K-State Garden Hour Webinar Series

https://hnr.k-state.edu/extension/info-center/k-state-garden-hour-webinar-series/k_state_garden_hour.html

**Wednesday, November 4th: Trees & Shrubs For Pollinators & KS Wildlife – Tips From The KS Forest Service**

- There are many tree and shrubs that are critical for promoting pollinators and other wildlife in Kansas. Not only are these plants important, but through the Kansas Forest Service, many of these trees and shrubs are available at very low cost to be planted to increase pollinator & wildlife habitat. Join Chris Mullins, the District Forester for South Central KS, as he shares how you can use the services and resources the Kansas Forest Service has to offer in order to grow healthier trees and shrubs across Kansas.
  - Register here........https://ksu.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_gghJqYGQRROdkJLGVoFYQ

**Wednesday, December 2nd: Holiday Horticulture**

- Poinsettias are America's top-selling potted plant and there is no surprise why! They are the perfect Christmas gift and add beauty to any home. Cassie Homan, Horticulture Extension Agent in the Post Rock District, will cover tips on how to care for this festive plant. Join us for Holiday Horticulture to understand how to select and care for the most popular holiday plants.
  - Register here........https://ksu.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_KtRNpyt3Rcqk40QQOjeM-w

You can also find recorded sessions on many other gardening topics
**Wind Erosion & Control Tactics**

When thinking about wind erosion, the best thing to protect against wind erosion is crop residue or a growing crop. The value of the crop residue or a growing crop is that it changes the microclimate near the soil surface. Standing residue can help slow down the wind and residue on the soil surface helps prevent soil particles from becoming dislodged and blowing in the wind. In addition, moisture is needed to hold the soil particles together. The size of soil particles makes a difference in the movement.

- Large particles move by saltation, rolling along the surface detaching more soil particles.
- Smaller particles move by surface creep, much like a sand dune, but on a much smaller scale.
- The smallest particles move by suspension, meaning they are carried along by the wind, forming dust clouds in the sky.

The challenge with a growing crop is that our wheat is still pretty small because of the dry conditions. So what can be done to reduce blowing soil?

Mulching with other crop residue, like hay or straw, can be effective if it is pinned down using a disc set to straight to create slices to push hay into. Manure applications may be helpful, especially manure containing moisture or larger clods. Emergency tillage is also an option and generally the one we see used the most in our area. The goal of emergency tillage is to make the soil surface rougher by producing resistant clods and surface ridges. A rough surface reduces wind speed. The larger clods and ridges resist movement and provide traps to catch moving soil.

Here are tips for controlling soil erosion from the K-State Emergency Wind Erosion Control:

- Watch the weather forecast for high winds (greater than 25 mph), particularly when surface soils are dry.
- Assess residue and plant cover before the wind begins blowing, and take preventive action with emergency tillage. It is easier to prevent the problem from starting than to stop erosion after it begins. If you wait, the soil only gets drier, losing moisture needed to form clods.
- Use the combination of tractor speed, tillage depth, and shovel size that produces the roughest surface with the most wind resistant clods.
- Always start at the upwind location when field is blowing. A sufficient area upwind of the eroding spot should be tilled in addition to the area presently blowing.
- Till in a direction perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction. For row crop areas, it may be necessary to compromise direction and follow the row pattern. It is important to maintain as much anchored stubble in the field as possible.

Our prevailing wind direction from now until the end of April is from the northwest. So, tillage should be done perpendicular, or in a southwest to northeast direction. This will help break up the momentum of soil particles.

### Late-Emerging Wheat: Vernalization and Yield Potential

Producers whose wheat has not yet emerged may be wondering now about whether their wheat will have enough exposure to cold temperatures to vernalize once it does emerge – and what kind of yield potential to expect.

**Vernalization.** Vernalization is an exposure of the plant to a few weeks of low temperature to signal the transition from vegetative to reproductive development. Wheat does not have to emerge as a seedling in order to be vernalized by cold temperatures. As long as the seed has received enough moisture to become physiologically active and begin the germination process, it can undergo vernalization. Winter wheat will vernalize after experiencing several weeks of soil temperatures below 48 degrees. Some varieties require a little longer period of cold to vernalize; and some require less. Historically, Jagger has one of the shortest vernalization requirements. In almost all cases, winter wheat planted in the fall will vernalize. The only exception would be if the soil is so dry during the fall and winter months that the seed never becomes physiologically active until later in spring.

