April 2020

Update on New Herbicides for 2020
Preparing for a Successful Artificial Insemination Service
Cut the Clutter/Spring Cleaning
Livestock Projects—Preparing for Fair

4-H Families,

In alignment with K-State Research and Extension recommendations, local and district programs, meetings, events, and activities regardless of group size cannot meet face-to-face between now and May 16, 2020. This includes but is not limited to 4-H club meetings, council meetings, and committee correspondence. This also includes project-based learning, shows, events, and activities directed toward 4-H youth development and other extension audiences.

To be more specific in Cheyenne, Sherman, and Wallace Counties events include 4-H Club Meetings, 4-H Promotion Committee Meetings, Sherman County Egg-Travaganza, Goat Project Meeting, Cloverbud Meeting, Woodworking Project Meeting, 4-H Council Meetings, Regional Club Days, Tractor Safety, and Level I & II Foods. If the timeline is extended, we will make announcements via e-mail, Facebook, Radio, and District Website.

Our team is committed to help you determine how to effectively conduct business through technology-based platforms or to reschedule programs to future dates. Please do not hesitate to contact our team if you have questions.

At this point (3/16/20) the Extension offices in Goodland, Sharon Springs, and St. Francis remain open and as much as possible, we will appreciate the opportunity to communicate via phone and e-mail rather than in person. We appreciate your help with protecting the health, wellness and safety of our communities and families. We will provide updates as recommendations change. Please stay informed at the Sunflower District website at https://www.sunflower.ks-state.edu/ and our Facebook pages.

Sincerely,

The Extension Staff of Sunflower Extension District #6
Recently, the popular press has reported that Bayer is developing a yet-to-be-named post-emergence herbicide with a new mode of action with anticipated commercialization in about 10 years. However, new herbicides for use in Kansas during 2020 are combinations of existing herbicides. Products that have gained approval for use in agronomic crops in 2020 are discussed in this article, as well as some products that anticipate approval for 2020. Herbicide labels supersede information provided here. Always read and follow label directions.

**Alite 27 (isoxaflutole)**
Group: 27
Crop: isoxaflutole-resistant soybean (GT27 soybean)
Timing: pre-emergence
Rate: 2-3 fl oz/A

Alite 27 will be the isoxaflutole formulation registered for use in GT27 or LLGT27 soybean. It should be tank-mixed with other registered soybean herbicides to control key weeds such as *Palmer amaranth*, *kochia*, and *marestail*. Alite 27 is currently in the final phases of being registered for use in Kansas; but use restrictions similar to Balance Flex, an isoxaflutole formulation currently registered for use in corn in Kansas, are expected. It will be important to check location-specific requirements that protect ground-water resources prior to application.

**AuthorityEdge (sulfentrazone + pyrazasulfone)**
Group: 14 + 15
Crop: soybean and sunflower
Timing: fall, pre-plant, pre-emergence
Rate: 5.9-15.7 fl oz/acre (soybean)

AuthorityEdge is a new product based on sulfentrazone (Authority, Spartan). It will control key weeds including *Palmer amaranth*, *kochia*, *crabgrass*, and *johnsongrass*. Use higher application rates in fine-textured soils with pH below 7.2 and organic matter greater than 3%. AuthorityEdge may be applied in one or two applications per year.

**Pixxaro EC (halaluxifen-methyl + fluroxypyr)**
Group: 4
Crop: wheat
Timing: 2-leaf to flag leaf
Rate: 6 fl oz/A

Pixxaro is a mixture of Elevore and Starane that will control *kochia*, *marestail*, *flixweed*, and other species post-emergence.

**Purpetuo (pyrazasulfone + flumiclorac)**
Group: 15 + 14
Crop: corn, soybean

Timing: pre-emergence, post-emergence
Rate: 6 fl oz/A

Purpetuo is a mixture of Zidua and Resource that has received US EPA approval and is expected to be approved for use in Kansas during 2020. It is designed for residual control of *Palmer amaranth* and *waterhemp* in soybean.

**Roundup Xtend (glyphosate + dicamba)**
Group: 9 + 15
Crop: dicamba-resistant soybean and cotton (Xtend soybean and Xtend cotton)
Timing: pre-plant, pre-emergence, post-emergence
Rate: 64 fl oz/A

Roundup Xtend is a mixture of glyphosate and dicamba in a low-volatility formulation. It will control a wide spectrum of weed species, including *Palmer amaranth* and *marestail*. The label is still awaiting US EPA approval. Once approved, it will carry requirements and restrictions similar to XtendiMax, Engenia, and FeXapan.

