



River Valley District

K-STATE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION NEWS

rivervalley.ksu.edu

December 2017
Volume 12 #12

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Extension District

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Bridging the Gap Between K-State Research & Extension & You

Listening Sessions with:
Dr. Gregg Hadley, Associate Director
K-State Research & Extension

Monday, December 4
7:00 -9:00 p.m.
4-H Conference Center
Fairgrounds
Clay Center, KS

Tuesday, December 5
7:00 -9:00 p.m.
Bel Villa Family Dining
213 US Highway 36
Belleville, KS

Join us for an open dialogue with Dr.
Gregg Hadley the new Associate Director
for K-State Research and Extension.

Listening Session Topics include:

- Issues Important to River Valley Residents
- Prioritize Issues for Extension to address with educational programming
- Programs, Educational Materials, and Delivery Methods that meet your needs

This meeting is open to ALL Residents of
the River Valley Extension District.
Attend at either location. No need to
register just show up ready to share ideas.

Refreshments will be served.

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Research and Extension | District

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Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service
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For information or questions contact:

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CONTROLLING THE MOST INVASIVE WEED IN THE PASTURE

What is the one weed that we all continue to fight every year? It seems like no matter what we do we find ourselves treating it over and over! Have you guessed what weed I am describing yet? It starts out in a rosette stage. If you touch it, then it will prick you. As it grows, it changes from the rosette stage to an upright stage and can eventually get a purple seed head on it. I am sure you have figured out by now the weed I am describing is the musk thistle. Producers are constantly fighting the musk thistle. It seems like as soon as you get done spraying for it, then it is time to spray again. Let's look into various avenues to try to best combat this nasty weed!

During the fall is an excellent time to control for musk thistle. At this time point, they are in the rosette stage. Now, I know what you're thinking. If they are in the rosette stage, then I cannot see them in my pasture. While that may be true for some, typically a producer knows what areas of his pasture are typically impacted year after year. We can start controlling from now until early December for a fall control compared to a spring control plan. During the spring we struggle with having a shorter window as it seems to be a busier time of the year. If we control in the fall, then we also do not need to be as concerned with drift problems. If the thistle still has green tissue, then there should be a good kill.

Now that we have identified the problem, let's start identifying how to treat it. According to Dr. Walt Fick, Kansas State University, 2,4 D low volatile esters work better in the dry and cold than the 2,4 D amines. Tordon 22K at a rate of 8 fl oz worked well also. Another option for producers is to combine both 2,4 D with Dicamba. Normally October or November is recommended for these treatments.

When analyzing later studies on cool cloudy days in December, it was found that Milestone at a rate of 4 fl. oz. as well as Tordon 22K worked well in this situation. Another option for this time point would be Chaparral. Using these products at this time point, worked well also for carry over into the next summer compared to using a 2,4 D ester at 64 fl. oz. as it controlled the rosette that was present but did not do well the following summer.

You might be asking yourself if it is really worth the money to treat for the musk thistle. The answer is yes because of the impacts it can have on forage production. If you have two thistles per square foot, then it is capable of decreasing the forage production in that area by half. So, the real question is how can you afford not to.?

Dr. Walt Fick wrote an interesting article regarding the musk thistle on Oct. 6th. You can search for this article by going onto agronomy.ksu.edu. Feel free to contact Katelyn Brockus in the Washington Extension Office, 785-325-2121 or kbrockus@ksu.edu, for any questions you might have regarding pasture weed control or with success stories regarding controlling pasture weeds.

THE START OF THE THIRD TRIMESTER...THE MOST UNDER-APPRECIATED DAY OF THE YEAR

Each of us have special dates we celebrate on an annual basis — birthdays, anniversaries, and other special holidays. For the cow herd, notable dates might include the start of calving, breeding, or weaning. An undervalued date in cow-calf production is the start of the third trimester.

Off the top of your head and without calculating back from calving, do you know when the third trimester starts for your replacement heifers or cows? I'm guessing it's not on many people's radar. If you have a March 1 calving herd with replacements calving before cows, the third trimester starts for both in November.

Let me share why I think we need to pay more attention to that date in spring calving herds. First, it marks a significant upward shift in nutrient requirements of the cow. The same diet that would allow an open cow to gain 0.7 lbs/day, merely maintains body condition and allows for the growth of the fetus in a mature cow in the third trimester of gestation. This upward shift in nutrient demand is commonly accompanied by the growth of a winter hair coat that makes it harder to see if the demand is not met and body condition declines.

