

FHD Extension News

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GET TO KNOW OUR TEAM

Hi! My name is Shandi Andres. I have been an agent with the Flint Hills Extension District for over 5 years. I serve as our Family and Consumer Science Agent, 4-H Agent, and our District Director. My primary office is in Council Grove, but I am typically in the Cottonwood Falls office 2 days a week.

My husband, Terry, and I live just north of the Morris County line outside of Alta Vista with our two kids, Castyn and Cooper.

My spare time is spent taking care of cattle, dogs, horses, and goats on our ranch, attending kids activities, and spending time outside.

I grew up at Alta Vista and am a graduate of Council Grove High School. Both my bachelors and masters come from Kansas State University. Prior to joining the Flint Hills Extension District, I taught High School FCS for 4 years, stayed home with my kids for 2 years, and worked full-time on a ranch with my husband for 5 years before moving back to the area.

I often get asked what Family and Consumer Science is. In short, this is anything that impacts our families or individuals. This seems very broad, but can include topics like: finances, insurance topics, relationships, human development, parenting, adult development and aging, nutrition, food safety, health, canning, consumer choices, decision making, home care, and many more. Please reach out if you have specific questions that I can help you answer.

Some of the programs that I often offer: Nutrition Education, SHICK (Senior Health Insurance Counseling for Kansans), Strengthening Families program, Community programs, and spend a great deal of time working with our 4-H Program. I look forward to working with each one of you if we haven't met yet.

4-H HAPPENINGS

4-HERS ATTEND DISCOVERY DAYS

Two 4-Hers from the Flint Hills Extension District attended Discovery Days in Manhattan, Kansas, June 1st through June 3rd. Mandy Wainwright was the 4-Her attending from Morris County while Lydia Filinger represented Chase County. Abby chaperoned the youth on the trip to Discovery Days.

Discovery Days is held on the Kansas State University campus and gives 4-Hers between the ages of 13 and 18 the opportunity to stay on campus, meet other 4-Hers from across the state, and participate in educational sessions. The 2022 Discovery Days also provided 4-Hers with an opportunity to hear from 4H Youth Council leadership and multiple speakers, including Dr. Susan Quiring, Rhett Laubach, and Regina Platt.



4-HERS ATTEND CITIZENSHIP WASHINGTON FOCUS

Ten 4-Hers from the Flint Hills Extension District attended Citizenship Washington Focus in Washington, DC, June 5th through June 10th. 4-Hers attending from Morris County were: Castyn Andres, Mark Andres, Gavin Carson, Ian Effland, Colter Johnson, Jacob Kasten, and Gus Wainwright. 4-Hers attending from Chase County were: Kinslea Glanville, Sophia Glanville, and Josepha Inlow.

The event was hosted at the Hyatt Regency in Bethesda, MD. During their time at CWF attendees participated in sessions focused on Leadership vs. Citizenship, Civility during discussions, and held town hall style discussions over current topics that are important in our communities and across the nation. Youth had the opportunity to visit many of the national monuments, visit the Holocaust Museum, tour the US Capitol, Library of Congress, and learn about the federal level of the government. The group also had the opportunity to visit with Senator Moran and Senator Marshall at their offices in DC to discuss current issues.

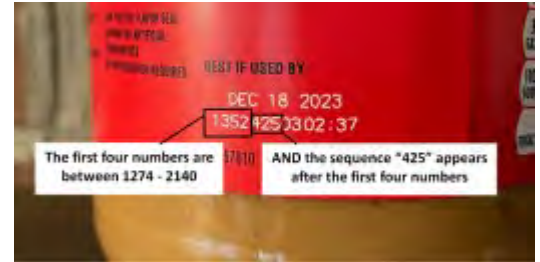


CHECK YOUR PANTRY FOR RECALLED PEANUT BUTTER

County fair season is here! Bakers are studying their recipes to choose a favorite recipe to enter into baking competitions. If you choose a recipe containing peanut butter, that's great! But search your pantry for any Jif brand peanut butter that has been recently recalled.

