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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 3, 1980

Source: Jeffrey D. Hahn  
612/624-4977  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **FLEAS CAN BE DIFFICULT PROBLEM IN AUTUMN**

Fleas are a very difficult problem to deal with, and they can be especially troublesome in the fall, when--like so many other insects--they migrate indoors as the weather cools. And, when people and pets go on vacation, the fleas left behind get very hungry and literally make their presence felt when vacationers return home.

Is there anything a person can do? Although fleas can be very persistent, it is possible to eliminate them, says Jeffrey Hahn, entomology educator with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"If you have pets," Hahn says, "you should take steps to control the fleas on them at the same time that you initiate control efforts in your home. A veterinarian should be consulted to be sure that your pet is being treated properly."

Hahn says that control efforts in the home should be concentrated where fleas are seen. He says, "You can determine where they occur by walking through the house wearing white socks. The dark-colored fleas are very conspicuous as they jump against the white socks."

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"Thoroughly vacuum carpets and furniture where fleas are found, especially places where pets sit or sleep. Washing sheets in hot water will kill all stages of fleas.

"Bug bombs are only effective on insects that are out in the open. Since they leave little residual, bombs have little effect on fleas and are not recommended. Instead insecticides, such as chlorpyrifos, available in most hardware stores in easy-to-use formulations, should be sprayed along baseboards, under and around furniture and other places where fleas occur. Insect growth regulators, such as Strike FleaEnder, are very effective against immature fleas but be sure to follow all label directions explicitly."

Hahn says that if you find, despite your best efforts, that the fleas persist, it may be desirable to contact a professional pest control company. Their experience and larger selection of pesticides will increase your chances of eliminating the fleas.

# # #

V4,V7,B,G

NAGR2224

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 3, 1987

Source: Deborah Brown  
612/624-7491  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **POINSETTIAS NEED 12 HOURS OF DARK DAILY TO BLOOM**

Poinsettias that have been kept growing in a bright window indoors or have been outdoors for the summer can be forced to bloom again around holiday time by manipulating the amount of light they receive this fall, says Deborah Brown, horticulturist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"Every day they should be in a good, bright location during daylight hours, but by supertime they have to be covered or moved to a totally dark location such as an attic, basement, closet or spare room," Brown says. "Poinsettias require 12 hours of uninterrupted darkness daily to be tricked into blooming. Begin this process in mid-September. Ideally, you'll see results by Christmas.

"However, don't expect to see the same quality display as when the plant was fresh from the florist," Brown cautions.

"Commercially produced poinsettias benefit from ideal greenhouse growing conditions which are superior to those you can provide at home."

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V4,V7,I

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 3, 1987

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **GRAND CHAMPION ANIMALS TO BE OFFERED AT 4-H LIVESTOCK AUCTION**

When the auctioneers bark their final "sold" at the 4-H Livestock Auction Monday, Sept. 7, at the Minnesota State Fair Swine Barn, 110 lucky bidders will go home with the finest 4-H animals in the state--and 110 4-H youths will go home with lumps in their throats.

The auction, which begins at 12:30 p.m., is the culmination of 4-H Livestock Weekend, Sept. 4-7. It will feature 4-H purple-ribbon sheep, swine and cattle from this year's state fair, including the grand and reserve champions in each species.

Though the 4-H'ers who raised these prime animals will be justifiably proud, they might also be a bit tearful when the time comes to say goodbye. A strong bond develops during the months of training, grooming and special care it takes to develop a championship animal.

Of the 6,000 Minnesota youths participating in 4-H state fair projects this year, one-third are involved in livestock activities. Judges evaluate animals for quality, finish and conformity to standards for each class and species. About 25 percent of the 4-H market beef, sheep and swine shown at the fair

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receive purple auction ribbons--signifying 4-H's Award of Excellence--and are sold in the auction.

Calling the auction will be South St. Paul auctioneers Ron Harder, John Barber and Al Schoch, who have donated their time and services. A buyers luncheon will be held at 11 a.m. in the Swine Barn just before the auction. The luncheon and the auction are sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association.

"Minnesota 4-H extends hearty thanks to the volunteer auctioneers as well as to the association and its members, who have made the auction an success for so many years," said 4-H youth development specialist Juanita Reed. "Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association secretary-treasurer Lyle Lamphere, for instance, is observing his 51st year of work with the auction.

"4-H also extends its congratulations to the outstanding youths at the state fair on their achievements of excellence."

# # #

AEA,CEO,V1,V4,V7,A,D,H,O,P,Q

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 3, 1987

Source: George Rehm  
612 625-6210  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 624-1794

## **CUT FERTILIZER COSTS BY CAREFULLY SELECTING SOIL TESTING LABS**

Send soil samples to a laboratory that bases fertilizer recommendations on research conducted in the state you farm in. You'll have lower fertilizer costs with no yield reductions, says George Rehm, soil fertility specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

A study comparing fertilizer recommendations from several soil testing laboratories has been conducted for several years in Minnesota. "The study showed that laboratories not based in Minnesota made excessive fertilizer recommendations," Rehm says. "These high recommendations increased fertilizer costs for corn by about \$20 per acre each year without improving yields. The soil testing laboratories in this study that produced low-cost fertilizer recommendations based them on soil fertility research conducted in Minnesota."

Nebraska research has the same conclusion: send samples to labs that base their recommendations on research conducted in the state you farm in.

"Most farmers think fertilizer dealers are committed to sending samples to only one soil testing lab. But most Minnesota

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fertilizer dealers will send soil samples to the laboratory you request," Rehm says. "Once you collect samples this fall, it's important to specify where you want them sent. This decision can make a big difference in your fertilizer bill."

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,F

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 3, 1987

Source: Neal P. Martin  
612/625-3747  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **COMPUTER PROGRAM MATCHES FARMERS' FORAGE NEEDS WITH SOURCE**

If you farm in or near Minnesota and need to locate a source of forage or if you are selling forage and want to let potential buyers know what you have, help is only as far away as the nearest Minnesota county extension office.

"Each county office can access the MINNESOTA HAY MARKET EXCHANGE data base over the Minnesota Extension Service's EXTEND-U computer network," Neal P. Martin, University of Minnesota extension forage specialist, said. "This program matches the needs of the forage buyer, expressed in terms related to expected animal performance, with the forages listed for sale. It is unique because there are forage quality data that buyers and sellers must supply when they ask to be included in the data base."

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture is also using the program to put buyers and sellers who call its Hay Hot Line in touch with each other. (The hot line is open 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Minnesotans can call it toll free at 800/652-9747; buyers and sellers from outside Minnesota should call 612/297-1551.)

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Among the information that a seller must provide to be listed on the MINNESOTA HAY MARKET EXCHANGE are forage type (e.g., alfalfa, legume-grass, straw, pasture, high-moisture grain), harvest method (e.g., large round bale, wagon stack), harvest date, whether the forage is stored under shelter, cutting number, stage of maturity, whether the forage has been rained on, whether it is moldy, whether it includes weeds, whether it was treated with a drying agent or preservative, and (if available) the results of its being tested by a laboratory--percent moisture (and on a dry matter basis) the percentages of NDF, crude protein and ADF).

Martin said, "The program then calculates the relative feed value, or RFV, of the forage being listed for sale. This is the index that correlates highest with price. So, when someone enters himself as a buyer, he is asked to provide the range of RFV that he expects the forage he seeks to have.

"If you want to use the program, it's probably best that you go to a county extension office because it takes a while to get a printout of buyers and sellers."

According to Martin, 157 sellers and 33 buyers were listed in the data base at the end of August. However, only a few of the forages they offered for sale had been tested, a fact he deplored because "the day of eyeballing forage quality is over; smart buyers do not buy forage that hasn't been tested." He added that sellers can submit samples of forages they wish to list on the exchange to the NIRS Forage Testing Van for testing either

directly or through a county extension office. The lab's address is 136 Crops Research Bldg., University of Minnesota, 1903 Hendon Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Charge for testing is \$10 per sample, and checks should be made payable to the University of Minnesota. County extension agents can also supply the addresses of commercial laboratories that are certified to test forages.

If you are a potential seller or buyer, is now the time to be listed on the MINNESOTA HAY MARKET EXCHANGE?

Martin said, "The supply of forage is improving; the rain we had in July and August improved the situation and the freeing up of set-aside acres for livestock forage also helped.

"But my philosophy on selling is that a good marketer is in the market frequently and has his forage tested because the high-quality hay usually moves first. However, sellers will probably want to reserve some high-quality hay for the quality-tested hay auctions that will be held this fall.

"Potential buyers should inventory their feed supplies and needs through next June," Martin continued. "Producers in the areas where home-grown forage supplies are limited--the drouth areas--who are financially strapped are best advised to feed a ration that meets minimum fiber needs and to supplement with cheap concentrates. Producers who desire to feed a high ratio of forage to concentrate to maintain a high rolling herd average will want to buy the best-quality forage at least cost, and this program may help them do that."

# # #

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 3, 1987

Source: Mel Baughman  
612/624-0734  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

Editors: For localized information on conditions in your county or area, call Department of Natural Resources forester Mark Wurdeman (1-800-323-0936 or 507/285-7428), who is working with the Granite Falls power plant project.

## **CRP HYBRID POPLAR PLANTINGS REQUIRE CARE, CULTIVATION, CHEMICALS**

Farmers considering planting hybrid poplar trees as a short-rotation crop on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land should know that the trees will require considerable care, particularly during the first two years of growth. Hybrid poplars are a potential fuel source for the Minnesota Valley Power Plant at Granite Falls operated by Northern States Power Company (NSP).

Research done through the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Minnesota on such plantings indicates that farmers will need to invest time and money in the poplar plantations until the trees are large enough to crowd out weeds. A team of Forest Service and Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) foresters met recently to plan methods for planting and maintaining hybrid poplars. Methods will vary depending on site conditions.

According to their tentative recommendations, the autumn before the poplars are planted, the land should be plowed and

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disked into 5-foot-wide strips where tree rows will be planted. If quackgrass is present, a contact herbicide should be applied over the entire field two weeks before plowing. After plowing, no-till oats or timothy should be planted as a cover crop to prevent erosion over the winter.

This fall site preparation will cost about \$7 per acre for plowing, and, if needed, \$35 per acre for chemicals, about \$5 per acre for chemical application and another \$25 for seed and seeding.

The following spring, disking will be needed as well as band application of a pre-emergent herbicide about a week prior to planting. The poplar cuttings can then be planted at a density of about 700 trees per acre. Cuttings are 8- to 12-inch-long stem sections of about 1/2-inch diameter. Costs for that spring cultivation and planting will run about \$8 per acre for disking, \$15 per acre for herbicide and \$120 per acre for the cuttings and planting labor.

About five weeks after planting, the planted strips of land will need to be cultivated before weeds are more than about 4 inches high, for an additional cost of about \$9 per acre. Cultivation will be needed two to four more times during that first growing season to keep weeds under control. Depending on frequency required, that cultivation will add \$18 to \$36 per acre to the farmer's costs. In the fall, an application of another

herbicide (at a cost of about \$17 per acre) may be needed after the poplars have dropped their leaves.

During their second year, the poplars will most likely require two shallow cultivations for a total of about \$18 per acre and mowing at about \$7 per acre. Fall of the second year may require a pre-emergent herbicide application at a cost of about \$21 per acre for the herbicide and its application.

During the third year of the poplar plantation, mowing may be needed if the tree crowns aren't dense enough to shade out competing weeds. Hybrid poplars are expected to reach harvestable size--7 to 10 inches in diameter and 60 feet in height--in 7 to 15 years.

The DNR is attempting to get 20,000 to 40,000 acres committed to tree planting by next spring. The CRP is expected to pay 50 percent of plantation establishment costs. Much of the farmer's share of costs can be in-kind labor and equipment use. CRP land within about 25 miles of the Minnesota Valley Power Plant at Granite Falls is also eligible for a \$5-per-acre bonus for the first 3,000 acres planted to hybrid poplars. NSP is considering burning whole trees to generate electricity at that plant but needs an adequate source of trees close enough to be harvested and trucked economically to Granite Falls.

Hybrid poplar plantations may be an option that farmers would want to consider on non-CRP land. Such plantations may be cost-shared through the Agricultural Conservation or Forestry

deep, well-drained loam.

Farmers who are interested in planting trees for fuel under the cooperative program between NSP and the DNR can obtain more information by calling the DNR Forestry/NSP office at the Minnesota Valley Power Plant, 1-800-323-0936.

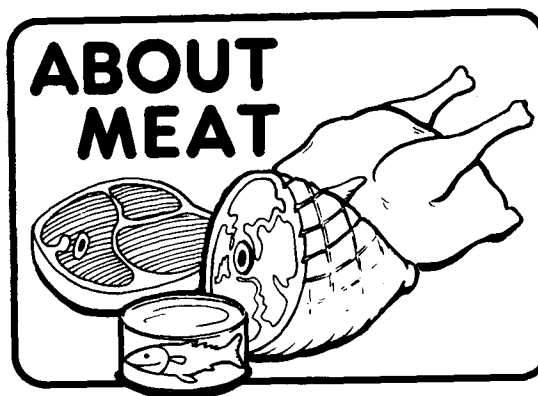
# # #

SWdist, SCdist, V1, V4, 12, 34, 37, 41, 42, 67, 68, 81

NCRD2256

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 625-6744

Sept. 3, 1987



Specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Sea Grant programs answer questions about red meats, poultry and fish.

**Q:** How long will it take to cook a 70-pound pig on a barbecue spit?

**A:** I can't give you a specific time because several variables influence cooking time. These include outside air temperature, the amount of wind contacting the pig during cooking, the distance the pig is away from the coals, the amount of coals used and the temperature of the carcass at the start of cooking. If this uncertainty bothers you, I would suggest hiring someone experienced at barbecuing pigs to do the cooking.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

**Q:** Which raw meats can possibly contain Trichinella spiralis (the parasite that causes trichinosis) and how can they be made safe?

**A:** It is possible for the flesh of any carnivore (meat eater), including swine and bear, to contain T. spiralis. The easiest way to destroy trichinae is to use an accurate meat thermometer and make sure the thickest part of the meat reaches an internal temperature of at least 137 degrees F. This requirement is also

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important when smoking homemade sausages containing pork or bear.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

**Q:** Which grade of beef is lowest in cholesterol?

**A:** They are all the same. One study evaluated steaks from Prime, Choice, Good and Standard grade carcasses. The cooked steaks did not differ significantly in cholesterol content. Fat content of meat has essentially no relationship with the cholesterol content of meat.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

If you have questions about red meats, poultry or fish, send them to About Meat, 136 ABLMS, University of Minnesota, 1354 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Specialists will try to reply to all questions. Selected questions will appear in this column.

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 3, 1987

Source: Mel Baughman  
612/624-0734  
Writer: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## **KNOW TAX IMPLICATIONS OF CRP TREE PLANTING**

Farmers should understand how recent federal income tax law changes might affect them when they consider tree planting and timber management under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or other cost-share programs. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 did make some changes.

"When trees are planted for commercial timber production, up to \$10,000 in tree planting expenses annually may be amortized over eight tax years," says Mel Baughman, University of Minnesota Extension forestry specialist. These are expenses such as site preparation, seedlings, labor, and tools. In the planting year, 1/14th of the total cost can be deducted from any income source; over the next six tax years, 1/7th is deductible in each year; and in the eighth tax year, the remaining 1/14th can be taken.

The taxpayer is eligible for a 10 percent investment tax credit in the planting year, based on the full tree planting cost. This tax credit still holds for tree planting, yet it was discontinued for many types of investments. If the timber planting is considered a "passive" investment or business, the investment tax credit can only offset taxes payable on passive

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income.

For some investments (and the IRS has not ruled on whether tree planting costs are affected) the taxpayer must reduce the amortizable basis by a percentage equal to one-half of the investment tax credit. For instance, when taking a 10 percent credit, only 95 percent of the cost can be amortized.

CRP cost-share payments for tree planting may be eligible for exclusion from income the same as cost-share payments from the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), although the IRS has not yet ruled on this. A statute permits cost-share payment exclusions from taxable income if the primary purpose is to improve forests and this doesn't substantially increase annual income from the property.

The Secretaries of Agriculture and Treasury have issued contrasting rulings on the amount of cost-share payments for tree planting that may be excludable. Agriculture suggests the entire cost-share payment may be excluded if it doesn't substantially increase annual income from the property. Treasury regulations say the maximum excluded under FIP, and presumably CRP, is the present fair market value of the right to receive the greater of 10 percent of the average annual income (for the three prior taxable years) derived from the affected property or an amount equal to \$2.50 multiplied by the number of acres affected.

Maintenance expenses having to do with tree planting, such as weed control, pruning, firebreak maintenance and insect or disease

control, are deductible as operating expenses or carrying charges as long as the costs contribute to the income potential of the land. How these expenses are reported for tax purposes depends on whether the expenses are for an investment or a business and whether the taxpayer has an active or passive role in management.

A person "actively participating" in a trade or business, such as farming, may fully deduct management costs, taxes, and interest expenses against income from any source each year as incurred.

A "passive" trade or business is one conducted for profit in which the taxpayer doesn't materially participate, or any rental activity such as farm land rented to someone else. Passive participants presently can deduct operating expenses and carrying charges to the extent that when added with other expenses of the person's passive business or investment activities, the expenses don't exceed the income from those activities. Expenditures not able to be deducted in the year incurred can be carried over to future years when there will be passive income.

Property used to produce income but not considered as a trade or business would be considered investment property. Non-corporate taxpayers management expenses attributed to a timber investment will be deductible only as a "miscellaneous itemized deduction" on the tax return and then only to the extent that, when totaled with the taxpayer's other miscellaneous itemized deductions, the total exceeds 2 percent of adjusted gross income.

Property taxes on investment property may be deducted in full.

Interest on indebtedness associated with an active timber investment, however, would be deductible each year only to the extent of net investment income from all sources during the year. Such interest, not deducted in a particular year, could be carried over to subsequent years when investment income is realized.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,T

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# News and Information

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September 10, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Scott Reed  
612/624-9298  
Writer: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## **SURVEY EXPLORES WHAT IT TAKES FOR GOOD LOGGING BUSINESS**

Knowing how to fell trees is one thing, but a successful logging must develop good business skills, too. And the human factor of a strong safety program rates highest among 22 points which contribute to the business's success.

These are some results of a survey of 63 individuals (19 loggers, 15 forest industry members, 6 landowners and 23 others) reported by University of Minnesota extension forestry specialist A. Scott Reed and to appear in the October issue of "Forest Products Journal."

"The logging industry is characterized by relative ease of entry and this results in a large number of businesses with diverse operating structures and capabilities," the article sums up.

Those who responded to the questionnaire (54 of 63 polled, for an 86 percent response rate) did so in four categories: financial factors, equipment, operating strategies and miscellaneous.

Use of a business record keeping system was the highest rated financial factor among all those questioned. Solvency, keeping assets above liabilities was the second rated financial factor.

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Human factors, such as satisfaction with logging as an occupation and having a good relationship with coworkers, were important to those polled. Product quality was highly ranked.

A preventative maintenance program was the highest rated equipment factor. However, most of the loggers opted for a balanced mix of equipment--meaning one without idle equipment or excessive stockpiles of product. This encourages even production flows and efficient uses of capital investments..

Willingness to work hard, effective labor relations with the crew, and meeting all legal obligations met agreement from all groups.

Dedication to land management rated rather low: loggers rated it higher than other groups, but none thought it the most important strategy.

Loggers, more than others, Reed reports, felt business expansion is necessary to feel successful in the long haul. Passing the business along to a son or daughter is more important to the loggers than to any of the other groups.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,T

NCRD2257

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# News and Information

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Source: Jeffrey D. Hahn  
612/624-4977  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **SOAP SPRAY, VACUUMING CONTROL BOXELDER BUGS**

The black-and-orange insects known as boxelder bugs can be a nuisance with the coming of cool weather. As they look for a sheltered place to spend the winter, boxelder bugs often cluster around the foundations of homes, and some of them get inside.