If a pregnant cow weighs 1,275 lbs throughout the last trimester, she is actually losing weight because the fetus is growing. In the example in Table 1, this would amount to 87 lbs., or roughly one body condition score, during that period.

Table 1. Effect of pregnancy on body weight

Actual Weight	Months pregnant	Empty body weight
1275	6	1187
1275	7	1168
1275	8	1139
1275	9	1100

First-calf heifers or other young cows require energy for growth as well as to maintain pregnancy and need to gain even more weight during the last trimester. Failure to meet these energy demands impacts the fetus in utero, colostrum production, and the postpartum interval to return to estrus and rebreed. Both the growth and performance of this calf and the age (weight) of the presumptive next calf can suffer the negative consequences.

Our failure to fully account for the magnitude of this energy demand is often the reason producers have trouble getting cows re-bred, particularly young cows. If we start increasing the energy in the diet at the beginning of the third trimester, we can make steady progress to attain the needed weight gain. If we wait too long, the energy concentration of the diet needed to achieve the gain goes up because we have fewer days to do so.

In the example in Table 2, a higher average daily gain is needed to achieve a body condition score of 5 by calving if the cow needs to regain body condition prior to calving (70 to 80 lbs per body condition change; 2.3 lbs per day) or we allow less time to achieve the needed fetal gain (3.8 lbs per day). If we let the start of the third trimester go by un-noticed, we can quickly be in a hole that we don't have the feed resources to feed our way out of. Calves in the feedlot gain 3.8 lbs per day with the aid of high energy feedstuffs in their diet, not something we typically feed our cows. You can learn more about [nutritional management of cows by body condition](#) in the newly revised publication of that name.

Table 2. Weight gain needed during third trimester based on days available and total gain required

Current weight	Current BCS	Days to calving	Weight gain needed		ADG needed (lb/day)
			Weight of fetus and fluids	Weight to increase body condition to 5	
1250	5	100	150	0	1.5
	4	100	150	80	2.3
	4	60	150	80	3.8

Producers need to take note of the start of the third trimester because failing to do so is expensive either through higher feed costs, higher replacement rates, lower calf weights and/or poorer calf health. Now is the time to be planning ahead. Test forages and adjust rations accordingly as a part of the adjustments to be monitored at this time. Either when working cows or when doing a routine check, determine the average body condition score of the group and manage mature cows to calve in a body condition score of 5, and 5.5 to 6 for replacement heifers.

You can cross a mountain range over the highest peak or find a pass that is not near as high or challenging to cross over; either one gets you there. Take note of the start of the third trimester to improve calf health and performance and control production costs.

-Sandy Johnson, KSU Beef Extension Specialist

**FORAGE ANALYSIS:
WHAT NUMBERS DO I NEED?**

One of the more common questions I receive with regard to analytical testing of forages and other feedstuffs is, "I have the sample, now what do I test for or what analysis package should I select?"

The basic components that nutritionists need to evaluate a feedstuff or develop a ration are dry matter or moisture, crude protein, an estimate of the energy content of the feedstuff — Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN), Net Energy for Maintenance (NEm), Net Energy for gain (NEg), and the macro minerals, Calcium and Phosphorous.

These are the most basic numbers that are required but including some additional analyses in the report can give us additional insight into the quality of the feedstuff or improve our ability to predict animal performance, which is the primary reason we analyze feedstuffs.

I recommend that the report include acid detergent fiber (ADF) and neutral detergent fiber (NDF). The amount of NDF in forage reflects the amount of cell wall contents (hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin) within the sample. The NDF fraction is often associated with the respective bulkiness of forage and is correlated with dry matter intake of the forage or feedstuff. Therefore, the amount of NDF may be used to estimate the expected dry matter intake associated with the forage. The ADF number represents the amount of cellulose and lignin within the forage and is correlated with the respective digestibility of the forage. In general, a higher ADF value is associated with forage that has a greater proportion of cellulose and lignin and would likely be a more mature. Additionally, the ADF fraction is used to calculate the energy estimates TDN, NEm, and NEg that appear on the report. There are a number of different mathematical equations that the testing laboratory may use to calculate these numbers, based on the type of sample (corn silage, alfalfa, grass hay, etc.). If the ADF is included in the report, the nutritionist can adjust or recalculate the energy estimates if necessary.

