

Reno County Extension

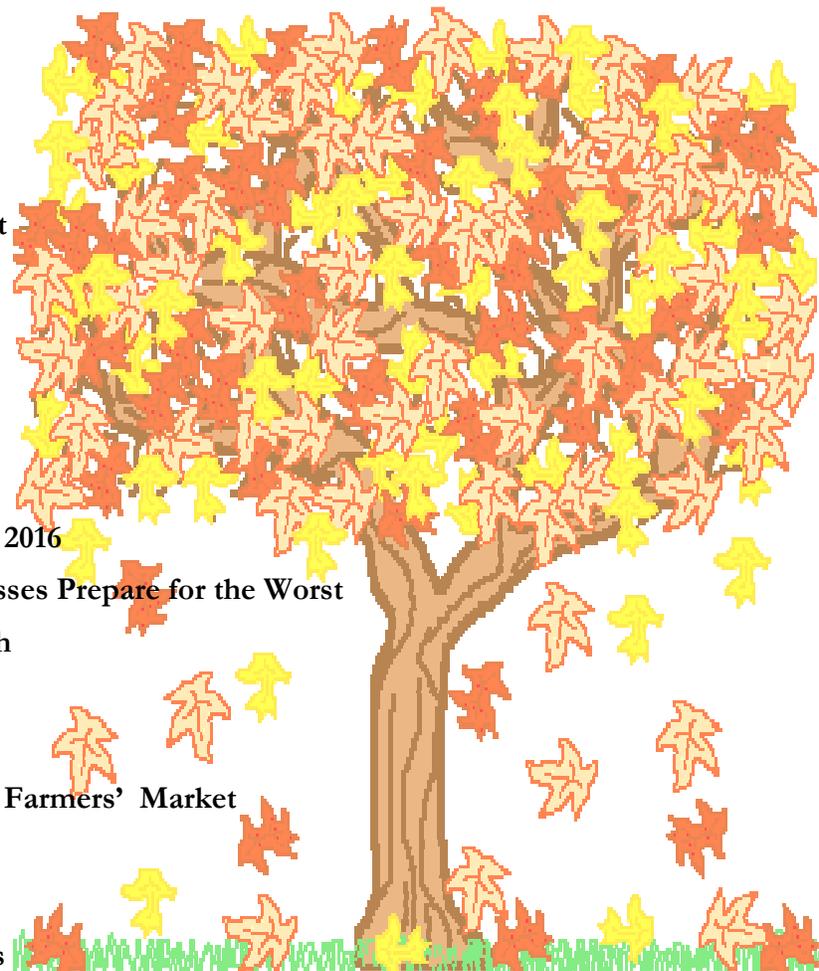
September 2016



K-State Research & Extension - Reno County 2 W 10th Ave South Hutchinson KS 67505

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Hessian Fly

Introduction

The Hessian fly is often ranked as the most important insect pest in winter wheat production, but this small, gnat-like fly and the injury it causes, frequently go unnoticed until harvest.

Infestations are fairly common in all but the extreme southwestern portions of the state. Wheat is the preferred host, but barley and rye may become infested to a lesser extent. This insect can devastate wheat when conditions are favorable for development, and damaging losses are becoming more common in Kansas. Staggering losses from large, multi-county outbreaks have occurred several times during the fly's nearly 140-year existence in the state. Growers should know that *no remedial measures* are available to save an infested crop. Proper management of the Hessian fly should focus on practices that will decrease its ability to survive and reproduce. To be practical, techniques must be compatible with other production objectives.



Figure 1. Adult

Historical Importance

The Hessian fly, *Mayetiola destructor* (Say), was first observed in New York in 1779 near a Hessian soldier encampment, hence the common name. From there it spread rapidly throughout the United States. It was first detected in Kansas in 1871. From 1900 to 1970, only about one out of every four years was designated as being free of serious fly injury.

Infestations were lower from the 1970s to the 1990s, but have increased in recent years. Localized areas of economic damage occur in Kansas almost every year.



