

River Valley District

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K-State Research and Extension News

*Knowledge
for Life*

February 2016

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BELLEVILLE OFFICE

1815 M Street
Belleville, KS
66935-2242
Phone: (785) 527-5084
rp@listserv.ksu.edu

CLAY CENTER OFFICE

322 Grant Avenue
Clay Center, KS
67432-2804
Phone (785) 632-5335
cy@listserv.ksu.edu

CONCORDIA OFFICE

811 Washington—Suite E
Concordia, KS
66901-3415
Phone: (785) 243-8185
cd@listserv.ksu.edu

WASHINGTON OFFICE

214 C Street—Courthouse
Washington, KS
66968-1928
Phone: (785) 325-2121
ws@listserv.ksu.edu

Check us out on the Web at:
www.rivervalley.ksu.edu



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RVED WELCOMES HATESOHL TO HORICULTURE AGENT POSITION

I am excited to be the new River Valley District Horticulture Extension Agent. I joined the RVED team on January 4th and am looking forward to having the chance to get to know each of you.

I was born and raised in Greenleaf, Kansas; my family operates a diversified farm operation and cow/calf ranch. I was an 11-year member of the Busy Bee 4-H Club, where I exhibited in Beef, Foods & Nutrition, and Arts & Crafts. In high school I got involved in FFA. During my time in FFA was when I first started to enjoy working with plants. I was a member of the 2010 National FFA Nursery/Landscape Runner-up Team.



I graduated from Kansas State University in 2015 with a BS in Agriculture and major in Horticulture. My specialization was Landscape Design. At Kansas State University I took a wide variety of Horticulture classes, and was a very involved member of the Horticulture Club and the Landscape Contracting Team. As a member of the Landscape Contracting Team I participated in many events, including Computer Aided Design, Construction Cost Estimating, and Business Management. I was also involved with planning, organizing, advertising, and conducting various fundraising events such as the sale of chrysanthemum plants, handmade Christmas wreaths, rose bouquets, and bedding plants. My experience at Kansas State helped further my understanding of growing and caring for all types of plant materials.

During college, I worked for the K-State Gardens and was a student gardener maintaining the landscape around our building, Throckmorton Hall; these responsibilities gave me a variety of experience with planting, designing, and maintaining flowers, shrubs, and trees. I spent a summer internship in Southwestern Kansas, where I learned a great deal about sod, irrigation, hardscaping, and plant installation in an environment very different from North Central Kansas. I also worked at Rothwell Landscape in Manhattan, where I was a design assistant. This gave me the opportunity to learn what it was like to be a Landscape Designer. I learned many things while working at Rothwell, but I knew that being a Landscape Designer wasn't going to provide me the personal contact that I wanted to have with a community. My passion and enthusiasm for horticulture began on my family farm, increased during my FFA experiences and reached full bloom with my varied experiences throughout college.

I know that right now is the "slow" season for Horticulture, but spring will be here before we know it. However, now is a time for planning, dreaming, and preparing for the activity that will come with spring. Please feel free to contact me by stopping by the Washington office, calling, or emailing me. I am excited to be your new Horticulture agent and look forward to working with all of you.

TIPS FOR KEEPING THOSE VALENTINE FLOWERS LOOKING GOOD

For everyone who receives flowers on Valentine's Day, or anytime of the year, here are a couple of tips and tricks to help get the most out of your flowers. Follow these helpful guidelines to help extend the life of your flowers.

To help keep floral arrangements longer follow these three easy steps:

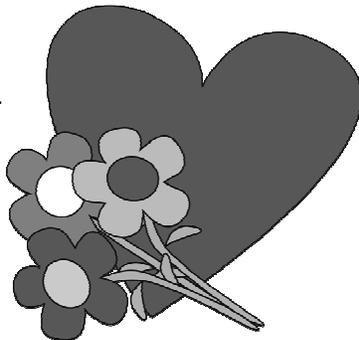
1. Keep the vase filled or the floral foam soaked with warm water. Add fresh, warm water daily. If the water in the vase turns cloudy, replace the water immediately. If possible, recut stems by removing one to two inches with a sharp knife. When cutting the stems, cut them under water, as this will allow the stem to draw in water instead of air.
2. Keep flowers in a cool spot (65 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit), keep away from direct sunlight, heating or cooling vents, near radiators, and directly under ceiling fans.
3. If a rose begins to wilt in your arrangement, remove it and recut the stem under water.

