

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
HOME AND FAMILY

SPRING/SUMMER, 2016

Contact Information

Rice County
Extension Office
701 East Main
Lyons, KS 67554-2100
620-257-5131
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7:30 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

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KSU and Kansas Beef Industry Hosting

Anaplasmosis Meeting @ Salina

May 11th @ 11:30 am



A meeting to sync up the Kansas beef industry and veterinary profession in combating anaplasmosis infections in Kansas cow herds will be held May 11th, beginning at 11:30 am at the College Conference Center at the Kansas State University Polytechnic Campus located at 2310 Centennial Road in Salina. The meeting is hosted by the Kansas State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and K-State Research and Extension involving beef-focused faculty from K-State's College of Veterinary Medicine and College of Agriculture along with leadership from the Kansas Livestock Association, the Kansas Farm Bureau and the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association.

The meeting will cover practical, applied topics about anaplasmosis. Speakers will discuss the disease process of anaplasmosis along with clinical signs in cows infected and diagnostic tests that can confirm the disease. Four speakers will discuss how to keep anaplasmosis from infecting your cows including vaccine strategies, fly control, prescribed burning and other management practices that can lower the chances of herd infections. Treatment of cows with anaplasmosis and what to expect in cow productivity after infection will be discussed. The afternoon will end with a panel discussion where producers, veterinarians and allied industry personnel can ask the experts questions about the disease and how it can be controlled. The goal of the meeting is to sync up the Kansas beef industry to develop a coordinated effort to control this disease on Kansas beef ranches.

To register and for more information, contact Anthony Ruiz at the CKD Extension Office at 785-392-2147 or anruiz@ksu.edu.

STARTER FERTILIZER ON SOYBEANS



Soybean is a crop that can remove significant amounts of nutrients per bushel of grain harvested. Because of this, soybeans can respond to starter fertilizer applications on low-testing soils, particularly phosphorus.

In many cases, corn shows a greater response to starter fertilizer than soybean. Part of the reason for that is that soils are generally warmer when soybeans are planted than when corn is planted. The typical response in early growth observed in corn is usually not observed in soybeans. However, yield response to direct soybean fertilization with phosphorus and other nutrients if needed in low-testing soils can be expected.

K-State guidelines for soybeans include taking a soil test for phosphorus (P), potassium (K), sulfur (S), zinc(Zn), and boron (B). If fertilizer is recommended by soil test results, then fertilizer should either be applied directly to the soybeans or indirectly by increasing fertilizer rates to another crop in the rotation by the amount needed for the soybeans.

The most consistent response to starter fertilizer with soybeans would be on soils very deficient in one of the nutrients listed above, or in very high-yield-potential situations where soils have low or medium fertility levels. Furthermore, starter fertilizer in soybeans can be a good way to complement nutrients that may have been removed by high-yielding crops in the rotation, such as corn and help maintain optimum soil test levels.

Banding fertilizer to the side and below the seed at planting is an efficient application method for soybeans. This method is especially useful in reduced-till or no-till soybeans because P and K have only limited mobility into the soil from surface broadcast applications. However, with narrow row soybeans, it may not be possible to install fertilizer units for deep banding. In that situation, producers can surface-apply the fertilizer. Fertilizer should not be placed in-furrow in direct seed contact with soybeans because the seed is very sensitive to salt injury. Soybean seldom responds to nitrogen (N) in the starter fertilizer. However, some research under irrigated, high-yield environments suggests a potential benefit of small amounts of N in starter fertilizer.

Source:Tom Maxwell, CKD Crops Production Agent

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GETTING A TAX REFUND?

If you've recently received a tax refund, or anticipate getting one, consider adopting the 30-40-30 plan. When using this plan, you apply 30% of the refund to pay off debt or bills, 40% to use currently for immediate needs and things you want to do, and the final 30% for future goals or an emergency fund.