If the forage will be fed in combination with a byproduct feed such as wet distiller's grain, including an analysis for sulfur can be beneficial if the forage will be used in a growing or feedlot ration. Additionally, if the forage is a known nitrate accumulator (forage sorghums, sudangrass) or may have been stressed due to drought, including a nitrate analysis should always be considered, especially if the forage will be fed to pregnant cows.

Most analytical laboratories have a number of different analysis packages which encompass the most common procedures or numbers that a nutritionist or producer needs to know about their feeds. These packages will typically include the basic procedures (DM, CP, TDN) and then add on specific analyses such NDF, or the Macrominerals (Ca,P, Mg, K, Na, Cl, S). Some laboratories may group analysis packages by the type of sample (Forage vs. mixed ration) or production purposes (dairy vs. beef).

The objective of analytical testing of forages and feedstuffs is to improve our ability to meet the animal's nutrient requirements and ultimately predict animal performance. The unequivocal best method of evaluating the quality of a feedstuff is feeding the feedstuff to an animal and evaluating performance over a set period of time, under a specific set of conditions. Since that would not be cost effective or timely, analytically evaluating feedstuffs in a laboratory is the next best the thing and although it is not perfect, it is unequivocally better than the "this looks like really good stuff" method of evaluating feedstuffs.

-Justin Waggoner, KSU Beef Extension Specialist

SOYBEAN “DECTES” STEM BORER

It seems like if one thing goes right for crop growing conditions in Kansas, another issue is lurking, ready to jump out at and pounce on a producer's crop in a moment's notice. The issue we are going to be discussing today is lodging in soybeans resulting from the Soybean “Dectes” Stem Borer that has afflicted some parts of the River Valley District. In conjunction with some strong storms in October, a recipe for disaster had prevailed from the weakening of the soybean stems from the “Dectes” Stem Borer larvae, resulting in severe cases of lodging in soybeans laying them flat on the ground in some instances.

To start off with, it is important to understand the life stages of the “Dectes” Stem Borer. The main culprit for initiating damage is when the Stem Borer “*Dectes texanus tesusus*” adult beetle chews into leaf petioles (the stem-like structure that attaches the leaf to the plant on broadleaf plants) and stems of soybeans and deposits her eggs. The eggs then hatch and start feasting in their new home primarily in soybean stems. If one suspects Soybean Stem Borer activity, there is one telltale sign that gives it away. The petiole and trifoliolate (where the eggs were laid) will turn black and fall off then displaying the main identifier, a reddish scar, that develops around the entrance wound where they started boring into the soybean. These symptoms will typically occur around August and the larva of the stem borer will remain active until the latter part of September. This is the time frame when the Soybeans are most susceptible to lodging.

Furthermore, there are few means to control Soybean “Dectes” Borers. Although chemical control sounds good hypothetically, it would actually prove to be difficult to get a good control using chemicals because the larvae reside in the stem most of the time and rarely would come into contact with the insecticide after it had been sprayed. Chemical control, would only prove to be beneficial to control the adult population of Soybean “Dectes” Stem Borer. The caveat is that most of the time, symptoms go unnoticed until it is too late for control and lodging has already occurred.

Although chemical control would seem ideal, cultural control proves to be one of the best practices in prevention of the Stem Borer. Crop rotation is a great way to help prevent infestations, since the adult beetles are not very good fliers and most problems occur on continuous soybean production in fields. Additionally, fall tillage proves to be very beneficial in decreasing the Stem Borer issues. Another way to help is to keep up on good weed management in fields; ragweed, cocklebur, and wild annual sunflower are also suitable hosts for the Stem Borers. Many of these variables, if addressed in a timely fashion, can prove to be helpful in reduction of Stem Borer problems.

Feel free to contact me, Tyler Husa, at 785-243-8185 with your questions and comments, or stop by at the Concordia office located in the basement of the Cloud County Courthouse.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR 2018

The thought of financial management in agriculture may seem to be a “no-brainer” and even cliché at times, but many of the producers that experienced the 1980's Farm Crisis beg to differ. Drawing the conclusion that today's low commodity prices are analogous to the 1980's Farm Crisis may seem brash but in many aspects they are one in the same. In 2017, we are faced with challenges: low commodity prices, high input costs, high machinery costs, increasing health insurance premiums, etc.; while in the 1980's we faced low commodity prices (an example resulting from a trade embargo with the Soviet Union), extremely high interest rates (aiming to keep inflation down), over-leveraged loans on farm improvements (land, machinery, etc. many of which occurred during the 1970's), and much more all at the same time. Although the severity of the financial situation was more intense during the 1980's, many of the same management strategies that kept producers from foreclosure/bankruptcy during those times can be used now to help prevent similar dismal outcomes.