Jeffrey Hahn, entomology educator with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, says a simple detergent solution spray can help reduce the number of boxelder bugs that may come inside. He says, "A spray consisting of 1/2 cup of powdered detergent to 1 gallon of water can be applied directly on boxelder bugs that accumulate along the foundation. Some types of siding may be discolored by the soap and water, so it's best to try the detergent solution on a small, inconspicuous spot before spraying the entire area. Apply as often as needed. Those that do manage to get in will not live long and cannot reproduce inside. If you cannot wait for them to die, simply use a vacuum cleaner to get rid of them."

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V4,V7,G,I

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# News and Information

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Sept. 14, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Ken Thomas  
612 625-7040  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## LAND RENTAL RATES MAY STABILIZE

Land rental rates in Minnesota and the Dakotas will probably stabilize in 1988. Government payment programs, lower production costs and favorable crop yields have helped stabilize land rents, according to extension service economists in the three states.

"Determining whether a cash rent or crop share arrangement is 'fair' requires that both tenants and landowners do some calculations," says Ken Thomas, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

Computer programs and publications to help you calculate rents and crop share agreements are available at county extension offices. "The objective should be to establish a rate that's fair to both parties and that will establish a good working relationship over time," Thomas says.

More details on the land rental outlook are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine. Thomas, along with Minnesota coworker Perry Fales and Burton Pflueger of South Dakota State University wrote the land rental article.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3

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Educational Development Systems  
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Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Mike Boehlje  
612 625-0231  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## **PROTECT AGAINST POSSIBLE 'SECOND WAVE' FINANCIAL CRUNCH**

Farmers are warned to protect against a possible "second wave" of foreclosures and bankruptcies.

"We're cautiously optimistic about the long-run future of agriculture," says Michael Boehlje, economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. "Input expenses are down, interest rates continue to drift lower, farm debt has been reduced and net income is increasing.

"Yet there's potential for a second wave of defaults on land debt, foreclosures and bankruptcies. If we have a second wave, it probably won't be as serious as the first wave of the early 1980s. But we can't ignore its potential."

To protect against the second wave, Boehlje urges livestock farmers to use current large profits to pay down debt rather than to expand or modernize facilities. "Don't ignore normal repairs, but do a careful evaluation before you spend money to upgrade facilities or expand their capacity," he advises.

The logic of a possible second wave goes like this: A large expansion in the world grain industry has caused excessive supplies and abnormally low grain prices. This has led to low

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feed prices and abnormally large profits in much of the livestock sector.

Livestock producers will respond to abnormally high livestock profits by expanding output (recent cattle and hog reports suggest herd rebuilding is under way). Larger livestock supplies will cause lower prices and tighter profit margins.

A reduction in cash flow from reduced livestock prices would reduce debt-servicing capacity. If a significant amount of land debt has been subsidized by abnormally large livestock profits during the past two to three years, the result could be additional defaults on land debt, foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Boehlje says some farmers are still plagued by financial stress. But many have adjusted by reducing debt, controlling expenses and selling assets to survive with a tighter profit margin.

More details are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine. Boehlje and coworker Glen Pederson wrote the farm income article.

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,V4,A,P

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Earl Fuller  
612 625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## FARMERS NEED MORE THAN CASH FLOW PLAN

Farm cash flow plans are the "in thing," but you need long-term farm planning to be profitable over time.

"Creative cash flows can come up with positive numbers in the short run by not replacing capital assets or reducing inventories," says Earl Fuller, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"Unfortunately, high prices of a few years ago and low prices of today both give wrong signals for long-term planning," say Fuller and coworker Richard Hawkins.

County agricultural agents and agricultural teachers in Minnesota have computer programs to help farm families develop viable long-term plans as well as cash flow projections. The programs use suggested five-year planning prices.

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,V4

NAGR2268

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Steve Taff  
612/625-3103  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **FARMERS HAVE BIG STAKE IN AGRICULTURAL POLICY DEBATES**

Upper Midwest farmers have a big stake in the outcome of agricultural policy debates in the next year.

Four key issues are land retirement, trade negotiations, environmental policies and the farm bill. Critical decisions made on these issues will affect all farmers--even if they don't participate in traditional farm programs.

"Not all agricultural policy is in the farm bill," say Steve Taff and Norbert Dorow, extension economists with the University of Minnesota and North Dakota State University, respectively.

Agricultural policy means the many ways in which the public--acting through government--tries to affect farm-level decisions.

Regulations, income transfers and indirect pricing are examples of how agricultural policy decisions affect farmers, but not directly through farm prices.

Agricultural policy makers are struggling to deal with farm problems in the context of other problems in the national and world economies, Taff and Dorow say.

More details on agricultural policy are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

AEA, BSS, CEO, V1, V3, V4

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Sally No11  
612 624-4928  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## **POULTRY SUPPLIES ARE UP**

Supplies of turkey and chicken are up and the total meat supply is expected to increase 1 percent by the end of 1987. The poultry industry needs to continue promoting and developing new products to expand consumer interest, say Sally No11 and Mel Hamre, poultry specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture says broiler production may run 7 to 9 percent above last year. Turkey production may be up "a whopping 20 percent." Egg production in 1987 will probably average 1 percent more than last year. Many laying flocks won't return to a profitable basis until the end of 1987, when egg prices normally increase due to the holiday demand.

More detailed information on the prospects for poultry is available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,N

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Sept. 14, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Ken Thomas  
612 625-7040  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## LAND RENTAL RATES MAY STABILIZE

Land rental rates in Minnesota and the Dakotas will probably stabilize in 1988. Government payment programs, lower production costs and favorable crop yields have helped stabilize land rents, according to extension service economists in the three states.

"Determining whether a cash rent or crop share arrangement is 'fair' requires that both tenants and landowners do some calculations," says Ken Thomas, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

Computer programs and publications to help you calculate rents and crop share agreements are available at county extension offices. "The objective should be to establish a rate that's fair to both parties and that will establish a good working relationship over time," Thomas says.

More details on the land rental outlook are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine. Thomas, along with Minnesota coworker Perry Fales and Burton Pflueger of South Dakota State University wrote the land rental article.

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Warren Sifferath  
612 463-3302  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-4730

## **HOG PRODUCTION SHOULD REMAIN PROFITABLE INTO 1988**

Hog production will remain profitable for most producers through 1987 and well into 1988. But manage facilities intensively and improve efficiencies to prepare for lower profits, advise Warren Sifferath and Allan Harris, marketing specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"By 1989 prices may dip below production costs," Sifferath says. Expansion plans must project profits on long-term planning prices. Consider prices of mid-\$30s before determining profitability of a major expansion, the specialists advise.

Other hog outlook management tips:

--Analyze the September and December 1987 USDA "Hogs and Pigs" report to see how rapidly the expansion phase is developing.

--Futures prices in distant months can provide profits for most producers. Risk-averse producers should consider futures price opportunities for some of their 1988 production.

--Look at option contracts to protect against a price decline. You can get protection at a relatively low cost by purchasing puts three to five months ahead, then rolling them as they expire. You also retain the benefits of possible higher prices.

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University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

--Feeder pig producers may want to develop contracts with growers (based on futures prices) to reduce downside risk.

--Consider using PIK certificates to take corn out of loan as a way to further reduce feed prices. If you need to buy corn, calculate storage loss, storage costs and interest costs before purchasing corn too far ahead.

More details on the hog outlook are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

# # #

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Gene Murra  
605 688-4864  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM SEEN IN BEEF INDUSTRY

"Cautious optimism" for the cattle industry is how Gene Murra and Harlan Hughes peg the beef outlook.

"Cautious optimism is warranted for finished cattle, especially in 1988," they say. Murra and Hughes are extension economists at South Dakota State University and North Dakota State University, respectively.

Feeder optimism is high and feeder cattle supplies are down. Feed costs of gain are very low and there's more feedlot capacity than feeder cattle. "The biggest 'cloud' is the total quantity of competing meats coming onto the market next year," they say.

Background projections for 1987 are not as favorable as they were in 1986. "The odds favor some weakness in calf prices over the next few months," Murra and Hughes say. "A lot can be said for contracting the calves now and taking the money to the bank this fall. This is the low-risk marketing alternative."

Other marketing alternatives are some form of retained ownership. Retained ownership will probably work best if it's retained all the way through finishing. However, financial risks are also the highest for retained ownership.

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University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

Cattle producers in the Dakotas and Minnesota do not need more risk. "If you're contemplating retained ownership, look at risk-reduction strategies to deal with the increased risk. Considerable profit potential exists with properly managed retained ownership," the economists say.

Cattle prices are changing rapidly. So if you haven't contracted your calves, prepare budgets closer to weaning time and hold off making backgrounding and retained ownership decisions until closer to weaning time, Murra and Hughes advise.

More detailed information on the beef outlook is available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Stanley Stevens  
612 625-8770  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## FEEDGRAIN SURPLUS IS DOWN, BUT STILL LARGE

We've stopped the build-up of the feedgrains surplus. And exports of feedgrains are up. They've increased 23 percent from the '85 to '86 marketing year and are estimated to increase another 5 percent this year.

But unfortunately, "the easy export gains have probably been made and it might be slow going in the future," says Stanley Stevens, grain marketing specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

Surplus stocks will decline from 68 percent to 63 percent of one year's usage. "This is still burdensome, but a move in the right direction," say Stevens and Richard Shane, economist at South Dakota State University.

Massive farmer participation in the feedgrain set-aside programs resulted in lower 1987 production. But record yields (121 bushels per acre for corn) mean surplus stocks won't be reduced as much as had been projected earlier in the growing season.

The corn price outlook for harvesttime is a rerun of last year. Minneapolis prices should average around \$1.40 per bushel, with prices dropping to about \$1.10 in the Dakotas.

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University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

"We don't expect storage problems to be as severe as last year. But some local prices will still be around \$1 per bushel due to a shortage of storage and PIK-and-Roll activity," the economists say. They offer these corn marketing management tips:

--If you forward priced all or part of your corn during the summer weather rallies using cash forward contracts, you'll profit handsomely by using PIK-and-Roll before delivering on the contracts.

--If you hedged or used options where delivery wasn't required, you'll want to take futures or options profits. Then market the same way as those who did no forward pricing.

--Look closely at putting corn under loan and redeeming the loan immediately with PIK certificates. Follow this PIK strategy regardless of whether you store corn or not.

--If you have farm storage, consider storing corn five to six months if you redeemed sealed corn with PIK certificates or did not participate in the feedgrain program. Basis narrowing and price improvement should result in a profit from storing.

--Livestock producers will find that PIK-and-Roll strategies will usually result in lower feed costs than buying low-priced corn.

More detailed information on the feedgrain outlook is available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,F

NAGR2270

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# News and Information

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Sept. 14, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612 625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## **MONITORING FEEDING RATES CAN INCREASE DAIRY FARM PROFITS**

It may pay to feed more grain in dairy rations this fall. Dairy farmers now using a medium milk-feed ratio should get good returns from feeding more grain for the rest of 1987. Producers who buy most of their feed concentrates or "PIK and Roll" their own feed should find heavy feeding profitable at today's prices.

But as milk prices decline in winter and next spring, some reduction in feeding rates may be advisable, says Earl Fuller, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

Milk prices could decline by more than \$1 per hundredweight from fall 1987 highs by the spring of 1988. "At best, next year's manufacturing milk prices will be no higher than summer 1987 levels," say Fuller and coworker Jerry Hammond. Concerns with the federal budget and curbing the expansion in milk production may prompt USDA administrators to reduce support prices.

More details on the dairy outlook are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Stanley Stevens  
612 625-8770  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## **HOLD SOYBEANS FOR AFTER-HARVEST SALE**

Holding soybeans for sale in the postharvest market is probably the best marketing strategy.

The best marketing opportunities usually come with unfavorable Southern Hemisphere weather from late December through early February. But large carryover stocks make it unlikely that prices will exceed county loan rates by more than 25 to 30 cents.

"If this happens, consider it a marketing opportunity," advise Stanley Stevens and Richard Shane, extension economists with the University of Minnesota and South Dakota State University, respectively.

"You may want to hold part of the soybean crop just in case U.S. weather developments offer a repeat of \$6 beans. But chances of this are not very good," they add.

An alternative--if you're interested in holding soybeans for substantially higher prices--is selling soybeans and replacing part of the sales with soybean calls. This strategy is especially attractive when the soybean basis is narrow.

But Stevens and Shane say we're more apt to see the common seasonal pattern: soybean prices deteriorate from winter into late

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

spring and summer as Southern Hemisphere new crop production dominates the world export market.

More detailed information on the oilseed outlook is available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Mike Boehlje  
612 625-0231  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## **PROTECT AGAINST POSSIBLE 'SECOND WAVE' FINANCIAL CRUNCH**

Farmers are warned to protect against a possible "second wave" of foreclosures and bankruptcies.

"We're cautiously optimistic about the long-run future of agriculture," says Michael Boehlje, economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. "Input expenses are down, interest rates continue to drift lower, farm debt has been reduced and net income is increasing.

"Yet there's potential for a second wave of defaults on land debt, foreclosures and bankruptcies. If we have a second wave, it probably won't be as serious as the first wave of the early 1980s. But we can't ignore its potential."

To protect against the second wave, Boehlje urges livestock farmers to use current large profits to pay down debt rather than to expand or modernize facilities. "Don't ignore normal repairs, but do a careful evaluation before you spend money to upgrade facilities or expand their capacity," he advises.

The logic of a possible second wave goes like this: A large expansion in the world grain industry has caused excessive supplies and abnormally low grain prices. This has led to low

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**



feed prices and abnormally large profits in much of the livestock sector.

Livestock producers will respond to abnormally high livestock profits by expanding output (recent cattle and hog reports suggest herd rebuilding is under way). Larger livestock supplies will cause lower prices and tighter profit margins.

A reduction in cash flow from reduced livestock prices would reduce debt-servicing capacity. If a significant amount of land debt has been subsidized by abnormally large livestock profits during the past two to three years, the result could be additional defaults on land debt, foreclosures and bankruptcies.

Boehlje says some farmers are still plagued by financial stress. But many have adjusted by reducing debt, controlling expenses and selling assets to survive with a tighter profit margin.

More details are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine. Boehlje and coworker Glen Pederson wrote the farm income article.

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,V4,A,P

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Allan Harris  
612 589-1711  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## **PROFITS FROM SHEEP SHOULD CONTINUE IN 1988**

Ewe flock owners should have a profitable year in 1988, although things won't be quite as rosy as 1987 record levels.

The sheep industry enjoyed extremely high sheep prices along with very low feed prices during the first half of 1987.

Economists project net cash flows for a debt-free flock at \$53 per ewe for a 120 percent lamb crop and \$69 for a 140 percent lamb crop.

But new entrants purchasing ewes will have considerably lower net cash flows due to high start up costs, according to Harlan Hughes and Allan Harris, extension specialists at North Dakota State University and the University of Minnesota, respectively.

More details on the sheep and lamb outlook are available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,0

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 14, 1987

Source: Stanley Stevens  
612 625-8770  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612 625-1794

## **WHEAT PRODUCERS: WATCH GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS CLOSELY**

Wheat prices aren't likely to rise much in the next year due to large stockpiles.

"Consider any price above the net loan rate as a pricing opportunity," advises Stanley Stevens, grain marketing specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. A good understanding of the government program is the key to squeezing a few extra cents per bushel from wheat this year.

"Know how to use generic grain certificates in marketing. And watch for chances to redeem sealed wheat cheaply with PIK certificates," Stevens advises. And be alert for federal wheat policy changes that could affect wheat prices this year.

More detailed information is available in the 1988 Ag Outlook insert of the Sept. 19 issue of "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine. Stevens and coworker Reynold Dahl wrote the wheat outlook article.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,F

NAGR2274

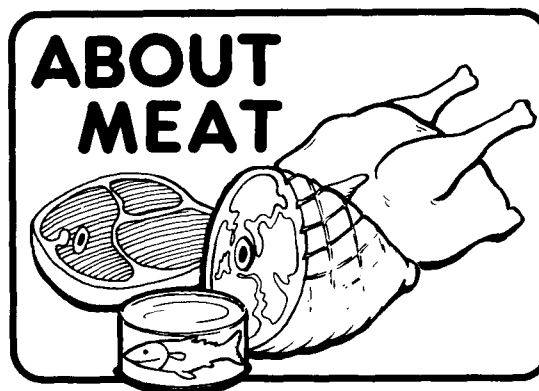
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 625-6744  
Sept. 17, 1987



Specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Sea Grant programs answer questions about red meats, poultry and fish.

**Q:** Can I freeze summer sausage?

**A:** Yes, you can. However, slow freezing and thawing in the home will result in the texture becoming slightly mushy. Also, the salt present in summer sausage helps preserve during refrigeration but speeds up rancidity of the fat during frozen storage. It is best to buy only as much summer sausage as you will eat in two or three weeks.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

**Q:** I'm aware of the publicity regarding salmonellae in chicken. Does red meat contain salmonellae also?

**A:** The incidence of salmonellae in beef and pork is much lower than in chicken because of differences in slaughter procedure. However, to ensure salmonellae-free beef and pork, cook the meat to 145 degrees F or higher as salmonellae are destroyed at that temperature. Also, do not consume raw hamburger or raw ground beef.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

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**Q:** Should excess fat be trimmed off steaks before or after cooking?

**A:** It depends on the method of cooking. If you are panfrying, you will consume less fat if the trimmable fat is removed before you cook the steaks. However, by so doing, the flavor will be slightly reduced. If you are broiling the steaks, trimming before cooking will not reduce the fat content of the lean. And, trimmed steaks may dry out a little more on the grill. However, with either method, trimming off excess fat eliminates the temptation to eat any fat that you'd otherwise find on your plate.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

If you have questions about red meats, poultry or fish, send them to About Meat, 136 ABLMS, University of Minnesota, 1354 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Specialists will try to reply to all questions. Selected questions will appear in this column.

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Ken Ostlie  
612/624-9272  
Writer: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## **FARMERS MAY NEED TO PUT CORN AHEAD OF SOYBEAN HARVEST**

Farmers should take another look at their corn fields' condition before deciding whether to put the bean or corn header on the combine, warns Ken Ostlie, University of Minnesota extension entomologist.

"There is a hidden problem this year, particularly in southern Minnesota, because of the extremely early season and unusually warm weather which has speeded up European corn borer development with second and third flights underway in northern and southern Minnesota, respectively," Ostlie says.

Stalk breakage and ears dropping before harvest are the results and the effect will be direct harvest losses. In fields showing these problems it will be well to harvest early, Ostlie suggests. As corn dries down it can also be damaged by strong winds, especially during thunderstorms.

Checking fields for the corn borer problems is relatively easy, Ostlie adds. Fields will be quite variable on the same farm. At each of five locations in a field, test 40 plants for standability and ear shank weakness. At shoulder level, push each plant over at least 1-1/2 feet to test stalk strength. Breakage

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usually indicates corn borer damage and bending of lower inner nodes shows stalk rot. Corn borer damage provides the path of entrance for stalk rot, which will become worse the longer the crop stands in the field. Pull hard on each ear to test the ear shank.

"If potential loss exceeds 10 percent, harvest those fields first and as soon as possible," Ostlie advises. "Fields in the 3 to 10 percent level should be second on the harvesting schedule. Fields at less than 3 percent can probably stand--do the soybean harvest first."

But keep checking and reevaluating fields--dry down and progressing stalk rot can increase the loss potential at any time, he says. Contact your seed salesperson to check the varietal stalk and ear shank strength of the corn you planted.

