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Be sure to stop by the Reno County Extension Office on October 30 from 8 AM to 6 PM to vote for Extension Council Members.

PUBLIC NOTICE
EXTENSION COUNCIL ELECTION
RENO COUNTY EXTENSION COUNCIL
TO: The Voters of Reno County, State of Kansas, Election at Large.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with K.S.A. 2-601, as amended, State of Kansas, that on the date and time and place mentioned below, the citizens of voting age of Reno County shall meet for the purpose of electing twelve members, three members for Agricultural Pursuits, three members for Home Economics Work, three members for 4-H Club and Youth Work, and three members for Economic Development Initiatives, as Representatives to the Reno County Extension Council.

Reno County October 30, 2014 6:00-8:00PM
2 W 10th Ave, South Hutchinson, KS

Consideration shall be given to the Extension Program for Reno County.

Executive Board, Chair

Extension Council Members take note - invitations with RSVP request will be sent out next month.

PUBLIC NOTICE
ANNUAL MEETING
RENO COUNTY
EXTENSION COUNCIL

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with K.S.A. 2-61), as amended, State of Kansas, that on November 13, 2014 at Grace Episcopal Church, 2 Hyde Park, Hutchinson, KS beginning at 6:30 PM the members of the Reno County Extension Council shall meet for the purpose of: (1) electing from among their members an Executive Board consisting of a chairperson, a vice chairperson, a secretary, a treasurer and five additional members; (2) organizing the Program Development committees for Agricultural Pursuits, Home Economics Work, 4-H Club and Youth Work, and Economic Development Initiatives; (3) consideration of the County Extension Education Program.

All County Extension Council representatives of Agricultural Pursuits, Home Economics Work, 4-H Club and Youth Work, and Economic Development Initiatives are urged to attend.

Executive Board Chair
Hello all,

I hope everyone is enjoying the cooler wet weather. On October 8th I had the pleasure of going with Beckie Blew and six kids to Isabel, Kansas for the Poland Angus Ranch EPD judging contest. As I have said to many of you before I’m not the one to “coach” the kids in livestock judging. I never have judged livestock, although I was on the crops judging team at Fort Hays State University. Just in the three months I’ve been here I have learned some about judging livestock and look forward to learning more.

It has crossed my mind many times as I watch the kids compete that I wish I could have taken part in a contest like this as a kid. It is giving the kids a great start to a possible carrier in Ag. So the success we had this week goes right back to the kids’ FFA teachers, parents, and Cody.

We had three teams that competed at the Poland Angus contest this week. The A team was made up of Cole Blew and Kinley Siemens. They both represented Reno County very well. The A team was required to give reasons for two of the classes. Kinley Placed 2nd overall and Cole 13th. They were just out of the points range to get a team plaque but did a great job. Our B team was made up of Caylee Blew, Copper Collins and Gauge Stauffer. Being on the B team they didn’t have to give reasons but were asked questions for several classes during the day. Their team placed 1st overall with Caylee placing 2nd, Copper placing 4th, and Gauge placing 6th. We also had a Beginners class where Nathan Hoyt represented Reno County very well by placing 4th.

I plan on having judging practices 1-2 times a month. We will be practicing with local FFA chapters. The next contest will be in December here in Hutchinson. Kids at any experience level are welcome to come.

I will be putting together as many livestock judging teams as we can. If you are interested please contact me by e-mail darrenbusick@ksu.edu with the subject as “judging”. Then let me know how many kids and their ages. I will try to have a practice in the first part of November so try to let me know by October 30th. I will create a list of the e-mails and that will be how I communicate for the judging practices unless you state otherwise in the e-mail.

Thanks, Darren

Congratulations To Each And Everyone

With Ag Agent Darren Busick
An inaugural sale is set for Friday, Nov. 14 in Parsons, Kansas

CHANUTE, Kan. – Money – it’s a word commonly being thrown out in the cattle industry today. Depending on what area of cattle production, you might be complaining about the money you’re spending or are cashing in.