For loose stems that don't come in a vase follow these easy steps:

1. If you can't get your flowers in a flower food solution right away, keep flowers in a cool place.
2. Fill a clean, deep vase with water and add the flower food obtained from your florist. Be sure to follow the mixing directions on the package.
3. Remove leaves that will be below the waterline. Leaves that are in the water will promote bacterial growth.
4. Recut stems under water with a sharp knife and place the flowers in the vase and solution you've prepared.

For tulip plants for Valentine's day here is what you can do with them after they are finished blooming:

Once the bulbs have stopped blooming, discontinue watering and allow the foliage to die back. Don't try and remove any foliage while it is still green, but once the foliage is dried and brown, remove it from the pot by gently tugging on the leaves until they break away from the bulb and come out of the ground. If the leaves don't pull away from the bulbs easily you haven't waited quite long enough for the foliage to die. Once you have removed all the leaves allow the soil in the pot to dry out. Gently brush off any excess dirt from the bulb. Do not wash the bulb, because this can add excess water to the bulb and cause it to rot. Store your bulbs in a cool dry place until the ground has warmed up in the spring. Plant your tulips in an area that gets afternoon to full sun exposures. Plant tulips 6 to 8 inches deep and make sure you plant them pointy



side up, otherwise the bulb will be upside down, and might not grow next spring. Once you have planted the bulbs your job is done until spring, then all you have to do is enjoy the beautiful show of color.

FARMERS MARKET REGIONAL WORKSHOP AND STATE CONFERENCE

K-State Research & Extension is again working with the Kansas Department of Agriculture and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to put on Farmers Market educational opportunities.

Regional workshops geared for current and prospective Farmers Market vendors will be held in: Hays - January 29; Wichita - February 6; Parsons - February 20; Olathe - March 11. Registration for the regional workshop is \$20 if registering more than 10 days before that workshop and \$25 after the early-bird deadline or at the door. The cost includes lunch. Vendors are encouraged to bring their sales scale to get tested and certified for free by the Kansas Department of Ag. The State Farmers Market Conference is geared toward farmers market managers and related personnel. The State Conference will be held in Manhattan, KS from February 25-26. A website with more information and link to online registrations will be available soon from <https://fromthelandofkansas.com/discover-resources/farmers-market-resources/2015-kansas-farmers-market-conference-and-workshops>.

SARE is generously offering scholarships to help cover registration and travel expenses for farmers market managers to attend the state conference (\$200 scholarships) or for farmers market vendors to attend the regional workshops (\$100 scholarships). Contact Kerri Ebert, kebert@ksu.edu, to apply and for more information on the scholarships.

Contact River Valley District Horticulture Agent Kelsey Hatesohl for more information.

RURAL OPPORTUNITIES CONFERENCE

The Kansas Department of Commerce has set the annual Rural Opportunities Conference for April 5-6, 2016 at the United Wireless Arena in Dodge City, Kansas.

The annual Rural Opportunities Conference is designed to provide information and resources to existing or prospective entrepreneurs in rural Kansas communities. The 2016 conference will focus on Demographics of Our Area, Healthcare, Community Development through community and private foundations, and Entrepreneurship.

The conference schedule and details about sessions, speakers, and registration will be available soon at: <http://kansascommerce.com/ruralopportunitiesconference>. Contact Susan NeuPoth Cadoret at scadoret@kansascommerce.com or 785-296-7198 with questions. Mark your calendars now and plan to attend.

KANSAS PRIDE COMMUNITY TOOLKIT

In the December 2015 RVED Newsletter we ran a short article entitled “What is Kansas PRIDE?” where we gave a general overview of how PRIDE works. Starting an organization can sometimes be navigating uncharted waters and groups that have been organized can sometimes become stagnant or struggle with change of leadership.