For the first 30%, pay off debt with the highest interest rate first, as well as any outstanding bills for necessities such as heat, electricity, water, or insurance. When planning to use the 40% for current purposes, think about something you want or need immediately, rather than using credit. The last 30% may take some extra thought. If you don't already have an emergency fund, consider putting that at the top of your list. Emergency funds are to be used for just that---emergencies. Examples are when the car suddenly breaks down, the water heater quits, or there's a family emergency that requires you to make a quick long distance trip.



If you start to think of yourself as a saver—someone who puts money aside on a regular basis and is prepared for emergencies—then many times you are less stressed and have more peace of mind. It doesn't have to be a big amount, whatever amount works for you. It all adds up.

Radon Test Kits

Have you had your home checked for Radon lately? You ask, 'what is radon'? Well, Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas released in rock, soil, and water from the natural decay of uranium. While levels in outdoor air pose a relatively low threat to human health, radon can accumulate to dangerous levels inside buildings. You can't see, smell, or taste it, but an elevated radon level in your home may be affecting the health of your family. The U.S. Surgeon General recommends that all homes in the U.S. be tested for radon. Winter is an excellent time to test your home. Testing for radon is easy to do. If your house has a radon problem, you can take steps to fix it to protect yourself and your family. You can find out if your home has an elevated radon level by conducting a simple test. It's as easy as opening a package, placing a radon detector in a designated area, and, after a set number of days, sending the detector back to a lab for analysis. The lab will then inform you of your radon test results. Radon test kits are available at the Rice County Extension Office for \$5.50.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF WHEAT RESIDUE?

Some producers may be considering burning their wheat stubble this summer others may be planning to bale the straw. While burning is inexpensive and baling serves as a valuable source of feed or bedding for livestock, producers should understand the true value of residue before making their decision.

There are four main factors to consider.

Loss of nutrients:

Wheat stubble contains valuable nutrients that can be recycled in the soil for future crop use. Baling and removing the straw obviously removes a large percentage of these nutrients. The issue with burning is a little more complex. The products of burned wheat stubble are gases and ash. Nutrients such as nitrogen (N) and sulfur (S) are largely combustion products, while phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) remain in the ash. When residue is burned, about a third of the N and S will volatilize. The nutrients in the ash may remain for use by the plants, if it doesn't blow away first. Therefore, instead of cycling these plant nutrients back into the soil, they essentially become air pollutants when the residue is burned.

Amounts of nutrients remaining in wheat stubble (assuming 50 bu/ac yield)

Nutrient	Pounds present in 5,000 lbs of wheat straw
N	27.0
P ₂ O ₅	7.5
K ₂ O	37.5
S	5.0

Protection from soil erosion:

Bare soil is subject to wind and water erosion. Without residue, the soil will receive the full impact of raindrops, increasing the amount of soil particles that may become detached during a rainfall event. Bare, tilled soils can lose up to 30 tons per acre of top soil annually. In no-till systems where residue is left, annual soil losses are often less than 1 ton per acre. The detachment of soil particles can lead to crusting of the soil surface, which then contributes to greater amounts of sediment-laden runoff, and thus, reduced water infiltration and hotter, drier soils.

Moisture infiltration rates and conservation

Wheat residue enhances soil moisture by increasing rainfall infiltration into the soil. Residues physically

protect the soil surface and keep it receptive to water movement into and through the soil surface. Without physical protection, water will run off the surface more quickly.

Another way residue increases soil moisture is by reducing evaporation rates. Evaporation rates can decline dramatically when the soil is protected with residue. Residue blocks solar radiation from the sun and keeps the soil surface cooler.

Soil quality concerns

Over time, the continued burning or baling of crop residue could significantly degrade soil organic matter levels. By continually burning or baling residue, soil organic matter is not allowed to rebuild. Soil organic matter is beneficial for plant growth as it contributes to water holding capacity and cation exchange capacity. Soil organic matter binds soil particles into aggregates, which increases porosity and soil structure and thus, increases water infiltration and decreases the potential for soil erosion. One burn or baling operation, however, will not significantly reduce the organic matter content of a soil.