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
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433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **POPE COUNTY YOUTH WINS TOP PRIZE AT STATE FAIR 4-H RABBIT SHOW**

Jennifer Maher of Pope County showed the grand champion breeding rabbit in the 4-H Rabbit Show at the 1987 Minnesota State Fair, while Gabe Goedderz, Crow Wing County, showed the reserve grand champion. They were among more than 2,000 youths who participated in 4-H activities at the fair.

Other 4-H Rabbit Show winners and their counties were:

Breeding classes--Satin: Champion, Cheri Goedderz, Crow Wing; Reserve Champion, Genevieve Gibbons, Anoka. New Zealand: Champion, Julie Beumer, Dakota; Reserve Champion, Brenda Dipprey, Sherburne. Rex: Champion, Kristine Snyder, Dakota; Reserve Champion, Edmund Gillis, Goodhue. Mini Lops: Champion, Stephanie Spindler, Steele; Reserve Champion, Jon Reuter, Dakota. French Lops: Champion, Erika Bailey, Lake of the Woods; Reserve Champion, Carrie Miller, Freeborn. Californian: Champion, Matthew Hoops, Lake; Reserve Champion, Jennie LaFavor, Dakota. Other Purebreds: Champion, Jennifer Maher, Pope; Reserve Champion, Gabe Goedderz, Crow Wing. Crossbred: Champion, Karla Diekmann, Martin; Reserve Champion, Jamie Heinen, Meeker.

Market classes--Meat Pen: Champion, Tzitel Sperry, Chisago;

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating



Reserve Champion, Jenni Knesel, Olmsted. Single Fryer: Champion, Tracy Brand, Isanti; Reserve Champion, Dawn Krueger, McLeod. New Zealand or Californian Single Fryer: Champion, Tracy Brand, Isanti.

Among other winners in 4-H livestock activities were Howard Hecht, Stearns County, who won the 1987 4-H Livestock Achievement Award; the Meats Judging team from Norman County (Cheryl Jacobson, Nancy Brueshoff, Patsy Brueshoff, Julie Grade, Nicole Pazdernik and coach Steve Brandt) and the Steele County General Livestock Judging team (Allen Shoenfeld, Bill Arthur, Lisa Mullert, Liz Zeaman and coach Jon Reutschler).

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **GOODHUE COUNTY YOUTH SHOWS TOP MARKET LAMB IN 4-H SHEEP SHOW**

Tonia Swenson, Goodhue County, showed the Grand Champion Market Lamb in the 4-H Sheep Show at the 1987 Minnesota State Fair, while Kay Arthur, Steele Co., was first in the senior division of the unique Lamb Lead event, in which 4-H'ers exhibit a trained and groomed sheep while modeling garments made from wool.

The youths were among more than 2,000 4-H'ers who participated in livestock activities at the fair. Other winners in the sheep show and Lamb Lead and their home counties were:

Showmanship classes--Market Lamb: Senior Champion, Kelly Harder, Cottonwood; Senior Reserve Champion, Wendy Schalek, Lincoln; Intermediate Champion, Sean Limesand, Rock; Intermediate Reserve Champion, Nicole Swenson, Goodhue. Ewe: Senior Champion, Tammy Pankonin, Cottonwood; Senior Reserve Champion, Traci Schalek, Lincoln; Intermediate Champion, Jill Ringkob, Jackson; Intermediate Reserve Champion, Andrea Handevitdt, Jackson.

Market classes--Market Lamb: Reserve Grand Champion, Bernadette O'Rourke, Faribault. Lightweight Wether: Champion, Kelly Harder, Cottonwood; Reserve Champion, Kurt Schentzel, Jackson. Middleweight Wether: Champion, Tonia Swenson, Goodhue;

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Reserve Champion, Bernadette O'Rourke, Faribault. Heavyweight  
Wether: Champion, Erin McLoone, Goodhue; Reserve Champion, Beth  
Peterson, Fillmore.

Breeding classes--Columbia and Other Breeds Ewe Lamb:  
Champion, Gail Irrthum, Goodhue; Reserve Champion, Chris Lunsford,  
Fillmore. Columbia and Other Breeds Yearling Ewe: Champion,  
Angela Kroshus, East Ottertail; Reserve Champion, Brian Theisen,  
Cottonwood. Commercial Ewe Lamb: Champion, Peter Heppner, Roseau;  
Reserve Champion, Traci Reverts, Rock. Commercial Yearling Ewe:  
Champion, Bryce Henning, Jackson; Reserve Champion, Christy  
Surprenant, Murray. Hampshire Ewe Lamb: Champion, Jon Olson,  
Polk; Reserve Champion, Krissy Leiseth, Wright. Hampshire  
Yearling Ewe: Champion, Irene Caskey, Pipestone; Reserve Champion,  
Jon Leiseth, Wright. Southdown Ewe Lamb: Champion, Rachel  
Lundgren, Crow Wing. Suffolk Ewe Lamb; Champion, Tracy Schalek,  
Lincoln; Reserve Champion, Andrea Handevitdt, Jackson. Suffolk  
Yearling Ewe: Champion, Erik Holmgren, Morrison; Reserve Champion,  
Todd Franz, Cottonwood.

Rate of Gain--Market Lamb: Champion, Dawn Wahlstrom, Blue  
Earth; Reserve Champion, Chris Hasbargen, Traverse.

Market Wool Fleece--Champion, Anna Hoffman, Dakota; Reserve  
Champion, Julie Wright, Washington.

Lamb Lead Event: Senior Division: Second, Kris Williams,  
Watowan; Third, Krissy Leiseth, Wright. Intermediate Division:  
First, Heather Jensen, Lincoln; Second, Kevin Johnson, Cottonwood;  
Third, Irene Caskey, Pipestone.

Among others receiving awards in 4-H livestock activities were Howard Hecht, Stearns County, who won the 1987 4-H Livestock Achievement Award; the Meats Judging team from Norman County (Cheryl Jacobson, Nancy Brueshoff, Patsy Brueshoff, Julie Grade, Nicole Pazdernik and coach Steve Brandt) and the Steele County General Livestock Judging team (Allen Shoenfeld, Bill Arthur, Lisa Mullert, Liz Zeaman and coach Jon Reutschler).

# # #

V1,V3,V4,0,Q

N4-H2285

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **MARTIN, NOBLES COUNTY YOUTHS EXHIBIT TOP ANIMALS IN 4-H SWINE SHOW**

Mirian Ammann, Martin County, exhibited the Grand Champion Market Swine, and Heidi Ewy, Nobles County, had the Grand Champion Gilt in the 4-H Swine Show at the 1987 Minnesota State Fair. They were among more than 2,000 youths who participated in 4-H livestock activities at the fair. Ammann's animal brought a record \$2,550 donation from Fairway Foods at the 4-H Livestock Auction, Sept. 7 at the fair.

Other swine show winners and their home counties were:

Showmanship classes--Senior: Champion, Lee Knutson, Houston; Reserve Champion, Brian Milbrand, McLeod. Intermediate: Champion, Craig Davis, Freeborn; Reserve Champion, Brad Walter, Mower.

Market classes--Reserve Grand Champion Swine: Jerusha Solt, Nobles County. Lightweight Barrow: Champion, Mark Holmen, Fillmore; Reserve Champion, Michael Vought, Cottonwood. Middleweight Barrow: Champion, Miriam Ammann, Martin; Reserve Champion, Jerusha Solt, Nobles. Heavyweight Barrow: Champion, Raquel Supalla, Steele; Reserve Champion, Jodi Boerboom, Redwood.

Breeding classes--Reserve Grand Champion Gilt: Steven Lundquist, Traverse. Champion Duroc Gilt: Steven Lundquist,

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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Grades: Senior Champion, Derrik Greeley, Wabasha; Junior  
Champion, Travis Nelson, Marshall.

Among other champions in 4-H livestock activities were Howard  
Hecht, Stearns County, who won the 1987 4-H Livestock Achievement  
Award; the Meats Judging team from Norman County (Cheryl Jacobson,  
Nancy Brueshoff, Patsy Brueshoff, Julie Grade, Nicole Pazdernik  
and coach Steve Brandt) and the Steele County General Livestock  
Judging team (Allen Shoenfeld, Bill Arthur, Lisa Mullert, Liz  
Zeaman and coach Jon Reutschler).

# # #

V1,V3,V4,V7,0,Q

N4-H2282

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **GOODHUE, NOBLES COUNTY 4-H'ERS EARN TOP HONORS AT DAIRY SHOW**

Tom Foss of Goodhue County was chosen Minnesota 4-H Outstanding Dairy Member, and Jill Marti, Brown County, was Champion Showman in the 4-H Dairy Show at the 1987 Minnesota State Fair. The two were among the more than 2,000 4-H'ers who participated in livestock activities at the fair.

Rice County won the Dairy Judging Contest; team members were Jeff Fuchs, Jenny Sammon, Lisa Sammon and Todd Wetzel, and their coach was Cathy Bauer. Mark Helgemoe, Winona County, was Reserve Champion Showman, while Intermediate Champion Showman was Kelli Tuman, McLeod County, and Intermediate Reserve Champion Showman was Kindra Rott, Olmsted County.

Champions and reserve champions (and their counties) in the 4-H breed classes were:

Ayrshire--Champion Grade Exhibitor, Amy Benedict, Aitkin;  
Champion Registered Exhibitor, David Nisbit, Winona; First Heifer Calf, Jill Knippel, Steele; First Two-Year-Old, Dean Vacek, McLeod; Advanced Cow, David Nisbit, Winona.

Brown Swiss--Champion Registered, Brian Tuman, McCleod;  
Reserve Champion Registered, Dale Sprengeler, McCleod; Champion

Page 1 of 3

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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Grade, Merle Olson, Faribault; Reserve Champion Grade, Lance Thill, Winona; Junior Champion Grade, Landon Olesiak, Carlton; Junior Champion Purebred, Kelli Tuman, McCleod.

Guernsey--Champion Showman, Bonnie Kowalke, Wright; Intermediate Champion Purebred Showman, Tracy Vesledahl, East Polk; Champion Grade, Jill Krause, Steele; Champion Registered, Michelle Barlau, Carver; Reserve Champion Registered, Robb Miller, Rice; Champion Junior Grade, Marcia Terbeest, Fillmore; Champion Junior Purebred, Aaron Solum, Houston; First Place Registered Calf, Kevin Wagener, Carver.

Holstein--Champion Showman, Jill Marti, Brown; Senior Champion Registered, Amy Prigge, Winona; Junior Champion Registered, Judy Morrison, Douglas; Senior Champion Grade, Tia Peterson, Carlton; Junior Champion Grade, Matt Helgemoe, Winona; High Producing Registered, Elizabeth Mensing, Faribault; High Producing Grade, Christine Taylor, Fillmore.

Jersey--Champion Showman, Zabrina Rittenour, Kanabec; Champion Registered, Sheryl Livingston, Dodge; Reserve Champion Registered, Michael Skiba, Isanti; Champion Grade, Cory Ramaker, Fillmore; Reserve Champion Grade, Joshua Hance, Wright; Champion Production, Sheryl Livingston, Dodge.

Milking Shorthorn--Champion, Daniel Herd, McCleod; Reserve Champion, Brian Hauger, Lincoln; Champion Grade, Jason Page, Goodhue; First Purebred Heifer Calf, Steve Wendt, Olmsted; First Registered Senior Yearling, Monica Kramer, First Cow, Daniel Herd, McCleod.



Foss, the outstanding dairy member, received a plaque from the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association and will join 29 other top Minnesota 4-H dairy participants at the National Dairy Conference Sept. 28-Oct. 2 at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Among other winners in 4-H livestock activities were Howard Hecht, Stearns County, who won the 1987 4-H Livestock Achievement Award; the Meats Judging team from Norman County (Cheryl Jacobson, Nancy Brueshoff, Patsy Brueshoff, Julie Grade, Nicole Pazdernik and coach Steve Brandt) and the Steele County General Livestock Judging team (Allen Shoenfeld, Bill Arthur, Lisa Mullert, Liz Zeaman and coach Jon Reutschler).

# # #

V1,V3,V4,D,Q

N4-H2279

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **STATE FAIR 4-H POULTRY SHOW FEATURES TOP BIRDS IN MINNESOTA**

Among the 2,000 4-H'ers who participated in livestock activities recently at the 1987 Minnesota State Fair were the dozens of top-notch poultry exhibitors at the 4-H Poultry Show. Top finishers in the show for the various breeds and classes were:

Breeding classes--Champion Egg Production Pen: Kim Peuse, Washington County; Champion Chicken Breeding Pen: Chris Goldsmith, Fillmore County; Champion Bantam Chicken Breeding Pen: Connie Fitzloff, Blue Earth County; Champion Geese Breeding Pen: Neina Selchow, McLeod County; Champion Turkey Breeding Pen: David Traver, Carver County; Champion Duck Breeding Pen: Zeb Skow, Martin County; Champion Bantam Duck Breeding Pen: Sarah Pederson, Blue Earth County; Outstanding Bantam Duck Breeding Pen/Shawn Besser Bantam Duck Award: Rachel Duerr, Wright County.

Market classes--Champion Duck Pen: Sam Leister, Rock County; Champion Geese Pen: Kevin Vorlicek, McLeod County; Champion Turkey: Cameron Olson, Roseau County; Champion Chicken: Ricky Walechka, LeSueur County.

Showmanship--Senior Poultry: Champion, Wayne Larson, Rice County; Reserve Champion, Scott Ziemer, Anoka County; Intermediate

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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Champion, Sarah Peterson, Blue Earth County; Intermediate Reserve  
Champion, Todd Zwalensky, Dakota County.

Among other champions in 4-H livestock activities at the fair  
were Howard Hecht, Stearns County, who won the 1987 4-H Livestock  
Achievement Award; the Meats Judging team from Norman County  
(Cheryl Jacobson, Nancy Brueshoff, Patsy Brueshoff, Julie Grade,  
Nicole Pazdernik and coach Steve Brandt); and the Steele County  
General Livestock Judging team (Allen Shoenfeld, Bill Arthur, Lisa  
Mullert, Liz Zeaman and coach Jon Reutschler).

# # #

V1,V3,V4,V7,N,Q

N4-H2280

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **DAKOTA COUNTY YOUTH CHOSEN TOP SHOWMAN AT 4-H DAIRY GOAT SHOW**

George Mueller of Dakota County was chosen Champion Senior Dairy Goat Showman in the 4-H Dairy Goat Show at the 1987 Minnesota State Fair. Mueller, who also showed the Senior Champion Alpine goat, was among the more than 2,000 4-H youths who participated in 4-H livestock activities at the fair.

Reserve Champion Showman was Stephanie Morken, Houston County, while Sarah Maefsky, Washington County, was Intermediate Champion Showman. Seth Maefsky, Washington County, was Intermediate Reserve Showman; and Kimberly Magnuson, Anoka County, was first in Novice Showmanship.

Winners in dairy goat breed classes and their counties were:

Alpine: Senior Champion, George Mueller, Dakota; Junior Champion, Jodene Heldt, Carver.

Nubian: Senior Champion, Amy Larson, Scott.

Saanen: Senior Champion, Gerard Kroll, Morrison; Junior Champion, Stephanie Morken, Houston.

Toggenburg: Senior Champion, Patrick Dunne, Scott.

Other Breeds: Senior Champion, Jason Hayes, Mille Lacs; Junior Champion, Chris Dronen, Pine.

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

Traverse. Champion Spot Gilt: Lisa Schwecke, Sibley. Champion Registered Chester White Gilt: Tom Foss, Goodhue. Other Breeds Gilt: Champion, Tom Foss, Goodhue; Reserve Champion, Kristi Neprud, Norman. Commercial Gilt: Champion, Heidi Ewy, Nobles; Reserve Champion, Jiana Thielke, Swift.

Rate of gain--Market Swine: Champion, Jason Johnson, Wadena; Reserve Champion, Jessica Sonnenberg, Ottertail.

Among others receiving awards in 4-H livestock activities were Howard Hecht, Stearns County, who won the 1987 4-H Livestock Achievement Award; the Meats Judging team from Norman County (Cheryl Jacobson, Nancy Brueshoff, Patsy Brueshoff, Julie Grade, Nicole Pazdernik and coach Steve Brandt) and the Steele County General Livestock Judging team (Allen Shoenfeld, Bill Arthur, Lisa Mullert, Liz Zeaman and coach Jon Reutschler).

# # #

V1,V3,V4,Q,P

N4-H2283

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 17, 1987

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **NICOLLET, NOBLES COUNTY YOUTHS SHOW TOP STEERS AT 4-H BEEF SHOW**

Tania Michels, Nicollet County, showed the Grand Champion Market Beef Steer, and Chris Bryngelson, Nobles County, showed the Grand Champion Market Dairy Steer in the 4-H Beef Show at the 1987 Minnesota State Fair.

Reserve Grand Champion Steer was shown by Matt Benda, Jackson County, who also was chosen Senior Champion Market Beef Showman. The 4-H'ers were among more than 2,000 youths who participated in 4-H livestock activities at the fair. Other 4-H Beef Show winners and their home counties were:

Showmanship classes--Market Beef: Reserve Champion, Chuck Ringkob, Jackson; Intermediate Champion, Jenny Pihl, Yellow Medicine; Intermediate Reserve Champion, Nicole Franz, Cottonwood. Heifer: Champion, Lisa Mullert, Steele; Reserve Champion, Lara Caraway, Lincoln; Intermediate Champion, Chad Zender, Benton; Intermediate Reserve Champion, Nicole Kaehler, Winona.

Market beef classes--Dairy Steer: Reserve Grand Champion, Chris Brogan, Olmsted. Division I Steer: Champion, Patti Wulf, Stevens; Reserve Champion, James Kramer, Nobles. Division II Steer: Champion, Tania Michels, Nicollet; Reserve Champion, Matt Benda, Jackson.

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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Division III Steer: Champion, Shawn Miller, Waseca; Reserve Champion, Dan Hohmann, Winona. Division IV Steer: Champion, Barb Ryan, Goodhue; Reserve Champion, Jason Nelson, Cottonwood.

Breeding heifer classes--Angus: Champion, Tracy Paulson, Pipestone; Reserve Champion, Shelley Youngerberg, Brown. Horned Hereford: Champion, Jayson Otteson, Pennington; Reserve Champion, Ben Erickson, Traverse. Polled Hereford: Champion, Tom Walsh, Swift; Reserve Champion, Barb Caraway, Lincoln. Shorthorn: Champion, Martin Hegland, Fillmore; Reserve Champion, Brian Weese, Wright. Charolais: Champion, Chad Zehnder, Benton; Reserve Champion, Mark Hecht, Stearns. Limousin: Champion, Susan Smith, LeSueur; Reserve Champion, Clay Roll, Cottonwood. Simmental: Champion, Darin Hegland, Fillmore; Reserve Champion, Gary Greniger, Itasca. Other Breeds: Champion, Anna Kokett, Morrison; Reserve Champion, Jason Togerson, Aitkin. Commercial: Champion, Shannon Mathiason, Freeborn; Reserve Champion, John Bettcher, McLeod.

Feeder Calf class--Champion, Kevin Gutzmer, McLeod; Reserve Champion, Jeff Bhend, Mower.

Among other champions in 4-H livestock activities at the fair were Howard Hecht, Stearns County, who won the 1987 4-H Livestock Achievement Award; the Meats Judging team from Norman County (Cheryl Jacobson, Nancy Brueshoff, Patsy Brueshoff, Julie Grade, Nicole Pazdernik and coach Steve Brandt) and the Steele County General Livestock Judging team (Allen Shoenfeld, Bill Arthur, Lisa Mullert, Liz Zeaman and coach Jon Reutschler).

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 24, 1987

Source: Robert Munter  
612/625-3101  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## U OF M SOIL TESTING LAB NOW OFFERS FASTER SERVICE

You can now get faster service from the University of Minnesota's Soil Testing Laboratory. But it helps if you send the samples in dry.

"Results for samples received dry are back in the mail three to five days after we receive them," says Robert Munter, laboratory director. "But it takes an extra day to dry wet samples. To get accurate testing results, samples must be dried at temperatures no higher than 98 to 100 degrees F."