With prices at historic highs, one area of importance is the purchase of replacement females to capture today’s strong calf market. Potential longevity and the ability to improve genetic progress make replacement heifers especially important to include in producers’ planning, according to Jaymelynn Farney, livestock extension specialist with K-State Research and Extension. “Since prices for replacement heifers are pretty steep, buying females that have some history and are developed with similar health and breeding decisions is something that might mitigate any issues with bringing in new females to your operation,” Farney said.

Heifers with a known, transparent development history are available for purchase at the inaugural Sunflower Supreme Replacement Heifer Sale to be hosted at the Parsons Livestock Market in Parsons, Kansas on Friday, Nov. 14 at 6:00 pm. The Sunflower Supreme Replacement Heifer program from Kansas State University provides bred replacement heifers that have been minimally managed the same from a health, breeding, and sire selection standpoint. It was started in 2013 in southeast Kansas. In the first year, 33 cattle operations signed up with over 800 heifers being bred in 2014, within the guidelines outlined by the program.

Details of the guidelines, based on best management practices and designed to be implemented on any cattle operation, can be found at Sunflower Supreme Replacement Heifer Program, including several key provisions.

Health: All heifers meeting the Sunflower Supreme (SunSup) stamp of approval must be tested and negative for Bovine Viral Diarrhea – Persistently Infected. Also, since the goal is to maintain pregnancy, vaccination against other abortion-causing pathogens is included in the protocol.

Breeding: A 60-day breeding season is the maximum length for Sunflower Supreme heifers. SunSup producers may choose artificial insemination only, natural service only, or a combination of the two, and may choose their own synchronization program. Heifers will be early pregnancy checked so veterinarians can estimate expected calving date. The estimate can help producers (whether buying SunSup heifers or raising their own replacements) by allowing for sorting based on calving date. In that way they can better watch “close-up” heifers and mitigate some of the labor associated with calving.

Sire selection: SunSup certified heifers can only be bred to bulls that meet minimum calving ease expected progeny differences based on breed. Calving ease is an economically relevant trait used as an estimator of birth weight and gestation length. Once heifers have met all program requirements, they are tagged with an official Sunflower Supreme eartag, which indicates that the heifers have met the guidelines in which educators believe will help with longevity and generate consistent revenue.

The Sunflower Supreme inaugural sale will include more than 250 bred heifers with quality F1 and straight-bred females including Angus, Balancer, Black Hereford, Charolais, Hereford, Gelbvieh, LimFlex, Salers, and Simmental breeds. Quality cross-bred females in black, white, and red will make a great addition to any herd, Farney said, and research indicates F1 females have a higher success at breeding, wean heavier calves, and have a greater longevity within a herd.

For more information about the sale and/or to be placed on a mailing list for the sale catalog, contact Farney at 620-421-4826 ext. 17 or email sunflowersupeme@gmail.com. You can also apply to receive the catalog by going to the Sunflower Supreme Replacement Heifer Program website and clicking on the Mailing List tab.

Happy Halloween
Fall Canning Tips

Gardens may still be producing, so here are some end-of-season tips for food preservation.

- Do not can tomatoes from frost killed or dead vines. Their pH may be higher than 4.6.
- Green tomatoes are more acidic and be canned safely.
- Can pumpkin or other winter squash varieties safely in cubes. Do not mash or puree any winter squash for canning. Freeze mashed winter squash for later use.
- Apples are here! Preserve them by canning, drying or freezing.
- Preserve soup for easy meals. Combine meat and vegetables. Add noodles, pasta or thickeners when ready to serve.

[Links to more information on canning and preserving]

Preserving Venison

Deer season is almost here. Now is the time to prepare for preserving your venison by canning, freezing, curing or drying.

One of the most common errors is contaminating the carcass during field dressing. Cool the carcass quickly to 35-40°F.