Tom Maxwell, CKD, Crops Production Agent

VETERINARY FEED DIRECTIVE



How far in advance do you plan activities on your operation? When do you make sire selection decisions? How long before you sell your calves do you develop a marketing strategy? When do you make supplemental feed purchases or contracts?

When planning your operation's future early critical thinking often helps avoid problems down the road. If you have not thought much about the Veterinary Feed Directive, VFD, now is the time to get it on your mind. The VFD is a federal ruling and guidelines that affect how you use in-feed antibiotics. The term the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, uses for the drugs affected are "medically important" in human medicine.

Meaning the VFD incorporates restrictions on drugs with potential human use. A few of the more widely used antibiotics are: neomycin, lincomycin, penicillin, sulfamethazine, tylosin, chlortetracycline, and oxytetracycline.

What will the approaching VFD mean to you? It means

that your operation will be affected in the three R's: relationships, records, and rations. As you read this think about how to begin making management decisions and actions to prepare your farm or ranch for January 1, 2017; when the VFD will become fully effective.

First of all the VFD will encourage more interaction with your veterinarian. Part of the VFD design is that the veterinarian issuing the VFD and end user, you the producer, must have an established Veterinarian Client Patient Relationship, VCPR. VCPR general guidelines state the veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgements regarding the health of an animal and the need for medical treatment, and the client has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian.

Also there must be sufficient knowledge of the animal by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal. Too, the veterinarian must be readily available for follow-up. Such a relationship can only exist when the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the care of the animals, examined them, and/or has made medically appropriate timely visits to the premises where the animals are kept. In the future if you want to use VFD listed drugs in feed you may need to enhance your relationship with your veterinarian. Invite them out to look over your operation. Discuss the management principles and health protocols currently in place and talk about how they can be fine-tuned. Like any relationship it is best when both parties communicate their goals and discuss ways to meet and exceed them.

Consider getting a leg up on the VFD and strengthen your VCPR now so that when January 1, 2017, rolls around you are prepared. Secondly, the VFD will influence your records, your documents, files, and records from your ag business enterprises. All parties involved: veterinarian, feed distributor, and livestock producer are required to keep record of the VFD for at least two years. Simply being in possession of the records is not adequate, you must be able to find the records and know which animals it was fed to as well.

Here is where the value of an organized record system is highly valuable. Because this VFD is a new regulation process many industry professionals believe there will be heavy "spot-checks" to ensure everyone is doing a good job.

VFD's will be either paper or electronic, depending on your preferences. Are you prepared for this? Going to the office supply store to pick up a file cabinet, folders, and labels is easy these days. Is your operation setup to handle numerous digital files? In the year 2016 computers and digital records sustain most businesses. Taking the time now to review your digital record system and storage capabilities could yield time and cost savings down the road. Consider backing up data either on an external hard drive, cloud based server, or with an external entity. Again, begin preparations now to make the transition on January 1, 2017 smooth. Thirdly, the VFD will impact your feed rations and mineral supplements. Only in-feed antibiotics are affected by the VFD. Part of the changes with these new regulations are stricter label enforcement and new feed labels.

No longer are "growth promotion" and "efficiency" options for using in-feed medically important antibiotics. Chlortetracycline for footrot control is no longer an option as it is "extralabel" use. Also, feeding chlortetracycline in feed or mineral for anaplasmosis prevention could be limited to label specified inclusion levels.

Take a look at your current use of in-feed antibiotics. Visit with your veterinarian and feed distributor to discuss how the new regulations could affect your feeding and mineral supplementation strategies. Source: Anthony N. Ruiz, CKD Livestock Production Agent business enterprises.

Good Communication

Can Help solve Problems

The following communication rules can improve problem solving:

- ♥ Offer an apology when appropriate
- ♥ Stay in the present and the future. The past has already been lived.
- ♥ Stick to the topic.
- ♥ Look for areas of agreement.
- ♥ Set the time for the next discussion and take a time out if the discussion deteriorates.