**Tavium (dicamba + S-metolachlor)**
Group: 4 + 15
Crop: dicamba-resistant soybean and cotton (Xtend soybean and Xtend cotton)
Timing: pre-plant, pre-emergence, post-emergence
Rate: 36.5 fl oz/A

Tavium is a mixture of S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum) and a low-volatility formulation of dicamba. It can be used once pre-emergence and once post-emergence in a growing season. When applied prior to weed emergence, it will control troublesome weeds like *Palmer amaranth* and *grasses*. Postemergence applications will control only broadleaved weed such as *Palmer amaranth*, *kochia*, and *marestail*. Tavium carries the same requirements and restrictions as Engenia, FeXapan, or XtendiMax.

In addition, new herbicide-resistant crops continue to be commercialized. Bayer anticipates approval of XtendFlex soybean for 2020. These varieties will be resistant to glyphosate, dicamba, and glufosinate (Liberty). Dicamba products used in-crop will be limited to XtendiMax, Engenia, FeXapan, and Tavium.

**Wondering where to look up a herbicide label?**
Greenbook: [https://www.greenbook.net/](https://www.greenbook.net/)
CDMS (Crop Data Management Systems): [http://www.cdms.net/Label-Database/Advanced-Search](http://www.cdms.net/Label-Database/Advanced-Search)
Kansas Department of Agriculture (special local needs: 24c)
Utilizing artificial insemination (AI) is a great tool to maximize the profitability of an operation through many avenues. The use of this technology can allow a producer access to genetically superior sires who will produce offspring that are more likely to perform at a higher level than calves sired by natural service sires when focus is placed on the same traits. A study by Rodgers and colleagues (2012) found that on average calves conceived through a timed AI service were 38.0 pounds heavier than calves resulting from natural service when the breeding seasons of both groups began the same day and similar criteria were used in the selection of both semen and natural service bulls. This result highlights the impact of the superior genetics that can be utilized through AI. However, utilizing AI will not only maximize calf performance, but if used correctly and in conjunction with other technologies, insemination can be completed within a span of a few days resulting in calves which are more similar in age than those born from a natural mating system. This should result in a more uniform calf crop that is more appealing and marketable to prospective buyers.

While some of the benefits of using AI have been highlighted, fertility in cattle is lowly heritable and therefore is heavily influenced by the environment. Due to the environmental impact, there are many factors to consider when setting up females for AI success. These factors include the status of females’ estrous cycles, semen quality, technician skill, and the quality of estrous synchronization and insemination timing.

It is vital to ensure females are prepared for the upcoming breeding season; if a female is not cycling, conception cannot occur making it one of the most important factors to consider. Heifers should have reached puberty and cows should be recovered and cycling again since their most recent calf. A pre-breeding exam can reveal if heifers are sexually mature and even provide evidence of previous cycles in the form of ovarian structures. As for cows, guaranteeing cows have an adequate amount of time for reproductive repair and cycle resumption can increase the likelihood of a successful insemination. On average the time required for uterine involution (decrease of uterine size and uterine repair) is 30 days, while it takes on average 50-60 days for a female to begin cycling again (Senger, 2012). If females calve late in the previous year, this time span will be shortened and insemination success can decrease. It is therefore critical that females are managed in a fashion to meet these important deadlines for puberty and cyclicity by the start of the breeding season.

In addition to reproductive condition, females should be managed to ensure an optimum body condition at the time of breeding. Thin cows may require more time after calving to begin cycling again and may have a significant impact on the conception rates of the AI service. Supplementing thin cows prior to breeding will increase the number of females cycling, will produce a more successful AI service, and aid in the maintenance of any pregnancies that do occur in those cows.