In the fall of 2015, K-State Research and Extension and the Kansas Department of Commerce worked together to create and finalize a Kansas PRIDE Community Toolkit. The toolkit is for Kansas PRIDE Communities at all levels, whether your group is new, reorganizing, restructuring, or getting back into gear. The toolkit can be offered as a regional workshop update, or can be broken down into modules for short presentations at local PRIDE meetings. The toolkit modules include:

- **Getting organized** – first steps, best practices, following a process
- **Money Matters** – fundraising myths, approaches to fundraising, fundraising in a recession, developing a plan, tracking your dollars, 501 c 3 or community foundation approach, grant proposal tips
- **Staying on target** – vision and mission of your organization, communicating your objectives, strategies, creating an action plan and elevator speech
- **Achieving Success through Volunteers** – motivations behind volunteering, recruitment, and reviewing the ISOTURE model
- **Benchmarking Your Success** – promotion of your work, celebrating your success!

If your community is interested in starting a PRIDE program or needs re-energized, contact River Valley Director and Community Development Agent John Forshee or K-State Research and Extension PRIDE Program Manager Jamie Menon at jmenon@ksu.edu or PRIDE@ksu.edu

PRIDE enrollment for 2016 began on January 1. Week of PRIDE is set for May 22-28, 2016.

SMALL BUSINESS ENERGY GRANT OPPORTUNITY

For the past several years, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has funded the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP). This program provides guaranteed loan financing and grant funding to agricultural producers and rural small businesses to purchase or install renewable energy systems or make energy efficiency improvements. This program helps increase American energy independence by increasing the private sector supply of renewable energy and decreasing the demand for energy through energy efficiency improvements. Over time, these investments can also help lower the cost of energy costs for small businesses and agricultural producers.

K-State Engineering Extension can assist a limited number of small businesses with the energy assessment and grant application. Subject to available funding, the next grant application deadline would be **April 30, 2016**.

Please contact Katelyn Brockus for additional information on this opportunity.

BECOME A BETTER BOARD MEMBER

K-State Research and Extension is conducting a series of Board Leadership workshops across the state in the last week of February and first week of March, 2016.

Designed to provide basic training for members of community-based boards, the series will be hosted by local Extension professionals at locations across the state.

“Informed and committed board members are the key to healthy, effective boards and committees in our Kansas communities. K-State Research and Extension’s Board Leadership Series will provide an opportunity for board members to learn the basics of being a good board member,” said Trudy Rice, extension community development specialist. “Whether you are a member of a church board, a township board, a United Way agency board, or a rural water board, this training is appropriate for you.”



The series will kick-off on **February 23** with **Conducting Effective Meetings**. During this session, participants will learn about their roles and responsibilities as a board member, basics of parliamentary procedure, and strategies to make meetings more productive and effective.

The **February 25** session will cover **Understanding Fellow Board Members and Conflict Management**. Participants will explore how personalities and generational differences affect the decision-making process, and learn how to manage conflict in a way that is productive, not destructive.



On **March 1**, the topic will be **Fundraising, Fund Management, Legalities and Ethics**. This session will explore a board’s options for raising and managing money, understanding such things as articles of incorporation, bylaws, and policies.

Strategic Planning will be the final topic on **March 3**. Participants will learn about establishing a common mission and vision for the board, and how to prioritize for the future.



All sessions will be conducted from 6-8 pm. Workshop participants will meet at host sites throughout the state to take part in web-based instruction and locally facilitated discussion. Sites include: Atwood, Emporia, Hays, Harper, Leoti, Olathe, Ottawa, Manhattan, Minneapolis, Paola, Syracuse, Ulysses, Wichita and Wyandotte. The River Valley District is co-hosting with the Central Kansas District with the meetings being held in the Courthouse Meeting room in Minneapolis.

Pre-registration for the event is required by February 12. The cost is \$40 for all four sessions per person. Each registration buys a seat which can be rotated by participants. For a group rate contact John Forshee at the River Valley Extension, Clay Center office at 785-632-5335 or by email at jforshee@ksu.edu. Registration includes refreshments and a Board Basics workbook.