If you collect soil samples and have them laying around for a few days before sending them, let them air dry in a paper box or bag. Better yet, spread the samples out and let them air dry. Or, send them in immediately after you take the sample if you use a plastic lined bag, Munter advises.

Information sheets and soil sample bags or boxes are available from county offices of the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1

NAGR2294

Page 1 of 1

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 24, 1987

Source: Jeffrey Hahn  
612/624-4977  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **DAYS ARE NUMBERED FOR YELLOWJACKETS, HORNETS**

The early spring Minnesotans enjoyed last March and April resulted in a well above-average season for yellowjackets and hornets.

"Fortunately, as we enter fall, their days are numbered," says Jeffrey Hahn, entomology educator with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"When control was attempted on colonies nesting in or on buildings during the summer, invasions inside homes by these insects were common. As we get closer to our first hard freeze, it becomes less important to try to control yellowjacket and hornet nests, especially with the risk of driving them inside.

"Most inhabitants of a colony will die after the first hard frost," Hahn says, "making insecticide applications unnecessary. Subsequent freezes will finish off any remaining workers. Only the newly mated queens who have escaped the colony to find a sheltered area will survive the weather.

"Yellowjackets seeking warmth may still come in on their own. Those that do can be controlled by using a household spray containing a pyrethrin."

G,I,V4,V7

# # #  
Page 1 of 1

NAGR2297

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Sept. 24, 1987

Source: Phil Larsen  
612/625-8200  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **SWEDISH ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HONORS U OF M PLANT PATHOLOGIST**

Paul S. Teng, a professor in the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Minnesota, was awarded the Sixth Eriksson Gold Medal and Prize Aug. 1 during the XIV International Botanical Congress in West Berlin.

Every five years, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences awards the medal and prize to a scientist whose research in mycology, plant pathology or virus diseases or whose publication dealing with such subjects is of distinct international value or merit.

Teng, who joined the faculty at the University of Minnesota in 1982, is recognized internationally for his research in plant disease epidemiology, crop loss assessment and integrated pest management. Among the research he has conducted for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station are integrated pest management and crop loss assessment studies related to potato and wheat disease and insect pest problems in Minnesota and other states of the Upper Midwest. Teng is now on leave from the university, serving as a plant pathologist at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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An advocate of modern technology in plant protection practices, Teng has traveled extensively, especially in developing countries, initiating research and facilitating the improvement of plant protection by organizing training activities for Third World scientists. He holds several positions related to these objectives, including technical assistance specialist for the Consortium for International Crop Protection, U.S. AID; chairman, epidemiology and crops loss committee of the International Society of Plant Pathologists; and member, board of directors of the International Alliance of Sustainable Agriculture.

A native of Malaysia, Teng received his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Lincoln College, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

# # #

BSS,F,L,S,V1

NEXP2292

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 24, 1987

Source: Deborah Brown  
612/624-7491  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL PUMPKINS WILL LAST LONGER IF TREATED RIGHT**

If you expect to preserve ornamental gourds and miniature pumpkins, they must be harvested before frost damages them, says Deborah Brown, horticulture specialist with the Minnesota Extension Service.

"Once they are full-sized, show intense color and develop tough skins, it's time to pick them," Brown says. "Check that the stem holding the gourd or pumpkin has begun to dry, then be sure to leave some of it attached to the fruit. If you simply pull the fruit off the vine, you're more likely to run into disease problems at that point of attachment. Besides, a little twisted stem adds to the attractiveness of decorative gourds, and to the realistic look of miniature pumpkins.

"Wipe the ripe fruit gently with rubbing alcohol, using a soft rag. If gourds or pumpkins are really dirty, you'll probably need to wash them in warm, soapy water with a little disinfectant added to the rinse water. Use a dry, soft towel to dry them, then spread them out on several layers of newspapers in a warm location. Turn the fruit daily to aid drying.

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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"After a week or so, move them to a dark, dry place with good air circulation. Sunlight tends to fade their colors. In three weeks, they should be quite dry with tough skin. At this point, you can wax or shellac them and put them out for display, where they should last several months."

# # #

G,I,V4,V7

NAGR2298

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

September 24, 1987

Source: Jeffrey Hahn  
612/624-4977  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## DAYS ARE NUMBERED FOR YELLOWJACKETS, HORNETS

The early spring Minnesotans enjoyed last March and April resulted in a well above-average season for yellowjackets and hornets.

"Fortunately, as we enter fall, their days are numbered," says Jeffrey Hahn, entomology educator with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"When control was attempted on colonies nesting in or on buildings during the summer, invasions inside homes by these insects were common. As we get closer to our first hard freeze, it becomes less important to try to control yellowjacket and hornet nests, especially with the risk of driving them inside.

"Most inhabitants of a colony will die after the first hard frost," Hahn says, "making insecticide applications unnecessary. Subsequent freezes will finish off any remaining workers. Only the newly mated queens who have escaped the colony to find a sheltered area will survive the weather.

"Yellowjackets seeking warmth may still come in on their own. Those that do can be controlled by using a household spray containing a pyrethrin."

G,I,V4,V7

# # #  
Page 1 of 1

NAGR2297

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating



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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Oct. 1, 1987

Source: Byron Schneider  
612/625-5709  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **4-H'ERS THROUGHOUT MINNESOTA CELEBRATE NATIONAL 4-H WEEK**

Oct. 4-10 is National 4-H Week and the 140,000 youths who participate in Minnesota 4-H activities--like their 4.5 million counterparts across the nation--are celebrating the learning and fun offered by this unique youth development program.

Minnesota 4-H fosters positive development of young people through direct involvement of youth, adults, and community. 4-H facilitates this growth through its experiential--or hands-on--approach to learning "life skills": developing self, learning to learn, using knowledge, developing social responsibility, and relating to change.

"In other words, 4-H helps young people develop skills that will be useful in the real world," says Byron Schneider, assistant director of the Minnesota Extension Service and head of Minnesota 4-H. "It helps them discover their strengths and weaknesses and it exposes them to activities in a variety of career fields."

The base of Minnesota 4-H's year-round educational programs are the state's 2,077 community 4-H clubs, though Minnesota 4-H also reaches youths through its 482 special interest groups and 327 school enrichment programs. Of these organizations, 18

Page 1 of 3

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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percent are located on farms; 30 percent are located in rural nonfarm areas or towns under 10,000 population; 31 percent are in towns of 10,000 to 50,000; 10 percent are in suburbs of cities over 50,000; and 11 percent are in central cities.

Of the state's 140,000 participants in 4-H, 69,000 are boys and 72,000 are girls--and 12,000 are from minority racial-ethnic groups.

Thus, while continuing to nurture its roots in agriculture and home economics programs, Minnesota 4-H has grown into program areas of interest to all of today's young people. These new programs range from computers, electronics, and aerospace to international citizenship, marketing, indoor gardening, and junior leadership.

For some 4-H'ers, their projects meant special trips or recognition, including participation in the 1987 Minnesota State Fair, the state ambassadors program, the state 4-H Junior Leadership Conference, the Citizenship--Washington Focus program, the National 4-H Congress, the National 4-H Conference, and a broad variety of international work or travel programs.

But all of the youths in the state 4-H program gained important lessons in life skills and the satisfaction of pursuing excellence--in their projects and in themselves.

And the young people weren't the only ones to benefit by participation in the 4-H programs. More than 23,000 volunteer leaders, including 14,000 adult and 8,000 youth volunteers, play a

crucial role in making Minnesota 4-H work. While county extension agents in each of the state's 87 counties organize and supervise county 4-H activities, the bulk of 4-H leadership is provided by these dedicated volunteers. And local volunteers not only give leadership to 4-H youth, they keep the program relevant to local needs and interests.

The extent of their contribution is remarkable. Studies show that the average volunteer leader commits 220 hours to 4-H each year. 4-H volunteers thus contribute more than 3.25 million hours of service to Minnesota youths a year--comparable to a wage value of nearly \$12 million!

What do those volunteer leaders receive in return? The satisfaction of helping the future leaders of our communities develop into caring, capable, and contributing adults.

"The 4-H motto--'To make the best better'--indeed typifies the efforts of all those involved in 4-H," says Schneider. "Minnesota 4-H urges youths and adults from throughout the state to celebrate National 4-H Week by becoming involved in this important youth development program."

For more information about 4-H programs in Minnesota, contact a local office of the Minnesota Extension Service.

# # #

V1,V4,V7,Q,G

N4-H2305

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Oct. 1, 1987

Source: Byron Schneider  
612/625-5709  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## **MINNESOTA 4-H OBSERVES 4-H WEEK WITH NEW PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH**

Among the exciting developments Minnesota 4-H is celebrating during 1987 National 4-H Week, Oct. 4-10, is a new venture it has undertaken to address the most crucial issues facing youth today.

At the heart of this venture are four issues Minnesota 4-H has identified--after more than a year of study--as particularly critical to today's youths: self-protection, career development, youth connectedness, and global awareness. These issues will guide 4-H through the end of the decade and beyond as it develops programs that help state youths make responsible life decisions.

"Our goal in this important effort is that the people of Minnesota will recognize 4-H as an educational leader in addressing the practical, daily issues of young people and their families," says Byron Schneider, head of Minnesota 4-H.

4-H's new Self-Protection programs will guide young Minnesotans facing the tough decisions about fitness, nutrition, chemical use, and sexuality that confront them daily. Statewide Youth Health Conferences and a program called Health Choices will be concerned with youths' overall health and fitness choices.

'Alcohol Decisions: Teen Training Workshops' will train high

Page 1 of 3

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school students to conduct alcohol programs for their younger peers. The 'Tackling Tuff Stuff' program will respond to the problems of teen stress, depression, and suicide. 'Seminars for Parents: Communicating with Our Children' will address adolescent sexuality. And the 'Power of Choice' program will deal with power and violence in relationships.

4-H Career Development programs will guide young people as they face today's changing world of employment...or unemployment. Youths must be challenged to understand the modern workplace, and Minnesota 4-H is launching an exciting, experiential career development curriculum, called I'll Take Charge, to help youths plan for their futures. The program--designed especially for use in rural communities where career exploration opportunities are less diverse--stresses self-knowledge, goal-setting, and defining strategies.

New 4-H Youth Connectedness programs will help link young people with resources in their family and community that can help them avoid feelings of alienation and powerlessness and ensure their development into caring, contributing members of society. The importance of the family has been a pillar of the program since it was founded, and 4-H has long supported involvement in the community through programs like its Community Pride project. Among new outcomes of this effort will be further community service programs and new intergenerational programs, peer support groups, and links with other youth agencies.

Increasingly we live beyond our state and national borders, and Minnesota youths need a greater awareness and understanding of the way interdependent global systems affect their lives. Minnesota offers one of the largest 4-H international programs in the nation--including exchange programs with seven countries and a photo exchange between state 4-H'ers and youths in the Soviet Union. Yet as the world grows ever smaller, educational efforts must go beyond cultural understanding and international work and travel to a curriculum at home that provides a broad understanding of how the world influences our daily lives. 4-H's Global Awareness curriculum will emphasize the relationship between our activities--economic, political, and social--and those of others around the world. The outcome will be a population of youths aware of how their lives can have an impact on the world and how international events play a role in their daily lives. The outcome, in short, will be youth capable of understanding and responding to the needs of our entire planet.

Through its efforts in these four areas, 4-H hopes to help Minnesota youths where help is needed most--and thus become an even stronger force in positive youth development for Minnesota.

"We are prepared for this challenge," says Schneider. "And with the active and caring involvement of the people of Minnesota, we will make a difference for our youth."

# # #

V1,V4,V7,Q,G

N4-H2304

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 1, 1987

Source: Deborah Brown  
612/624-7491  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## FALL LAWN MAINTENANCE PAYS OFF

How you treat your lawn this autumn will have a large impact on its appearance next spring, says Deborah Brown, horticulture specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"Come October, many people tire of yard work and just let it go," Brown says. "The fact is, though, the more you do in fall, the less likely you will run into problems over the winter. Ultimately, fall maintenance should save you both time and effort."

One of the more common questions people raise is whether fall raking is necessary, since lawns need to be raked in the spring anyway. Brown says that leaves should be raked off the lawn each fall otherwise they will mat together under snow and ice, reducing air circulation as snow melts, making snow mold more likely.

"Continue to mow the lawn as long as it is growing," Brown advises. "Cut it at a medium height; grass should go into winter neither unusually short nor tall.

"Finally, towards the end of October or early November, spread a second application of fertilizer, using the same formula you would the rest of the year. A good general recommendation calls

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for a fertilizer that has four parts nitrogen to one part phosphorous to two parts potassium--a 4-1-2, 16-4-8, 24-6-12 or similar formulation.

"This late fall fertilization should result in thicker, greener turf next spring, and may allow you to skip spring fertilization altogether--or at least put it off until June."

Brown adds that bare or thin areas of grass may be dormant seeded late in the season, when it's too cold for any chance of germination. Melting snow will activate the seeds next spring, providing that they haven't been trampled, exposed to winter's cold without snow cover or spread on a steep slope and washed away.

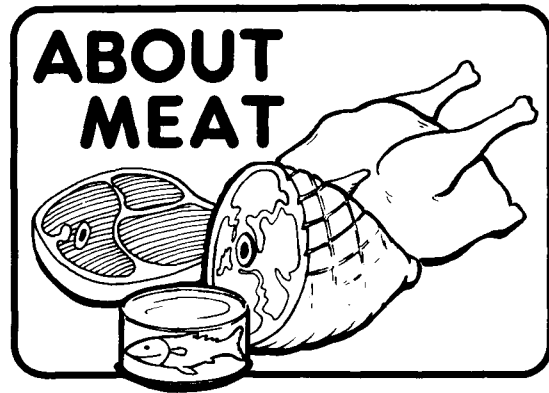
# # #

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 625-6744

Oct. 1, 1987



Specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Sea Grant programs answer questions about red meats, poultry and fish.

**Q:** How much water can be added to meat in the curing process?

**A:** In the case of pork ham, the USDA requires that the name be changed as the amount of water added increases. Those names, from no added water to increasing amounts, are: ham, ham with natural juices, ham water added, and ham and water product--x% of weight is added ingredients. Poultry processors are currently not required by the USDA to label added water in poultry products regardless of the amount, which can approach 25 percent in some chicken rolls and turkey breasts.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

**Q:** What are the most important precautions to observe in making homemade venison-pork sausage?

**A:** Use clean, well-chilled venison that is not discolored (discoloration may be due to bacterial growth). Also, check the internal temperature of each stick of sausage in your smoker to make sure that an internal temperature of at least 137 degrees F

(page 1 of 2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND MINNESOTA COUNTIES COOPERATING

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has been reached. If you have a smoker with hot and cold spots and you check the temperature of the sausage in a hot spot only, some of the sausage will likely be undercooked; eating this undercooked sausage could result in trichinosis.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

**Q:** I've read that the trend among some high-income people is to eat less red meat. Is that healthy?

**A:** It depends upon what one eats in place of the red meat. One study showed that the reason for the shift was to reduce fat consumption, but the meat was replaced by foods actually higher in fat. Also, iron and zinc intake was reduced. Red meat fits into a healthy diet if it is consumed in moderation and one trims off any excess fat.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

Send your questions about red meats, poultry or fish to About Meat, 136 ABLMS, University of Minnesota, 1354 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Specialists will try to reply to all questions. Selected questions will appear in this column.

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# News and Information

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October 8, 1987

MSC  
9/29/87  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

## MINNESOTA'S TOP YOUNG RIDERS COMPETE IN STATE 4-H HORSE SHOW

More than 400 of Minnesota's best young equestrians gathered Sept. 19-21 at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds Coliseum in St. Paul for the 1987 State 4-H Horse Show.

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The top three senior division winners and their home counties, in order of finish, as well as the winners in intermediate or junior competition, were:

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Reasons (individual rankings)--Senior: Tanja Sigurdson, Isanti; Holly Meredith, Benton; Holly Rogers, Nobles; intermediate: Ryan Johnson, Itasca.

Page 1 of 3

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Western Pleasure--17 and over: Tracey Larson, Brown; Debbie Hill, Wright; Monica Durkee, Faribault; 16 years: Candy Cameron, Washington; 15 years: Dana Albert, Hennepin; 14 years: Kelly Koepsell, Nobles; 13 years: Lynn Tollefson, Pope; 11 and 12: Pamela Sondergard, Carver; Pony: Danelle Krueger, Olmsted.

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# News and Information

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EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS  
MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE  
433 COFFEY HALL  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55108

October 8, 1987

Source: Mary North  
612/624-4777  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **RUPP TO BE FIRST MINNESOTA WOMAN TO RECEIVE NATIONAL FFA HONOR**

Matilda "Mattie" Rupp of Lakeland, Minn., former associate development officer for the University of Minnesota's College of Agriculture, has been nominated to receive the Honorary American Farmer degree of the Future Farmers of America. Rupp will be the first Minnesota woman to receive the degree.

The Minnesota FFA Association nominated Rupp for the honor, and the National FFA board of directors recently approved the nomination. Pending approval of the nomination by the student FFA delegates to the National FFA Convention in Kansas City, Mo., Rupp will be among 90 leaders in business, industry, agriculture, and education who will receive the degree Nov. 13 at the convention.

Honorary American Farmer degree recipients are selected on the basis of their contributions to the advancement of agriculture, vocational agriculture and the FFA program. Rupp's leadership in establishing the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture's Bright Futures Minnesota scholarship program is among the accomplishments that led to her nomination.

Paul M. Day, state FFA advisor, said that Rupp had rendered exceptional service to agriculture, vocational agricultural

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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education and the FFA in Minnesota.

Rupp is the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Roy Towne of Bismarck, N.D., and the sister of Roy Towne, also of Bismarck. She is a 1949 graduate of the University of North Dakota, and an alumna of Delta Gamma sorority. Her husband, Bob, is the former editor of the "The Farmer/The Dakota Farmer" magazine.

# # #

V1,87,Se1Media

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# News and Information

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October 8, 1987

MSC  
8-27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Charles R. Blinn  
612/624-3788

Writer: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## 'CASH' HELPS PICK BEST INVESTMENTS

A computer is not equipped to make your decisions for you, but it can help assess investment options. That's the purpose of CASH, a new computer program developed by three members of the University of Minnesota's Department of Forest Resources to evaluate the economics and uncertainties associated with a variety of investment opportunities.

Support for CASH's development came from the University of Minnesota's College of Forestry, Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station.

Charles R. Blinn, who with Dietmar W. Rose and Monique L. Belli developed the program, describes CASH as "an interactive, menu-driven program that assesses investment performance and the sensitivity of the project to potential cash flow changes."

It's intended for decision-makers who evaluate financial alternatives and can serve a wide range of individuals, businesses and industries. "The user defines the project activity so the program can evaluate forestry, agriculture, engineering, home economics, marketing or any other type of investment alternative," Blinn says. The investment example in the CASH User Manual

Page 1 of 2

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focuses on a Christmas tree planting alternative.

All program analyses are performed on a per-acre or per-unit basis. The user enters the period in which the last cash flow occurred, the appropriate discount rate and all cash flow data. Inflation can also be incorporated into the analysis, where appropriate.

The CASH program then provides a summary of the input values, a periodic cash flow pattern, net present value, equivalent annual income, soil expectation value, benefit cost ratio, payback period and rates of return. Uncertainty factors are also analyzed to provide information for evaluating the risk associated with each investment. The program user must then decide which project represents the financially most-efficient use of available resources, then implement the project and monitor its success.