**Yield potential.** Research in Kansas has shown that the yield potential of wheat that emerges after January 1 is about 40 to 60% of normal, depending on spring weather conditions. Wheat that emerges late typically has fewer total tillers than wheat that emerges in the fall. Late-emerging wheat is also behind in development, and typically flowers and reaches grain fill later in the spring than fall-emerged wheat. If the spring weather is dry, or if it turns hot and dry early, the yield potential of late-emerged wheat could be even less than 40 percent of normal. However, in a cool wet spring, late-emerged wheat will have enough time to develop and fill grain, and can yield relatively well.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it is likely that most wheat planted in the fall will eventually emerge and head out this spring. But it is also likely that if the wheat does not emerge until after January 1, yields will be less than 60% of normal. If blowing occurs or weeds become a problem before the wheat emerges, this could cause further problems. Late emergence of wheat also may reduce snow catch during the winter, and result in less snow cover than where the wheat has established a normal stand.
Nitrate itself is not toxic to animals, nitrite ($\text{NO}_2^-$) which is converted from nitrate ($\text{NO}_3^-$) during digestion is what can be potentially deadly to livestock. When a ruminant animal consumes a plant, rumen bacteria breakdown nitrates from the forage into nitrites. When nitrites are present at normal levels, they are converted into ammonia and used as a nitrogen source by rumen microorganisms. However, if the system is overloaded with nitrites due to the consumption of high nitrate feedstuffs, they will begin to accumulate in rumen and then be absorbed into the blood stream. When present in the bloodstream, nitrate converts hemoglobin into methemoglobin making it impossible for blood cells carrying methemoglobin to also carry oxygen. If the case is severe, the animal will die from asphyxiation and its blood will be a dark chocolate-brown color when drawn. Other symptoms of nitrate toxicity include poor appetite, weight loss, diarrhea, runny eyes, and abortions appearing within a few hours to several days after eating the affected feedstuff.

Nearly all plants contain nitrate, however some species are prone to accumulate high levels of nitrate compared to others. Of these plants, crops such as forage and grain sorghums, sudangrass, sudan-sorghum hybrids, and pearl millet are all known to accumulate nitrates. Weeds common to pastures, fields, and disturbed areas like kochia, lambquarters, sunflower, pigweed, and Johnsongrass are also notorious nitrate accumulators. The stage of growth can affect the levels of nitrates in a plant where nitrate content is usually highest in a young plant, but decreases as the plant matures. It is important to note however, that species prone to accumulating nitrates and plants under extreme stress can also accumulate potentially toxic levels at any stage of maturity. Beyond stage of growth, nitrites are likely to be in the highest concentration in the lower one-third of a plant stalk. Take these factors into consideration when determining the feed animals are fed, as well as what forages they are turned out onto such as corn stalks and other crop residues.

Environmental factors like drought and hail can also intensify nitrate levels in these prone plants and even plants which do not typically accumulate high levels under normal growing conditions. Corn and cereal grains like wheat and oats, and even legumes like alfalfa and soybeans can accumulate toxic levels of nitrates and should be tested when environmental conditions are stressful. Drought, lack of sunlight, temperature, frost, hail, and disease can all affect the ability of the plant to process nitrates causing them to accumulate. Let us not forget management practices can both increase or decrease nitrate content. The application of high amounts of manure or fertilizer increases nitrate content of the crop or forage, especially when it is applied in the late season. Harvest technique should also be considered when minimizing risks of feedstuff that may be high in nitrates. If there is an option, the ensiling process typically converts 50% of nitrates to a nontoxic form through fermentation. This is compared to forages harvested and baled as hay, as their nitrate levels remain virtually unchanged over time. fertilization practices and harvesting method should be used as a strategy to minimize the risk of producing high nitrate feeds when possible.