K-STATE SORGHUM SCHOOLS IN EARLY FEBRUARY

A series of four K-State Sorghum Production Schools will be offered in early February 2016 to provide in-depth training for sorghum producers. The schools will be sponsored by Kansas Grain Sorghum Commission.

The one-day schools will cover issues facing sorghum producers: weed control strategies, crop production practices, soil fertility and nutrient management, insect control, irrigation, limited irrigation and iron chlorosis (western Kansas), sugarcane aphid, and risk management.

The schools will begin at 9 a.m. and adjourn at 3 p.m., including a farmer panel at the end of the School.

The dates and locations are:

Feb. 3: Phillipsburg: Phillips Co. Fair Building, 1481 US-183

Feb. 4: Ellsworth: American Legion Post 174, 645 W 15th St

Feb. 5: Emporia: Bowyer Community Bldg, 2650 W Hwy 50

Lunch will be provided, courtesy of the sponsors.

There is no cost to attend, but participants are asked to **pre-register by Jan. 29**. You can also register by emailing or calling the nearest local Research and Extension office for the location you plan to attend or Online registration at K-State Sorghum Schools: <http://bit.ly/KSSORGHUMSchools>

2016 Chemical Weed Control

For Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, & Noncropland

SRP1126 is available now at any RVED Office.

Pick up this valuable reference publication today!

WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF CONTROL IN WHEAT

There are several herbicide options for controlling winter annual broadleaf weeds in wheat. Generally, fall applications will provide the best control of winter annual weeds with any herbicide, as long as the weeds have emerged. The majority of winter annual weeds usually will emerge in the fall, although you can still have some emergence in the spring, especially if precipitation after planting is limited in the fall. However, winter annual weeds that emerge in the spring often are not very competitive with the crop, at least in years when there is a decent crop.

Some herbicides can work well even when applied during the dormant part of the season, while others perform best if the crop and weeds are actively growing. The key difference relates to the degree of soil activity provided by the herbicide. Herbicides that have good residual activity, such as Glean, Finesse, Amber, and Rave can generally be applied in January and February when plants aren't actively growing and still provide good weed control, assuming you have proper conditions for the application. Most other herbicides, which depend more on foliar uptake, will not work nearly as well during the mid-winter months, when the wheat and weeds aren't actively growing, as compared to a fall or early spring application.

Spring herbicide applications can be effective for winter annual broadleaf weed control as well, but timing and weather con-

ditions are critical to achieve good control. Spring applications generally are most effective on winter annual broadleaf weeds soon after green-up when weeds are still in the rosette stage of growth, and during periods of mild weather. Once weeds begin to bolt and wheat starts to develop more canopy, herbicide performance often decreases dramatically.

Spring-germinating summer annual weeds often are not a serious problem for a good healthy stand of wheat coming out of the winter. However, if wheat stands are thin and the wheat is very late developing, early-germinating summer annual weeds such as kochia, Russian thistle, and wild buckwheat may be a problem, especially at harvest time. Many of these weeds may be controlled by residual herbicides applied earlier in the season. If not, postemergence treatments should be applied soon after weed emergence and before the wheat gets too large in order to get good spray coverage and achieve the best results.



Another important consideration with herbicide application timing is crop tolerance at different application timings. For example, 2,4-D should not be applied in the fall or until wheat is fully tillered in the spring. On the other hand, any herbicide containing dicamba can be applied after wheat has two leaves, but should not be applied once the wheat gets close to jointing in the spring. Herbicides containing dicamba include Banvel, Clarity, Rave, Pulsar, Agility SG, and several generic dicamba products. Dicamba is one of the most effective herbicides for kochia control, but if the wheat is starting to joint, it shouldn't be applied. At that point, Starane Ultra or other herbicides containing fluroxypyr would be a safer option and could still provide good kochia control. Most other broadleaf herbicides in wheat can be sprayed from the time that wheat starts tillering until the early jointing stages of growth, but the label should always be consulted to confirm the recommended treatment stages before application.