The microcomputer software program is designed for the IBM PC or one of its compatibles and will give an evaluation of a financial investment or project and do a sensitivity analysis. There are instructions for both beginning users and those more experienced with the CASH program. The entire package (disk, instructional manual and guides for use) is available for \$30 from the Distribution Center, 3 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, 1420 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108, as item no. AG-CS-3066. Checks should be made payable to the University of Minnesota.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,T,V1

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# News and Information

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MSC  
9A27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 8, 1987

Source: Ken Thomas  
612/625-7040  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## U OF M EXTENSION SERVICE HAS NEW PUBLICATIONS ON FARMLAND

Four new or revised publications on farmland are available from county offices of the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

Publication numbers and titles include:

FM-661, "Cash Rent--How Much in 1988? Share Rent--Is Your Lease Fair?" This publication is updated annually.

FM-662, "Custom Farming: An Alternative to Leasing." This is a new publication and includes a custom rate survey report from Iowa.

FM-663, "Buying Farm Land: What is it worth to you? Can you afford it?" This is an annual update.

FM-664, "Farm Building Rent Guidelines." This was developed for southeastern Minnesota, but may apply to other areas.

See your county extension agent for more information. Limited supplies are also available from Extension Farm Management, Classroom Office Building, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

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AEA, BSS, CEO, V1, V4

NAGR2324

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# News and Information

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MSC  
9A27p  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 8, 1987

Source: Ken Thomas  
612/625-7040  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **NEW DAIRY PLANNING GUIDE IS AVAILABLE FROM EXTENSION SERVICE**

A revised "Dairy Herd Planning Guide" is available from county offices of the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

The guide has worksheets to estimate long-run costs and returns and costs of raising heifer replacements. The guide offers tips for families considering whether to continue in dairying.

"Even with milk surpluses, falling milk prices and current operating expenses, a well-managed dairy enterprise is still profitable. But many dairy farmers are not doing that well. They're asking whether to continue in dairying," say Minnesota Extension Service specialists who developed the guide.

More information is available from county offices of the Minnesota Extension Service. Limited supplies of the publication (FM-520, Revised Sept. 1987) are available from Extension Farm Management, Classroom Office Building, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,D

NAGR2325

Page 1 of 1

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# News and Information

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MSC  
8A 27P  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 8, 1987

Source: Marilyn Grantham  
612/625-4252  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **NEW MINNESOTA AG STATISTICS PUBLICATION IS AVAILABLE**

The 1987 version of "Minnesota Agricultural Statistics" is available from the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

The publication, developed by the state agricultural statistician's office, is an annual publication with more than 80 pages of key figures on Minnesota agriculture. There's a section on Minnesota's state rank in number of farms, farm income, exports and food costs, and a weather summary.

Other sections cover data on crops, livestock, dairy and poultry production, plus prices received and paid by Minnesota farmers.

You can get a copy by sending \$5 (send check or money order payable to the University of Minnesota) to the Distribution Center, 3 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. Ask for publication number AG-BU-3077.

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AEA, BSS, CEO, V1, V4

NAGR2323

Page 1 of 1

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# News and Information

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October 8, 1987

EDUC  
2A 27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Tom Zurcher  
612/625-4228  
Writer: Russ Vogel  
612/624-3051

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# News and Information

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October 8, 1987

MCC  
9/27/87

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Jeffrey D. Hahn  
612/624-4977  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **KEEPING FIREWOOD COLD KEEPS HIDDEN INSECTS INACTIVE**

If you are planning to use firewood this winter, a little advice now will help you avoid problems with insects later.

Jeffrey Hahn, entomology educator with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, says a wide variety of insects, such as wood wasps, long-horned borer beetles, horntails and metallic wood-boring beetles, bore into dead and dying trees to develop into adults. These insects can be brought inside in logs cut up for firewood. If the firewood is not used right away, the insects will think that spring has arrived and come out of the wood. The result, he says, is often large, conspicuous insects flying or crawling around the house.

Do these insects pose a serious problem?

Hahn says, "They will not infest wood in your home nor are they dangerous to people. The worst they can claim to be is a nuisance by their presence. Insects that are found inside can be controlled simply by physical means, such as smashing them in tissue paper or vacuuming them. If no control is attempted, they will die shortly on their own."

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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Hahn says the firewood insect problem can be avoided by keeping firewood in a cold place until it is ready to be used. If this is done, the wood will not be warm long enough before it is burned for the insects to emerge.

Carpenter ants may also nest in firewood. Hahn says it is important to identify the source of any carpenter ants that may be found inside, and determine whether they are coming from firewood or from a nest inside. He says that a few carpenter ants brought indoors will not cause damage or establish a new nest.

# # #

G,V4,V7

NAGR2296



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# News and Information

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October 15, 1987

MSC  
GAZTP

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Pat Borich  
612/624-1222  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## U OF M FAMILY LIFE SPECIALIST GIVEN DISTINGUISHED FACULTY AWARD

Ronald Pitzer, family life specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, received the Director's Award to Distinguished Faculty Oct. 13 during the annual extension staff development conference.

Pitzer, who has been an instructor and family life specialist at the University of Minnesota for more than 25 years, was cited for his innovative teaching methods and his leadership in applying current research to the development of materials for family life education.

Pitzer received the award from Patrick J. Borich, director of the Minnesota Extension Service. "He is a rare educator who can mingle with the brightest scholarly minds and yet is able to communicate effectively with audiences of all ages and educational levels," said Jeanne Markell, former county extension director and currently legislative liaison for the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics. "The contributions made by Ron Pitzer to the families of Minnesota are by far the most outstanding of any past or present staff member that I can think of," she added.

Pitzer has helped guide extension's Teens in Distress effort, which has provided workshops and seminars to help parents, teachers and

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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others to cope with teenage stress, depression and self-destructive behavior. In addition, he has worked closely with county agents on Project Support. He has concentrated on ways to help family members deal with stress during the financial crisis that currently affects farms and rural communities.

In earlier years, Pitzer was instrumental in developing parent education materials for use on television. Series that he helped develop include "Parenting for the 21st Century" and "Living Married." Both series of programs were used widely on television and, along with printed materials developed by Pitzer, were used in many workshops and informal parent education classes throughout Minnesota and the entire country.

Pitzer was also recognized for his active leadership on the Minnesota Council of Family Relations and its national counterpart. He was a delegate to the 1980 White House Conference on Children and served on the Governor's Task Forces on work and families and stress and families in 1981 and 1982.

Pitzer is a resident of southeast Minneapolis. He and his wife, Nancy, have two grown sons.

The Director's Award to Distinguished Faculty is given annually to an outstanding campus-based faculty member. It carries a \$1,000 stipend through the University of Minnesota Foundation and is financed by contributions.

# # #

AEA,CEO,V1,V4,27,Se1Media

NEXT2321

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# News and Information

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October 15, 1987

Writer: Curtis D. Norenberg  
612/625-6797

MSC  
8421P  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

## **SYMPOSIUM WILL EXAMINE SOYBEAN UTILIZATION ALTERNATIVES**

The Center for Alternative Crops and Products at the University of Minnesota is sponsoring a national symposium, "Soybean Utilization Alternatives," that will be held in Bloomington, Minn., next February. The symposium is being supported in part by the American Soybean Association, the Minnesota Soybean Promotion Council, the Iowa Soybean Promotion Board and the North Dakota Soybean Council.

The symposium will discuss past, present and future uses of soy products, provide visibility for current utilization research, provide a forum for interaction between public and private sectors interested in soybean utilization alternatives and stimulate the development of ideas for utilization research.

The symposium will be Feb. 16-18, 1988 at the Radisson Hotel South in Bloomington. Registration will be limited to 300 participants.

For more information, contact Curtis D. Norenberg or Cathie Bergum at Extension Special Programs, 405 Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota, 1420 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108 or call 1-800-367-5363 or (612) 625-2722.

# # #

BSS,CEO,V1,V3,V4,V5,V6,F,H,L

NESP2333

Page 1 of 1

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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# News and Information

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October 15, 1987

MOC  
3/2/87

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Pat Borich  
612/624-1222  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY EXTENSION DIRECTOR GIVEN FACULTY AWARD**

Marie Lee-Rude, Yellow Medicine County Extension Director and 4-H extension agent in that county as well as Lyon County, received the Director's Award to Distinguished Faculty Oct. 13 during the annual staff development conference of the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. The award was presented by Patrick J. Borich, director of the Minnesota Extension Service.

Lee-Rude was recognized for her active role in building the 4-H program in the two southwestern Minnesota counties and increasing enrollment despite declining numbers of young people in the ages served by 4-H clubs. Her leadership in teaching young people and working cooperatively with other youth-oriented agencies has resulted in numerous widely-attended workshops on teenage stress, depression and suicide as well as efforts on behalf of drug- and alcohol-abuse education in Yellow Medicine and Lyon counties.

Lee-Rude joined the Minnesota Extension Service in 1969 as Dodge County's extension home economics agent. After a brief stint as a clothing construction teacher for a store in Montevideo, Lee-Rude took on the home economics position in Yellow

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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Medicine County in 1978. Four years ago she changed to 4-H agent there and also assumed the duties of county extension director. For about the past year she has led the 4-H efforts in Yellow Medicine and Lyon counties.

Janet Beyer, Winona County 4-H agent, said of Lee-Rude, "She was instrumental in piloting a family mediation project and Teens in Distress program that now is conducted statewide. Marie is sensitive to her clientele and guides them to reach for the highest goals they are capable of attaining."

During her years in Yellow Medicine County, Lee-Rude also completed a master's degree in education from South Dakota State University. Her bachelor's degree is in home economics education from Concordia College, Moorhead.

Lee-Rude's contributions to her profession include leadership roles in the state agents' association for both home economics and 4-H. She is a past secretary of the Minnesota Adult Education Association and is on the planning committee for the National 4-H Agents Association meeting, which will be held in Minnesota next year.

The Director's Award to Distinguished Faculty is given annually to an outstanding field staff faculty member. It carries a \$1,000 stipend through the University of Minnesota Foundation and is financed by contributions.

# # #

AEA,CEO,V1,V4,42,92

NEXT2322

MOL  
GASP

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 15, 1987

Source: Pat Borich  
612/624-1222  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/624-0288

## **PIPESTONE MAN RECEIVES HONOR FROM U OF M EXTENSION SERVICE**

Verne Long of Pipestone, Minn., has received the Director's Award for Distinguished Service from the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. The recognition was made by Patrick J. Borich, Minnesota Extension Service director, during the annual extension staff development conference Oct. 13.

Long was cited for his years of support and interest in the extension service and rural issues. He served in the Minnesota House of Representatives from 1963 to 1974 and was a regent of the University of Minnesota from 1981 until his recent retirement from that post.

In addition, Long has volunteered his time to chair the Pipestone School Board, head the Livestock Producers' Association in the Pipestone area, serve as president of the Pipestone County Farm Bureau and preside over several other local boards and associations in southwestern Minnesota. He is also active in Masonic Service and in the leadership of the Peace United Methodist Church of Pipestone. He and his wife, Wilma Deen, reside on a farm that has been in the family for more than 80 years. They are the parents of three grown children.

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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In nominating Long for the award, Barbara Muesing, secretary of the university's Board of Regents, said, "Verne Long understands agriculture and the complexity of factors which have contributed to the current rural climate. He believes in the future of rural communities and the goals of the Minnesota Extension Service. He freely contributes his time and talent toward making the future a bright one."

The Director's Award for Distinguished Service is given annually in recognition of outstanding service to Minnesota citizens through the Minnesota Extension Service.

# # #

AEA,CEO,V1,V4,60

NEXT2317

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 15, 1987

Writer: Curtis D. Norenberg  
612/625-6797

## **SYMPOSIUM WILL EXAMINE SOYBEAN UTILIZATION ALTERNATIVES**

The Center for Alternative Crops and Products at the University of Minnesota is sponsoring a national symposium, "Soybean Utilization Alternatives," that will be held in Bloomington, Minn., next February. The symposium is being supported in part by the American Soybean Association, the Minnesota Soybean Promotion Council, the Iowa Soybean Promotion Board and the North Dakota Soybean Council.

The symposium will discuss past, present and future uses of soy products, provide visibility for current utilization research, provide a forum for interaction between public and private sectors interested in soybean utilization alternatives and stimulate the development of ideas for utilization research.

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# # #

BSS,CEO,V1,V3,V4,V5,V6,F,H,L

NESP2333

Page 1 of 1

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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# News and Information

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MSC  
9A27P  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 15, 1987

Source: Pat Borich  
612/624-1222  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **KATHARINE SCHEFFLER GIVEN DISTINGUISHED CIVIL SERVICE AWARD**

Katherine Scheffler, assistant administrator with the Telecommunications Development Center of the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, has been awarded that group's Distinguished Extension Civil Service Award. The award, which was made for the first time this year, was presented by Patrick J. Borich, director of the extension service, during the annual extension staff development conference Oct. 13.

A native of Jordan, Minn., Scheffler has been with extension for six years and has been promoted or reclassified to reflect expanded duties five times during that time. She came to the extension service after graduating from the College of St. Benedict's in 1981. As a secretary in extension's personnel office, she helped redesign the job application system used by county extension offices, thus saving county personnel many hours in preliminary screening steps.

Since joining the Telecommunications Center, Scheffler has been instrumental in organizing seminars and technology fairs to acquaint extension employees and other university staff and students with the latest technology available for educational

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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purposes. In addition, she has served on numerous extension committees including the constitution committee, search committees for several high-level extension staff positions and the Extension Civil Service Consultative Committee, which she chaired in 1984.

In nominating Scheffler for the award, Lori Wheatcroft of the extension human resources office said, "Through her performance, she has shown that civil service employees can assume high-level responsibilities, can represent extension within and outside of the organization, can hold the line on policy enforcement and can make hard decisions."

# # #

AEA,CEO,V1,V4

NEXT2320

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# News and Information

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MCC  
LA 27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 15, 1987

Source: Pat Borich  
612/624-1222  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **LONGTIME RAMSEY COUNTY EXTENSION SECRETARY CITED FOR SERVICE**

Betty C. Krenz, principal secretary with the Expanded Food and Nutrition Program (EFNEP) of Ramsey County's Extension Service for the past 18 years, has received the Distinguished Extension Civil Service Award from the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. The award, which was made for the first time this year, was presented by Patrick J. Borich, director of the extension service, during the annual extension staff development conference Oct. 13.

Krenz's association with Ramsey County's Extension Service dates back more than 30 years. From 1956 to 1961 she was secretary to the 4-H program in that office, leaving for an eight-year period in 1961 to raise a family and work occasionally for the Ramsey County staff during county fair and other rush periods. She began in her present position in December 1969.

In nominating Krenz for the honor, Betty Tisher, supervisor of the EFNEP program in Ramsey County, cited her high level of professionalism and her adaptability and flexibility through the changes that her position has undergone since she began in it. In her work with EFNEP paraprofessionals from many cultures and

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

backgrounds, Krenz "is an excellent teacher and very patient," according to Tisher. "Her recognition and respect of others in different life situations than hers is commendable."

Krenz was also recognized for her organizational skills in support of more than 150 EFNEP paraprofessionals, county extension directors, agents and other civil service employees during her tenure in the Ramsey County office. As a hobby, she has also collected and organized historical information about the Ramsey County Extension Service and the historic barn on White Bear Avenue, in which the office is located.

The award for Distinguished Extension Civil Service is given annually in recognition of outstanding service to Minnesota citizens through the Minnesota Extension Service.

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CEO,AEA,V1,V4,64

NEXT2319

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# News and Information

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October 15, 1987

MCC  
8/2/87

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Alan R. Ek  
612/624-3400  
Robert F. Nyvall  
218/327-4490  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **FOREST SCIENTIST TAKES UP POST AT NORTH CENTRAL EXPERIMENT STATION**

Howard M. Hoganson, a new assistant professor in the University of Minnesota's Department of Forest Resources, is now on staff at the university's North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, where he is conducting research for the department and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

At Grand Rapids, Hoganson is responsible for developing and conducting research on quantitative aspects of forest management, including economic analysis and silvicultural alternatives. Alan R. Ek, head of the Department of Forest Resources, said Hoganson's research will play an important role in understanding Minnesota's timber supply and forest management options.

Hoganson came to the University of Minnesota from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, where, from February 1986 until this summer, he taught courses in forest resource management and economics and helped to develop a research program in those areas. Before going to Virginia Polytech, he had served since November 1981 as a principal economist in Duluth, Minn., for the USDA Forest Service's North Central Forest Experiment Station.

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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A Minneapolis native, Hoganson has a Ph.D. in forest management from the University of Minnesota, a M.S. in operations research from the University of Minnesota, a M.S. in forest management from the University of Washington and a B.S. in forest science from the University of Minnesota.

# # #

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# News

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES V1,  
10 WALTER LIBRARY V5,6  
MINNEAPOLIS CAMPUS ✓

MSC  
3A21P  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 15, 1987

Source: Cletus Schertz  
612/625-7238  
Writer: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## LOG CRADLE WINS DESIGN CONTEST

Making use of hard-to-handle logs, usually left to rot on the forest floor, was the design problem Gregory L. Hasse solved to win the 1987 Westeel Student Design Contest of the North Central Region, American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE).

Hasse, a senior in agricultural engineering at the University of Minnesota, designed and built a self-aligning log cradle with hydraulic chain saw in a power machinery course taught by Cletus Schertz at the university. The log cradle can scoop up 2- to 3-foot-diameter logs, the kind usually left behind after cutting, and convert them to firewood.

"The completed project took about six months and cost \$2,500," says Hasse, who is from Cologne, Minn. He received a \$75 prize and a chance to compete in the National Deutz-Allis Student Design Competition at the regional ASAE meeting September 25-26 at Brookings, South Dakota. There were five other entries from the region which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota.

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Page 1 of 1

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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MSC  
8 A27P

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# News and Information

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October 15, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Larry Jacobson  
612/625-9733  
Editor: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## REVISED BEEF HOUSING-EQUIPMENT HANDBOOK IS AVAILABLE

Information on feedlot layout and design and cow/calf handling facilities appear in the newly revised Midwest Plan Service's "Beef Housing and Equipment Handbook" (MWPS-6).

"A new section includes the importance of sorting and crowding pens as well as working and loading chutes," says Larry Jacobson, agricultural engineer with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. Designs are given for U-shaped working areas, rather than the more conventional straight-line arrangements. This allows easier cattle movement according to their natural instincts, he adds. It also saves space (better for an indoor pole facility) and reduces walking for operators and veterinarians who are handling cattle.

There is information on farmstead planning, building construction, and material and ventilation for housing and holding facilities. Space needed in the lot and barn, per head, is given under a variety of management systems. Required feeder space per head is adjusted for differing feeding schedules, as well as overall bunk design for various size cattle. Manure handling techniques are also discussed from feedlot runoff control to confinement manure storage units, Jacobson says.

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating



The 135-page handbook includes collective research and experience from agricultural engineers of 12 midwestern land grant universities, including the University of Minnesota. It is available for \$7, and can be obtained by writing Jacobson at 210 Agricultural Engineering, 1390 Eckles Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108.

# # #

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# News and Information

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MSC  
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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

October 15, 1987

Source: Pat Borich  
612/624-1222  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **TOFTE MAN RECEIVES HONOR FROM U OF M EXTENSION SERVICE**

Frank Hansen of Tofte, Minn., has received the Director's Award for Distinguished Service from the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. The recognition was made by Patrick J. Borich, director of the extension service, during extension's annual staff development conference Oct. 13.

Hansen was recognized for his service on the Citizens' Advisory Committee to the extension service and also for his interest in, and support of, extension as president of the Association of Minnesota Counties.

Hansen and his wife, Mary Alice, have owned and operated Sawbill Canoe Outfitters in Tofte for more than 30 years. In addition, Hansen is a former member and vice chairman of the Cook County Board of Commissioners and a member of several committees of the National Association of Counties dealing with public lands and Indian affairs. The Hansens have three grown children.

According to Borich, Hansen's support of Minnesota Extension programs over the years "has resulted in a much closer and more productive working relationship with the Association of Minnesota Counties." In addition, Borich credits Hansen's leadership with

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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the effectiveness of the advisory committee to extension, now beginning its second year of operation.