Figure 2. Eggs

Life History and Development

The adult Hessian fly is a tiny, dark-colored insect about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long that resembles a gnat (Figure 1). The tiny,

fragile flies emerge on warm fall days from August through November, often after a rain. After mating, females lay eggs in the leaf grooves of fall-seeded (preferably seedling) wheat. Though tiny, eggs can be seen with the unaided eye and resemble early stages of wheat leaf rust (Figure 2).

Within three to 10 days, the oblong reddish eggs hatch into tiny larvae that migrate downward during the night when humidity is high. Larvae cannot survive exposed on the leaf surface. They move down the plant between the sheath and stem stopping just above the crown, generally just below the soil surface. Larvae feed by withdrawing sap from the plant for eight to 30 days. Temperature influences development, and most larvae mature before the onset of cold weather.



Figure 3. Larvae

Mature larvae are shiny, whitish, legless and headless maggots about $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch long (Figure 3). Full-grown larvae gradually form brown, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch long capsule-like cases (puparia) commonly called "flaxseeds" (Figure 4). The insects pass the winter in this flaxseed stage.

Fall infestations are not always conspicuous at first. Infested shoots are stunted and sometimes killed. The entire stand may be lost, especially if significant infestation occurs shortly after germination while plants are in the seedling stage. If tillering has begun at the time of infestation, only individual tillers may actually be killed. Examination of an infested tiller usually reveals an undeveloped central shoot with an unusually broad and thickened, bluish-green leaf. To confirm the diagnosis, carefully remove the plant and roots from the soil. Look closely for maggots or flaxseeds by gently pulling the leaf sheath away from the stem and inspecting all the way down to the base of the plant.



Figure 4. Puparia



Fall damage



Spring damage

Figure 5

Spring Infestation

Overwintering pupae that produce the spring brood may become adults in late March, although peak emergence usually occurs in April. Females prefer young leaf blades for egg laying. By this time plants usually are jointing, much larger, and better able to withstand infestation. Spring maggots may attack the base of the plant below the soil surface or just above nodes higher on the stem. Stem tissue appears to stop growing at the point of attack, but surrounding tissue continues to develop, forming a niche for the feeding maggot. The injury may be overcome, but as plants mature, weakened stems break just above infested nodes and result in partially filled heads. Severe infestations may kill stems and cause heads to turn white. Mild infestations are not obvious and are frequently overlooked or attributed to hail or wind damage.

Supplementary Broods

The Hessian fly life cycle includes a main spring brood, followed by flaxseeds that lie dormant in the stubble until they emerge to produce the main fall brood. Notably, a portion of the population fails to emerge as adults at any one time. Some flaxseeds survive in a dormant stage for weeks, months, or even years. This makes the exact source of an infestation difficult to document and allows additional broods to develop. Under favorable weather conditions, volunteer wheat present in or adjacent to infested fields can support development of a summer brood. Injury to volunteer wheat is of little consequence, but the individuals arising from this brood may produce a secondary fall brood that is likely to injure the planted crop. Secondary broods can develop from other sources as well. Damage is likely even though the fly-free date was followed at planting time. An additional brood may be produced in the spring. It usually occurs later than the main infestation, and the attack often occurs higher on the stems (Figure 5).

Management Tips

Determine extent of infestation. Identifying a problem and determining its severity is the first step in Hessian fly management. Fields should be checked in early October and November for signs of infestation, paying particular attention to early planted fields of susceptible varieties. Infestations may be great-

er in field margins adjacent to volunteer or stubble fields. In early spring, damage may not be obvious unless significant infestations existed the previous fall.

Spring infestations are best evaluated when wheat is mature just before harvest. At this time, look mainly for signs of stem breakage. Stems broken above the node are particularly suspect. Closely examine behind the leaf sheath, just below the break, for larvae or flaxseeds. Also look for short, undeveloped heads and tillers that are stunted or dead.