The best advice regarding crop safety with herbicide-fertilizer combinations and application timing is to follow the label guidelines. We generally see minimal crop injury and no yield loss from topdress fertilizer/residual herbicide applications during the winter months. However, these combinations can often cause considerable burn to the wheat if applied when the crop is actively growing and with warmer weather. The foliar burn is generally temporary in nature and the wheat usually will recover if good growing conditions persist, but the risk of serious injury increases after wheat starts to joint.

Dallas Peterson, Weed Management Specialist



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Pest Management Meetings



February 26, 2016

WASHINGTON *and* CLAY CENTER

**Lunch meeting at the First National
 Bank in Washington, 10:30 am -1:00pm**

Afternoon meeting at CTI John Deere, Clay Center, 3:00-5:00 pm

Topics:

*Earn CCA CEU Credits
 by attending!*

Weed Issues in Crops and Control Strategies

Dr. Curtis Thompson, K-State Extension Weed Specialist

Crop Insect Pest Developments and Control

*Dr. Jeff Whitworth and Dr. Holly Schwarting,
 K-State Extension Entomology Specialists*

2016 KSU Weed Control Guide will be available to pick up at the meetings!

Free Events

Pre-register by Feb. 23rd

For **Registration** Contact

River Valley Extension District

Concordia Office, 785-243-8185

Kim Larson - Crop Production Agent

**Lunch will be served at the Washington
 meeting, catered by Ricky's Café.**

**Refreshments will be served before the
 meeting at Clay Center.**

Meeting sponsored by:



Kansas State University is committed to making its services, activities and programs accessible to all participants. If you have special requirements due to a physical, vision, or hearing disability, contact John Forshee, Director, River Valley Extension District #4, 322 Grant Avenue, Clay Center, KS 67432. Phone 785-632-5335.

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service
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LESS CALF PULLING, MORE MANAGEMENT PULL

While attending Range Beef Cow Symposium, there was one presentation that really stood out to me. My immediate thoughts were that producers needed to hear this information. If you have read my past articles, I emphasize how important management strategies are to a producer's profitability. Calving season has already started for some producer's and is quickly approaching for others. With this article, I want to highlight management strategies before and during calving that could be the difference between a live and a dead calf.

Dystocia is defined as delayed or difficult parturition. Dystocia is the single most common cause of compromised calves.

There are three general categories of dystocia:

1. Fetal-maternal size mismatch (oversized calf or small maternal pelvis).
2. Fetal malpresentation (Breach presentation or leg in wrong position).
3. Maternal causes (Infection, hypocalcemia, maternal malnutrition).

So what can we do to reduce dystocia? Here are my three suggestions:

1. Prebreeding management: Select sires for calving ease and dams for adequate pelvic size, breed heifers with size and ability in mind, and provide optimal nutrition during pregnancy.
2. Calving time: Ensure that you are monitoring the cow from the beginning of calving to the end of calving. Be sure to RECORD these numbers for a later selection tool.
3. Neonatal assistance: provide maternal and additional care when needed.

The calf is not only dependent on itself for survival but is also dependent on its mother. Poor maternal nutrition contributes to the occurrence of weak calves. Ideal body condition scores (BCS) for cows at calving are between 5.5-6 and for heifers 6.5-7 is ideal.

The first management tip I would like producer's to incorporate into their herd if they haven't already is a calf monitoring plan. The first step in implementing this plan could be to record the number of difficult calving's using a 3 point dystocia scale in which '1' is an unassisted birth, '2' is a relatively easy pull, and '3' is a hard pull or surgical extraction.

All calves should be assessed for vigor at birth. Be sure to record gender, live and dead births, time to stand, and time to suckle. Not only should calves be monitored, but the dam should also have close attention. This monitoring should include age (parity), BCS, breed, and any health problems that occur around delivery.

If these management tips are utilized, then evaluation of these traits over time can indicate whether or not management changes have reduced the occurrence and impact of dystocia. A comparison could be made between the incidence of dystocia and the number of stillbirths by the level of dystocia before and after the implementation of specific practices, such

as using a new sire, or improving maternal nutrition.