One of the first, but difficult items to get established is a “farm fund safety net.” This should be able to cover an unexpected (short-term) financial downturn, unexpected machinery repairs, or any other adversity that would cause a major financial stressor. Other expenses that should be considered (but not limited to) include: depreciation, interest, and insurance. The amount one should keep on hand has many outside influences and variables that should be taken into consideration, but a common rule-of-thumb is to keep a six-month supply of money on hand that covers ownership “fixed” costs at the bare minimum. Irrational as it may seem, I suggest getting at least a 6-month supply (12-month if possible) of both ownership and operating costs on hand to cover every aspect of one's operation.

Moreover, being aware of the degree of “leverage” a loan has is of utmost importance. The best way to identify the degree of leverage a loan has on an entity is to pay attention to financial ratios. One should give particular attention to ratios correlating to liquidity and solvency. “Liquidity” is the ability to pay off short-term debt obligations (typically less than one year), while “solvency” is the ability to pay off long-term debt obligations (typically more than one year). Two ratios, of many, that seem to be most the straight forward for Liquidity and Solvency are the Current Ratio (current assets compared to current liabilities) and Total Debt to Total Asset ratio, respectively. It is important to remember that these ratios are comparing assets to liabilities and having more assets than liabilities is critical for a thriving enterprise. Although this is a simplified version of considerations that a loan agency would actually take into account when lending money, it gives a person borrowing the money a better understanding of what all those numbers and ratios mean to their bottom line.

I believe that careful analysis of financial loans for ag business operations in conjunction with creating a financial safety-net for unpredicted expenses will help deter similar financial adversity that was experienced by many producers during the 1980's. Contact Tyler Husa with questions or comments.

CHOOSING A PLANT SAFE ICE MELT

After an icy winter, have you ever noticed the plants around your walkways or driveways looking burnt or are patches dying out? If so, it's time to look at the deicer you are using and find a more plant safe material to use. Keep in mind deicers can damage concrete surfaces as well as the plants and grass. There are five main materials that are used as chemical deicers; calcium chloride, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, urea, and calcium magnesium acetate.

Calcium chloride is the traditional ice-melting product. Though it will melt ice to approximately -25 degrees F, it will form a slippery/slimy surface on concrete and other hard surfaces. Plants are not likely to be harmed unless excessive amounts are used.

Rock salt is sodium chloride and is the least expensive material available. It is effective to approximately 12 degrees F, but can damage soils, plants and metals.

Potassium chloride can cause serious plant injury when washed or splashed on foliage. It is effective to approximately 25 degrees F. Both calcium chloride and potassium chloride can damage roots of plants.

Urea is a fertilizer that is sometimes used to melt ice. Though it is only about 10% as corrosive as sodium chloride, it can contaminate ground and surface water with nitrates. Urea is effective to approximately 21 degrees F.

Calcium magnesium acetate (CMA), a newer product, it is made from dolomitic limestone and acetic acid (the principal compound of vinegar). CMA works differently than the other materials in that it does not form a brine like salt, but rather helps prevent snow particles from sticking to each other or the road surface. It has little effect on plant growth or concrete surfaces, and is effective to approximately 20 degrees F. Limiting amounts and usage of these products will decrease the chance of injury to plants. Problems can occur when they are used excessively and there isn't any rainfall to wash/leach the material away from the area. When applying deicers use them in moderation. Don't over apply to make sure all the ice and snow melts away. These products are meant to help break up the ice so it can be removed, not dissolve it completely. When using chemical deicers remember to use them in moderation to protect your concrete and your plants. If you have any questions feel free to stop by or contact me in the Washington office, 785-325-2121 or khatesohl@ksu.edu.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

From the agents, staff, and board of the River Valley Extension District #4 we want to wish our readers a safe and Happy Holiday Season. Over the coming weeks we want to remind you that the RVED offices will be closed to observe the following holidays:

Monday, December 25	Christmas Holiday
Monday, January 1	New Year's Holiday
Monday, January 15	MLK Jr. Holiday

CONTROLLING VOLUNTEER TREES

Trees are a vital part of our landscapes, but there are situations where trees need to be controlled. Volunteer trees often come up in the wrong place, whether that is in a pasture or in your flowerbed. Sometimes control measures are needed to control the spread of volunteer trees.