Infestations of less than 5 percent of stems are not unusual in the eastern two-thirds of the state. Infestations that average less than 10 percent with one flaxseed per stem will probably result in less than one bushel lost per acre. Losses increase rapidly at higher infestation levels and strongly signal the need to modify production practices.

Destroy infested stubble. Flies pass the period following harvest as flaxseeds in the stubble. Undisturbed stubble favors survival. Experience has shown that, where soil management practices allow, thorough incorporation of the stubble can be a useful management technique. Thorough incorporation must be stressed, however. In one study, flaxseeds buried 1 inch below the surface of the soil allowed 26 percent of the population to emerge, at 2 inches only 6 percent emerged, and none emerged where stubble was buried to a depth of 4 inches. In another study, it was determined that double discing was five times more effective than single discing.

What about burning and grazing? Studies have shown that burning destroys flaxseeds present on the above-ground portion of the stem. A slow-moving fire is best, but stubble fires are often fast moving and affect top growth instead of burning out the crowns at or below the soil line where the majority of flaxseeds exist. The effect from grazing seems to be somewhat similar.

Destroy volunteer wheat. Volunteer wheat that is allowed to grow for two to three weeks, especially in wet summers, can enable the fly to produce an extra brood and infest the planted crop in greater numbers. Volunteer wheat not only increases the population but also may render other practices, such as planting after the fly-free date, less effective. The adult fly is capable of dispersing to adjacent fields to lay eggs, so it is vital to destroy volunteer wheat in the area at least two weeks before the planted crop germinates. This practice also helps reduce the incidence of wheat streak mosaic virus.

Crop rotation. Avoid planting wheat back into wheat fields that were noticeably infested with Hessian fly at harvest. The Hessian fly has a limited host range and is not a migratory pest, so populations can be reduced by not planting wheat directly back into infested stubble.

Plant after the fly-free date. Using the fly-free date means not planting until that date is reached in your location

Elder Law & Medicaid Planning

Presented by: Pamela Thompson, Pamela Thompson Law

Learn about Estate Planning for Elder adults and how Medicaid fits in to planning. Plan ahead and not be surprised by the rules, or caught in a crisis. This will be an introductory course to help people become aware of their options

WHEN: October 19, 2016

TIME: 6:30 PM

WHERE: Hutchinson Public Library, Auditorium
901 N. Main St, Hutchinson, KS 67501

RSVP BY October 17, 2016

K-State Research & Extension-Reno County

2. W. 10th Ave.
South Hutchinson, KS 67505

Phone: (620) 662-2371
E-mail: jenj@ksu.edu

GET THE *FACTS* FROM JENNIFER SCHROEDER, Family & Consumer Science Agent



Senior Health Insurance Counseling for Kansas

Need help selecting or reviewing your Part D Medicare Drug plan?

OPEN ENROLLMENT OCTOBER 15th-DECEMBER 7th 2016

For more information or a free, unbiased, confidential appointment contact Jennifer at:

K-State Research & Extension-Reno County

2 W. 10th Ave.

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(620) 662-2371

jenj@ksu.edu



National Festival of Breads Baking Contest

Who can enter? Amateur bakers (ages 8-17) and Adults (18 years and older). Free to enter.

How do I enter? First, read and follow the rules at Na-

tionalFestivalofBreads.com then enter your original bread recipe online from October 1, 2016 to January 16, 2017. It is acceptable to enter more than one recipe in each of the four recipe categories.

Who will be selected? Each recipe is evaluated and many are test baked in the Kansas Wheat test kitchen. After several rounds of judging, eight adult finalists will be selected to bake their winning recipe in Manhattan, KS on June 17, 2017. Youth winners will win a cash prize, but are not required to be present at the National Festival of Breads baking competition on June 17, 2017.

What are the prizes? One adult bread baking champion will receive \$2,000 in cash plus an all-expense

paid trip to attend a baking class at King Arthur Flour Education Center in Norwich, Vermont. Also included is a year's supply of Res Star Yeast. The top eight adult finalists will receive \$500 cash and a trip to Manhattan, KS on June 15-17, 2017. The trip includes a wheat harvest tour plus an exciting day of baking. Additional prizes are included in the complete rules found at NationalFestivalofBreads.com.