Once females are set up for success of insemination through reproductive and body condition, the process of the insemination protocol must be strategically planned. Unless females will be observed for a continuous 21 days and bred based on display of heats, the AI service would include an estrous synchronization protocol. Utilizing synchronization, the estrous cycle of females can be manipulated to maintain females in the same phase of the cycle. This allows for the coordination of females to come into heat (if reproductively sound) within a span of a few days. During this span, females will be observed for heat and then bred 12 hours after standing estrus. Chalks, paints, and patches can be used to aid in the identification of females showing heat. Walking through the group in the morning and in the evening, females who show evidence of being ridden in the form of smudged paint/chalk or a tripped heat patch should be removed and bred in the next group. To further concentrate labor, time and materials, a timed AI (TAI) program can be used which would eliminate the need for heat detecting as all females would be bred in a window of time on the same day.

Once an AI protocol is in place, an AI technician must be secured. An experienced technician can skillfully breed not only cows, but also heifers who have smaller cervixes and are generally harder to inseminate. Finding a technician who can inseminate correctly, quickly, and with minimal damage to the female would be ideal for an operation which places high importance on AI success. If breeding in large groups it is also likely additional help is needed for thawing straws of semen. Regardless of who is prepping the semen and AI guns, make sure this person is well trained and knowledgeable of the thawing process. Incorrectly thawing or inappropriate handling of the semen just prior to insemination can have a negative impact on its viability (Barth, 1993).

Properly planning the breeding season, specifically an AI service is vital for the success of a program. Conception and fertility in general is impacted by many different factors including, but not limited to female health and condition, semen quality, AI timing and technician skill if using the reproductive technology. Taking these factors into consideration and ensuring all conditions are as close to optimum as possible will help maximize the program’s success.

For more information or resources regarding breeding season, please visit or call the Cheyenne County Extension Office (785)332-3171.
Cut the Clutter/Spring Cleaning

Is Clutter a Problem for You?
Do you say, “This house is a mess” more than three times a week?

Do you . . .
• move something every time you want to sit down?
• have piles of paper all over the house?
• spend lots of time looking for things?

Do you frequently hear family member say, “I can’t find it”?

Do you tire of being the family’s chief picker-upper?

Does this sound like you?
If so, it is time to take control of the clutter at your house.

Start with a positive attitude.
Cleaning is a chore, but taking a positive approach will encourage family members to become involved.

Clutter is a family affair.
Choose a convenient time for everyone to discuss plans for clutter control. It is unfair to expect one person to restore order. All family members share the responsibility for picking up after themselves.

Make Time
Set aside several Saturday mornings to work as a family on big cleanups. In each room, start at one spot and work clockwise around the room until you reach your starting point. Use the box approach to sort the clutter. Sort items into boxes labeled Keep, Store, Give Away/Sell, Throw Away and, if you are indecisive, you can use a fifth box labeled Maybe.

The Keep Box
* Return items to their proper places.
* Sort like items together.
* Create “centers” for work, such as cleaning, desk/office, cooking, baking, makeup, tools, studying, hobbies and games, etc.

The Storage Box
Store these items for use at another time.

The Give Away/Sale Box
These boxes could be the beginning of your next yard sale or be taken to a consignment shop to earn some money from your unwanted items. You could also give these items to a secondhand store or charity.

The Throw Away Box
Throw away anything that is broken, ripped, worn or stained. This box could also be a trash can or trash bag. A trip to the recycling center or landfill may also be in order.

The Maybe Box
Go through this box one more time and sort items into the other boxes.

Ten things to get rid of NOW
Anything with a stain, hole or tear.
Clothing or accessories you like, but look funny on you.
Purses you no longer use.
Outdated clothing or accessories.
Ratty weekend clothes.
Clothing that does not fit.
Worn shoes.
Anything of a lower quality than your regular wardrobe.
Dead lingerie.
The good coat that will not fit over your other clothes.

Source of Clutter | When to Sort | Who is Responsible
--- | --- | ---
Newspapers, magazines | weekly | John
Mail, bills, books, papers | daily | Jane
Toys and games | daily | Susie & Tom
Hobby materials | weekly | Jane
Cleaning supplies and laundry | Daily, Weekly, monthly, and annually | Jane, Susie & Tom
Tools & Hardware | Weekly | John & Tom
Clothing | Every 3 months | Everyone
Outerwear | daily | Everyone

Make a Chart
Here is a sample chart to use:
Spring weigh-in for livestock projects is a sign that fair is right around the corner. This milestone should mark an increase in many aspects of a 4-H project including more careful management and diligent handling of animals. When considering management of their project, 4-H members should take into account the market weight goal, the county fair date, and the expected average daily gain (ADG) of the selected species. Livestock not making weight, being too light or heavy could prevent a child from exhibiting their project. This stresses the importance of better understanding the growth of the specific species that will be shown and how to manage them to a desired weight.