### ppm Nitrate (NO$_3^-$) Effect on Animals

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<th>ppm Nitrate (NO$_3^-$)</th>
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<td>0—3,000</td>
<td>Virtually safe</td>
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<td>3,000—6,000</td>
<td>Moderately safe; limit to 50% of ration to stressed animals</td>
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<td>6,000—9,000</td>
<td>Potentially toxic; should not be the only feed source</td>
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<td>9,000 and above</td>
<td>Dangerous to cattle and death often occurs</td>
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When feeding a potentially high nitrate feedstuff it is important to have the feed analyzed through lab testing to determine the level of risk associated with feeding the product. Refer to the table above to understand the risks of feeding these products to livestock based on the ppm determined through testing. Testing can be done through your local extension office by bringing in a representative sample of hay, silage, forage, or crop residue. If it is determined that the feed contains nitrates, some high nitrate feedstuffs can be fed to animals while following proper precautions.

- **Gradually adapt cattle to high nitrate feeds.** Livestock without previous exposure to nitrates are those that are most commonly affected by nitrate toxicity. As long as the nitrate levels in the feed are not at a dangerous level (9000 ppm and above is considered dangerous and death usually occurs), increasing the amount of high nitrate feed an animal consumes is typically successful. Frequently feeding smaller amounts rather than larger feedings once a day will also help those animals adapt to the increasing amount of nitrates that they must process.

- **Dilute with other feeds.** Using the nitrate analysis results, high nitrate feeds should be mixed with other ingredients so that the overall ration contains less than 5000 ppm on a dry matter basis. After 3 to 4 weeks, the livestock should become adjusted to the nitrites in the diet and the high nitrate feed can be gradually increased within reason.

- **Supplement grain.** Feeding 2-5 pounds of grain or byproduct not only helps dilute the amount of high nitrate feed in the diet, it also helps provide energy to convert nitrite to ammonia more quickly.

- **Feed a balanced ration.** Rations should be formulated so the requirements for protein, energy, vitamin A and other nutrients are being met. A poorly formulated diet will add additional stress to the animal and may make them more susceptible to nitrate poisoning.

- **Do not feed to stressed livestock.** Livestock that are stressed, hungry, pregnant or lactating are more susceptible to nitrate toxicity than others. If there is the option, higher nitrate feedstuffs that must be used should be fed to more tolerant animals, avoiding feeding the affected feed to those more susceptible. Livestock being turned onto high nitrate crop residue should be filled with hay prior to turnout to limit the amount of the affected feed initially consumed.

- **Provide clean drinking water.** Water should be clean and free of nitrates as water can also contain high levels if it is located where runoff water collects from feedlots, heavily fertilized fields, or manure piles. If a water source could contain nitrates it is important to have it tested as well as the feedstuff(s) to understand the entire nitrate burden on those animals.

Taking into consideration all of the factors that may affect the nitrate levels of feedstuffs, testing forages, feeds and even water that may contain a dangerous amount of nitrates could be the difference between healthy animals and those that are lost.

For more information, resources, or nitrate testing, please visit or call the Cheyenne County Extension Office at (785) 332-3171. For more resources and event announcements, please follow us on Facebook at K-State Research and Extension Sunflower District.
The Holidays are Almost Here

Mail Order Gifts for Christmas

Holiday season is just around the corner and it’s time to start thinking about gifts for Christmas.

Have you ever sent homemade gifts through the mail service? Everyone likes to get gifts of food, especially homemade or specialty food items.

If you plan to send gifts of food to family and friends this holiday season, don’t take a chance on your food going to waste. Pack it safely, mark it clearly and be sure to notify the receiver of its expected delivery date. Certain steps must be taken by the sender and the receiver to ensure that the food arrives in top-quality condition and is safe to eat.

Perishable foods will stay at a safe temperature longer if frozen solid first. Once the item is completely frozen, pack your food with a cold source such as a frozen gel pack or purchased dry ice. Check with your post office for the best method of packing your food gift to ensure safety and quality, and the recommended shipping method. Remember, perishable foods need to arrive as soon as possible, ideally overnight.

For packing, use a sturdy box made of heavy foam or corrugated cardboard. Used crushed newspaper or foam “peanuts” to help cushion the item and fill empty space. Air space in the box can cause the food and cold source to thaw quicker. Mark the package “keep refrigerated,” and list the contents on the outside of the package. Include instructions on proper temperature and storage inside the box for the recipient.

Sweet foods like fruitcakes, candy, jams and jellies can be shipped at room temperature.

