

The Wichita County 4-H'ers would like to express their appreciation to all the purchasers who supported this year's premium sale. Thank you!!!

**September 2017
Wichita County
Extension Office**

Courthouse
206 S 4th, PO Box S
Leoti, KS 67861
Phone: 620-375-2724
Fax: 620-375-4815

Aimee Baker
CEA, Family and
Consumer Sciences

Allen Baker
CEA, Agriculture and
Natural Resources

In this issue:

- Buyers Thank You
- Dates to Remember
- Chia Seed
- Macerating Fruit
- Resources
- Cool Season Grass
- Lilacs
- Daylilies
- Cover Crops
- Soil Nitrate & Wheat

American Implement	Gropp Farms	Oxtown Cattle Feeders
Baker Boys Haying	Hackberry Creek Ranch	Porter Signs & Designs
Bar B Feeders	Heritage Meats	Prairie Pork
Bar H Ranch	Irrigation Resources	Premier Ag Services
Carpenter Carpet Cleaning	Jeff & Terri Ridder	Red Barn Enterprises
CPS	Jim Myers	Rockin' ML
CSA Cattle	Joe Biermann Farms	Rolling Acres Ranch
Colby Livestock Auction	Kenneth Gerstberger Farms	Scott Coop
Cooley Farms	KT Tire	Seaboard Farms
Dean Wiegers	Kurt Logan	Security State Bank
Doug Weilert Farms	LaCrosse Livestock Market	Sheppard Cattle Co.
Eder Brothers Farms	Leo Agri Supply	Stevens Vet Services
Family Dynamics	Leoti Foods	Syracuse Commission
Farm Bureau-Berta Binns	Leoti Grain Service - Health West	10K Farms
Farmers State Bank of Oakley	Lewis Farms	Watt Bros. Farms
First Insurance of Leoti	Mark Berning	Wedel Red Angus
First National Bank	Matt & Jenny Long	Western Hardware
Gary & Sherry Graff	M&J Baker	Western State Bank
Gerstberger Cattle	Marcy Farms	Whitham Farms
Green Plains Cattle Co.	Northside Automotive	Feedyard

A Special Thanks to:

Berning Auction for conducting the Premium Sale

Ken Gerstberger, Steve Baker & Craig Sheppard for bidding on animals for absent buyers

Colby Livestock Auction for flooring the sheep, and goats

Ray Tankersley for hauling the floored animals to Colby

Craig Sheppard for providing the means to have a beef carcass show

2017 Wichita County Fair Open Class Premiums may be picked up at the Extension Office until September 29, 2017.

The 2017 Kansas State Fair is September 8-17, 2017.

The 2018 Extension Council Elections will be held September 26, 2017 at the Extension Office from 8:00am to 5:00pm

The 2017 Extension Council Annual Meeting will be held at 11:00am on October 10, 2017, at the Community Building.

The 2018 Wichita County Fair is July 25 - 29, 2018.



Chia Seeds in Jam

Chia seeds are finding their way into many recipes such as baked goods, smoothies, or salad toppings. Because they form a gel when added to water, are they suitable for making fruit jam?

The structural component that makes chia seeds gelatinous is water-soluble fiber. This slimy material forms a gum that can be used to thicken or emulsify ingredients.



There are no recipes for using chia seeds when canning jam in a water bath canner. The only storage method for this type of product is to refrigerate it and use within a couple months.

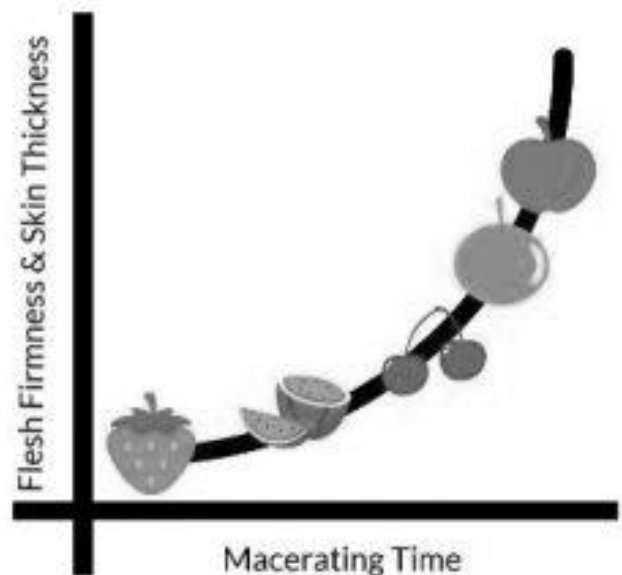
The University of Arizona has a publication on chia seeds and includes a recipe to make a Fresh Berry Chia Seed Jam. Go to <https://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu/files/pubs/az1692-2016.pdf>