It is important that 4-H’ers take note of the fair weight requirements which would eliminate them from showing if not met. Understanding the minimum and maximum weights of specific species at the fair, one can project the animal’s weight at fair time using average daily gain values for that specific animal to avoid disqualification. Making these calculations one can better understand if the animal will meet the requirements to show at the fair. Furthermore, visualizing the ideal weight and condition of your animal based on its structure will aid in producing a market ready animal by fair time. For example, a smaller structured hog should not be pushed to reach the maximum fair weight as it would be overconditioned and ready to market too soon. Having access to a scale between spring weigh-in and fair could be very helpful to prepare a livestock project for exhibition. Monitoring the animal’s rate of gain will allow one to recalculate the projected fair weight and maintain the feeding program or make adjustments as needed.

Once a weight from the spring weigh-in is available and a goal for the animal’s fair weight is set, one can use this information to further plan and manage the project as its prepared for the county fair. For example, if the average daily gain of a hog is 1.6 pounds per day one can estimate how much the hog will weigh at the fair by calculating the number of days between the spring weigh-in and fair weigh-in, multiplying the number of days by 1.6 pounds and then adding that value to the spring weigh-in weight. This however is just an estimation and weight, growth, and condition should be monitored regularly. Feed should be adjusted as the animal grows. As an animal gains weight it requires more feed to maintain that weight and then continue gaining if needed. Having a good understanding of this will more likely keep the animal on track so it will reach the goal weight.

It is also important to remember that the purpose of a market animal project is to produce a quality meat product and therefore the process should be cost-effective. Managing an animal in a fashion that uses financial resources excessively does not support the goal of 4-H. The underlying goal of 4-H livestock projects is to further understand the management and process of producing a food source and should be done in a way that is economical and humane.

While feeding and caring for an animal should be supervised by an adult, parents should also have realistic expectations of the child’s ability to show an animal. The child is expected to be able to exhibit the animal with little to no help. Therefore parents should find a project that is compatible with the child’s interest, confidence, and strength. Safety is key; the 4H’er should be able to handle and show the animal with little to no danger to others. Working with their project consistently will result in a more predictable show experience. Creating a bond with their livestock and understanding the behavior of the animal(s) will help the 4-H’er successfully finish their livestock project by exhibiting it at the fair. Caring for and handling livestock projects is a great opportunity for 4-H’ers to learn new skills and strengthen existing ones. To continue learning, parents should encourage youth to take on more responsibility every year with their livestock to gain animal care knowledge.

Please visit the Cheyenne County Extension Office or call (785)332-3171 with questions, resources, or for more information regarding livestock projects.
The Great Northwest Camp at Rock Springs 4-H Center
**Available to ALL Youth!!
   Ages 7-12
   June 1st—4th

*Camp Counselor Applications Due: April 3
*Camper Registration Deadline: April 10

Call the Extension Office for Applications

- YQCA is canceled through face to face but is available online to complete for the Kansas State Fair & KJLS.
  - A copy of each child’s YQCA certificate must be attached to the Declaration Form and submitted with their state nomination materials.
  - Nominations received without a YQCA certificate will be considered incomplete.
  - More information may be found in the Rookie Guide, on the KSU Youth Livestock Program website, or through your local extension office.
  - Please visit www.yqca.org to register for training.

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**Make sure your enrollment is correct**
Deadline to add/drop projects is May 1.
Things to double check—If you have a breeding animal project you must be enrolled in that specific project and/or market. If you are enrolled in a clothing project you must specify which project or both. Please call the office if you have any questions.
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Important Dates

April 3.........................County Camp Reg. Due (please mail your application to the extension office)
April 15.........................Easter
April 15.........................Discovery Days Reg. Due

YQCA is canceled face to face, and is only available online. YQCA Training must be completed before your nominations are due.
April 19-25....................National Volunteer Week

Small Animal Weigh-In
Monday, April 20, 2020
4:00 - 6:00 PM, MDT

Information for small animal weigh-in will be determined at a later time.

4-H Project Member must be enrolled in the project before the weigh-in to participate in the 4-H Division at the county fair.