Handling the Dough Safely

A recent recall of flour has prompted concerns about eating raw dough products such as raw cookie dough, raw bread dough, and homemade craft dough. Any type of flour is a raw food product. At least one person has been sickened with Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) due to eating raw pizza dough a restaurant gave to the consumer. HUS develops from E. coli contamination and can be deadly. Here is advise to consumers:

- ◆ Flour or raw eggs used to make raw dough or bat-

ter might be contaminated.

- ◆ Bake items made with raw dough or batter before eating them. Follow the recipe or instructions on the package.
- ◆ Do not taste raw dough or batter. Even tasting a small amount could make you sick.
- ◆ Wash any bowls, utensils, and other surfaces that were used when baking with hot water and soap.
- ◆ Wash your hands with water and soap after handling dough or batter.
- ◆ Restaurants should not give customers raw dough to play with or eat.

For more information, see www.cdc.gov/ecoli/2016/o121-06-16/index.html

Prepping Vegetables for Freezing

Most vegetables need to be blanched before freezing to inactivate enzymes and protect their quality. This is done by water or steam blanching. Can blanching be done in the microwave?

Using the microwave may produce poor results. Due to uneven heating, the microwave may not completely inactivate enzymes. This results in off flavors, poor texture and loss of color. The microwave does not save time or energy.

For best results, use water or steam blanching.

Learn more about freezing at www.rrc.kstate.edu/preservation/freezing.html.

To Double Dip or Not!

We've all seen it happen. You're at a party and people are gathering around the snacks and someone double dips a chip in the dip. Is it really that bad? According to a study by Clemson University, possibly.

Researchers found that bacterial counts increased significantly after a person dipped a chip, ate it, then dipped the same chip again. Salsa dips had more bacteria compared to chocolate or cheese dips. As a control, they dipped bitten chips into water and found similar bacterial counts.

If a person is already sick, double dipping could spread disease such as the flu or whooping cough. For most people, the risk may not be great to double dip. In fact, sneezing or coughing onto food or not washing your hands poses a much greater risk of becoming ill.

One chip per dip please!

Source: <http://bit.ly/2beTzUQ>

Preserving Pumpkin Safely

Pumpkins offer far more than a door-stop at Halloween. Think safety when planning to preserve pumpkins. Pumpkin is a low acid vegetable and requires special attention to preparation and processing.

Home canning is not recommended for pumpkin butter or any mashed or pureed pumpkin or winter squash. In 1989, the USDA's Extension Service first published the Complete Guide to Home Canning that remains the basis of Extension recommendations today, found in the 2015 revision. The only directions for canning pumpkin and winter squash are for cubed flesh. In fact, the directions for preparing the product include the statement, "Caution: Do not mash or puree."

The best way to preserve mashed pumpkin or winter squash is freezing.

For more tips on preserving pumpkin, including freezing, drying and pickling, see <http://nchfp.uga.edu/tips/fall/pumpkins.html>.

Backyard Poultry Safety

More people are choosing to raise poultry, such as chickens or ducks, as part of a greener, healthier lifestyle. However, it's important to consider the risk of illness, especially for children, from handling live poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam.

It's common for chickens, ducks, and other poultry to carry Salmonella, a type of germ that naturally lives in the intestines of poultry and many other animals. Even organically fed poultry can have Salmonella. While it usually doesn't make the birds sick, Salmonella can cause serious illness when it is passed to people.

Always wash your hands with soap and water right after touching live poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam. Adults should supervise hand washing for young children. Use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not readily available.

Source: www.foodsafety.gov/blog/2016/07/keeping-backyard-poultry.html

COMMUNITY BITS AND BYTES WITH JAN STEEN

Extension Council Elections – October 20, 2016

The public is invited each year to vote for Reno County residents who will serve on the Extension Council's Program Development Committees (Agriculture/Horticulture, Family & Consumer Sciences, 4-H Youth Development, and Community Development/Technology). Program Development Committee members are advisors to the Extension agents, providing ideas, observations, and input about programs and services offered through the office. Extension Council/PDC members may also, but are not required, to serve on the Reno County Extension Council Board to assist in the operation of the Extension program as a whole.