- ♥ Use mutual restating until a party who continues to feel misunderstood feels understood appropriately.
- ♥ State requests for change in behavioral terms. Don't ask for changes in attitude or feeling just to be different.
- ♥ Consistently express verbal and body messages. If negative feelings must be expressed, only use words. Show confidence in the process, relax, use good eye contact and show interest.
- ♥ State your problem and interests. Acknowledge others' problems and interests. Avoid name calling and answering a complaint with another complaint.
- ♥ Listen to the other parties and know their interests, Ask "why", "why not" and "what if" questions to better understand. Use silence to demonstrate you are willing to listen or to help move the other side into a position to listen more effectively to you.

Make Your Marriage Last

The National Healthy Marriage Resource Center offers some excellent tips to help make a marriage last a lifetime.



Be kind (not nice).

Most of the lessons our kindergarten teachers drill into us as children are also useful in our adult relationships. But niceness is one rule that can actually backfire in a romantic relationship. Some partners can (however wrongly) interpret niceness as weakness. Moreover, niceness is often insincere it is a coping mechanism taught to us as children to help us deal with people we don't really like. True kindness, by contrast, doesn't condescend or pretend. Kindness looks to the core worth of another person and responds accordingly.

Be there.

Your presence, both physical and emotional, is critical to the survival of your relationship. Try to be present in the moment and to be sensitive to your spouse's emotional state. Really listen when your spouse speaks. If your job or other obligations routinely keep you away from your spouse, take a hard look at your options and determine what is best for the overall health of your marriage.

Be grateful.

Before you rush to judge, take a step back and remember what you have in your partner. Is he or she loyal, considerate or kind? What flaws of yours does your spouse patiently endure?

Be helpful.

You shouldn't be helpful just for the sake of getting what you want. But you'd be surprised at how often helping your partner out - especially when he or she is stressed - can yield the kind of response you crave most. If you feel shortchanged on affection, communication or time, try being more helpful. It's not a magic formula guaranteed to bring results, but it can help improve your spouse's mood, and by extension, your relationship.

Don't nag or nitpick.

You may think your "constructive" criticism or helpful reminders will help mold your spouse into your idealized man or woman. More likely, it will just wear them out. You may or may not get what you want ... and you are likely to get something you didn't want: resentment.

Don't be selfish.

It sounds simple enough. But selfishness underlies most of our broken relationships—and it is a hard habit to break. Selfishness can take many forms: financial, behavioral, emotional, or sexual. We all fall victim to selfishness from time to time, but chronic selfishness can do lasting damage to a relationship.

Selecting Freezer Containers



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Spring means fresh rhubarb, followed by fresh strawberries and other fruits and vegetables. Freezing can preserve their healthy deliciousness all year long, quickly and easily. Proper packaging materials protect the foods' flavor, color, moisture content and nutritive value.

Fruits and vegetables should be frozen in containers with capacity of one-half gallon or less so that the product can freeze rapidly. When using rigid containers, choose ones with straight sides for easier removal of frozen foods. Regular glass jars break easily at freezer temperatures. Dual purpose glass jars made for freezing and canning are available.

For optimum safety and quality, containers (either rigid containers or flexible bags) should have the

following characteristics:

- ▲ Durable and leak-proof
- ▲ Not become brittle and crack at low temperatures
- ▲ Resistant to oil, grease, moisture vapor and water
- ▲ Protect foods from absorption of off-flavors or odors
- ▲ Easy to seal and label
- ▲ More tips for freezing, as well as directions for freezing various foods are available from:

<http://nchfp.uga.edu/how/freeze.html>

Source: National Center for Home Food Preservation at the University of Georgia. (n.d.). General Freezing Information, Containers for Freezing. Retrieved from: <http://nchfp.uga.edu/how/freeze/containers.html>



Food Preservation Reminder

Be sure you are using up-to-date guidelines for summer food preservation. Current canning recommendations include:

- Acidification of tomatoes with citric acid
- Altitude adjustments for pressure processing - 11 or 12 pounds pressure for most Rice county altitudes
- Use of the hot pack method instead of a raw pack for most foods
- Heat processing for all foods, including sweet spreads - no inversion or paraffin
- Use of tested canning recipes from reliable resources. Beware of online canning recipes which are posted by individuals and not tested or verified for accuracy or safety. It is also unsafe to make up or modify canning recipe's yourself.