Volunteer trees can be difficult to control because some species resprout after cutting and some species will not resprout.

Of the species that do not resprout, cutting is an effective control method. For example, eastern redcedar is a very common species that will not resprout after cutting. Some of those species that do resprout after cutting are Siberian elm, hackberry, Osage orange (hedge tree), oak, ash, aspen, cottonwood, maple, and sycamore, but these are just a few of the trees that resprout. If you are trying to eliminate any of these trees, either they need to be dug out or the cut stump will need to be treated with a herbicide after cutting.



When I say volunteer trees, I mean those that come up from a seed, not suckers that originate from the roots of an existing tree. The recommendations given in the remainder of this article are designed to kill volunteer trees not suckers. Using herbicides on suckers will damage and possibly kill the original tree. Trees that commonly produce suckers include honeylocust, black locust, hackberry, crabapple, and cottonwood. It is also possible for larger trees of the same species to become root-grafted. Even though root-grafted trees are not suckers, they do share materials between the individual root systems and therefore herbicides used to treat one tree can be passed along to its neighbor.

Let's say you have a tree that you want to control that is a volunteer and there is no other tree of the same species close enough to be root-grafted, what should be done? Well, if the tree is too large to be dug out and moved, then you should cut the tree down and use a herbicide on the cut stump.

The next question is what herbicide should be used on the stumps. Triclopyr and glyphosate are the herbicides most commonly available to homeowners. Triclopyr is found in many brush killers and glyphosate is found in Roundup as well as numerous other products. Read the label before purchasing to make sure that a cut stump treatment is listed.

Most often the undiluted product is applied to the stump immediately after cutting. A paint brush is often used for the application if the stump is close to other plant material. It is important that the stump is treated immediately or at least within 5 minutes of being cut.

Trees do not need to be actively growing to be controlled. Actually, this time of year is a very good time to treat as long as the applications are made when the temperature is above freezing. If you have any questions feel free to stop by or contact me in the in the Washington office, 785-325-2121 or khatesohl@ksu.edu.

BUILDING EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY BOARD LEADERSHIP SKILLS

At some point in life, most of us will find ourselves serving on some community board such as a church board, a township board, a local service organization or club board, the rural water district board, the Extension Board, or even the Board of County Commissioners.

We find ourselves in these roles for a variety of reasons. Some we chose to embark upon and sometimes we land on a board because we are left holding the short straw, so to speak. Regardless of the reason for being on a board, we almost always find ourselves in the situation where we wish we had more information or we wish we had more training. Informed and committed board members are the key to healthy, effective boards and committees in our Kansas communities. It is vital that board members do all they can to prepare themselves to be effective board members.

Conducting effective meetings is a must to get business accomplished. It is vital that board members understand their roles and responsibilities as a board member, basics of parliamentary procedure, and strategies to make meetings more productive and effective.

Boards are often, and should be, made up of people from a variety of backgrounds, interests, skills, generations, and personalities. However, this can result in a variety of personality and work styles that can often lead to board conflict. Understanding your fellow board members and how to use conflict effectively and productively can make you a valuable board member.

Often times, board members with little background find themselves fundraising and managing funds for the group, and conducting legal business. Board members should explore a board's options for raising and managing money. As we conduct business it is important that we understand the legal and ethical guidelines that we should operate within and these are often found in the articles of incorporation, bylaws, and policies of the group. These documents should be visited by the group on an annual basis or anytime new members come on board.

Establishing a common mission and vision for the board and planning priorities for the future are keys to the success of the organization long term. Board members with strategic planning skills are beneficial to any organization.

K-State Research and Extension is conducting a Community Board Leadership series designed to provide that basic training in all these skills for members of community-based boards. In the River Valley Extension District, the series will be held in the Harvester Room of Jensik Insurance, 1309 18th Street in Belleville on February 6, 13, 20, and 27, 2018. Each session will be from 11:00 am to 1:00 pm.

For more information or to register for the Board Leadership Series contact John Forshee by calling any River Valley District Office or by email at jforshee@ksu.edu.

UPDATED AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORTS BY COUNTY

The Kansas Department of Agriculture is committed to providing an environment that enhances and encourages economic growth of the agriculture industry and the Kansas economy. The department's interactive map of Kansas, showing the economic impact of agriculture broken down by county, has recently been updated to provide citizens with statistics adjusted for 2017.