If you are a registered voter with Reno County residency and would like to vote for the 2017 Reno County Extension Council members, please come to the Extension Office at 2 W 10th Ave, South Hutchinson, KS on Thursday, October 20th between 8 AM and 6 PM.

If you have any questions, please contact us at 620-662-2371.

New Disaster App Can Help Small Businesses Prepare for the Worst

The app is available free for iOS and Android tablets and smartphones

The screenshot shows the app's interface. At the top, there's a green header with 'Carrier', '11:10 AM', and a battery icon. Below that is a menu icon and 'Basic Information'. The main content is divided into two sections. The first section is titled 'Current Location' and contains input fields for 'Business Name (Required)', 'Address (Required)', 'City (Required)', 'State (Required)', 'Zip Code (Required)', and 'Telephone Number (Required)'. A 'Clear Data' button is at the bottom of this section. The second section is titled 'If Location is Not Accessible' and has identical input fields and a 'Clear Data' button.

MANHATTAN, Kan. – The sprinklers go off by mistake in your office building. A strong wind blows the roof off your lab. You lose all of your computer files in a major crash.

If you own or manage a small business, a disaster like any one of these could put a major dent in your work and your bottom

line.

A new phone app won't fix such problems, but could help a business start operating again more quickly and easily.

The Small Business Disaster Plan app is available free for iOS and Android tablets and smartphones. It was developed by the North Dakota State University Extension Service and Myriad Mobile, Fargo, N.D.

"We used FEMA's ready.gov information for businesses and the Extension Disaster Education Network's Ready Business training program to integrate with the functionality of the tablet and smartphone," said Bob Bertsch, the NDSU web technology specialist who led work on the app's content. "Yes, there are online templates for business disaster plans, but this app provides portability and functionality."

The Extension Disaster Education Network is a collaboration of land grant universities focused on reducing the effect of disasters through education. Kansas State University is a part of EDEN and shares preparedness tips on its Prepare Kansas blog (<http://blogs.k-state.edu/preparekansas>).

"There are two things that I have heard small-business owners say repeatedly: The first is, they never have enough time. And the second is, 'Where did I file that?'" said Glenn Muske, NDSU extension rural and agribusiness enterprise development specialist.

The Small Business Disaster Plan app takes on both of those, Muske said, by letting you fill out important disaster plan information, along with supporting photos right from your smartphone or tablet – which you always have with you.

"Of course, you should save the information in the cloud, too, in case your phone or tablet is lost," he added.

The app lets you enter information for your business, including basic and contact information, emergency planning, evacuation, insurance information and more. Plans should be reviewed annually, Muske said, so the app uses your phone's alerts to remind you to review the information at a designated time in the future.

The content can be downloaded as a csv file. The app also encourages you to upload the content to a cloud service such as Dropbox, iCloud, Drop or a similar service for backup.

"Planning is never high on anyone's list," Muske said. "But think how easy the process is when the structure is there and you just need to fill in the blanks. That's exactly what this Small Business Disaster Plan app provides. And because September is National Preparedness Month, it's a great time to get your business prepared for disasters."

Development of the Small Business Disaster Plan app for tablets and smartphones was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

September is National Preparedness Month

September is recognized as National Preparedness Month (NPM) which serves as a reminder that we all must take action to prepare, now, and throughout the year, for the types of emergencies that could affect us where we live, work, and also where we visit.

One way you can prepare is to build an emergency kit that includes food, water, and medical supplies for at least 3 days. Emergency kits can be built for a variety of emergencies— power loss, severe weather, winter weather, and more.

You can find out more about building emergency kits, including how to maintain it and where to store it, at the ready.gov/build-a-kit website.

