

K-STATE

Research and Extension

Sunflower Extension District #6



July 2024
Online! Newsletter

www.sunflower.ksu.edu

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Go to www.sunflower.ksu.edu for more details on these programs.

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Fair Time in the District



Cheyenne County Fair July 30-Aug 3, 2024

<https://www.cheyenneksfair.com/>

Barn in the USA



Wallace County Fair July 20-27, 2024

<http://wallacecountyfair.fairentry.com/>

NW Kansas Free Fair August 3-10, 2024

<https://nwksfair.fairentry.com/Fair/SignIn/20632>



Herbicide Applications during the Summer with High Temperatures

Warmer temperatures are in the forecast for the latter part of June across Kansas. For July, the Climate Prediction Center is calling for an increased probability of warmer-than-normal temperatures statewide. If you are planning herbicide applications, here are some things to consider when applying herbicides during hot weather, from our K-State Weed Scientists Sarah Lancaster and Jeremie Kouame.

Heat or drought stress slows plant growth processes. This is especially important for systemic herbicides such as glyphosate and grass-killing herbicides like clethodim (Select) or quizalofop (Assure). As temperatures increase above 85°F, many plants begin to slow or stop metabolic processes that move herbicides throughout the plant, resulting in decreased weed control. Notable exceptions to this rule are HPPD-inhibiting herbicides like Callisto or Balance Flexx. Palmer amaranth plants are able to overcome applications of these herbicides when applied at high temperatures (90°F and greater) due to faster metabolism.

Management: In general, applying systemic herbicides early in the morning, after plants have had a chance to recover from heat stress, will give the best chance for the herbicide to reach the active site and effectively kill weeds.

Leaves change in response to heat. In order to prevent water loss, plant cuticles become waxier in response to heat or drought stress. The greater wax content makes it more difficult for water-based spray solutions to penetrate the plant. In addition, the leaf angle of many plants changes in response to heat or drought stress (Figure 1). This can result in less herbicide contacting the leaf surface to enter the plant.

Management: Using maximum labeled rates of herbicides and surfactants can help get more spray solution into the plant, increasing effectiveness. Spraying during the cooler parts of the day will reduce the impact of altered leaf angle.

Crop response to foliar applied, non-translocated herbicides is greater in hot temperatures. When applied in hot, humid conditions, contact herbicides, such as Cobra, Liberty, or Reflex will likely result in greater foliar injury to crops, but also greater weed control (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Contact herbicides can cause bronzing of soybean leaves when applied post-emergence. This photo was taken one week after an application that included flumiclorac (Resource, Perpetuo, and others). Photo by Sa-

Management: If possible, postpone application of these herbicides if temperatures are over 90°F. If weed size requires immediate herbicide application, reduce the rate of herbicide and adjuvant, and apply later in the day, when the air temperature will decrease after application.

Herbicide volatility increases with high temperatures and low humidity. Herbicides in group four, such as dicamba and 2,4-D are prone to volatility, which means the herbicide becomes a vapor and can move long distances with slight breezes. Volatility of these herbicides increases as temperature rise above 60°F and is greatest at temperatures above 90°F.

Management: Avoid applying these herbicides when temperatures are over 90°F. This may occur during morning or late afternoon hours, when temperature inversions are likely to occur. Herbicides should not be sprayed during inversions, when small spray droplets can become trapped in a layer of cooler air near the earth's surface. Use larger spray droplets to reduce evaporation, which can be accomplished by reducing spray pressure or increasing nozzle orifice size.



Cow-Calf Management Checklist

Cow Herd Management

For spring-calving cow herds:

- *Score cows for BCS concurrent with grass growth.
- *2-4 year old females and thin females will respond most to early-weaning.
- *If you plan to early-wean: Develop your plan for feeding and marketing calves. Prepare weaning/receiving pens and waterers in advance. If feeding early-weaned calves, test your forages and have your ration plan and ingredients in place 2-3 weeks prior to weaning.
- *Schedule early pregnancy checking activities if not already done.

For late-summer and early-fall calving cow herds:

- *Evaluate cows for BCS and adjust your plan to ensure mature cows are ≥ 5.0 and 2-4 year old females are ≥ 6.0 at calving.
- *The final 60 days prior to calving represents the last opportunity to add BCS economically.
- *Review your calving health protocols as needed.