The Director's Award for Distinguished Service is given annually in recognition of outstanding service to Minnesota citizens through the Minnesota Extension Service.

# # #

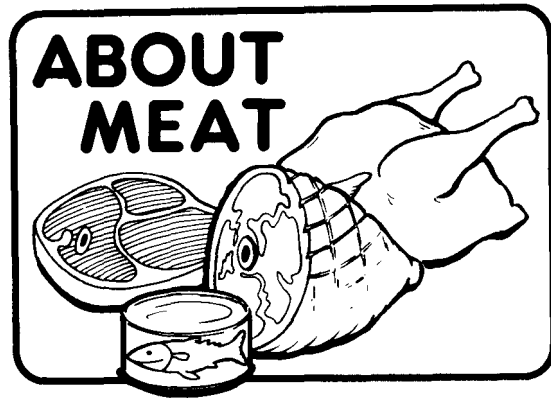
AEA,CEO,V1,V4,16

NEXT2318

MSC  
9 A27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 625-6744

Oct. 15, 1987



Specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Sea Grant programs answer questions about red meats, poultry and fish.

**Q:** Which is better for a person, beef or pork?

**A:** Just as there's no such thing as a perfect food, there is no perfect meat. Beef has a higher iron and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> content than pork, but pork has a higher thiamin, riboflavin and niacin content. It's not so important whether you choose beef or pork; it's more important nutritionally to select beef or pork with minimum amounts of trimmable fat.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

**Q:** I cure my own hams. It is okay to freeze a fresh ham (pork leg) before curing it?

**A:** It's better to freeze any meat uncured than to freeze it after it has been cured. When cured meat is frozen, the salt in it accelerates the development of rancidity of the fat. However, if the cured meat is refrigerated, the salt acts as a preserving agent by preventing some microorganisms from growing. So, cure only as much ham as you would normally consume without having to

(page 1 of 2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND MINNESOTA COUNTIES COOPERATING

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freeze unused portions.--Richard Epley, extension animal  
scientist, meats

**Q:** I read that the USDA will have a new beef grade on Nov. 23. What will the new grade be like?

**A:** The new grade, USDA Select, will merely replace a current grade, USDA Good. USDA Good has less marbling (flecks of fat in the lean) than USDA Prime and USDA Choice (which is between Good and Prime in amount of marbling). The USDA feels that consumers might be more inclined to purchase something labeled "Select" than something labeled "Good." The USDA anticipates that more stores will sell Select grade beef than have sold Good grade beef because of growing consumer demand for leaner meat. Grading by USDA is voluntary, and until now most beef that would have been Good grade had it been graded has been used for private grades or brands.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

Send your questions about red meats, poultry or fish to About Meat, 136 ABLMS, University of Minnesota, 1354 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Specialists will try to reply to all questions. Selected questions will appear in this column.

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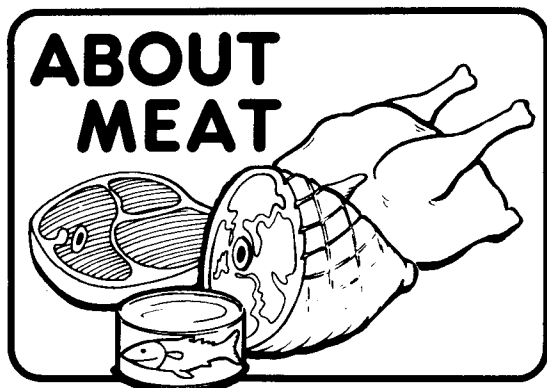
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(page 2 of 2)

MSC  
3A27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 625-6744  
Nov. 5, 1987



Specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Sea Grant programs answer questions about red meats, poultry and fish.

**Q:** I found some steaks in the freezer that have been there for five years. Are they okay to eat?

**A:** If the steaks were stored at -10 degrees F or colder and were wrapped properly, so air did not contact the surface of the meat, the fat might not be rancid. Cook and taste one steak. If the fat is rancid, discard the remaining steaks. Rancid fat contains free radicals which are not part of a healthy diet. If the fat is not rancid, eating the steaks will not harm you.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

**Q:** I'm thinking about buying a side of beef for my freezer. I know I will pay for it on the basis of its hanging weight before it is cut up. How much meat will I end up with?

**A:** Several factors influence meat yield as a percentage of the hanging weight. First, aging the carcass can result in a weight loss of 1 to 6 percent. Second, the amount of fat and bone left on retail cuts can affect the yield. Most important, however, is

(page 1 of 2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND MINNESOTA COUNTIES COOPERATING

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how fat the carcass is before it is cut up; fatness can cause the yield to vary from 82 percent to as low as 60 percent. On the average, expect about a 70 percent meat yield.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

**Q:** Is a ham which has additional water a good buy?

**A:** Hams with additional water normally sell for less per pound than regular ham. The amount of extra water in "ham with natural juices" and "ham-water added" is about 5 and 10 percent, respectively. A "ham and water product--x percent of weight is added ingredients" will have the percentage of water listed. Subtract the percentage of added water from 100, move the decimal two places to the left, then divide this figure into the price per pound. The resulting price can then be compared with the price per pound of regular ham. The lower figure is the best protein buy, assuming that the fat trim is equal.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

If you have questions about red meats, poultry or fish, send them to About Meat, 136 ABLMS, University of Minnesota, 1354 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Specialists will try to reply to all questions. Selected questions will appear in this column.

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(page 2 of 2)

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# News and Information

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Nov. 10, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: James O. Hanson  
612/624-1711  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **DEC. 9 SWINE HEALTH CLINIC WILL FEATURE WELL-ROUNDED PROGRAM**

"Economics and Outlook for the Swine Industry" will be the topic of keynote speaker John Martens, Farm Journal staff economist and columnist, Dec. 9 at the Southern Minnesota Swine Health Clinic. The clinic will be at the Holiday Inn in Fairmont, Minn. The program will begin at 8:55 a.m. and continue until 5 p.m.

Among other clinic highlights will be a talk, "Animal Welfare: Tomorrow's Challenge," by Charles Harness of the National Pork Producers Council; a pseudorabies update; a talk on the mechanisms of genetic resistance to infectious diseases; on-going demonstrations of on-farm testing for antibiotic residues; and displays by about 30 firms which supply the swine industry with equipment, buildings, supplies, medications and other items.

In addition, there will be a nutrition update; a talk, "Can You Afford a New Sow House?"; and presentations on effective marketing, 1988 farm programs and politics, the 100-sow herd, 16-day weaning, efficient mating management systems, recent developments in *Haemophilus*, factors affecting birth weight and preweaning performance, nursery and growing/finishing performance,

Page 1 of 2

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and employee-employer relationships as well as demonstrations of PigCHAMP throughout the day.

Persons who want to attend the clinic are asked to register before Dec. 2. The \$20 registration fee covers attendance, a proceedings booklet and noon lunch. The registration fee will be refunded should a registrant be unable to attend. Checks for registration should be made payable to the University of Minnesota and be mailed to James O. Hanson, College of Veterinary Medicine, 1365 Gortner Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. Persons who have questions about the clinic should call (612) 624-3434.

# # #

AEA,CEO,P,V1,V3

NAGR2356

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA SWINE HEALTH CLINIC

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1987

Holiday Inn, Fairmont, Minn.

8:00 a.m. Registration, coffee and refreshments

Morning Session

(Lynn Ketelson, farm director, Linder Farm Network, presiding)

8:55 a.m. Welcome

James O. Hanson, director, Continuing Education, and project leader, Veterinary Extension, University of Minnesota

9:00 a.m. Pseudorabies Update

Robert Morrison, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, and James Lewis, producer, Welcome, Minn.

9:30 a.m. Animal Welfare: Tomorrow's Challenge

Charles Harness, National Pork Producers Council, Des Moines, Iowa

9:55 a.m. Refreshment Break

10:10 a.m. Effective Marketing

Lyle Phelps, Mankato Technical Institute, North Mankato, Minn.

10:30 a.m. Can You Afford a New Sow House?

Duane Behrens, producer, Fairmont, Minn.

10:50 a.m. Mechanisms of Genetic Resistance to Infectious Diseases

Jan Papacz, University of Wisconsin-Madison

11:10 a.m. Keynote address: Economics and Outlook for the Swine Industry

John Martens, staff economist, Farm Journal, West Lafayette, Ind.

12:00 noon Lunch

Afternoon Session

(Mike Murphy, KSUM AM/KSMC FM, Fairmont, Minn., presiding)

1:10 p.m. 1988 Farm Programs and Politics

John Martens

1:25 p.m. Nutrition Update

Jerry Hawton, extension swine specialist, University of Minnesota

1:55 p.m. The 100-Sow Herd

Dave DeWitz, producer, Good Thunder, Minn.

2:15 p.m. 16-Day Weaning

Daryl Bartz, producer, Welcome, Minn.

2:35 p.m. Efficient Mating Management Systems

Al Leman, swine health specialist, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota

2:55 p.m. Recent Developments in Haemophilus

Carlos Pijoan, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota

3:15 p.m. Refreshment Break

3:35 p.m. What Affects Birth Weight and Preweaning Performance?

Tim Blackwell, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota

- 4:00 p.m. Nursery Performance and Growing/Finishing Performance  
James Dick, practitioner, Fairmont, Minn.
- 4:35 p.m. Employee-Employer Relations  
Darwin Miller, Ellsworth Community College, Iowa  
Falls, Iowa, and Mike Diggs, herdsman, Wetu Farms,  
Ogden, Iowa
- 5:00 p.m. Adjournment

The following demonstrations will go on throughout the clinic:

Room A

Antibiotic Residues: A Demonstration of On-Farm Testing--Mike Pullen, extension meat hygienist, University of Minnesota  
PigCHAMP--Tom Stein and Morgan Morrow, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota

Room B

Pork Industries Display

There will be about 30 firms promoting equipment, buildings, supplies, medications, and other items related to the swine industry, including the on-site sulfa residue test, at the clinic.

These Fairmont restaurants will provide pork breakfast specials to encourage registrants to come early for breakfast, then take the time to tour the exhibits at the clinic: Happy Chef, Holiday Inn, Perkins, The Ranch.

Clinic sponsors are the College of Veterinary Medicine and Minnesota Extension Service, University of Minnesota; Martin County Pork Producers; Martin County Pork Council Women; Minnesota Pork Producers; Minnesota Association of Swine Producers; Southwestern Technical Institute-Jackson.

Refreshments will be provided by the Fairmont Veterinary Clinic, St. James Veterinary Clinic, Makotah Veterinary Clinic, and Nicollet/New Ulm Veterinary Clinic.

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Registration Form  
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA SWINE HEALTH CLINIC  
Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1987  
Holiday Inn, Fairmont, Minn.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Fee: \$20--includes attendance at the conference, proceedings booklet and noon lunch. Make checks payable to the University of Minnesota and mail to Dr. James O. Hanson, College of Veterinary Medicine, 1365 Gortner Ave., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. Phone: (612) 624-3434.

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# News and Information

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Nov. 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Sally L. No11  
612/624-4928  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **PROCEEDINGS OF MINNESOTA TURKEY RESEARCH MEETING IS AVAILABLE**

About 80 persons from the turkey industry met recently in St. Paul, Minn., to discuss recent research on turkey nutrition, management and disease.

A 110-page proceedings of the research discussed at that meeting has been published by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station as Miscellaneous Publication 43. It contains 17 reports of turkey research by scientists from the agricultural experiment stations of Minnesota, Ohio and Virginia.

Among the research reports included in the proceedings are "An Environmental Monitoring System for Avian Influenza," "Modeling Turkey Grower Barn Ventilation," "Circulating Prolactin: An Index of Broody Management Program Effectiveness" and "Vitamin D Metabolism and Skeletal Disorders."

Copies of Proceedings of the Minnesota Conference on Turkey Research, Nov. 5-6, 1987 are available for \$6 each (postage included) from Animal Science Extension, Department of Animal Science, 203 Peters Hall, University of Minnesota, 1404 Gortner Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the University of Minnesota.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,N,S,V1

Page 1 of 1

NAGR2366

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# News and Information

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November 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Larry Jacobson  
612/625-8288  
Writer: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## GUIDE HELPS WITH FARM REMODELING JOBS

A new, eight-page guide to casting insulated and uninsulated concrete walls will be useful for remodeling livestock facilities, says Larry Jacobson, agricultural engineer with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"AED-28, 'Cast-in-Place Concrete Walls for Farm and Home,' helps one select insulation, the type of construction and typical forms," Jacobson says. "Sandwich construction, with insulation in the middle of the wall, is emphasized for both durability and rodent protection. The publication recommends steel placement for walls not requiring structural design and tells how to place steel at joints. It also explains reinforcing to reduce cracking around doors and windows."

There is also information on how to form and cast a 4-foot-high concrete wall in the sidewalls of existing post-frame buildings. Background material on wall design is included also in the publication.

Experts with Midwest Plan Service, made up of staff from 12 north-central land grant universities, including the University of Minnesota, wrote the publication. It may be obtained for \$1.50

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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(make checks payable to the University of Minnesota) by writing  
201 Agricultural Engineering, University of Minnesota, 1390 Eckles  
Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Also available at the same price each  
are two other concrete information publications: "Tilt-Up Concrete  
Construction for Agriculture," AED-22, and "Farm and Home  
Concrete," AED-26.

# # #

AEA,CEO,V1

NAGR2365

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# News and Information

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Nov. 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **12 MAVA MEMBERS ATTEND NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL LEADERS FORUM**

Twelve members of the Minnesota 4-H Adult Volunteer Association (MAVA) recently attended the 12th North Central Regional Leaders Forum in Manhattan, Kan. They were among the more than 350 4-H volunteers and staff from 11 north-central states and Manitoba at the conference.

The MAVA seeks to provide education for volunteers who work with the 4-H program in Minnesota and to gain support statewide for 4-H. MAVA members who attended the conference at Kansas State University from Oct. 29 through Nov. 1 included Ed Brophy, St. Joseph, MAVA president; Mary Preisler, Bejou, president-elect; Doris Moeller, Northfield, past president; Sheila Leonard, Currie, secretary; Alice Haglund, Hibbing, treasurer; and board members Sandy Hartse, Minneapolis; Trudy Maninga, Ponsford; Lorna Rockstad, Ada; Norma Shaffer, Cambridge; Donna Speltz, Utica; Joyce Stobb, Milaca; and Kathy Wilner, Willmar. Accompanying them were Juanita Reed, University of Minnesota extension specialist, and Dave Hyland, Isanti County extension agent.

Keynote speakers at the forum were Jim Boyer, a well-known educator in youth development from Kansas State University, and

Page 1 of 2

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Ivan Scheier, a consultant in volunteerism from New Mexico. Boyer stressed the importance of 4-H in developing youth and how adult volunteer leaders can clarify the needs of youth in working with them. Scheier pointed out the importance of, and suggested ways for, developing volunteers, especially those who are just beginning to work with 4-H.

More than 40 minisessions were held at the conference, from motivating one's self and others, to how 4-H can serve low-income youth, to recreation.

The forum was sponsored in part by the Minnesota 4-H Foundation, the J. C. Penny Company and the National 4-H Council.

# # #

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N4-H2364



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# News and Information

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Nov. 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Dave English  
612/296-3572  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER FUTURE OF METRO REGION'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

The future of natural resources in the Twin City metro region will be addressed by a conference, Managing Natural Resources in the Metro Region: Much to Gain, Much to Lose, that begins Dec. 2 at the Radisson Hotel in St. Paul. The conference is being held to give policymakers, professionals and concerned citizens the opportunity to examine emerging trends and issues and to develop strategies for meeting current and future challenges in urban natural resource management.

Keynote speaker Sen. Bruce Vento will discuss the federal government's role in managing natural resources in the metro region the first day of the conference. Other speakers will discuss resources and trends, emerging issues and innovative ways in which natural resources have been, and are, managed in the metro region. Sessions will deal with urban water resources, wildlife, the urban forest, and resource-based recreation.

The second day of the conference will be devoted to developing strategies for action.

Sponsors of the conference are the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Metropolitan Council, the University

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

of Minnesota's Extension Service, the St. Paul Parks and Recreation Department, the City of Minneapolis, the Project Environment Foundation, and the Metropolitan Inter-County Association.

Persons desiring more information about the conference or wishing to register to attend should call the DNR at (612) 296-3572 or Extension Special Programs at (612) 625-2722 or 1-800-367-5363.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V4,Z3

NCRD2363

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# News and Information

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Nov. 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Sherri Johnson  
612/624-1708  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS CAN SPOT, STAIN TEXTILES

It's ironic, but some of our most useful household cleaning products can cause their own stains and spots on carpeting, upholstery and other textiles around the house. Sherri Johnson, textiles and clothing specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, says chemical stains often puzzle homeowners because they may not show up until days or even weeks after a spill occurs.

Chemicals can be dormant until a change in humidity, temperature, moisture or sunlight activates them and causes stains to appear, seemingly without cause. That's why Johnson says spilled household chemicals should be cleaned up immediately.

Once carpeting or any textile product has been chemically stained, there is nothing that can be done to remove it, Johnson adds. Preventing spills and misuse of products is the only solution. She cautions homeowners to read warning labels and follow product directions to avoid as many problems as possible.

The products that can cause stains include many common items:

**Acne medicine and skin creams**--These products and others such as foot care preparations and pet shampoos may contain benzoyl peroxide, which is a strong bleach. Such compounds may not be

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

water soluble, making them particularly difficult to remove.

**Acids and alkalis**--Tile, toilet bowl, drain and oven cleaners contain strong acids and alkalis that can weaken fibers and cause color changes. Vomit contains stomach acid, which can also cause permanent spots if not removed or neutralized promptly.

**Bleaches**--Chlorine bleach, mildew products and swimming pool chemicals that are tracked into the house can cause color loss and fiber damage.

**Phenols**--This is a chemical used in disinfectants, germicides and bathroom cleaning products. It can cause color changes in textiles.

**Plant foods, insecticides and pesticides**--Leakage from flower pots can cause discolored spots which may not appear until months afterwards. Products containing malathion, diazinon and DDVP lead the list of insecticides and pesticides that can cause stains.

# # #

AEA,CEO,G,V4,V7

NHEC2358

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# News and Information

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Nov. 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Sherri Johnson  
612/624-1708  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## CARING FOR UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE LENGTHENS ITS LIFE

Does your favorite upholstered chair or sofa look like a mustard, catsup, soft drink and ink collage? With proper care it shouldn't have to.

Upholstered furniture often represents a major investment. It should provide years of service and beauty if cared for properly, says Sherri Johnson, textiles and clothing specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. She recommends general maintenance to help you postpone cleaning and make cleaning more effective when the time comes.

Regular vacuuming helps slow soiling. Do it before soil or dirt have time to work their way into the fibers and padding. An upholstery and crevice attachment on the vacuum works well. Avoid stiff fiber or metal brushes that can damage fabric. And, reverse the seat and back cushions after each vacuuming, Johnson recommends.

Remove spots promptly. The longer these remain, the harder they are to get out, she says.

Use matching protector pieces for arms and headrests to prevent excessive soiling. If these don't come with new pieces of furniture, consider ordering some from the manufacturer at the

time you buy the item.

Avoid removing zippered cushion covers, Johnson cautions. They are put in by the manufacturer for a better fit. They aren't made to be removed for cleaning. If cleaned separately, covers can shrink, become distorted, or fray.

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AEA,CEO,G,V4,V7

NHEC2360

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# News and Information

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Nov. 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Sherri Johnson  
612/624-1708  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **LOOK FOR CLEANABILITY CODES WHEN BUYING FURNITURE**

If cleaning and maintaining the fabric concerns you when picking out new furniture, look for codes that are now being used by some manufacturers to communicate proper cleaning procedures. That's the advice of Sherri Johnson, textile and clothing specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

The uniform standards for furniture cleanability have been developed by the industry. Use of the standards is voluntary, but if present, the code could be on either a fabric sample, a label under a seat cushion, or a hanging tag.