Sources: ready.gov and ksre.ksu.edu

Technical Assistance Available

Did you know that the Reno County Extension Office offers technical help free of charge? Trying to figure out your laptop, tablet, or smart phone? Maybe you'd like to learn how to use Facebook, Twitter, or search your family history online. Help is available one on one or in group sessions to answer your questions and guide you through technology issues. Call us at 620-662-2371 or email jmsteen@ksu.edu with your questions, or to set up an appointment.

Kansas PRIDE – Q&A

We've mentioned the Kansas PRIDE Program here in past issues, and receive questions and requests for additional information. If your community is interested in signing up, or even what the program is about, keep reading! Below is a question and answer session with Jaime Menon, Kansas PRIDE Program Coordinator:

What is the main goal of the Kansas PRIDE Program? The main goal is to assist community volunteers to make their community a better place to work and live.

How many communities are involved in the program? There are anywhere from 65-70 each year that enroll



into the Kansas PRIDE Program.

If a community wants to be in the program, what are the first steps they need to take? They should contact the Kansas PRIDE Office at 785-532-5840 and coordinate a community visit. They should also complete a community readiness assessment which can be

obtained by our office.

What can a community do to earn money for their local projects? The Kansas PRIDE Program has numerous funding opportunities. New communities can apply for a startup/out-of-pocket grant and more established communities with the designation of "Community of Excellence" can apply for Partners of PRIDE funding. You can also check with Kansas Department of Commerce for extra funding opportunities.

What are some examples of projects that a community could do? Projects are as unique as the community. You can find ideas on our social media pages such as the Kansas PRIDE Facebook, Pinterest, and even our yearly Annual Review which can be found on our website <http://kansasprideprogram.k-state.edu/>.

What is Week of PRIDE? Week of PRIDE is a community call-to-action that has replaced the traditional 'Day of PRIDE' and 'PRIDE Day'. It is a state wide community improvement event in which communities work on projects that benefit the places that they work and live in. Most recently we have partnered with 4-H through 48 Hours of 4-H to assist communities with forging new partnerships, as well as provide leadership and volunteer opportunities to youth that also take pride in their communities.

Where can I find more information about the Kansas PRIDE Program? You can find more information at our website, by calling the PRIDE Office (PRIDE@ksu.edu or at 785.532.5840) or by contacting your local regional project manager with the Kansas Department of Commerce.

What are some good ways to get the community involved? A good idea is to host a community survey and a community meeting to get the word out. Communities are encouraged to have partnerships. For example : The Kansas PRIDE Program is a partnership of K-State Research and Extension, the Kansas Department of Commerce, Kansas PRIDE, Inc. and as of March of 2016, the Kansas Masons.

Source: Madison Blevins, Kansas PRIDE Newsletter, September 2016

GET GROWING with Pam Paulsen, Horticulture Agent

Free Perennial Plant Swap at Reno County Farmers' Market

Share the joy of "extras" in your garden. Fall is an excellent time to thin perennials and plant new ones in the garden. Everyone is invited to bring some favorite garden plants and exchange them for new ones at the Reno County Extension Master Gardener Perennial Plant Swap. The Plant Swap will be held on Saturday, October 15 at the Reno County Farmer's Market from 8:00am to noon. The Reno County Farmers' Market is located at 2nd and Washington in Hutchinson.

Anyone interested is welcome to participate. There is no charge for the event. Plants should be healthy and free of insects. Any type of perennial can be exchanged - flowers, trees, shrubs, vegetables and herbs. No annuals please. There will also be a seed exchange. Seeds can be either annuals or perennials. Please have all plants and seeds labeled. Plants should be in some kind of container so they can be easily transported.

Reno County Extension Master Gardeners will be available to answer gardening questions. For more information, contact the Reno County Extension Office at 620-662-2371.

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Reno County Extension Master Gardeners
**Perennial Plant
SWAP**

Bring a plant...take a plant!
Saturday, October 15
at the Farmers Market

Plant Swap.....

Perennials only — no annuals

Flowers, trees, shrubs, vegetables, herbs.