Closely manage free-choice salt and mineral programs.

- *Record date and amount of salt and mineral offered and calculate herd consumption on a pasture or group basis.
- *Adjust how you are offering product to cattle if needed to achieve target intake.
- *If consumption is 2X the target intake, then cost will be too!
- *Properly store bags and pallets to avoid damage and product loss.

Continue to monitor bulls and their activity throughout the breeding season.

- *Monitor BCS, particularly on young bulls.
- *If pulling bulls from cows to manage the length of the breeding season, schedule those dates and have them on the calendar in advance.
- *If bulls are BCS ≤ 5.0 after breeding, consider supplementing to regain BCS going into fall.

Calf Management

- *If creep feeding calves, closely monitor intake and calf condition/fleshiness.
- *Monitor calves for summer respiratory illness.
- *Schedule any pre-weaning vaccination or processing activities.

General Management

- *Visit KSUBeef.org for info and events!
 - *Evaluate grass growth and adjust your grazing plan as needed.
 - *Continue efforts to control invasive species in pastures.
 - *Employ multiple strategies, chemistries for late-season fly/insect control.
 - *Begin taking inventory of harvested forages for fall feed needs.
- If planning to harvest corn silage, prepare your pile/bunker site and equipment.
- *Use the Management Minder tool on KSUBeef.org to plan key management activities for your cow herd for the rest of the year <https://cowweb.exnet.iastate.edu/CowWeb/faces/Index.jsp>.
 - *With high feeder calf prices, consider price risk management tools.
 - *Visit with your local FSA and extension office if you plan to utilize CRP acres for emergency forage use or other assistance programs.

Posted by Angie Denton, KSU





Just Another Day In Fair-a-Dise



Plan Ahead to Save Dollars

Knowing what's already in storage in your home can help you save money when grocery shopping. A solid meal plan provides nutritional variety and cost savings on at-home dining.

You might ask, what does this have to do with the Fair. Well, I will tell you. We all cook at home at least sometimes and I'm sure you have your favorite recipes that you love to make. So whip out some of those recipes and make something to bring to the fair.

Who knows, maybe you will inspire others to cook or bake more at home and also bring their item to the fair. It's possible!

I know there are many good cooks in our county and I would love to see what their favorite recipes are.

After a long day at work, the last thing many people want to do is cook dinner; oftentimes they default to grab and go meals on the way home. We are actually lucky that we don't have a lot of options in our town at Sharon Springs or St. Francis to just go grab something for dinner. This makes us cook more meals at home.

Planning ahead can reduce stress, stretch food dollars and ensure a more nutritious meal.

Meal planning allows consumers to take advantage of any in-store sales. I also encourage consumers to first shop their cupboards at home because by using the items in the pantry, food waste is decreased and foods are fresher due to the shorter turnaround use time of the ingredients.

Keeping track of what you have at home before you go shopping is a great way to save both money and time at the store.

Also, check your freezers to assess the available space for grocery storage, as well as remembering what foods are already on hand.

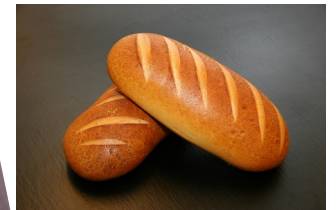
Work on creating a weekly menu to allow for more variety in meals and provide healthier options.

Many recipes focus around specific ingredients, so you can use up an item in the cupboard by doing a search on the web for that ingredient. Many recipes can be easily adapted for meat and key ingredient substitutions. Don't be afraid to try some recipe swaps to use similar or related ingredients you have on hand.

Remember that oftentimes convenience is a tradeoff and we can actually make our meals healthier by preparing them at home, which allows us to save money and build more variety into our diets.

Let's talk more about Your County Fair!

Look at the following items. I'm sure some of these pictures remind you of some of those recipes you love to make and share with others.



Go ahead and bring some of these items to the fair to spark some interest in baking and preservation. **Fair is a time to share your talents with others and inspire them to do the same.**

I can't wait to see the delicious items you choose to bring to the fair this year! See you soon!!!!