These are the codes being used, and what each means:

**W** = Use water-based cleaner. Spot clean, using only the foam of a water-based cleaner such as a mild detergent or commercial nonsolvent upholstery shampoo. Apply foam with a soft brush in a circular motion. Use sparingly and avoid overwetting. Vacuum when dry.

**S** = Use solvent cleaner. Spot clean these items with a mild, water-free solvent or dry cleaning product available in some stores. Use sparingly in a well-ventilated room. **CAUTION:** Use of water-based solvent cleaners may cause spotting and/or shrinking.

Page 1 of 2

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**W-S** = Use Water-based or solvent cleaner. Either method may be used.

**X** = Vacuum only. This fabric should be subjected only to vacuuming or light brushing to prevent build-up of dust and grime. Any type of cleaning agent may cause shrinking, fading, spotting or damaged pile.

Johnson said the new codes should help you select furniture that will meet your needs and continue to look good. If the codes aren't present on a label, she recommends asking the sales person to help you locate care information from the manufacturer or distributor.

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AEA,CEO,G,V4,V7

NHEC2359



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# News and Information

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Nov. 12, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Sherri Johnson  
612/624-1708  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **CONSIDER CARE BEFORE BUYING UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE**

Some fibers and fabrics have an edge when it comes to easy care. So, if you're buying new upholstered furniture or recovering what you have, consider what it will need to be kept clean, recommends Sherri Johnson, textiles and clothing specialist with the University of Minnesota.

Consider color and design first, she suggests. Light and bright colors show dirt and soil readily. It's less noticeable on colors that are already slightly grayed. Patterns also camouflage dirt until it can be removed.

A fabric's fiber content and structure are important as well. Highly absorbent fibers like cotton, rayon and acetate won't resist stains. They require stain resistant finishes for easier care.

Johnson says that because synthetic fibers like olefin and polyester don't absorb moisture well, they resist waterborne stains. Most will pick up oily stains, however, unless they are are treated with a protective finish.

She adds that generally, the closer the weave and the tighter the yarn twist, the more resistant the fabric is to soiling. Fabrics with nubby textures, raised designs and long yarns

Page 1 of 2  
University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

floating on the surface are more difficult to care for than smooth, even fabrics. Low twist yarns have less resistance to staining because they expose more surface to moisture and dirt.

A fabric's finish should be a final consideration, Johnson suggests. Any that increase a fabric's resistance to soiling can help ease its care. Spills on protected fabrics will bead up on the surface, making quick removal easier.

Any spill that's allowed to stand will be more difficult to remove. Spills should be blotted up quickly, she added, not rubbed in.

# # #

AEA,CEO,G,V4,V7

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# News and Information

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November 19, 1987

EDUC  
SAMP

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

(This is the first in a series on farm taxes)

## **ESTIMATE FARM TAXES SOON**

Estimate your 1987 taxable farm income now. And see your tax advisor quickly if the estimate is at least 90 percent of your projected 1988 income.

"The new tax law did not change the basic tax management rules," says Earl Fuller, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. For example, holding farm sales until 1988 and prepaying farm business expenses are good strategies.

High livestock prices, bumper crops and government payments make for higher tax liabilities. Middle-level earnings will be taxed about the same in 1988 as in 1987. But the combined marginal federal and state tax rate will drop from 44 to 36 percent (excluding Social Security) on taxable incomes over \$45,000.

Here are some things you can do to cut your 1987 tax bill:

--Delay selling crops, livestock or taking other receipts until after Jan. 1, 1988. Or, sign a deferred payment contract with a financially secure buyer, says Erlin Weness, area farm management agent with the Minnesota Extension Service. The buyer then holds the check until a specified date--usually Jan. 1--after which it's paid to the farmer. Meanwhile, you can deliver the commodity if you're sure the

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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buyer will perform on the contract.

--The IRS lets you prepay and deduct up to 50 percent of a normal year's farm expenses. If your Schedule F expenses from items such as seed, fertilizer, feed, interest, chemicals and repairs total \$100,000, you can deduct up to \$50,000 in prepaid expenses for the following year.

--Under the new tax law, for 1987 you can "expense" up to \$10,000 of investments such as new machinery, breeding stock or tiling. That's double the old amount. "But choose the 'expensed' item carefully," Fuller says.

If your choice is between a new tractor, truck or tiling, the best choice would be tiling. It makes more impact on when taxes are payable. Otherwise, the tiling must be depreciated over 15 years, compared to 5 years for the truck and 7 for the tractor.

And if you've held off on all new purchases to pay down debt in 1987, you may want to reconsider. You can take the expensing deduction in one item or on many items up to \$10,000.

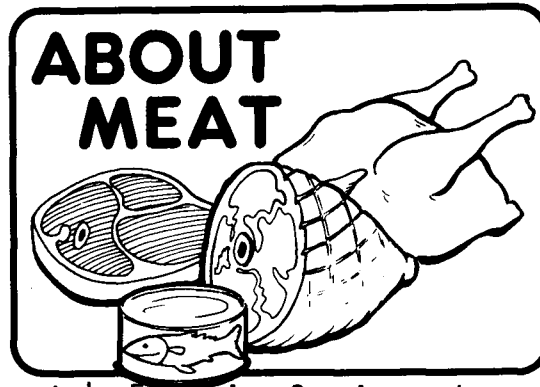
Be cautious about spending much over \$10,000 for a tax break this year. With a \$10,000 chisel plow purchase in 1987, you can "expense" the entire \$10,000. After that \$10,000 amount, you'll get little tax relief in 1987 since the investment must be depreciated over normal depreciation schedules.

--Wages paid to family members are still a worthwhile tax strategy--even though savings will be less than under the old law.

# # #

MCC  
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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 625-6744  
Nov. 19, 1987



Specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Sea Grant programs answer questions about red meats, poultry and fish.

**Q:** I always cook meatloaf to well done. However, sometimes the color remains bright pink. What can I do to avoid this?

**A:** Some vegetables, such as onions and celery, can contain significant amounts of nitrate, particularly when they are grown under very dry conditions. When you add these vegetables to meatloaf, you end up with a "cured" product which has the characteristic pink color of meat that has been treated with nitrate. So, either eliminate green, leafy vegetables from your meatloaf or hope that when you buy vegetables to include in meatloaf, they are from a different source.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

**Q:** I've heard that venison is better for a person than beef. However, I've also heard that venison has little or no nutritional value. Why these conflicting statements?

**A:** Generally speaking, although the fat in the muscle of venison is more unsaturated than the fat in muscle of beef, venison has a

(page 1 of 2)

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slightly higher cholesterol content. If the venison is from an old animal, the protein has a slightly lower biological value because of slightly more connective tissue. The protein content of normal venison compared to Choice beef will depend upon how fat the venison is.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

**Q:** Why does extra lean ground beef shrink so much when I cook it?

**A:** The lean component of ground beef contains four parts moisture to one part protein. This ratio exists regardless of the fat content. While fat is the major component lost when regular ground beef is cooked, extra lean lean ground beef loses primarily moisture.--Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats

If you have questions about red meats, poultry or fish, send them to About Meat, 136 ABLMS, University of Minnesota, 1354 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Specialists will try to reply to all questions. Selected questions will appear in this column.

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# News and Information

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Nov. 19, 1987

0700  
5011-118  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

Editors, broadcasters: If you wish more information about any of the award-winning 4-H'ers and 4-H alumni from your area, contact the appropriate county extension office.

## **MINNESOTA'S 4-H ACHIEVEMENT AWARD WINNERS ARE ANNOUNCED**

The Minnesota 4-H Awards Program has announced its 1987 state achievement winners.

Minnesota 4-H'ers (listed by county) who have won expense-paid trips to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10, their hometowns, and areas of achievement are:

**Benton:** Jessica Pick, St. Cloud, veterinary science

**Brown:** Mark Fritsche, New Ulm, wood science

**Carlton:** Brad Browers, Cloquet, entomology

**Clearwater:** Kay Ranisate, Shevlin, conservation

**Dakota:** Chris Heilman, Eagan, child development, and Mike Heilman, Eagan, bicycle

**Douglas:** Kari Krogstad, Alexandria, citizenship; Scott Ross, Alexandria, gardening; and Jessica Sabolik, Kensington, horse

**Faribault:** Becky Hacklander, Blue Earth, poultry

**Fillmore:** Becky Williams, Spring Valley, achievement

**Goodhue:** Darcy Nelson, Kenyon, creative arts

**Grant:** Janelle Olson, Elbow Lake, dog

**Isanti:** Lanette Shaffer, Cambridge, food nutrition

Page 1 of 3

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**Jackson:** Brian Cuykendall, Jackson, electric

**Le Sueur:** Ann Germscheid, Le Sueur, consumer education

**McLeod:** Dawn Krcil, Glencoe, bread, and Linda Notch, Hutchinson,  
horticulture

**Meeker:** Heidi Palm, Grove City, photography

**Murray:** John Hanson, Slayton, plant and soil science

**Norman:** Nancy Brueshoff, Ada, food preservation; Jeffrey Petry, Ada, beef;  
and Kristi Petry, Ada, citizenship

**Olmsted:** Michelle Amundsen, Rochester, rabbit, and Kim Rott, Elgin, dairy

**Otter Tail:** Angela Whitney, Richville, dairy goat

**Polk:** Grant Glass, Angus, petroleum power, and Larry Sedlacek, Angus,  
swine

**Pope:** Michelle Maher, Glenwood, forestry

**Redwood:** Jennifer Brown, Wanda, safety, Kris Brown, Wanda, forestry; Lisa  
Peterson, Sleepy Eye, home environment

**Renville:** Brent Mueller, Buffalo Lake, conservation, and Janelle Sunvold,  
Sacred Heart, livestock

**Rice:** Patricia DeGrood, Faribault, public speaking, and Denise Horning,  
Northfield, photography

**St. Louis:** Jeff Bovitz, Hibbing, electric, and Anne McDonald, Hermantown,  
leadership

**Sibley:** Jamie Loewe, Henderson, health, and Tracy Van Moorlehem,  
Arlington, leadership

**Stearns:** Mark Carlson, St. Cloud, aerospace, and Holly Foster, Sauk  
Centre, fashion revue

**Steele:** Bill Arthur, Ellendale, achievement



**Stevens:** Kristin Harris, Morris, clothing, and Curtis Pieske, Alberta, wildlife and fisheries

**Wadena:** Karla Johnson, Wadena, dairy foods

**Washington:** Shelley Monitor, Hugo, needle arts

**Yellow Medicine:** Tom Vold, Clarkfield, sheep

Also recognized for their achievements in leadership and winners of a trip to Camp Miniwanca were 4-H'ers Christy Eichers, Mankato (Blue Earth County), and Carolyn Bryce, Glenwood (Pope County). And winning \$300 college scholarships for their 4-H work in dairy were Thomas Portner, Sleepy Eye (Brown County) and Tammy Olsen, Tyler (Lyon County).

4-H'ers who have been selected to represent Minnesota at the National 4-H Conference in Washington, D.C., next April and have won an expense-paid trip to that conference include David DeMars, Princeton (Mille Lacs County); Keely Kleinwort, Dodge Center (Dodge County); Kim Rabehl, Brainerd (Crow Wing County); Juliann Ristow, Hibbing (St. Louis County); Deb Scheibel, Bird Island (Renville County), and Terri Wehrman, Moorhead (Clay County).

Several 4-H alumni have been named winners of the 4-H Alumni Achievement Award and will receive recognition plaques for their contributions to the 4-H program and their communities. One of them, Bea Brown of Redwood Falls (Redwood County), will receive an expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Congress. The other winners of the award--Raymond Edgren, Foreston (Mille Lacs County); Judith Lee, Faribault (Rice County); and Ruth (Klossner) Sundeen, Lafayette (Nicollet County)--will receive recognition plaques.

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# News and Information

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Nov. 19, 1987

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS  
MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE  
433 COFFEY HALL  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55108

Source: Don Breneman  
612/625-4248  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **HOLIDAY PHOTOS MAY NOT BE 'FOREVER,' SO TREAT, STORE CAREFULLY**

The clicking of cameras and whirring of video tape recorders have become part of the sounds of family togetherness at this time of year. Unfortunately, the pictures that many families hope will capture memories forever can be ruined by careless handling and storage.

Don Breneman, communications specialist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, says all photographs will deteriorate eventually, but some precautions will help preserve them as long as possible.

"Some films are more permanent than others," he says. "Black and white prints are the most permanent. In fact, prints done on fiber-based papers will last almost indefinitely if stored at a proper humidity in an acid-free container. Fiber-based paper is only available through professional labs, and the more common resin-coated material used by most photo finishers will deteriorate."

If you're shooting color and want maximum life for your photos, Breneman suggests shooting color slide film such as Kodachrome, which can last up to 90 years according to Kodak.

Page 1 of 3

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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Other slide films are said to last about 50 years.

Color prints, if stored in the dark, will last 8 to 10 years before fading becomes noticeable, Breneman says. When exposed to sunlight or fluorescent light, they will fade faster. Custom-made color prints made by the Cibachrome process are more permanent; with an estimated life of about 100 years.

Breneman says proper storage is essential. Slides should be stored in the dark in dust-free, acid-free boxes. Plastic sheets with pockets to hold the slides are safe if made of polypropylene, Mylar, polyethylene or triacetate. Those made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), identifiable by their strong plastic odor when new, will damage slides and will also harm prints that they come in contact with. Plastic slide trays are also safe for lengthy storage.

He cautions against using so-called magnetic photo albums, which usually feature plastic covering sheets and sticky adhesive pages. These, plus the low-grade cardboard used in the albums, can stain photographs. Similarly, old photo albums with black pages give off gas that can harm photos.

"The best storage is in Mylar or polyester sleeves," Breneman says. "These should then be stored in boxes made of acid-free paper." He adds that albums made with polypropylene sheets are good. Photos should always be stored in a cool, dry place.

The expected life of video tape is still in question. Breneman says estimates range from 3 to 20 years. To maximize the

life of your tapes, he suggests not rewinding the tapes and storing them vertically in a cool, dry place. Avoid keeping them near TV sets, stereo speakers and electric motors that generate magnetic fields harmful to video tapes.

If you have had old family movies transferred to video tape, hang onto the original films because they may last longer than the tape. Breneman adds that videotapes should be played at least once or twice a year to prevent damage from being in one position for too long.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,G,V4,V7

NEXT2421

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# News and Information

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Nov. 19, 1987

MSC  
1/2/87

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **LARRY SEDLACEK WINS STATE 4-H SWINE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD, TRIP**

Larry Sedlacek, Route 1, Angus, has been named Minnesota's Swine Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, he will receive an expense-paid trip to National 4-H Congress, Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by Minnesota Pork Producers Association and Pfizer, Inc.

Sedlacek, son of Lowell and Kay Sedlacek, is 17 years old and a six-year 4-H member. Enrolling in the 4-H swine project was a unique situation for him; even though he lived on a farm, his family raised no livestock.

Paying close attention to genetics and inherited characteristics, Sedlacek learned there was a big difference between breeds of hogs. As a result of a good feeding program and good management practices, he placed 25th and 8th in the State Fair carcass contest which stresses high cutability. Sedlacek has raised Landrace and Duroc-Hampshire cross hogs.

Sedlacek has provided leadership to young 4-H members in the swine project. In his 4-H shop project, he built livestock loading ramps to use in hauling his hogs to shows.

Page 1 of 2

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He serves on the State 4-H Livestock Project Development Committee and is drafting a project guide for barrows in the swine project.

# # #

P,61

N4-H2412

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Nov. 19, 1987

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **ADA YOUTH NAMED MINNESOTA 4-H BEEF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD WINNER**

Jeffrey Petry, Ada, has been named Minnesota's Beef Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, he will receive an expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Congress, Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by Wrangler Jeans and Donald R. Peterson.

Petry, son of Donald and Ethel Petry, is 18 years old and a 10-year 4-H member. He began his beef project in 1979 with one crossbred steer. His herd now numbers 30 animals. His project includes helping other 4-H members with their beef projects. He has given county demonstrations on beef showmanship, clipping, show equipment and livestock safety.

As a junior leader, Petry helped set up county livestock workshops and arranged for practice sessions, at his farm, for the county livestock judging team. He helped organize two livestock teams, set up practices and helped write 50 questions for a livestock project quiz bowl contest.

As a member of the county meats judging team, Petry learned the wholesale and retail cuts of meat. He is a beef project

Page 1 of 2

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junior leader and beef assistant superintendent at the county fair.

Petry's other 4-H projects coordinate with his beef project. In his veterinary science project, he studied livestock health. He built a mechanics creeper in his shop project, helped repair farm buildings, paint and build pasture fences.

Petry is a student at the University of Minnesota-Crookston, where he is majoring in crop and livestock production.

# # #

A,54

N4-H2403



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# News and Information

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EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS  
MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE  
433 COFFEY HALL  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55108

Nov. 19, 1987

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **LINDA NOTCH WINS 4-H HORTICULTURE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD, TRIP**

Linda Notch, R. R. 1, Hutchinson, has been named Minnesota's Horticulture Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, she will receive an expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by donors to the Minnesota 4-H Foundation including Bailey Nurseries, Inc. and Bachman's, Inc.

Notch, daughter of Jerry and Carol Notch, is 18 years old and a 10-year 4-H member. Her horticulture project has included indoor and flower gardening, and lawn and landscaping. In 1985, she began working at Brown's Floral and Greenhouses, where she learned about many aspects of the horticulture business, plants and landscaping materials.

Through demonstrations, Notch has helped other 4-H members learn the care of poinsettias, the growing of bulbs, proper application of fertilizers, flower arranging, propagating house plants from cuttings, and how to order plants and flowers nationwide. In addition to working with 4-H groups, she has spoken to community organizations on gardening topics, and has

Page 1 of 2

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done landscaping, from the drawing of blueprints through to final planting.

As a member of her 4-H club's Community Pride Committee, she helped compile a booklet on her township which was entered in the Colgate Palmolive Company's national community pride project contest. It won the first prize of \$1,000 for her club.

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I,46

N4-H2399

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# News and Information

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EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS  
MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE  
433 COFFEY HALL  
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55108

Nov. 19, 1987

SOURCE: JUANITA REED  
612/625-9231  
EDITOR: DEEDEE NAGY  
612/625-0288

## **JANELLE OLSON WINS 4-H ACHIEVEMENT AWARD, CHICAGO TRIP**

Janelle Olson, Elbow Lake, has been named Minnesota's Dog Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, Janelle will receive both an expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by Tuffy's, Inc., and a transistor radio from Ralston Purina Company.

Olson, daughter of Harlan and Judy Olson, is 15 years old and a six-year 4-H member. Her project began four years ago, when her family was given a Golden Retriever and then acquired a Golden Retriever puppy. In addition to obedience training, Olson learned about the care, growth and development of dogs.

Olson is interested in raising Golden Retrievers for fun and experience but also for profit. She learned the importance of a healthy diet for her dogs, especially for her female Golden Retriever when it gave birth to puppies. She registered the litter and advertised for buyers. She also has had experience in boarding dogs.

# # #

B,26

N4-H2400

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# News and Information

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Nov. 19, 1987

MCS  
TAB 17

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **BECKY HACKLANDER WINS STATE 4-H POULTRY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD**

Becky Hacklander, Route 3, Blue Earth, has been named Minnesota's Poultry Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, she will receive an expense-paid trip to National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by Dairy and Poultry Marketing Service, Inc.

The daughter of Eugene and Florence Hacklander, Hacklander is 17 years old and an eight-year 4-H member. Her 4-H poultry project has included market chickens, market geese, turkeys and breeding ducks.