While baking and cooking food does help destroy bacteria, in the case of a recalled food, you don't know if your product is contaminated and how much contamination may be present. The heat from baking or cooking may not kill it all. Peanut butter is popular in no-bake cookies and peanut butter icing. Because these are typically not heated or have minimal heating, this can lead to foodborne illness. You don't want the foods judge to get sick!

The picture shows how to identify the recalled Jif products. For more information see [the Food and Drug Administration announcement](#). For a list of exact products included in the recall, see the FDA Link.



Look for the first four numbers between 1274-2140. The next three numbers should be 425. Photo: FDA

JOIN US TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 2022 FOR AN INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAM

**TOPICS INCULDE:
 OLD WORLD BLUESTEM
 SERICEA LESPEDEZA**

COST SHARE PROGRAMS -Presented by Lyon/Chase County Conservation District

WHERE: Community Building in Cottonwood Falls

Swope Park, 1715 210 Rd,
 Cottonwood Falls, KS 66845

TO RSVP, PLEASE CONTACT:
 Chelsea Bartels (620) 273-6491



**Program begins at
 9:30 a.m. with
 light refreshments
 provided**

HOSTED BY: K-STATE RESEACRCH & EXTENSION, FLINT HILLS DISTRICT

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 Chelsea Bartels at the Flint Hills Extension District, (620) 273-6491. Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

TICK SAFETY

In all of my field jobs, something that I have taken seriously is checking for ticks every day after getting back in from the field. Ticks can be found from spring through fall, and according to Kansas State University extension horticultural entomologist Raymond Cloyd, “Because of all the rain that we’ve had, the environmental conditions have created conducive habitats for many ticks.”

The specialist noted that ticks thrive in moist, humid conditions, but that hot, dry weather will likely reduce tick numbers. Multiple ticks are found in Kansas. Ticks live in grassy areas near the soil where they will latch onto a host as the host goes by. The good news is that there are several ways that you can mitigate the risk of ticks.

Common Kansas Ticks

Figure 2. American dog tick



female

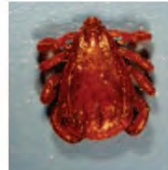


male

Figure 4. Brown dog tick



female



male

Figure 3. Lone star tick



female



male

Figure 5. Black-legged tick



male



female

Ludek Zurek, et al. Ticks in Kansas, Kansas State University, June 2004

If you do find a tick that **hasn’t attached**, you should kill it. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends killing a tick by flushing it down the toilet, placing it in alcohol, tightly wrapping it in tape, or putting it into a sealed container or bag. The CDC does not recommend crushing a tick with your fingers.

If you find an **attached tick**, use clean tweezers to pull out the tick. You want to get the tweezers as close to your skin as you are able where the tick’s head is attached. The CDC advises removing the tick by pulling upward using steady, even pressure and cleaning the bite location as well as your hands with soap and water or rubbing alcohol after the tick has been removed.

If you find an attached tick, Cloyd recommended putting the tick into a sealed bag and going to the doctor’s office to be evaluated. “Most of the ticks we have in Kansas are associated with some type of disease. You’ve got to take ticks seriously, especially if they become embedded in the skin.”

See the resources below for more information, or contact Abby Gettinger at the Flint Hills District Extension Office in Council Grove. You can also contact a K-State Department of Entomology extension diagnostician at gotbugs@ksu.edu if you have further questions.

Information in this article is adapted from a KRE news release by Lisa Moser, is from the CDC, and is from the MF2653 KSREE publication.

The full KSRE news article, CDC webpages, and KSRE publication are given below and are accessible at no cost:

<https://www.ksre.k-state.edu/news/stories/2022/06/health-ticks-in-kansas.html>

https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/removing_a_tick.html

https://www.cdc.gov/ticks/avoid/on_people.html

<https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf2653.pdf>

Reference to specific commercial products, manufacturers, companies, or trademarks does not constitute its endorsement or recommendation by the U.S. Government, Department of Health and Human Services, or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Managing Late Tillers in Wheat

By Dr. Romulo Lollato, Extension
Wheat and Forage Specialist

Rains during the past two weeks have resulted in a flush of late, green tillers in the wheat over much of Kansas (Fig. 1). This can create a problem, especially for wheat that is approaching harvest maturity. A question that usually arises when this happens is: Should I wait to start harvesting until most of the green heads have matured, or just start harvesting anyway?