All plants should be in a container (pot, bag, etc.)

Please label your plants. A description is appreciated.

BRING MORE THAN ONE!

Seed Exchange.....

Annuals or perennials, labeled, please.



Questions?

Contact the Reno County Extension Office
2 W. 10th Ave, South Hutchinson
(620)662-2371



Itch Mites are Back

Last year was a bad year for itch mites. It looks like 2016 may be bad as well. These arthropods are responsible for painful bites that result in itching on people. The mites are barely visible to the naked eye but their bite results in a noticeable raised red area with a centralized blister. It normally takes 10 to 16 hours for itching to start after exposure. Unlike chigger bites which are usually restricted to areas where clothing is tight such as belts, underwear or socks, oak leaf itch mite bites appear where clothing is loose such as at the neck, shoulder and chest.

Oak leaf itch mites feed on insect larvae living within straw, seeds and plant galls. In recent outbreaks, itch mites have been feeding on midge larvae which cause gall formation on the margins of certain oak leaves. Pin oaks are most likely affected but red oaks and black oaks can also act as a host for the midges. The female mite is able to enter the gall through small openings and paralyze the midge larvae with a neurotoxin. The midge then acts as a food source for the mite allowing her to develop about 200 offspring. It takes about a week for the new mites to emerge. Only about 5 to 10 percent of the progeny are males. The males do not feed but mate and then die. Females seek new hosts on the existing tree but can be carried by winds for hundreds of yards. Mite populations appear in late July and continue through the summer and into the fall.

No effective control has been found. Deet-based repellents have not given consistent results. Tree sprays are ineffective as the mites are protected by the galls. Oak trees known to be infested with mites should be avoided. If work must be done near oak trees with marginal leaf gall, bathing and changing and washing clothing is recommended.

Why Late Lawn Seedings Often Fail

We normally recommend that Kentucky bluegrass and tall fescue be seeded in September but no later than October 15. Though plantings later than October 15 can be successful, the odds of success diminish as time passes. The problem with late plantings is not that the seed will not come up or that young grass plants are sensitive to cold. Most often, the problem is with rooting. Unless the young grass plants have a fairly extensive root system, the freezing and thawing that takes place during winter heaves plants out of the ground, and they dry out and die.

Regardless of when planted, be sure the new lawn is kept watered through the fall. More mature lawns will need less frequent watering but all should go into the winter with moist soil.

Preventing Sunscald on Thin-Barked Trees

Many young, smooth, thin-barked trees such as honey locusts, fruit trees, ashes, oaks, maples, lindens, and willows are susceptible to sunscald and bark cracks. Sunscald normally develops on the south or southwest side of the tree during late winter. Sunny, warm winter days may heat the bark to relatively high temperatures. Research done in

Georgia has shown that the southwest side of the trunk of a peach tree can be 40 degrees warmer than shaded bark. This warming action can cause a loss of cold hardiness of the bark tissue resulting in cells becoming active. These cells then become susceptible to lethal freezing when the temperature drops at night. The damaged bark tissue becomes sunken and discolored in late spring. Damaged bark will eventually crack and slough off.

Trees often recover but need TLC — especially watering during dry weather. Applying a light colored tree wrap from the ground to the start of the first branches can protect recently planted trees. This should be done in October to November and removed the following March. Failure to remove the tree wrap in the spring can prove detrimental to the tree.



OCT.
15TH

OUR ANNUAL
CLOVER
BATTLE
OF THE
BAKERS



1st PRIZE: \$50

2nd PRIZE: \$25

REGISTRATION ON BACK

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT K-STATE RESEARCH & EXTENSION 620-662-2371



CLOVER BATTLE OF THE BAKERS



OCTOBER 15, 2016

9:00 AM - NOON

HUTCHINSON CAREER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACADEMY

FACS KITCHENS

800 15th Circle, Hutchinson, KS 67501

REGISTER EARLY!!! ONLY 6 TEAMS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.