Pressure canner gauge testing is available at the Rice County Extension Office. This service is offered free of charge. Bring your lid and gauge into the office Monday through Friday between 7:30 am and 4 pm.

It's a good idea to have your gauge tested several weeks before you plan to can, that way if it is faulty, you will have plenty of time to order a replacement.

The Rice County Extension Office is your source for trusted food preservation information, annual canner gauge tests and answers to questions.



The High Price Of Vanilla

Have you noticed the high price of vanilla lately? Prices have increased up to four times in the last 10 months. So what is behind this price hike? In 2015, the vanilla crop had a poor flowering season which reduced the potential crop size for 2016. Other factors include farmers choosing more lucrative crops to grow; speculators controlling current supplies and prices; and using vanilla beans for money laundering reasons.

Some companies who produce vanilla extracts and flavorings forecasted this high cost market and were able to buy vanilla beans when costs were lower. With the help of technology, some users are able to use a lower amount of vanilla and not affect the final product. Vanilla extraction technology is being more innovative to achieve a more intense vanilla product to lower usage amounts.

June: Men's Health Month

Men's health issues significantly impact everyone around them and far too many men do not ever see a doctor unless there is something seriously wrong or a partner or spouse makes the appointment for them. A good time to do that is June, Men's Health Month. Anchored by a Congressional health education program, Men's Health Month is intended to increase awareness of preventable health problems and encourage early detection and treatment of disease among men and boys.

Check out the following tips and information for improving men's health.

Tips for Improving Men's Health:

Get regular check-ups. Most men need to pay more attention to their health. Compared to women, men are more likely to make unhealthy or risky choices and put off regular checkups and medical care. Certain diseases and conditions may not have symptoms, so checkups help diagnose issues early. If you can't remember the last time you had a check-up, call and make an appointment.

Sleep matters. Not getting enough sleep is associated with chronic diseases and conditions, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, and depression. Lack of sleep is also responsible for motor vehicle and machinery-related accidents, causing significant injury and disability yearly. The National Sleep Foundation recommends that adults need between 7-9 hours of sleep.

Move more, sit less. June is a great time to start a healthier lifestyle by being more physically active. Research shows exercise helps prevent heart disease and obesity, and lowers blood pressure. Aim for 30 to 60 minutes on most days. You can even spread it out over the course of your day.

Eat healthier. Ways to improve the nutritional quality of your diet include eating a varied diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and low-fat foods. Especially limit cholesterol intake and avoid saturated fats. Be a healthy role model and encourage others to eat healthy and lead by example.

Toss tobacco. It's never too late to quit. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, quitting smoking has immediate and long-term benefits. It improves health and lowers risk of heart disease, cancer, lung disease, and other smoking-related illnesses. Avoid being around secondhand smoke. Inhaling other people's smoke causes health problems similar to those of smokers.

Pay Attention to Warning Lights. When a warning light flashes on the car dashboard, most men take the car to the shop. But when warning lights flash on their body, most men don't (or won't) notice. Examples of

flashing lights to look for are changes in bowel or bladder habits, persistent backaches, recurrent chest pains, shortness of breath, excessive thirst, and extreme fatigue. Keep track of your numbers for blood pressure, blood glucose, cholesterol, body mass index (BMI), or any others you may have.

Women and men should educate themselves about potential male health problems. Check out www.menshealthnetwork.org for resources and health facts.