Aging the meat helps remove the game taste and helps tenderize the meat. Never age at room temperature. Store at or below 40°F for 2-3 days.

For more information, see "Canning Low Acid Foods" at [link]

Latest Obesity Map from CDC

Obesity prevalence in 2013 varies across the country. Here is a summary.

- No state is under 20%.
- Seven states and the District of Columbia are between 20% and <25%.
- 23 states are between 25% and <30%.
- 18 states (including Kansas) are between 30% and <35%.
- Two states are 35% or greater.
- The South has the highest prevalence of obesity followed by the Midwest, Northeast, and the West.

Concussions and Dietary Supplements

Football season is in high gear along with heightened awareness of concussion or traumatic brain injury (TBI) prevention. Be aware that some dietary supplement companies are selling unproven products that claim to prevent, treat or cure concussions.

One of the first alarms that dietary supplements are promoted to treat TBI was raised by the U.S. Department of Defense. Typically, dietary supplements promising relief from TBIs tout the benefits of ingredients such as turmeric (an Indian spice in the ginger family) and high levels of omega-3 fatty acids derived from fish oil. In its initial surveillance, FDA identified two companies selling multiple products claiming to prevent and treat concussions and other TBIs. One company claimed to have "the world's first supplement formulated specifically to assist concussion recovery," saying "it has the dynamic ability to minimize long-term effects and decrease recovery time."

Learn more at [link]
What is Carrageenan?
Social media is once again attacking an ingredient for no good reason. This time it is carrageenan. So what is this ingredient?

Carrageenan is a natural starch-like ingredient extracted from red seaweed. It is used to improve texture and palatability in foods from dairy products such as ice cream, salad dressings, soy and almond milk, infant formula and a few meat products. It helps form gels, thickens liquids, and stabilizes foods.

Those against carrageenan claim it causes inflammation in the digestive tract or that it causes cancer. These unfounded claims are based on flawed studies and methodologies.

The safety of carrageenan has been proven. It has been used for hundreds of years.

Source: www.foodinsight.org/blogs/why-you-should-care-about-carrageenan

Slashes Not Just for Looks
Rustic or artisan style breads are popular in restaurants and at home. Many recipes say to slash the dough just before baking. While the slashes add creative designs, they actually serve an important purpose.

Slashing creates weak areas in the dough surface. This allows the interior of the loaf to expand properly and completely in the right direction. Without the slashes, the dough will find its own weak spot and the result is a misshapen bread with an uneven crumb texture.

To slash dough, use a sharp straight-edged knife, a razor blade or a lame. Hold the blade at a 30-degree angle and cut about 1/2-inch deep. Use a quick fluid motion to prevent dragging or tearing the dough. For most breads, odd numbers of slashes (usually three) give a pleasing look to the bread.

MEDICARE OPEN ENROLLMENT DAY
October 28th 10 am-3 pm
Need help selecting or reviewing your Part D Medicare Drug Plan? Join us at the Hutchinson Public Library computer lab, located in the basement. Bring your Medicare Card and drug list. Space is limited please call to get signed up for this session.

For More Information Contact the Reno County Extension Office at:
2 W. 10th Ave.
South Hutchinson, KS 67505
(620) 662-2371
jenj@ksu.edu

BEGINNING SEWING
Have you ever wanted to learn how to sew? Join us for an adult level beginners sewing class to be held at the Reno County Extension Office. Patterns, thread and fabric will be included in the cost of the class. Sewing machines provided by Hutchinson Midwest Sewing & Vac. Sessions are taught by Kathy Zongker and B.J. Parsons. Class size is limited for more one on one help with the instructors.

October 28th and November 4th
5:30 pm to 8:30 pm
Class Fee is $40.00
Learn how to construct pajama pants. Thread, elastic and pattern will be provided. Participant will be responsible for purchase of fabric.