BAKERS AGES 7-19 WILL COMPETE WITH EACH OTHER IN BAKING BOTH CUPCAKES AND QUICK BREADS. BAKERS **MUST** ENTER TEAMS OF 3 (AGE COMBINATIONS OK). RECIPES FOR BOTH CUPCAKES AND QUICK BREAD MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH REGISTRATION TO BE CONSIDERED.

INGREDIENTS WILL BE PROVIDED.



ENTRY FEE
\$10/TEAM

FIRST PRIZE/CUPCAKE \$50

SECOND PRIZE/CUPCAKE \$25

FIRST PRIZE/QUICK BREADS \$50

SECOND PRIZE/QUICK BREADS \$25

SPONSORED BY:

Reno County K-State Research & Extension 4-H

Serendipity Cupcakes LLC

Dillons

Walmart

CLOVER BATTLE OF THE BAKERS REGISTRATION

Registration and recipes for cupcakes and quick bread and entry fee must be received by October 10th at K-State Research and Extension, 2 W 10th Ave., South Hutchinson, KS 67505 (no phone or email registration accepted)

TEAM NAME _____ (MUST BE 3 MEMBERS)

PHONE: _____ E-MAIL _____

NAMES OF TEAM MEMBERS:

AGE _____
AGE _____
AGE _____

Reno County Entrepreneurship Challenge



Hosted by Reno County E-Partners
Network Kansas; Quest Center for Entrepreneurs; Hutchinson Community College &
K-State Research & Extension

FOR: Junior Grades 6 and below;
Middle School 7th & 8th grades
High School 9th - 12th grades

WHEN: Monday, March 6, 2017
Check-In-9:00am Contest-9:30am Trade Show-Noon

WHERE: Hutchinson Community College - Stringer Fine Arts Bldg.

Requirements:

- Written Executive Summary, 3 pages maximum
- Oral 2 minute elevator pitch
- Trade show presentation
- Call backs will include a 5 minute oral presentation
- Requirements will be adapted for Junior Grades 6 and below

The winner will be selected from the call back group and will be expected to represent Reno County at the State Competition on April 24th, 2017, at Fort Hays State in Hays, Kansas.

Prizes



Grades 7-12: \$1000
Middle School 7th & 8th: \$100
Junior Grades 6 and below: \$100



Grades 7-12: \$750
Junior Grades 6 and below: \$75



Grades 7-12: \$500
Junior Grades 6 and below: \$50



People's Choice Trade Show - Grades K-12 (Voluntary): \$100

REGISTRATIONS ARE DUE February 3, 2017. Please complete the form below and return it **along with your written Executive Summary** to: dukartd@hutchcc.edu

No late registrations will be accepted.

For youth: Grades K-12

Reno County Entrepreneurship Challenge

March 6, 2017

Return by **February 3rd** to:
dukartd@hutchcc.edu
Quest Center C/O Dave Dukart
One East Ninth
Hutchinson, KS 67501
Questions call: 620-865-8468

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Student E-Mail _____ Teacher/Mentor email _____

Signature of Parent or Guardian _____ Name of Teacher/Mentor _____



FALL FUN DAY

Saturday, October 8th

12:00 pm Meet at the Alley of Hutchinson, 1221 E 23rd Avenue, Hutchinson

12:00-2:00 Pizza, Laser Tag & Bowling

2:00-5:00 Leadership Activity put on by Reno County 4-H Council Members

Barbeque at Extension Office to follow

All members and friends ages 12 and older are invited to join us for a day of fun! We have invited Harvey County 4-H to join us for this event. Feel free to pick which activities you would like to attend. **Cost: \$10. Please RSVP by October 1st.**

All attendees **MUST** fill out a Participation (Health) form and turn it in with registration.

Name: _____

4-H age: _____ (must be at least 12 as of January 1, 2016)

4-H member _____ Friend of 4-Her _____ Reno Co. _____ Harvey Co. _____

Parent or Guardian: _____ Relation to Youth: _____

Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Activities you will be attending (check all that apply): Bowling/ Laser Tag _____

Leadership Activity _____ Barbeque _____

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