Other Food Gift Possibilities

For peace of mind or if trying to make a last-minute deadline, you may want to order through a mail order company, whose business is to ship food products quickly and safely. When ordering food gifts through catalogs, ask the company what type of cold source will be used with perishable food and how long the package will be in transit. The cold source must last long enough for the food to arrive still frozen, or firm and cold. Ideally, the item will be shipped overnight. Check that the package will be labeled with “keep refrigerated.”

If you learn that your food gift arrived spoiled or damaged, call the company regarding its return and refund policy. If you shipped it yourself, and the delay was the fault of the post office or other courier, call and explain the situation and ask for resolution.

Other Homemade Gifts

This year might be the year to make homemade gifts for family members. Above we were talking about food gift boxes but there are many other gifts that can be made other than just food.

If you like working with wood, make something using your talents. Could be something like this “believe” made from wood or a cutting board for the kitchen. So many different ideas for a perfect gift.

Some of you might like to sew. There are many gifts that could be made for your loved ones that they would cherish forever. There is still time that you could get a small quilt made or a throw for the living room. Other ideas could be table runners for the kitchen table or in the living room for an end table or a coffee table. There are so many ideas you could come up with, so start thinking about what you could give to a friend or family member.
4-H believes that kids learn best by doing. That's why all 4-H'ers do hands-on projects. 4-H provides a positive learning environment and guidance from adult mentors while they learn new skills.

Select a project you like.
Select a project that can be completed.
Consider the money and time it will take.
Can your parents/guardians help?
Consider the space and equipment you have at home.
A 4-H project should be fun, serve a purpose, and be worth the effort. Select only the number of projects you can complete.

**LEARNING EXPERIENCES (may include)**
- Hands-on Experience—Raise, grow, build something!
- Educational Tours/Field Trips
- Workshops
- Clinics
- Camps
- Contest/Competitions
- Demonstrations
- Interviewing the Experts
- Educational Presentations
- Research/Self-study (books, videos, internet, journals, library, etc.)
- Exhibits
- Presentations (share your knowledge in school, at a community event or 4-H meeting)
- Project Record

**COMMUNITY SERVICE**
Any type of community service activity associated with your project.

**LEADERSHIP (may include)**
- Teaching/Guiding others
- Conducting a workshop
- Organize a group activity
- Lead an activity
- Share information with others
- Demonstration/speech
- Assist an adult
- Plan a tour

**EXHIBITION (may include)**
- Contest
- Competition
- Educational Presentation
- Communication Activity (demonstration, speech)
- Fair or Community Exhibit
- Junior Project Leader

**Project resources to help you with your project:**
- Project Leaders
- 4-H project handouts and literature
- Books and magazines
- Family members
- Experts
- Professionals
- Hobbyists
- Internet

(Check out other State Extension 4-H Websites for research based project information and ideas.)

Contact:
Karen Nelson, 4-H Youth Development Agent
Sunflower District—785.890.4880
karennelson@ksu.edu

K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Enrollment for the new 4-H year has begun. The webpage to enroll is https://v2.4honline.com/ Contact the Extension Office at 785-332-3171 with any question.

4-H Achievement Banquet
Sunday November 22nd
6:00 pm at the Fairgrounds.
Dinner will be followed by the awards presentations.
Club duties are:

Pleasant Hill– Club in Charge
Go-Getters-Decorate
Lawn Ridge– Set up
Plum Creek– Food Table
ALL CLUBS- Clean Up

Please join us to celebrate the accomplishments of the Cheyenne County 4-H’ers

NEW THIS YEAR! Small Bore Pistol and Rifle will be offered in Shooting Sports.
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November 2020

Important Dates
November 1................Achievement Awards
November 1................4-H Council
November 1................Daylight Savings Time Ends
November 4................Level II Foods
November 11..............Veterans Day/Ext. Office closed
November 15..............All Club Meeting/Officer Training
November 18..............Kids A Cookin’
November 21 - 22........KS Youth Leadership Forum
November 26 - 27......Thanksgiving/Ext. Office closed

Who to donate to:
4-H Council
  * Project Support
  * Afterschool Programming
  * Summer Camping
  * 4-H Promotions

Clubs
  * Prairie Dale
  * Ruleton Eager Beavers
    * Sunflower

Project Clubs
  * Shooting Sports

Sherman County Match Day
December 1, 2020

Re-Enrollment for Returning 4-H Members
Are you a continuing Sherman County 4-H member?
Are you planning to show at the NW Kansas District Free Fair in the 4-H Division?
Re-enroll and pay the State $15 fee by December 1 of each year to be eligible to show in the NW Kansas District Free Fair 4-H Division!
Pay by credit card online. Pay by check or cash at the Sherman Co. Extension Office.
Drop/add project deadline remains May 1 unless a project requires an earlier enrollment.