Name_________________________
Phone_________________________________
Adress_____________________________________
Number of attendees @ $40.00________________________
Registration Due Oct 21ST
Please mail or drop off registration to the Extension Office at:
2 W. 10th Ave.
South Hutchinson KS 67505
(620) 662-2371 or email jenj@ksu.edu
Apply Late-Season Nitrogen Application in November
November is the time to give cool-season lawns the last nitrogen application of the season. Why November? Because while top growth slows in response to cool temperatures, grass plants are still making food (carbohydrates) by photosynthesis. A November nitrogen application helps boost the photosynthesis rate. Carbohydrates that are not used in growth are stored in the crown and other storage tissues in the plant. These carbohydrate reserves help the turfgrass green up earlier in the spring and sustain growth into May without the need for early-spring (March or April) nitrogen. Those early-spring nitrogen applications are less desirable because they can lead to excessive shoot growth and reduced root growth. Other benefits of November-applied nitrogen for cool-season grasses include improved winter hardiness, root growth and shoot density.

How much should you apply? One to 1 1/2 pounds actual nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. of lawn area is sufficient. In order for this application to be effective, the nitrogen must be readily available to the plant, because the growing season is nearly over. Therefore, for a November application, use a soluble (quickly-available) nitrogen carrier such as urea or ammonium sulfate. Many turfgrass fertilizers sold in garden centers and other retail outlets also contain soluble nitrogen. Avoid products that contain water-insoluble nitrogen (slow-release) for this application. As always, sweep up any fertilizer that gets on driveways, sidewalks, or streets and reapply it to the lawn.

Adequate fertility is essential. It is best to rely on a soil test to determine what nutrients are needed. Garden soils that have been fertilized regularly in the past may have excess levels of phosphorus. Excess phosphorus can interfere with the uptake of other essential micronutrients. In such cases, it would be better to use a fertilizer relatively high in nitrogen such as 29-5-4, 27-3-3, or something similar. Apply these fertilizers at the rate of 2/3 pound per 100 square feet. Organic sources of fertilizers low in phosphorus include blood meal (12-0-0) applied at 5 to 10 pounds per 100 square feet, cottonseed meal (6-0.4-1.5) applied at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 square feet and soybean meal (7-2-1) applied at the rate of 8 pounds per 100 square feet. In the absence of a soil test, or if phosphorus is needed, add a low analysis, balanced fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 6-10-4 at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per 100 square feet of bed. Mix all amendments thoroughly with the soil before planting the bulbs.

The size and species of the bulb determines how deep to plant. In general, the depth to the bottom of the bulb should be about 2 to 3 times the size of the bulb, but check the planting instructions specific to each particular flower.

There is Still Time to Plant Spring-Flowering Bulbs
Generally, it is recommended to plant hardy bulbs (especially daffodils) in October to give them enough time to root before winter. But it is certainly not too late to plant them now. As long as the soil temperatures are above 40 degrees F, the bulbs should continue root development. You can find the previous week’s soil temperature readings for areas across the state from our Weather Data Library at http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl/

Although many of the best bulbs have probably already been purchased, garden centers may still have a good selection. Be sure to select large, firm bulbs that have not begun to sprout. While many bulbs can adapt to a wide range of soil types, none can tolerate poorly drained soil. Prepare the planting bed by adding organic matter such as peat moss, well-rotted manure, or compost and mix into the soil.

Perennial Garden Clean-up
Fall is traditionally a time for cleaning up gardens. Normally, we recommend clear-cutting dead stems to help control insect and disease problems. With herbaceous perennials that have been pest free, you might want to consider leaving some to provide structure, form, and color to the winter garden. For example, ornamental grasses can be attractive even during the winter months. But those near structures should be cut to the ground because they can be a fire hazard. Perennials with evergreen or semi-evergreen foliage can provide color. Of course, some perennials are naturally messy after dormancy and should be cut back in the fall.