Macerating Fruit to Bring Out its Best

Maceration of fruit is simply giving it a good soak. This technique helps break down the cell walls in fruit to release flavor and aroma from within the fruit. The softened, and newly flavored, fruit can be used as a sauce, a dessert, or a filling.

Ingredients to help macerate fruit include sugar, and a variety of alcohols such as liquors, liqueurs, and wine. Water, fruit juice and vinegar can also be used. Sugar helps draw out the water inside the fruit which reduces the internal pressure inside the fruit and it relaxes and softens. Alcohol triggers the osmosis process to draw water from inside the fruit.

How long this process takes can vary from about 30 minutes to a couple days. The time depends on the thickness of the fruit skin, the texture of the flesh, and the desired outcome. If mixing a variety of fruit, start with the firmer or thick-skinned fruit, then add the softer fruit later.



Resources at Your Local Extension Office

The Extension Office is full of wonderful resources to help you and your growing family! Stop in and pick up these wonderful publications and resources.

Developmental Milestones

Developmental Milestones: The First Year
Developmental Milestones: The Second Year
Developmental Milestones: The Third Year
Developmental Milestones: The Fourth Year
Developmental Milestones: The Fifth Year

Essential Living Skills

Safe Practices for Your Infant
Understanding Your Child's
Development

The New Screen Time

The New Screen Time: Beyond
Television and Into the Future

Building Baby's Brain

The Basics
Prime Times for Learning
What Parents Can Do
What Child Care Can Do
Learning Language
The Role of Music
Is Breast Milk Best?
What to Eat When You're Expecting
Nurturing Positive Relationships
The Importance of Play
Creating Consistency
Buffering the Brain from Toxic Stress



Have a safe and fun school
year!!

Cultivating the County

Allen Baker, CEA, Agriculture & Natural Resources

Give Cool-Season Grasses a Boost

September is almost here and that means it is prime time to fertilize your tall fescue or Kentucky bluegrass lawns. If you could only fertilize your cool-season grasses once per year, this would be the best time to do it.

These grasses are entering their fall growth cycle as days shorten and temperatures moderate (especially at night). Cool-season grasses naturally thicken up in the fall by tillering (forming new shoots at the base of existing plants) and, for bluegrass, spreading by underground stems called rhizomes. Consequently, September is the most important time to fertilize these grasses.

Apply 1 to 1.5 pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. The settings recommended on lawn fertilizer bags usually result in about 1 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet. We recommend a quick-release source of nitrogen at this time. Most fertilizers sold in garden centers and department stores contain either quick-release nitrogen or a mixture of quick- and slow-release. Usually only lawn fertilizers recommended for summer use contain slow-release nitrogen. Any of the others should be quick-release.

The second most important fertilization of cool-season grasses also occurs during the fall. A November fertilizer application will help the grass green up earlier next spring and provide the nutrients needed until summer. It also should be quick-release applied at the rate of 1-pound actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet.

Lilacs with Dead Canes

Lilac borers are insects whose larvae bore into stems usually during May and June. A sawdust-like material called frass is often seen around the base of stems after it has been pushed out the hole made by the borer. Canes often wilt and die during late summer especially if the summer has had a dry period. The larvae passes the winter inside the dead canes and pupates the following spring, usually during April. The adult, clear-winged moth resembles a wasp and often emerges during May through June though there is a great deal of variability. Eggs are laid on the stems of lilac, and the cycle starts over again. There is one generation in Kansas.