Located on the KDA website, the interactive map can be used to find the agricultural economic facts for each of the 105 counties in Kansas. KDA annually updates the statistics on the map to give the state's driving economic industry the recognition it deserves. In the 65 sectors of Kansas agriculture that were recognized for this data compilation, the total economic output is nearly \$68 billion. Agriculture also supports more than 246,000 jobs statewide.

"Kansas agriculture has a significant impact on the state, contributing nearly 45% of the state's total economy," said Kansas Secretary of Agriculture Jackie McClaskey. "Every county plays an important role in the state's agriculture industry."

The interactive map allows users to see detailed agricultural statistics including farm numbers, leading agricultural sectors and value-added data for each county. KDA utilizes data compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service. The economic impact data is sourced from the most recent IMPLAN data available.

The county statistics map is available at agriculture.ks.gov/ksag. For updated information, click on a county and find the "2017 Full Report for County" after the county sector list.

Farmer's Tax Guide

IRS Publication 225

The Farmer's Tax Guide is for use in planning for and preparing 2017 Income Tax Returns for Agricultural Producers. Information in the guides is useful for Farmers, Ranchers, Bankers, Attorneys, Accountants, and Tax professionals.

Guides are available at any K-State Research and Extension, River Valley District Office.

River Valley Ag Lease Workshop

Monday, January 8, 2018

7:00—9:00 p.m.

KSDS, Washington Kansas

Labor Survey Results:	John Forshee
Pasture Survey Results:	Katelyn Brockus
Cropland Survey Results:	Tyler Husa
Land Values & Leases:	Dr. Mykel Tayler Extension Ag Economist

Grant Writing Workshop



Tuesday, January 30, 2018
EMS Building, Miltonvale, KS

9:00	Registration & Refreshments
9:30 a.m. - Noon	Grant Searches, Sources, & Basic Elements
Noon – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch provided
1:00 – 3:15 p.m.	Grant Budgets & Developing a Great Proposal
3:15 – 3:30 p.m.	Wrap-up & Adjourn

Speaker: Nancy Daniels, Community Vitality Specialist,
K-State Research and Extension

What you will learn:

- Sources of data for community needs
- Elements of a great grant proposal
- Practicing the grant elements
- Where to find grants
- Developing grant budgets



You will discover how to secure funding for your project, program or initiative and develop confidence in your grant writing abilities!

Questions: Contact John Forshee at 785-632-5335 or jforshee@ksu.edu

Register: Call River Valley District, Clay Center Office at 785-632-5335
Please register by Monday, January 22, 2018

Registration Cost: \$15.00

Covers refreshments, lunch, materials.
Payable at the door
Make Checks payable to: River Valley District



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Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service
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“2017-18 UP-COMING MEETINGS & EVENTS”**

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM	LOCATION
Oct.15-Dec.7		Medicare Part D Enrollment	District Offices
Dec. 4	7-9pm	Extension Listening Session with Dr. Greg Hadley	Clay Center-4-H Conference Center
Dec. 5	7-9pm	Extension Listening Session with Dr. Greg Hadley	Belleville-Bel Villa Family Dining
Dec. 7	2pm	“Want It, Need It, Get It—Sleep!”	Washington-Extension Office Meeting Room
Dec. 7	1:30-4:30pm	Sunflower Commission Informational Meeting	Salina-American Ag Credit, 925 W. Magnolia Road
Dec. 13	7pm	Poultry Grower Informational Meeting	Concordia-Cloud County Fairgrounds
Dec. 14	10am	Poultry Grower Informational Meeting	Belleville-Blair Theater
Dec. 14	2pm	Poultry Grower Informational Meeting	Minneapolis-Courthouse Meeting Room
Dec. 19	8:30-3:30pm	Farming for the Future	Salina-Webster Conference Center-2601 N. Ohio
Jan. 3		Calving School	Concordia-
Jan. 8	7-9pm	RVED Lease Workshop	Washington-KSDS, 120 West 7th Streer
Jan. 30	9:30-3:30pm	Grant Writing Workshop	Miltonvale-EMS Building
Feb. 6		Winter Ranch Management	Beloit-
Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27	11-1pm	Board Leadership Series	Belleville-Jensik Ins. Agency, Harvester Room
Feb.11-March 8	3:30-8:30pm	Women In Ag	Concordia-CTI meeting room