Foliage can be left for other reasons. For exam-
please, foliage left on marginally hardy plants such as tender ferns helps ensure overwintering of plant crowns. Also, seed heads on some perennial plants can provide seed for birds.

Pruning Trees and Shrubs in the Fall
Though light pruning and removal of dead wood are fine this time of year, more severe pruning should be left until spring. Consider pruning to be “light” if 10% of less of the plant is removed. Dead wood does not count in this calculation. Keep in mind that even light pruning of spring-blooming shrubs such as lilac and forsythia will reduce flowers for next year. We normally recommend that spring-bloomers be pruned after flowering.

Shrubs differ in how severely they can be cut back. Junipers do not break bud from within the plant and therefore should be trimmed lightly if you wish to keep the full shape. Overgrown junipers should be removed. On the other hand, there are certain shrubs that can be pruned back severely during the spring. Rejuvenation is the most severe type of pruning and may be used on multi-stem shrubs that have become too large with too many old branches to justify saving the younger canes. All stems are cut back to 3- to 5-inch stubs. This works well for spirea, forsythia, pyracantha, ninebark, Russian almond, little leaf mock orange, shrub roses, and flowering quince. Just remember that spring is the correct time to do this, not now.

Hardiness of Cool-Season Vegetables
Cool-season vegetables vary in cold tolerance, with some able to take colder temperatures than others. Semi-hardy crops can take a light frost but are damaged by temperatures in the mid- to upper-20s. Examples include beets, Chinese cabbage, collards, Irish potatoes, Bibb lettuce, mustard, radishes, spinach, Swiss chard, and leaf lettuce. Covering these plants when cold weather threatens can help extend the harvest season.

Plants termed “hardy” can take lower temperatures but are damaged when the temperature drops to the low 20s. These include cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, turnips, and kale.

Certain root crops can essentially be stored outside even after the leaves have been damaged or killed by frost. Beets, carrots, potatoes and turnips can be mulched and harvested as needed until the soil starts to freeze in late November to December.

Growing vegetables in Kansas can be a challenge, but we have an extremely long gardening season. We can harvest from early April (asparagus) to early December. Winter is a good time to plan and prepare for next year’s crops.

Control Broadleaf Weeds in Lawns in Late October - Early November
Late October to early November is the most effective time to control broadleaf weeds in lawns. Dandelions usually produce a flush of new plants in late September, and the winter annual weeds henbit and chickweed should have germinated in October. These young plants are small and easily controlled with herbicides such as 2,4-D or combination products (Trimec, Weed-B-Gon, Weed-Out) that contain 2,4-D, MCPP and Dicamba. Even established dandelions are more easily controlled now than in the spring because they are actively moving materials from the top portion of the plant to the roots. Herbicides will translocate to the roots as well and will kill the plant from the roots up. Choose a day that is 50 degrees or higher. The better the weed is growing, the more weed killer will be moved from the leaves to the roots. Cold temperatures will slow or stop this process.

Weed Free Zone (also sold under the name of Speed Zone) contains the three active ingredients mentioned above, plus carfentrazone. It will give a quicker response than the other products mentioned especially as temperatures approach 50 degrees.

Garden Soil Preparation — It’s Not Too Late
Autumn is an excellent time to add organic materials and till garden soils. Winter can still be a good time to take care of this chore as long as the soil isn’t frozen. It is far wiser to till now than to wait until spring when cold, wet conditions can limit your ability to work soils easily. Working soil when it is wet destroys soil structure and results in hard clods that are very slow to break down. On the other hand, dry soil may need to be watered so it can be more easily tilled. Be sure to wait several days after watering to let soil moisture levels moderate. You want the soil moist, not wet or dry, when tilling.