Though it is too late to spray for lilac borer this year, removal and destruction of dead canes will help reduce populations next year. You may also want to spray for the insect next spring. The first spray for ash/lilac borer should be applied when the Vanhoutte spirea is in full to late bloom, probably about May 1. A second spray should be applied four weeks after the first.

Thoroughly treat the lower portion of the stem of lilac or privet. Permethrin (Hi-Yield 38 Plus and Hi-Yield Garden, Pet, and Livestock Insect Control) are labeled for control. Though there are a number of other homeowner products that contain permethrin, the products listed above are the only ones I've found that specify on the label how the material should be applied for borer control.

Dividing Daylilies

Daylilies need to be divided every three to four years to maintain vigor. Though they may be divided in early spring before growth starts, it is more common to divide them at this time of year. Many gardeners cut back the tops to about half their original height to make plants easier to handle.

Daylilies have a very tough root system that can make them difficult to divide while in place. Dividing in place is practical if it hasn't been long since the last division. In such cases, a spading fork can be used to peel fans from the existing clump. If the plants have been in place longer and are well grown together, it is more practical to divide them after the entire clump has been dug.

Use a spade to lift the entire clump out of the ground. Although it is possible to cut the clump apart with a sharp spade, you'll save more roots by using two spading forks back-to-back to divide the clump into sections. Each section should be about the size of a head of cauliflower. An easier method involves using a stream of water from a garden hose to wash the soil from the clump, and then rolling the clump back and forth until the individual divisions separate. Space divisions 24 to 30 inches apart, and set each at its original depth. The number of flowers will be reduced the first year after division but will return to normal until the plants need to be divided again.

Cover Crops Following Corn Silage

Following corn silage harvest, your ground can lay bare for seven to nine months. Instead, let's plant some crops to grow and cover it until next season.

After silage harvest, bare ground has two things working against it. One is exposure to wind and water erosion. And two, it isn't growing anything. Cover crops might help you overcome both problems.

But what should you plant? That depends primarily on what you want to achieve with your cover crop. For example, hairy vetch and winter peas are good cover crops if you want to improve your soil by planting a legume that will produce 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre for next year's crop. Or maybe use a deep-rooted radish to breakup some hardpans.

Are you still hoping for some feed this fall? Then oats, spring triticale and barley, annual ryegrass, and turnips might be better choices because these plants have the greatest forage yield potential yet this fall. Spring oats, triticale, and barleys also will die over winter so they won't interfere with next year's crop. But, dead residue from these spring cereals is not very durable, so it provides less effective soil protection and for a shorter duration.

For better soil protection, winter rye is the best choice among the cereals. And cereal rye can provide abundant grazable growth early next spring to get cows off of hay sooner. Wheat and triticale also can be good cover crops. Of course, wheat then can be harvested later for grain while triticale makes very good late spring forage.

What is becoming especially popular is planting a mixture of several types of plants to reap some of the benefits of each one. Cover crops can preserve or even improve your soil, and can be useful forages as well. Consider them following your early harvests.

Correlation of Soil Test Nitrate Level and Wheat Yields

Taking 24-inch soil profile-N samples in the fall has been a recommended practice for making an N recommendation for winter wheat for many years. However, due to the mobility of nitrate-N in the soil, soil test values observed in the fall may be completely different than values observed in the spring, particularly on soils prone to leaching. Because many producers wait until spring greenup to make their N application, does soil sampling in the fall for nitrate-N really provide useful information for N management in wheat? That's a legitimate question.

Analysis of yields taken from K-State research plots that received no N fertilizer shows a strong positive relationship with fall soil profile nitrate-N. Wheat yields increased rapidly as soil N levels increased to about 80 pounds soil N per acre, and then leveled off. We found that at low soil nitrate levels, wheat yields responded well to applied fertilizer. We also found that when fall soil profile nitrate-N levels are greater than 80 to 100 lb/acre, it is unlikely the site will respond to additional fertilizer N applied in the spring.

In short, a strong relationship was found between wheat yield and fall nitrate-N levels from 24-inch profile soil test analyses when no N fertilizer was applied. Although new practices have been developed to improve N management in winter wheat, soil sampling in the fall for nitrate-N remains an important practice to manage N efficiently and can result in considerable savings for producers.