Source: Lisa Franzen-Castle, RD, PhD, Nutrition Specialist UNL Extension

Due to Budget Cutbacks and Funding

Recalls....the Rice County Extension Ag and FCS Newsletters will no longer be mailed through the postal system unless you notify us that you would like to continue receiving it in your mailbox. Otherwise, if you have computer internet access and would enjoy viewing it electronically, the newsletter can also be found on our county website, under the section 'newsletters'. Our website address is www.rice.ksu.edu. Again, let us know if you would still like to receive it via the postal service **no later than June 1st**. Thank you!

AS&I Family and Friends Reunion

**Friday, October 7th @ Stanley Stout Center
2200 Denison Ave - Manhattan
6:00 pm - 9:30 pm**

The Don L. Good Impact Award will be presented to Certified Angus Beef. Other activities will include great food, live music, Junior Wildcat Barn Yard and more surprises. For more information and a registration form coming soon to :

www.asi.ksu.edu/familyandfriendsreunion.html

10 Warning Signs of Alzheimer's Disease

- *Memory loss that disrupts daily life
- *Challenges in planning or solving problems
- *Difficulty completing familiar tasks
- *Confusion with time or place
- *Trouble understanding visual images and spatial relationships
- *New problems with words in speaking or writing
- *Misplacing things and losing the ability to retrace steps
- *Decreased or poor judgement
- *Withdrawal from work or social activities
- *Changes in mood and personality



- 12:30-2:30 Afternoon Station Rotations
 - Selecting the Right Smoker for You
 - BBQ Regionality: A Difference in Sauce
 - Meat Cuts to Stretch the BBQ Dollar
 - Taste the Difference: It's All in the Wood
- 3:00 Competition BBQ Expert Roundtable
- 3:30 Closing & Evaluations

Registration is \$50 for an individual or \$80 for a couple. Registration closes one week prior to each scheduled event. Registration fee includes lunch, apron and Barbecue 101 Course Book containing cooking guides, recipes and barbecue tips and tricks. Space is limited at each location.

For a registration form and more information, visit www.asi.k-state.edu/barbecue101workshop.html. For more information, contact Travis O'Quinn (travisquinn@ksu.edu; 785-532-3469).



2016 Rice county 4-H Fair coming July 15th - 21st. Open class crops/horticulture and craft exhibits are welcome! Stop by the Extension Office to pick up entry forms.

Kansas State University 2nd Annual Barbecue 101 workshops in 2016



Barbecue 101 is a one day workshop focusing on teaching the basics of grilling and smoking to consumers of all ages and experience levels. The topic areas will provide a unique perspective on the science of barbecuing as well as give insight to selecting meat, wood, rubs, spices and sauces to use at your next barbecue.

Dates and locations for the workshops include:
May 21 - Northeast Kansas Heritage Complex,
Holton, KS;

June 4 – First National Bank, Washington, KS; and
June 25 – Sedgwick County Extension Office,
Wichita, KS.

The schedule includes:

- 8:00 Welcome
- 8:15 Meat Cutting Basics
- 9:15 All About Rubs & Spices
- 9:45 Break
- 10:00 BBQ Food Safety
- 10:30 Science of Smoking
- 11:30 Lunch

AGRICULTURE - OPEN CLASS
RICE COUNTY 4-H FAIR - July 15-21, 2016
Celebration Centre

1. Limit of 2 entries per class.
2. All entries must have been grown in Rice County during the season of 2016.
3. Name of exhibitor and variety name of product may be displayed with the exhibit, but no advertising material shall be displayed.
4. The Celebration Centre will be open to receive exhibits at 8:00 A.M., Monday, July 18th. All exhibits must be in place and ready for inspection by 9:30 A.M., Monday, July 18th.
5. **Entries will be released at 8:00 P.M. and should be removed by 8:00 P.M., Wednesday, July 20th.**
6. All threshed grain shall be exhibited in a wide mouth gallon jar, unless otherwise stated.
7. Alfalfa and grass hay must be exhibited as a 10-inch flake or slice, six inches thick and tied in two directions. Variety must be named. No bales.