Reminder— 4-H Foods & Nutrition Rule

For food safety purposes, any entries with frostings and fillings must calculate the amount of sugar in the frosting/ filling recipe only. Calculation must be attached to entry, or the placing will be lowered one ribbon when judged. Frosting and fillings need to contain more than 65% sugar for safety. Examples on how to calculate this percentage are included in the publication located at <http://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/MF3544.pdf>

This is something judges look at when judging your foods and nutrition. It will be in the 4-H Kansas State Fair-book.

Ingredients or products still NOT allowed:

- raw eggs in uncooked frostings or fillings
- cream cheese frosting or filling
- heavy cream frosting
- fresh cut fruit or vegetables as garnishes
- cream pie
- fresh (unbaked) fruit pie (ex. fresh strawberry pie)
- friendship bread started, not refrigerated
- raw flour in uncooked frostings or fillings
- chocolate ganache
- lemon curd
- custard pie
- chiffon pie
- any meat

Things to keep in mind...about Judges and the Judging Process



What if you were the judge? What rating would you give your project if you were judging it? *Be honest!*

If you have done your best work on your project, it's disappointing not to get the rating you were expecting. Remember – the judge's opinion is simply one person's opinion at one point in time. A different judge may have given you a different placing. Even if you don't agree with the judge, it's worth paying attention to what h/she has to say about your project. You could get some great ideas for how to do even better next time. Here are some tips about feedback:

- Pay attention to what the judge *liked* instead of getting upset about what he or she didn't like. Even if there were some negative comments, there were probably just as many positive ones!
- Don't be nervous about face-to-face judging. Relax so you can be your friendly, natural self when the judge meets with you. And if you don't understand something the judge says, be sure to ask questions.
- Think about how you can use the judge's feedback. What can you do differently if you intend to keep working on this kind of project? What will you want to do the same way?

Source: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/shawano4h/fair-information/shawano-county-fair-judging/>



Kansas State Fair Grand Drive

Entries Due July 15

Show Dates: September 9-12, 2024

Kansas State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson KS

Kansas Junior Livestock Show (KJLS)

Entries Due August 15

Show Dates: September 27-29, 2024

Kansas State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, KS

Save the date ... it will never be closer!



Shooting Sports Certification Update and Full Training in Goodland October 18-20, 2024



Cheyenne County Shotgun Trap and Skeet State Qualifier

Sunday, July 28th, 2024 * St. Francis, KS

Skeet begins at 8:00 am CT * Trap begins at 8:00 am CT

Registration form and fees are due by 5PM July 19, 2024

Fees are \$20 per shooter per discipline

Location: Cheyenne County Wildlife LLC 1410 Rd 14, St. Francis, KS 67756

Concessions will be available

Contact: Michael Hanson (785)772-7079 or Lynn Laten (785)772-5020

Email: Lynn.Laten@gmail.com




<http://www.facebook.com/sunflowerextensiondistrictcheyennecounty4h>
<http://www.facebook.com/sunflowerwallace>
<https://www.facebook.com/sunflowerextensiondistrictshermancounty4h/>

New 4-H policy Guide: <https://www.kansas4-h.org/resources/policy-guide/Kansas%204-H%20Policy%20Handbook%202023.pdf>

Sunflower Extension District

July 2024



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1. WA-Kidz STEM Kamp 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT Weskan WA-Kidz STEM Kamp 1:30—3:30 PM MT Sharon Springs	2. SH-Kidz STEM Kamp 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT Goodland	3.	4.  Extension Closed	5.	6.
7.	8. WA-Kidz STEM Kamp 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT Weskan WA-Kidz STEM Kamp 1:30—3:30 PM MT Sharon Springs	9. SH-Kidz STEM Kamp 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT Goodland	10.	11. WA-Kidz Food Science 9:30—11:30 AM MT Sharon Springs SH-Kidz Food Science 1:30 - 3:30 PM MT Goodland	12. WA-Fair Entries Due CN-Fair Entries Due	13.
14.	15. WA-Kidz STEM Kamp 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT Weskan WA-Kidz STEM Kamp 1:30—3:30 PM MT Sharon Springs KSF Livestock Entries Due	16. SH-Kidz STEM Kamp 9:30 - 11:30 AM MT Goodland	17. SH-Fair Entries Due	18. WA-Kidz Food Science 9:30—11:30 AM MT Sharon Springs SH-Kidz Food Science 1:30 - 3:30 PM MT Goodland	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
				-Wallace County Fair-		
28.	29.	30.	31.			



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