There is a limit to how much organic material such as leaves can be added in one application. Normally, a layer 2 inches deep is adequate with 5 to 6 inches being the maximum that can be added at one time. Shredding the material before application encourages faster and more complete decomposition due to increased surface area. Remember, soil preparation is an important key to a successful garden.
Technology Resources
If you’ve thought about attending any of our technology presentations, but just couldn’t fit it into your schedule, you can view our handouts online at your convenience. Go to http://reno.ksu.edu then click on the “Technology” link on the left side of the page. You’ll see tips on searching the web, highlighted apps for gardeners, ag producers, and those interested in food and nutrition. Is there a topic you’d like to know more about, but don’t see it listed? Send me an email with your request, I’ll be happy to help: jmsteen@ksu.edu

Community Networking 101
In today’s world of information overload it’s hard to keep track of who’s doing what, even in our own neighborhoods. And if you’re even a moderate technophobe, the array of social media that purports to link everyone to everything can be just as daunting.

I’ve found that the basics of networking haven’t changed: it’s about opening doors and creating links between people who share a common interest. This still happens face to face (F2F for you high-tech readers) all the time. Chamber of Commerce mixers are great examples, combining social and business activity in a relaxed environment. Service clubs also provide a good venue for building networks.

We can do a lot of networking one-on-one, too. Here are a few practices that I’ve found especially useful:

Share the web. How often does something cross your desk (or your screen) that isn't relevant for you, but could be a great opportunity for another organization in your community? They fill your inbox: announcements of grant opportunities, meetings, webinars, training sessions, even blogs like the one you’re reading right now. Before you hit ‘delete’, send it to someone who might benefit from the information. Add a sentence or two explaining why you think it would be useful. (But do avoid becoming a chronic sender - too much information will ruin your chance at building a relationship).

Ask for referrals. Someone you already know can connect you with someone you want to know. We’re all experts in something, so ask for a referral. ’Who do you know who’s working in strategic planning?’ ’Do you know anyone doing environmental education on aquatic life?’ Be specific in what you’re looking for.

Ask for introductions. This is such an easy ask, and it can happen in different ways. I can introduce you to my colleague in person, or by email to the two of you. Or I can simply suggest that you use my name as a ‘door-opener’ when you contact my colleague. Or maybe I will contact the colleague and tell him or her about you. A few minutes of my time may result in an important new relationship for you.

Close the loop. Don’t forget to circle back to thank the person who made a referral or introduction on your behalf. Not only will he or she be gratified to know the information was valuable, but your needs will stay on his or her radar screen, too.

Simple steps like this can go a long way towards establishing relationships. It’s pretty hard to build collaborations and partnerships with people you don’t know. So give networking a try!

Source: J. Chambers, Educator, Penn State Extension

Seek to be Effective
When faced with conflict, do you seek to resolve the situation in a way that makes you effective or just right?

How many times have you found yourself in conflict? It could be with a coworker, a volunteer or club leader, a parent or with your own children. How do you handle those difficult discussions? Do you listen to the concerns of others and make an effort to understand their point of view, or are you simply waiting to talk?

Speaking personally, over the years I have become quite good at disarming or dismantling the arguments of others. I’ve learned how to talk people in circles until they don’t even believe their own points of view anymore. I am very persuasive and some might call me a master debater. Despite this skill, my ideas and points of view are no more perfect than anyone else’s…I’m just better at stating my case. In fact, I have even had some colossally bad ideas that I have convinced others to go along with. In all of these cases, I was busy trying to be “right.” I had proven my case and given a convincing rationale for why my point of view or idea was the way to go, but as plans
proceeded and I encountered obstacle after obstacle, it became pretty clear that the direction I had steered us in was absolutely not the most effective.

Robert Kennedy is quoted as having said, “The task of leadership, the first task of concerned people, is not to condemn or castigate or deplore; it is to search out the reason for disillusionment and alienation, the rationale of protest and dissent – perhaps, indeed, to learn from it.”

Kennedy’s quote reminds us that when others come to you with a disagreement, conflict or dissenting viewpoint, it is important to hear them out. Truly listen to what is being said and make an effort to put yourself in their shoes and understand where they are coming from. Too often we approach these situations as “my way vs. their way,” when many times, a solution can be found somewhere in between or through a synthesis of both.