Figure 1. Wheat plants showing later-emerged tillers during the 2022 growing season. Notice the shorter and later heads in the middle to lower portions of the plants. Photo by Luiz Otavio Pradella, K-State Agronomy grad student, near Hays, Kansas.

This question is more relevant this year in south central Kansas, where the wheat is most advanced. In these cases, producers should not delay harvest because of the green tillers. These tillers probably won't amount to more than 5% or so of the total amount of heads in the field, and won't add much to the final yield anyway. So producers should start harvesting as soon as the bulk of the field is ready. With varieties that tend to shatter easily, producers should start harvesting as soon as the field reaches 15% moisture.

In other regions of Kansas, where the wheat is less developed, the green tillers might add more to the crop's yield potential. Still, unless the green tillers make up more than half the heads in the fields, it's probably best to just start harvesting when the majority of heads are ready to go. Waiting for the green heads to ripen might lead to shattering of the more mature heads.

In north central and northwest Kansas, there is plenty of time to wait and see how the new green shoots develop. In these regions, the new tillers could potentially add significantly to the yield potential, especially in northwest where the yield potential is lower than in north central. If the weather continues to be favorable and the new tillers have time to mature, then producers in northern Kansas may want to wait until the new tillers have ripened before harvesting.

Producers should be aware that the grain in the green heads may cause some storage problems. It's never easy to manage a late flush of green shoots in wheat. There's no clear-cut answer, nor is there one best management strategy to fit all situations, unfortunately.

Look for Bagworms in June

By: Travis Carmicheal,
Horticulture Agent

Most calls on how to control bagworms come in late July to early August when damage appears. Bagworms are difficult to control when they are that large. They are much easier to kill while small.

Bagworms overwinter as eggs inside the dead female's bag. Young larvae normally hatch and emerge during mid to late May in Kansas. Now would be a good time to use control measures if you have not already sprayed. However, make sure the bagworms are present by looking for a miniature version of the mature bagworm. Also, check to be sure the bagworms are alive before spraying. Predators and parasites can sometimes naturally control this pest.

Insecticides commonly used for controlling bagworms include acephate (Orthene), permethrin (numerous trade names), cyfluthrin (Bayer Vegetable and Garden Insect spray), bifenthrin (Bug Blaster II, Bug-B-Gon Max Lawn and Garden Insect Killer), lambda-cyhalothrin (Spectracide Triazicide, Bonide Caterpillar Killer) and spinosad (Conserve; Borer, Bagworm, Leafminer and Tent Caterpillar Spray; and Captain Jack's Dead Bug Brew). Spinosad is an organic control that is very effective on this pest. Thorough spray coverage of foliage is essential for good control with any of these products.

Managing Pinkeye During Summer Months

BY: A.J. Tarpoff, *DVM, MS, Beef Extension Veterinarian*

Pinkeye (Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis) can be a costly disease for cattle producers during the summer and early fall in Kansas. Understanding the cause, signs, treatment, and prevention of this disease can go a long way in reducing pain and discomfort for the cattle as well as help the productivity of the cattle operation.

Cause: Pinkeye is a multifactorial disease that is often initiated by direct irritation to the cornea followed by bacteria invading the lesion. *Moraxella bovis* has long been considered the key pathogen in pinkeye cases, however, other bacteria such as *Moraxella bovoculi*, *Mycoplasma bovis*, and *Mycoplasma bovoculi* have been implicated as well. Factors that can contribute to the disease are as follows:

- UV radiation from the sun
- Dust
- Grass awns (scratches on the eye from grazing tall grass)
- Face flies-Flies feed on discharge from the eye. They can spread the bacteria rapidly from animal to animal.
- Stress
- Concurrent disease or viral infection (IBR, BVD)

These factors can cause physical irritation to the surface of the eye initiating the disease or inhibit the body's natural defense mechanisms.

Signs: Excessive tearing, blinking, and squinting are all early signs of pinkeye. The excess tears often drain down the face collecting dirt and grime. This can be seen from a distance. As the disease progresses the eye becomes extremely red, the cornea (clear part of the eye) becomes white and cloudy. The clear cornea can form an ulcer and even rupture in severe cases. Healed lesions on the cornea will appear as a white scar, which may clear over time.

