the Nebline. You can use this form to:

- 1.-change your address and/or order a subscription
- 2.-register for events and programs sponsored by or held at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County
- 3.-submit general comments and/or story ideas.

General Information (please print)

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
Zip: _____
Home Phone: _____
Daytime Phone: _____

Workshop Registration

Register for Workshop/Program: _____
Date of Workshop/Program: _____
Time of Workshop/Program: _____
Number of registrations: ___ at \$ ___ each.
Payment enclosed?: _____

Please help make the Nebline your newsletter by letting us know what you would like to see in the Nebline, and how we can better serve your needs.

Newsletter Information

Address Change: _____
Number of Neblines received: _____
Order a subscription to Nebline: _____
Comment: _____
Story Idea(s): _____

Return to:

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension
in Lancaster County
444 Cherrycreek Road, Lincoln, Nebraska
68528-1507

Extension Calendar

All programs and events will be held at the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County unless otherwise noted.

<p>April 1-Monday 4-H Livestock Booster Club Meeting 7:30 p.m.</p>	<p>April 2-Tuesday Calibration Clinic Tom Hruza Farm Morse Bluff 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p>April 3-Wednesday Hands-on Sprayer Calibration Clinic Don Siefert Farm Bennet, 9 a.m.</p> <p>Burdette Piening Farm Emerald, 1 p.m.</p>	<p>April 4-Thursday Prescribed Burn School Pleasant Dale Fire Hall 7 p.m.</p>
<p>April 6-Saturday Riding Participation Clinic, 4-H arena, Nebraska State Fairgrounds 10 a.m.</p>	<p>April 7-Sunday Family Adventure Camp, Eastern Ne- braska 4-H Center 1:30-6:30 p.m.</p>	<p>April 8-Monday Critic Sitters 4-H Club meeting 7 p.m.</p>	<p>April 9-Tuesday Prescribed Burn School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CANCELLED</p>
<p>April 11-Thursday 55 Alive Driving Course 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.</p> <p>Paws and Claws 4-H Club meeting 7 p.m.</p> <p>Rabbit VIPs meeting 7:30 p.m.</p>	<p>April 12-Friday 55 Alive Driving Course 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.</p> <p>Prescribed Burn School Extension Office - Wahoo 1 p.m.</p>	<p>April 13-Saturday Getting Down to Business - Day Care Saunders County Extension Office 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.</p> <p>Kiwanis Karnival 6-9 p.m. 4-H Trail Riding Clinic (see p. 7)</p>	<p>April 14-Sunday Teen Council meeting 2:30 p.m.</p>
<p>April 16-Tuesday Estate Planning 7 to 9 p.m.</p>	<p>April 17-Wednesday Getting Down to Business - Sewing Sarpy County Exten- sion Office 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.</p>	<p>April 18-Thursday Refinishing Furniture Workshop 1 to 3 p.m.</p>	<p>April 20-Saturday Super Sitter Saturday workshop, 10 a.m.- 3</p> <p>Blue Valley Beef Revue Fairbury</p>
<p>April 20-21 (starts Saturday) Project Adventure Workshop Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center</p>	<p>April 22-Monday Shirret Rugmaking Workshop 1 to 3 p.m.</p> <p>Critic Sitters 4-H Club meeting 7 p.m.</p>	<p>April 23-Tuesday Food and Nutrition Update for Child Care Centers 1 to 3 p.m.</p>	<p>April 25-Thursday Refinishing Furniture Workshop 1 to 3 p.m.</p> <p>Recipe Makeovers - LEAN and Light Workshop 7 to 9 p.m.</p>
<p>April 27-Saturday "Trailride Blitz" Old Cheney parking lot of Wilderness Park, Lincoln 10:30 a.m.</p>	<p>April 27-Saturday Star City Rabbit Raisers Annual Spring Show 1 p.m.</p>	<p>April 30-Tuesday Food and Nutrition Update for Child Care Centers 1 to 3 p.m.</p>	<p>May 1-Wednesday Cornucopia due date</p> <p>May 4-Saturday Eastern Nebraska 4-H Horse Clinic</p>