What can farmers and employees practice to decrease incidences of dystocia?

First off, calving assistance should always be provided by a trained, competent person. It is important to implement the proper use of hygienic procedures, lubrication, chains, and other extraction equipment. Producers should have guidelines available for their workers that provide specific instruction on when and how to proceed during a dystocia case. Dystocia training for employees can help decrease the effects of dystocia. Improper or aggressive methods used by untrained personnel are likely to cause physical harm to themselves as well as to the calf. It was shown that when employees underwent a comprehensive educational program designed to improve calving management, and communication with the farm team, the stillbirth percentage dropped from 15.5 to 6.5% after training. This is a 60% decrease in stillbirths. If you calculate out the death of one calf, you must increase weaning weights by 50 pounds on the next eleven calves in order to make up for the loss in revenue.

Calves that undergo dystocia have shown to have increased morbidity and mortality through the pre-weaning period. Dystocial calves also have increased odds of experiencing respiratory or digestive disease. Dystocia will not only have an immediate effect on calves but can also affect those calves well into their lifetime. If we educate ourselves as well as our employees, then we will see a decrease in death loss.

So, is it worth it to take a few hours out of your work day to educate your employees on proper calving assistance? My answer is yes. Take these management tips and put them to good use on your farm. Feel free to contact me if you are interested in attending a calving clinic in your local area. Stay tuned for Part 2 of proper calf management tips that you can incorporate into your herd in the future!

THREE STAGES DURING CALVING, THREE TIPS AFTER CALVING

As promised, here is Part 2 from the previous article written on "Less Calf Pulling, More Management Pull". So far we have discussed dystocia, management tips to decrease dystocia, and training your employees to decrease the number of dystocia cases. It is now time to visit the different stages of parturition (calving) and calf health following parturition.

There are 3 major stages in the calving process that will be discussed. It can be difficult to know when to intervene and what stage the cow is currently in.

- Stage 1: This stage is commonly characterized by cervical dilation and uterine contractions that are usually not as evident as abdominal contractions. Some symptoms to watch for during this stage are restlessness or going off of feed. This is caused by the cow undergoing discomfort caused by uterine contractions. This stage usually lasts 2 to 6 hours but could be longer in heifers.

- Stage 2: During stage 2, uterine contractions continue and abdominal contractions start to become evident. Stage 2 will end in the delivery of a fetus. This process usually takes less than 2 hours for mature cows but up to 4 hours for heifers.
- Stage 3: During stage 3, the fetal membranes (placenta) are expelled as the uterus continues to contract. This stage can be completed in minutes but can also take days if the placenta is retained. If you notice the cow has not passed the placenta, contact your veterinarian as a retained placenta can cause serious infection and loss of the cow.

In my experience, conversations with producers about calving don't usually sound like, "Man I really jumped the gun and ended up losing that calf from a lack of patience". Usually my conversations sound more like, "I saw her having trouble, but I thought she could probably handle it". Unfortunately, the second conversation choice is usually the one that doesn't go as smooth. Frequently observing cows close to calving is key to good management practices. It is vitally important to know how the labor is progressing and how much time has elapsed since labor began. If these key tips are known then it is very valuable to the veterinarian if he needs to intervene. Many studies have shown that producers don't observe cattle enough during labor and do not intervene early enough in the calving process.

With cases experiencing dystocia, what is the next step after calving? There are 3 simple tips to remember following intervention:

- Stimulate Respiration
- Maintain Body Temperature
- Increase Blood Volume via Colostrum

Even though calves are born with an increased level of carbon dioxide to stimulate respiration, sometimes calves still need assistance with breathing. To help calves breathe, mucus in the upper airway should be removed via suction or putting a piece of straw in the nose. Studies have shown that calves delivered by caesarean section have improved gas exchange and acidosis correction when they are suspended for 90 seconds or less or placed in sternal recumbency (front legs back, back legs forward) compared to calves placed in lateral recumbency. However, the weight of the digestive tract on the diaphragm when calves are suspended makes it more difficult for calves to breathe. Rather than suspending calves upside down, it is preferred to place calves in sternal recumbency immediately after birth. It is also very important to vigorously rub the calves following birth for stimulation.