What is a JR Leader?
How do you become a JR Leader?
  • Enroll on 4-H Online:
    ⇒ https://v2.4honline.com/#/user/sign-in
  • Select and add JR Leaders as a secondary club (do not select as your Primary Club).
  • Primary Clubs are as listed: Country Clovers, Prairie Dale, Ruleton Eager Beavers, and Sunflower.
  • Add the Leadership Project to your project area.
How old do you need to be?
  • 12 by December 31 of new 4-H Year.
What is the Leadership Project?
This project will help bring out the best in you. You will learn about the skills it takes to be a leader, such as: understanding yourself, communicating, getting along with others, learning, making decisions, plus managing and working with groups.
What are your responsibilities?
  • Attend Meetings
  • Sign-up to help with 4-H Camps, 4-H Days & Talent Night (door monitors & award presentations) etc.
College Scholarships available.
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November 21-22 by Zoom 10:00 -11:00 AM CDT

Happy Thanksgiving - Extension Office Closed Nov. 26- 27, 2020
2019-2020 4-H Upcoming Events

October 4—National 4-H Week
October 7-9—4-H Record books due to office
October 10-11—48 Hrs. 4-H
October 11—4-H Sunday
October ?—Kans 4-H Dog Conference
November 8—Achievement Program, 12:30 potluck
4-H Council mtg
November 21-22—Kansas Youth Leadership Forum at Rock Springs
November ?—National 4-H Congress, Atlanta, Georgia
February—Beef Weigh-In 8:00-10:00 a.m.
February—Citizenship in Action (State)
February—Kansas 4-H Ambassador Training
March—NW Judging in Hays and Super Saturday In Hays
March—County Club Days—4:00-6:00 and 6:00-8:00
March—Camp Counselor Applications due
March—Regional Club Days
April—National 4-H Congress Chevy Chase, Maryland
April—Small Animal Weigh-In
April—NW Youth Leadership Forum
May 1—Camp Counselor Application due
May—Discovery Days (State Event)
May—Fishing Clinic (Multi-County Event)
June 8-9—Camp Counselor Training—Rock Springs
June 9-12—NW Rock Springs 4-H Camp
June—Kids A Cookin
June—Sunflower District Horse Show Buckle Series
June—Camperence (State Event)
June—Way Out West—Livestock Judging Camp
July—District Horse Show
July 23-31—Fair Clean-up & Wallace County Fair

**In the Office**

*Virtual State Fair ribbons are in the office and ready for pick up.

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**Dates to Remember**

November
8—Achievement Banquet
4H Council Mtg
21-22—Youth Leadership Forum
26—Thanksgiving—Office Closed
27—Office Closed
?—National 4-H Congress

December
25—Christmas Day Office Closed

January
1—New Years Day—Office Closed

**Achievement Banquet**

The Achievement Banquet will be held on November 8th. Parents are asked to bring slideshow pictures into the Extension Office as soon as possible. Don’t bring any more then 10 pictures for each 4-H’er. If you have any questions please call 785-852-4285.

4-H Online Enrollment opened up on October 1st. Please get on to enroll by December 1st or you will not be able to show in the 4-H division at the County Fair. If there are any questions please call the Extension Office.
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KS Youth Leadership Forum
Rock Springs—

Happy Thanksgiving
Sunflower Extension District #6
Goodland Office
813 Broadway, Room 301
Goodland, KS 67735

www.sunflower.ksu.edu

K-State Northwest Research and Extension Center - Colby
Jeanne Falk Jones
Multi-County Agronomist for Cheyenne, Sherman, and Wallace Counties
jfalkjones@ksu.edu

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Manhattan, KS 66502