Please come as early as possible if you need an EID Tag.

4-H Day & Talent Night Results

JR Project Talk - Haisley Short, regional blue
JR Demo. & Illustrated Talk - Hudson Short, regional blue
INT Project Talk - Hayden Short, regional blue; Jaylee Quain, alternate blue; Dion Hall, red
INT Demo. & Illustrated Talks - Billy Eckhardt, regional blue; Kaleb Williams, regional blue; Rylea Martin, alternate blue; Jaylee Quain, blue; Jared Quain, red; Matthew Berls, blue; Mason Berls, blue; Gavin Price, blue
SR Demo. & Illustrated Talks - Ryan Berls, regional blue; Jarek Crow, regional blue; Caleb Dechant, alternate blue; Matthew Nemechek, blue

Creative Tables - Haisley Short, JR Award Winner; Hudson Short, blue; Sarah Nemechek, INT Award Winner; Dion Hall, blue; Rylea Martin, blue; Hayden Short, blue
Promotion Posters - JR Division, Haisley Short, JR Award Winner; Hudson Short, blue; Taylor Sanderson, blue; INT Division, Rylea Martin, INT Award Winner; Dion Hall, blue; Kerrek Lockhart, red; Kaelyn Schilling, blue; Hayden Short, blue; SR Division, Aaron Owens, red
Talent
JR Vocal Solo - Ranger McCary, regional blue
INT Vocal Solo - Matthew Berls, regional blue
SR Vocal Solo - AJ McCary, regional blue
SR Instrumental Solo - Casja McCary, regional blue
INT Instrumental Duet - Rylea Martin & Hayden Short, regional blue
SR Instrumental Duet - Manten & Jarek Crow, red,
JR Piano Solo - Elly Evert, regional blue; Haisley Short, alternate blue
INT Reading - Jared Quain, regional blue
Skits; Country Clover, regional blue; Sunflower, alternate blue; Ruleton Eager Beavers, blue; Prairie Dale, blue

https://www.facebook.com/
sunflowerextensiondistrictshtermancounty4h/
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**National Volunteer Week 19-25 - Thank You to all our Volunteers**

Check out our Website [http://www.sunflower.k-state.edu/](http://www.sunflower.k-state.edu/)
County 4-H Camp  
Rock Springs 4-H Center  
June 1-4, 2020

Join us for a fun-filled 4 day learning experience.

Open for youth ages 7-12  
Registration fee is $230.00.  
Due to the office by April 10, 2020 with a $50 deposit.  
Full balance due by May 26.

If you are interested in becoming a Counselor and are 14 or older, you can call the office for an application at our office.  
Counselor fees are $111.00  
Due to the office by April 3, 2020.

For more information contact your local Sunflower Extension Office.

Discovery Days 2020  
May 27–29, 2020

Discovery Days is held in Manhattan, Kansas on the Kansas State University campus. It is open to all youth 13 to 18 years old by January 1 of the current year. Registration and payment is due in your Extension Office no later than April 15, 2020.

Small animal weigh in will be held April 20 from 4-7 pm

**Information for weigh-in will be determined at a later time.**

Dates to Remember

April
1 – Extension Board Meeting
20– Small Animal Weigh-in***INFO WILL BE PROVIDED AT A LATER DATE
20– YQCA—CAB****CANCELLED FACE TO FACE***OFFERED ONLY ONLINE
23– Camp Counselor/Camper Reg. Due

May
1– Horse ID Certification Papers Due
25– Closed for Memorial Day
27-29 – Discovery Days
29– Fishing Clinic
31—Camp Counselor Training

June
1-4 —4-H Camp—Rock Springs
8-11 —Kids A Cookin
17– Drone Camp—Sharon Springs
22– Babysitting Clinic—Goodland
30– Farm To Fork Camp—Sharon Springs

July
7—Day Camp
14– Weather Day Camp—Goodland
24– Fair Clean Up
25– Fair Horse Show
27-Aug 1– Wallace County Fair

YQCA WILL ONLY BE OFFERED ONLINE THIS YEAR. PLEASE GET ONLINE AND TAKE THIS BEFORE NOMINATIONS ARE DUE. ONLY REQUIRED FOR KIDS GOING TO STATE FAIR AND KJLS

2020 Wallace Co Fair Dates are  
July 30-August 1
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