When soil sampling for N is not done, the K-State fertilizer recommendation formula defaults to a standard value of 30 lb/acre available N. In this particular dataset, the average profile N level was 39 lb N/acre. However the N level at individual sites ranged from 11 to 197 lbs N/acre. Most recommendation systems default to a standardized set of N recommendations based on yield goal and/or the cost of N. Without sampling for N or using some alternative method of measuring the soil's ability to supply N to a crop, such as crop sensing, the recommendations made for N will be inaccurate, resulting in a reduction in yield or profit per acre and increased environmental impact.

Failure to account for the N present in the soil wastes a valuable resource and can result in excess foliage, increased plant disease, inefficient use of soil water, and reduced yield. Soil sampling in fall for nitrate-N can have a significant impact on N recommendations for winter wheat, thus improving N management, and is still strongly recommended.



4-H News



4-H Record Books Due September 22

Allen will be providing help with record books by appointment only. Call the Extension Office 375-2724 to schedule an appointment.

Remember you must turn in a **completed** Record Book to receive your 4-H ribbon premiums.

The following must be filled out and included for your book to be considered "completed":

- Personal Page
- 4-H Story
- Permanent Record
- Kansas Award Portfolio (KAP) for each project.
- All forms must be signed by the appropriate people before turning in your book.

(Be sure you are using the new KAP forms)

**Forms may be found online at:
www.kansas4h.org**

4-H Promotion

4-H Sunday is October 1st and also kicks off 4-H Week, October 1-7. 4-H Promotion at the WCES will be October 4 at 3:00pm.

We will be putting 4-H Promotion packets together in the Extension Office September 25 thru September 29th.

If you can not participate in the promotion please feel free to stop by and help put packets together. If you want to participate in the promotion: elementary age 4-H'ers will be called to the office, JR/SR High 4-H'ers need to bring a note to the office that Allen will pick you up for promotion at 3:00pm on October 4.

The Extension Office will send out reminder emails and texts.

4-H Calendar 2017

September

- 7 State Fair Exhibits due by 4:00pm
- 8-17 Kansas State Fair
- 22 Record Books Due by 5:00pm

October

- 1 4-H New Year Begins
- 4 4-H Promotion 3:00pm @ WCES
- TBD 4-H Green & White Banquet 6:30pm @ Community Building

4-H Council Raffle Winners

- 1/2 Beef - Debby Redding
(Ticket sold by Waylon West)
- 1/2 Beef - Jolene Berning
(Ticket sold by Briant Berning)
- Whole Pig - Cathy Wieggers
(Ticket sold by Taylor Beedy)

Thank You to all who purchased tickets and for your continued support of our 4-H Program.

Congratulations

Abby Bishop
For selling the most raffle tickets.
Gavin sold 60 tickets!!!

4-H Grows Here!!!



Wichita County Extension September 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4 <i>Labor Day Extension Office Closed</i>	5	6	7 <i>Exec. Board Meeting 8:30 am</i>	8 <i>Take State Fair Exhibits to Hutchinson</i>	9
10	11	12 <i>FCE Safety First 12:00 pm</i>	13	14	15	16 <i>Pick up State Fair Exhibits</i>
17	18	19 <i>FACS Update Ford County– Aimee</i>	20	21	22 <i>Record Books Due by 5 pm</i>	23
24	25 <i>Wind and Wheels Meeting 6 pm</i>	26 <i>PDC Elections</i> <i>Hunters Safety 6:00 pm</i>	27 <i>4-H Record Book Judging 9 am</i>	28	29	30

U.S. POSTAGE
CAR RT SORT
STD
PAID
LEOTI, KAN.
PERMIT NO. 38
ZIP CODE 67861

Hunter Safety Course

A Kansas Hunter Safety Course will be given at the
Community Building in Leoti on
September 26-27, at 6:00 p.m.

You must be 11 years old to receive your certification

If you have any questions regarding the course,
please contact the
Wichita County Extension Office at 620-375-2724