Treatment: Injectable long acting oxytetracycline antibiotics are often used for treatment of pink eye cases with good effect. There are labelled veterinary prescription options as well. It is always important to work with your local veterinarian and have a valid Veterinary Client Patient Relationship (VCPR). If pinkeye is becoming an issue on a premise, a veterinarian has the tools and expertise to help in face of an outbreak. Samples may be sent to the diagnostic lab to determine the best course of treatment.

To help with the healing process, it is recommended that a glued eye patch be applied to the affected eye. An eye patch does two things to promote healing. First, it takes away the irritant of the sun's UV radiation and wind. Eliminating these irritants will increase cattle comfort during the healing process. Second, the patch can help decreasing the spread of the disease by physically blocking flies from feeding on the tears of the affected eye.

Prevention: Prevention starts with ensuring optimal herd health. Quality forage along with vitamin and trace mineral supplementation supports a strong immune system. The immune system can be hindered during times of stress from shipping, weaning, weather, and changes in feed. A solid vaccine program against respiratory pathogens such as IBR and BVD is also important to help strengthen the immune system. These viruses can contribute to the severity of pinkeye outbreaks.

Other ways to help prevent the disease is to manage the environment and vectors of the disease. This can include mowing tall stands of grass and weeds in the pasture or using dust mitigation strategies. This reduces the scratching and irritation potential. Fly control is also very important. Strategies may include fly tags, pour-on products, dust bags etc. Providing simple shade structures can decrease the irritation of the sun during the middle of the day. Also isolating infected animals may decrease the spread to other animals. Using these strategies will help prevent pinkeye severity on an operation.

WHAT PRODUCERS SHOULD BE THINKING ABOUT IN JULY...

Tips by Dale Blasi, Extension Beef Specialist

Cow-Herd Nutrition

- ◆ Provide plenty of clean, fresh water.
- ◆ Provide free-choice minerals to correct any mineral deficiencies or imbalances.
 - ⇒ Monitor intake to ensure levels are consistent with label specifications.
- ◆ Monitor grazing conditions and rotate pastures if possible and practical.
- ◆ If ammoniated wheat straw is planned for winter needs, follow these rules:
 - ⇒ Best time is immediately after harvest, prior to weather deterioration.
 - ⇒ Ammonization process is temperature sensitive, fastest during hot days.
 - ⇒ Apply 3% Anhydrous Ammonia (60 pounds/ ton of straw).
 - ⇒ Do **not** ammoniate wheat hay or any other intermediate or high-quality forage; production of imidazole can cause cattle hyperactivity and death.
 - ⇒ Will double crude protein content, enhances intake, and be cost effective.
- ◆ Consider creep-feeding if it's cost effective.
- ◆ Consider early weaning if drought conditions develop and persist.

Herd Health

- ◆ Monitor and treat pinkeye cases.
- ◆ Provide fly control. Consider all options; price and efficiency will dictate the best options to use.
- ◆ Monitor and treat for foot rot cases.
- ◆ To reduce heat stress, avoid handling and transporting cattle during the hottest times of the day.
- ◆ Vaccinate replacement heifers for Brucellosis if within proper age range (4-10 months).
- ◆ Continue anaplasmosis control program (consult local veterinarian).

Forage and Pasture Management

- ◆ Check and maintain summer water supplies.
- ◆ Place mineral feeders strategically to enhance grazing distribution.
- ◆ Check water gaps after possible washouts.
- ◆ Harvest hay in a timely manner; think quality and quantity.
- ◆ Harvest sudan and sudan hybrids for hay in the boot stage (normally three to four feet in height). It is a good idea to run a routine nitrate test on a field before harvesting hay.
- ◆ Plan hay storage placement wisely. Putting hay conveniently near feeding sites reduces labor, time demands, and equipment repair cost.

General Management

- ◆ Check equipment (sprayers, dust bags, oilers, haying equipment, etc.), and repair or replace as needed. Have spare parts on hand because downtime can make a big difference in hay quality.
- ◆ Good fences and good brands make good neighbors.



Flint Hills Extension District

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