FARM CROPS

CLASSES

30. Corn (any variety, 10 ears)
31. Forage Sorghum (Any variety, complete stalk)
32. Grain Sorghum (any variety, 10 heads)
33. Wheat (any variety)
34. Oats (any variety)
35. Barley (any variety)
36. Alfalfa Seed (any variety)
37. Alfalfa Hay
38. Grass Hay
39. Grass Seed
40. Soybeans (any variety)
41. Sunflower (field crop)

HORTICULTURE

Shelled vegetables will not be exhibited. Avoid over-ripe or over-mature specimens.

All medium and small vegetables must be displayed on a 9-inch diameter paper plate.

LARGE VEGETABLES

50. Cabbage
51. Cantaloupe
52. Eggplant
53. Pumpkin
54. Squash (winter or summer)
55. Watermelon

MEDIUM VEGETABLES

(five of each)

60. Beets
61. Carrots
62. Cucumbers
63. Okra
64. Onions
65. Potatoes (any color)
66. Sweet Potatoes
67. Tomatoes
68. Other vegetables not previously listed by class.

SMALL VEGETABLES

(12 required)

72. Green Beans
73. Lima Beans
74. Peas
75. Tomatoes (cherry or plum)
76. Other vegetables not previously listed by class

FRUIT

(six of each)

81. Peaches
82. Apples
83. Pears
84. Grapes
85. Other fruit not previously listed by class

THIRD CENTURY

90. Largest Pumpkin
91. Largest Watermelon
92. Tallest Corn Stalk
93. Tallest Sunflower

CRAFTS & TEXTILES - OPEN CLASS
RICE COUNTY 4-H FAIR
July 15-21, 2016
Celebration Centre

SPECIAL AWARDS FROM PIECEMAKERS QUILT GUILD

1st Best of Show

2nd Honorable Mention

Awarded to needlework entries only (tatted, knitting, crocheting, quilting, etc.)

Superintendent -

Special Rules - Read Carefully

No Entry Fee

1. **Entries must be brought to the Celebration Centre and entered by 10 A.M., Monday, July 18th. Entries will be released at 8:00 P.M. and should be removed by 8:00 P.M., Wednesday, July 20th.**

2. All articles must have been made by the party in whose name the entry is made.
3. Appropriate ribbons will be awarded to every exhibit in each class.
4. Every article exhibited must have been made within the last 3 years.
5. This department is for exhibition only. The sale of articles will not be permitted.
6. All articles must be labeled and in a perforated plastic bag. The labels must have class number, exhibitor's name and address printed in ink or typed. One label must be sewn to the neck or top of article and one label attached to lower right hand corner of the plastic bag. Labels and exhibit cards (one for each entry) are available from the Rice County Extension Office and should be picked up prior to the fair.

CLASSES

1. Quilt, machine quilted
2. Quilt, hand quilted
3. Small hand quilted item
4. Needlepoint
5. Crewel embroidery, picture or other
6. Cross stitch
7. Other embroidery
8. Crocheted-large (afghan, etc)
9. Crocheted, sweater, vest, coat
10. Other crochet
11. Knitted-large (afghan, etc)
12. Knitted sweater, vest, coat
13. Other knitting
14. Tatted article
15. Macrame
16. Candlewicking
17. Patchwork article
18. Latch hook
19. Wood carving
20. Stained glass
21. Other crafts (bead work, decoupage, cubbie socks, necklace, crochet beads, misc.)
22. Nursing Home Residents
23. Crafts from Native Materials
24. Metal work
25. Photography (should be matted and ready to hang-must be at least 5" x 7")
 - a. black and white
 - b. color
26. Calligraphy
27. Ceramics
28. Sewing Construction - hand or machine
29. Over 60 artists
 - a. art learned after age 60
 - b. art learned before age 60



UPCOMING EVENTS....

May 11th

Anaplasmosis Meeting, Salina KS @ 11:30 am.

May 21, June 4, June 25

K-State 2nd Annual Barbecue workshop's

June 1

Please let us know if you would like to continue receiving the newsletter by mail or by email.

July 15 - 21

Rice county 4-H Fair.