Think of conflicts and disagreements not as an opportunity to prove your point, but as an opportunity to practice empathy and compassion, as an opportunity to strengthen relationships. Whether it is a family member, coworker, volunteer or anyone else, seek out the solution that works best and not just the one that is most effectively argued.

Source: Edward Scott, Michigan State University Extension

CYBERSECURITY CONSUMER TIPS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVELERS

If you’ll be traveling to another country soon, here are some tips to help you keep your data and devices safe before, during, and after the trip:

Be Aware
1. When traveling internationally, in addition to taking your passport, take responsibility for your cybersecurity.
2. Your information and communications – and the devices that contain and transmit them – are as much a part of you as the valuables in your suitcase. The more you do to protect yourself, the more secure your information and devices likely will be.
3. While in a foreign country, you are subject to its laws. Laws and policies regarding online security and privacy may be different in other countries than in the United States. If you would like to become familiar with other laws, the State Department website (http://goo.gl/YJYNsJ) contains safety information for every country in the world, including regarding communications.
4. Protect yourself by leaving at home any electronic equipment you don’t need during your travel.

Before You Go
5. If you take it, protect it:
Back up your electronic files. Remove sensitive data. Install strong passwords. Ensure antivirus software is up-to-date

While Traveling
6. Be vigilant about possession and use of your equipment and information. Don’t assume it’s safe. Culprits are visible and invisible.
Keep your eyes on your electronics. Keep your devices with you in airports, hotels, and restaurants, etc.
Be aware of your surroundings. Other eyes can take information from you by looking at your devices. Consider using a privacy screen on your laptop.
7. Your mobile phone and other electronic devices may be vulnerable to malware because they will connect with local networks abroad. They also may identify your personal location information to others.
8. Electronic communications, equipment and services (e.g., phones, computers and fax machines) in public places such as Internet cafes, coffee shops, book stores, travel agencies, clinics, libraries, airports, and hotels may be vulnerable. You may choose not to use these services at all, or avoid using them for sensitive communications.
9. Don’t use the same passwords or PIN numbers abroad that you use in the United States. For example, if the hotel safety deposit box requires a PIN number, use a unique one.

Upon Return Home
10. Electronics and devices used or obtained abroad can be compromised. Consider safety measures such as changing passwords for your laptop or smartphone.

Additional Cybersecurity Resources
• Department of Homeland Security, Computer Emergency Readiness Team (http://goo.gl/uQDh9r)
• FCC Privacy and Online Security (http://goo.gl/qZ49wd)

Adapted from: FCC.gov
Deer Processing Workshop

Event free to attend with door prizes both nights

Speakers & Topics To Be Covered

October 27th – 5:30 pm – Reno County Extension Office
Handling Deer Safely, Chronic Wasting Disease & Demonstration on Processed Venison Products
Liz Boyle, Professor, Extension Specialist

November 10th – 5:30 pm – Kauffman seed’s new location at 9218 S Halstead St, Hutchinson KS 67501
Proper techniques for hanging, storing, field dressing, and processing your deer
Live Demonstrations done by professionals from Yoder Meats

Name______________________________________ Phone____________________________
Session 1-Oct. 27th Number of attendees_______________________ Registration Due Oct. 23rd.
Session 2-Nov.10th Number of attendees_______________________ Registration Due Oct. 31st.

Please mail or drop off registration to the Extension Office at:
2 W. 10th Ave.
South Hutchinson, KS 67505
(620) 662-2371
Email darrenbusick@ksu.edu or jenj@ksu.edu

Kansas State University is committed to making its services, activities and programs accessible to all participants. If you have special requirements due to a physical, vision, or hearing disability, contact K-State Research and Extension, Reno County, (620) 662-2371. Kansas State University Agriculture Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.