Body temperature is extremely important with newborn calves. Newborn calves regulate their body temperature by the catabolism of brown fat and by activity. Approximately 2% of calf body weight is brown fat. Brown fat is used to create body heat. It has been shown that hypothermia, or body temperatures below 98.6 degrees, occurs in up to 25% of calves at birth. Calves that can maintain their own body heat should never have a body temperature less than 101 degrees. In order to reduce heat loss in calves, place them in a warm area off of concrete and make sure the calves are dry as soon as possible. It also helps to provide a very warm water bottle

or even immersing the calves in a hot water bath has been shown to decrease cases of hypothermia.

Once the calves are breathing normally and put in a warm environment for heat regulation, administering high quality colostrum is one of the most important practices to increase calves' survival and productivity. Colostrum also provides essential fluids that are absorbed by the calves, increasing blood volume, thereby improving circulation and resolution of acidosis. Colostrum is also a great source of energy. This important tip is one of the most valuable things you can do for a calf.

So, that's it. It is just that simple! We all wish that all of these steps happened smoothly, but the reality of that happening is not likely. What I hope to achieve through writing this article is for you to learn at least one more tactic on how to save a calf that is under distress. Please feel free to contact me with any questions on calving at the Washington office or by email at kbrockus@ksu.edu.

TRACTOR AND MACHINERY SAFETY TRAINING OFFERED

Federal Law requires youth ages 14 and 15 to participate in a Hazardous Occupations Training and become certified in order to work for hire for anyone other than their parents. Youth must pass a safe tractor and machinery operation program to be certified. To meet this requirement the RVED will conduct a district-wide Hazardous Occupations Training/tractor and machinery safety training in May. The training provides trainees with knowledge of tractor, machinery, and other farm hazards to reduce the farm accident rate. It also provides sufficient information to pass a written examination and an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to pass a safe tractor driving examination.

**The training will be: Saturday, May 14, 2016
8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
CTI in Concordia**

Youth must pre-register at any RVED office by Thursday, April 28th. Cost of the course is \$20 and includes materials and refreshments. You must provide, name, address, date of birth, and contact information as well as pay the fee at registration time.

Youth must complete assignments before coming to class, must attend the entire day, and then must complete a driving requirement in order to receive certification.



Alternative tractor safety trainings in our area:

Beloit, March 9th and March 19th (2 - 1/2 days)
Ellsworth, March 16th
Salina, May 24th
Wamego, June 7-8th (2 - 1/2 days)

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**RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT
“2016 UP-COMING MEETINGS & EVENTS”**

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM	LOCATION
Feb. 3	9am-3pm	2016 Sorghum Schools	Phillipsburg
Feb. 4	9am-3pm	2016 Sorghum Schools	Ellsworth
Feb. 4-Mar. 10	3-8pm	(Thursdays) Women in Agriculture	CTI John Deere Mtg. Rm.-Clay Center
Feb. 16	6:30-9:30pm	Child Care Provider Training: Power of Positive Communication	Clay Center Ext. Office Mtg. Room
Feb. 17	6:30-9:30pm	Child Care Provider Training: Power of Positive Communication	Concordia Courthouse Mtg. Room
Feb. 18	6:30-9:30pm	Child Care Provider Training: Power of Positive Communication	Colonial Acres Meeting Room-Washington
Feb. 22	6:30-9:30pm	Child Care Provider Training: Power of Positive Communication	Astra Bank Meeting Room-Belleville
Feb. 19	9am—1pm	Tuttle WRAPS Livestock Meeting	Kloppenber Center-Hanover
Feb. 26	10:30am-1pm	Pest Management Meeting	First National Bank-Washington
Feb. 26	3-5pm	Pest Management Meeting	CTI John Deere-Clay Center
March 11-April 8	10am-11:30am	(Fridays) Powerful Tools For Caregivers	Astra Bank Meeting Room-Belleville
May 14	8:30am-4:30pm	Tractor and Machinery Safety Training	CTI John Deere-Concordia

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