She began her turkey project four years ago with eight poults and has increased the number to 105 this past year. Being a member of the poultry judging team has helped her determine the qualities of a Grade A turkey and she has learned to dress a turkey so it is Grade A when it arrives at the store.

Two years ago Hacklander added 15 breeding ducks to her poultry project. She has kept performance records on all her poultry and found turkeys have been the most profitable. In addition, she has promoted the poultry industry through a county fair display on the development of a chicken, distributed

Page 1 of 2

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promotional materials from the egg, turkey and chicken associations and encouraged the public to use poultry.

As a junior leader, Hacklander has conducted three county 4-H poultry project meetings and set up a poultry judging contest at the county fair. She was on the first State Poultry Judging Team to attend national judging at Louisville, Ky. As the result of good poultry records, she won a \$500 scholarship and a trip to the Midwest Poultry Federation Convention.

# # #

N,22

N4-H2383

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# News and Information

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Nov. 19, 1987

MFC  
2A 27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **KARLA JOHNSON NAMED 4-H DAIRY FOODS ACHIEVEMENT AWARD WINNER**

Karla Johnson, Route 2, Wadena, has been named Minnesota's Dairy Foods Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, she will receive an expense-paid trip to National 4-H Congress, Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by Marigold Foods, Inc.

Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, is 16 years old and an eight-year 4-H member. She promotes the use of dairy products through demonstrations on cheese varieties and nutrition in diets. At the elementary school, she talked to three classes, demonstrated at several women's clubs and gave a talk on anorexia nervosa to a class at school.

As junior leader, Johnson shared her knowledge on presenting good demonstration techniques at a county demonstration workshop and visited county clubs to give correct demonstration help.

At the county fair, she has exhibited food science displays. Johnson also has organized and held food project meetings helping younger members understand physical fitness and its relationship to diet and health. She serves on the state 4-H Food and Nutrition Project Development Committee helping to design a new dairy food record.

# # #

D,85

Page 1 of 1

N4-H2389

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# News and Information

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Nov. 19, 1987

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **JESSICA SABOLIK WINS 4-H HORSE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD, TRIP**

Jessica Sabolik, Route 1, Kensington, has been named Minnesota's Horse Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, she will receive an expense-paid trip to National 4-H Congress, Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by the American and Minnesota Quarter Horse Association and the Dan Patch Trophy sponsored by the Larson Family.

Sabolik, the daughter of Don and Lynda Sabolik, is 17 years old and a nine-year 4-H member. Her family raises registered Quarterhorses and she helps in all phases of breeding, feeding, caring and training. From March to June she is busy with foaling and breeding and summer months are devoted to training of the show horses. She has studied bloodlines and genetics of Quarterhorses.

She has trained several horses, some on a sales commission arrangement with her parents. The money she earns helps provide equipment and clothes needed for horse shows.

As a junior leader in the horse project, she has taught members about horse health and nutrition, conducted a county clinic on horsemanship, showmanship and western riding. She has

Page 1 of 2

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given demonstrations at the State 4-H Horse Show and at the Northwest District Horse Judges Seminar.

She is a member of the County 4-H Horse project, serving as secretary and president and helping plan and coordinate three open horse shows sponsored by the county horse club. As a State 4-H Horse Project Development committee member she helps develop new member and leader materials and write the "4-H Whinnies" newsletter.

# # #

K,21

N4-H2411



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# News and Information

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Nov. 19, 1987

MSC  
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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Editor: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **SCOTT ROSS WINS 4-H GARDENING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD, TRIP**

Scott Ross, Route 4, Alexandria, has been named Minnesota's Gardening Achievement winner in the State 4-H Awards Program. As the state winner, he will receive an expense-paid trip to National 4-H Congress, Chicago, Dec. 5-10, sponsored by donors to the Minnesota 4-H Foundation. He will also receive a \$75 Savings Bond from Chevron Chemical Company.

Ross, son of Lyle and Lois Ross, is 17 years old and a 9-year 4-H member. Through his 4-H gardening and conservation projects, he says he has learned persistence, decision-making and goal-setting. He states, "In gardening, when I plant a seed and watch it grow into a mature plant, it reminds me of the way I have grown through 4-H and developed my life skills."

After planning with his father which varieties will be planted and rotating the location of vegetables for disease control, planting the large family garden is the younger Ross's responsibility. In his gardening project, he has helped younger members keep good gardening records, learned proper irrigation, thinning and transplanting, insect and disease control and marketing.

Page 1 of 2

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He has learned about the nutritive value of garden produce through the 4-H foods project and used this information when he coordinated seven club families in raising and providing garden produce for the local Food Shelf.

Ross has learned characteristics of new varieties by growing test plots for the University of Minnesota. He shared this information at a county-wide gardening project meeting. On the local radio station's "Open Line", he discussed gardening planting and variety testing.

More than 2,000 Norway pines and 22 apple trees were planted six years ago on a hillside to prevent erosion. Ross has pruned over half of these pines, which are sold as Christmas trees. For two years he attended the State 4-H Conservation Leadership Camp at Itasca State Park.

# # #

I,21

N4-H2420

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# News and Information

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November 25, 1987

MSC  
8A27P  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

(Second in Series on Farm Taxes)

## GET FARMERS' TAX GUIDE FROM COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

Get your copy of the 1987 Farmers' Tax Guide from your county or area office of the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

The new Tax Guide covers the new tax law--including the new "expensing" option that lets you write off up to \$10,000 of investments like machinery, breeding stock or tilling.

If you haven't already done so, estimate your 1987 farm income. Many farmers have higher tax liabilities due to high livestock prices, good crop yields and government payments.

"The new tax law did not change basic tax management rules," says Earl Fuller, farm management economist with the University's Extension Service. Holding farm sales until 1988 and prepaying farm business expenses are good strategies, he says.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4

NAGR2433

Page 1 of 1

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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# News and Information

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November 25, 1987

EDUC  
GASTP  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Ervin Oelke  
612/625-8700  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## SMALL GRAIN WORKSHOPS SET FOR WESTERN MINNESOTA

A series of six small grain workshops are set for western Minnesota starting in early January.

The workshops will be conducted by specialists from the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. All sessions start at 9 a.m. and end at 4 p.m. The workshop schedule is as follows:

- Jan. 5, Ottertail Power Co. (Community Rooms), Fergus Falls.
- Jan. 12, Best Western Motel, Thief River Falls.
- Jan. 13, City Auditorium, Roseau.
- Jan. 14, American Legion Club, Warren.
- Jan. 15, Community Center, Twin Valley.
- March 3, Sunwood Motel, Morris.

Scheduled topics include weed identification and management, herbicides and herbicide-nitrogen management, insect management, growth and development in relation to management. Also, nitrogen management for protein and yield, disease management and economics of fungicides, and intensive wheat management field results.

Check with your county or area extension office for more information.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,F

Page 1 of 1

NAGR2435

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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# News and Information

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November 25, 1987

MSC  
9A71P  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Phil Harein  
612/624-3777  
Writer: Jennifer Obst  
612/625-2741

Editors: Call Dave Hansen (612/625-7290) to obtain a black and white print or 35-mm color slide to use with this story.

## **STORED GRAIN OFFERS INSECTS A FEAST, SCIENTISTS A CHALLENGE**

If there's one place where insects are likely to congregate, it's where there is an ample supply of free food. And with Minnesota's grain storage bins full to overflowing, the insects are having a field day.

The farmers are the losers, though they don't seem to realize what it's really costing them, according to Phil Harein, University of Minnesota entomologist who does research university's agricultural experiment station.

"The losses in Minnesota stored grain due to insects in 1986 was estimated at \$82 million. These losses will be higher in '87, no doubt about it," he says.

Harein is leader of the Minnesota Pesticide Impact Assessment Program, which compiles and maintains a data base of information about the legal pesticides in the state and their best use. A research aim of this program is to fill information gaps about the usefulness or limitations of a pesticide.

Part of that project was a two-year study of resistance to malathion, an insecticide used on stored grain. The study showed that

Page 1 of 3

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Indian meal moth larvae were, on the average, 350-fold resistant to malathion. That is, comparing insects collected in the field to susceptible insects, the ones in the field were 350 times harder to kill with malathion.

"That means these insects can take a bath in this stuff without harm," Harein says.

Harein suspects that resistance to malathion has developed over the years due to exposure on many fronts. He says, "I'm sure these insects did not become resistant to malathion used just on stored grain. Malathion has been used by homeowners as well as farmers, and these insects come from the garden, the corn field and all those places that have been treated with malathion for one reason or another."

Last year two new chemicals--Reldan and Actellic--came on the market as alternatives to malathion for use on stored grain. The researchers have been looking at the resistance of grain-infesting beetle adults to these two new products, as well as to malathion. Beetles are the major stored-grain pests in Minnesota, according to Harein.

The researchers captured live insects and raised them in the lab, periodically exposing them to malathion and the two pesticides. They found that 13 field populations of red flour beetles were 6- to 46-fold resistant to malathion, but they were not yet resistant to the new products.

"That's good for now. But we did get a different picture with another insect, the sawtoothed grain beetle," says research assistant

Bh. Subramanyam. "They have not developed resistance to malathion yet, but some of them are already resistant to Reldan."

The reason why an insect can be resistant to Reldan but not to malathion is due to the nature of detoxifying enzymes in the beetles.

"Some insects have an enzyme called carboxyesterase which can break down malathion," Subramanyam explains. "But there are other, nonspecific esterases and oxidases. If resistance is due to these, you can expect later development of resistance to Actellic and Reldan. The insects that have the nonspecific enzymes are the ones that are going to be a problem to manage. In Australia, where these two new chemicals are already being used, resistance has been documented in adult insects infesting grain, especially with the sawtoothed grain beetle."

"Next year we'll check for resistance again," Harein says. "Then we will be able to plot the potential of these chemicals for the next 5 or 10 years. We can manage resistance build-up which makes a perfectly good pesticide useless, by using other methods of control. For example, proper sanitation and aeration of a storage bin will go a long way in preventing insect build-up."

Because only 5 percent of private grain managers now use a fumigant, the selective pressure on the entire beetle population is likely to remain low, Harein says. "In other words, I don't want to blow this out of proportion. We just want to be ahead of what is going to happen."

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,F,S

NAGR2429

MSE  
GA-TP

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# News and Information

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Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Nov. 25, 1987

Source: Jerry Wright  
612/589-1711  
Editor: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## **NEW REGULATIONS WILL AFFECT CHEMIGATION**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) are initiating new requirements for the application of any pesticide via an irrigation system, according to Jerry Wright, area agricultural engineer with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

By April 30, 1988, the EPA will require all pesticides to have a label that either gives instructions for use through an irrigation system or prohibits use via chemigation (applying pesticides through an irrigation system).

Wright, located at the West Central Experiment Station, Morris, says, "Each pesticide label will describe the type of irrigation systems that can be used and the minimum antipollution equipment that must be used with various irrigation systems and water supplies."

The 1987 Minnesota Legislature authorized the MDA to develop chemigation regulations and to require a registration permit (which costs \$50) for any irrigation system used to apply a pesticide as well as the posting of a field during chemigation.

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The MDA is currently soliciting comments on its proposed rules for registration and antipollution safety devices.

Wright says some of the MDA's proposed safety devices specify more stringent standards than the EPA's. For instance, the MDA is proposing that either two check valves (approved models only) or a reduced pressure zone backflow preventer be required in the irrigation system supply pipeline between the irrigation pump and point of chemical injection. Other equipment required includes vacuum relief valves, low-pressure drains and a low-pressure switch in the pipeline. In the chemical injection system, a check valve and a normally closed solenoid valve on the hose must be in place and the injector pump must be interlocked with the irrigation pump.

The MDA also proposes that pesticide supply tanks may be located no closer than 15 feet from the irrigation water source during chemigation, and at least 150 feet from any water source while they are being filled or during long-term storage.

Persons wishing more information on the proposed regulations may call Wright at (612) 589-1711 or Michael Fresvik at the Minnesota Department of Agriculture in St. Paul, (612) 296-8547.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,C,F,L

NAGR2427

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# News and Information

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November 25, 1987

MSC  
8/2/87  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Clifford Ahlgren  
Isabel Ahlgren  
602/584-8662  
Writer: Dave Hansen  
612/625-7290

Editors: Call Dave Hansen (612/625-7290) to obtain a black and white print or a 35-mm color slide to use with this story.

## **THE AHLGRENs: NEARLY 40 YEARS OF RESEARCH IN THE BWCA**

Just a mention of the words "Boundary Waters Canoe Area" can bring out deep feelings in most Minnesotans. The BWCA has provided a wilderness experience for countless visitors, as well as providing jobs, history, beauty--and controversy.

With more than 1 million acres, the BWCA is by far the largest wilderness area in the eastern two-thirds of the country. It is within this vast area that long-term ecological studies are carried out by two University of Minnesota College of Forestry researchers, Clifford and Isabel Ahlgren.

From May to October for almost 40 years the Ahlgrens have been stationed at the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center. The center's original site was on Basswood Lake, in the heart of the BWCA. Isabel Ahlgren recalls the rigors of reaching the center in those early years: "I remember portaging in all our kids' stuff each year...playpen, highchair and clothes, plus all of the equipment for our work."

Page 1 of 4

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University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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The center, now located near Ely, has been operating since 1948, when the feeling towards the wilderness was "leave it alone and it will take care of itself," Cliff Ahlgren recalls. Over the years it has been privately funded by the Wilderness Research Foundation and Frank B. Hubachek, Sr., with additional support from the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station and other institutions.

Director of the center from its beginning, Cliff Ahlgren has used the wilderness area as a unique laboratory. "The BWCA is a maverick among wilderness areas in the United States in size, location, land form, accessibility, ecology and human attitudes towards it," he says. "We have explored the forests of the BWCA to see how individual species adapt to a changing environment."

Cliff and Isabel Ahlgren have cooperated with scientists from many states and Canada and have been involved with studies in forestry, plant and animal ecology, botany, ornithology and wilderness recreation.

In a major study, they recorded change on 2,000 plots they established throughout the Superior National Forest in Minnesota and Quetico Provincial Park across the border, in Canada. Their observations provide a record of change taking place in the wilderness. Some of the shifts were natural, others the result of human intervention over the past century. Their popular book, "Lob Trees in the Wilderness," documented how early inhabitants, logging and recreation have impacted the wilderness.

Forest fire creates an obvious and dramatic change in the

wilderness environment. The rapid recovery of some areas from devastating fire has been documented through the Ahlgrens' combined efforts. They found that the populations of soil fungi and bacteria return to normal soon after a fire, especially if there is sufficient rain after the fire. Previously it was believed that these organisms could be destroyed, leaving the ground sterile and delaying the start of larger plant life.

The Ahlgrens' long-term monitoring has shown that many burned areas recover completely. For example, a severely burned jackpine-spruce forest may reestablish itself and return to prefire status in 25 years.

"However, this will not happen in red or white pine areas, because too many of the large seed trees were cut when loggers went through the area at the turn of the century," Cliff Ahlgren explains.

Another source of change is a white pine disease known as blister rust, which came into the United States in 1909 on European seedlings and gradually spread west.

The large, stately white pine used to be the landscape's dominant species in the BWCA. Its decline is altering the ecology of northeastern Minnesota. The center began a long-term research and breeding program in 1949 aimed at developing blister rust-resistant white pine.

"The first task was to establish a breeding orchard at Basswood Lake," Clifford Ahlgren says. "Shoots from disease-free trees were grafted onto native seedlings. As these produced

cones, they were hand pollinated, a job that continued for about 25 years. The first seedlings of the second-generation hybrids are now being planted and we think that these will be more resistant to blister rust than the natural population of white pine in the BWCA."

The center also selected over 900 rust-free white pine growing throughout the area, and collected and planted their seed. Now, more than 45,000 seedlings are growing in a test area exposed to severe natural rust conditions. The trees that survive after 15 to 20 years will be promising breeding stock for future tree breeders. "These efforts should give new life to the species," Isabel Ahlgren says.

The almost 40 years the Ahlgrens have dedicated to wilderness research seem short when measured by the life of the forests they love. They are retiring this year, but hope to stay involved until the next generation of trees they have worked with so long is ready for planting.

Their dedication has complemented the generosity of the center's benefactor, Frank B. Hubachek, Sr., who died last year at age 92. A canoe area wilderness enthusiast for 70 years, Hubachek established the Wilderness Research Foundation "to protect wilderness areas...for the physical, mental, and spiritual health of people."

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,R,S,T

NCRD2431

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# News and Information

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November 25, 1987

msc  
RABTP  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Ted Radcliffe  
612/624-9773  
Writer: Jennifer Obst  
612/625-2741

Editors: Call Dave Hansen (612/625-7290) to obtain a black and white print or a 35-mm color slide to use with this story.

## **AN OLD ENEMY RETURNS TO MINNESOTA'S POTATO FIELDS**

The case of the Colorado potato beetle is a case of *deja vu*. It was gone, but it's back again.

The Colorado potato beetle, a native insect which shifted its allegiance from wild plants to the cultivated potato back in the 1850s, was the scourge of potato fields by the 1860s. It quickly spread across the United States, and now has found its way across Europe and into Asia, says Ted Radcliffe, a University of Minnesota entomologist who researches methods to contain potato pests for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

"By the 1860s, growers had started using insecticides against the beetle, and as far as we know, these were the first attempts to use insecticides against a field crop pest," Radcliffe says.

"The beetle eats a lot, and has a high reproductive potential, so it was a major pest for 60 to 70 years."

But the introduction of modern insecticides--first of all DDT, but later the organic phosphates and others--stopped the Colorado potato beetle cold.

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"From the early '50s until 1980 or so, the beetle virtually disappeared in Minnesota," Radcliffe says. "So what was always said of this insect was that here was an example of a pest that couldn't cope with insecticides."

But the beetle's resiliency was underestimated. By the early 1980s, it had started to reappear in Minnesota potato fields. The interesting thing, Radcliffe discovered, was that when the beetle first reappeared, it did not show much pesticide resistance.

"We were testing these darn beetles and we could kill them just by looking at them," Radcliffe says. "But lately, when we've been testing them, their resistance has increased perhaps 200-fold. We've been putting insecticide right on the back of the beetles and they are resistant to it."

The beetles are still being killed in the field, because the larvae are less resistant, although Radcliffe sees potential for trouble this year. "It was kind of naive of us to ever say that the Colorado potato beetle couldn't cope with pesticides," he says. "It eats potato foliage, after all, that's loaded with glycoalkaloids. It's coped with toxins all its life."

What can be done once a pest has developed resistance?

Not much, according to Radcliffe. He says, "It's difficult to manage resistance once you've got it."

"There are strategies that we can suggest to reduce the further selection. But the rule is to avoid the development of pesticide resistance by minimizing selective pressure in the first place.

"Extension entomologist Dave Noetzel was doing a good job of telling the growers not to spray unless the pest exceeds the economic threshold, and we've given them some guidelines. Dave claimed one year that in the Red River Valley only 5 percent of the fields had populations high enough to justify treatment, but 95 percent of the fields were being treated. So, growers were putting that insect population through the selective screen unnecessarily. If the pesticide had a useful lifetime of a certain number of insect generations, they are using up some of those.

"The other rule is to keep a reservoir of susceptible populations. Treating the entire acreage doesn't leave any susceptible left."

What Radcliffe found was that this overkill was not only dangerous but unnecessary. Though the pest causes conspicuous defoliation, the potato has a high tolerance to that kind of injury. "It looks a lot worse than it really is," Radcliffe says. "We did some studies that showed that a 30 percent defoliation, if it happened before blooming, resulted in a yield increase. The defoliation would cause ancillary budding, and open up the plant canopy a little to give it more light."

Meanwhile, concern over the Colorado potato beetle is overshadowing another pest--the leafhopper--which Radcliffe believes is a bigger problem in Minnesota potato fields. The leafhopper is less conspicuous than the Colorado potato beetle, and usually by the time it is spotted it's already done its



damage. Radcliffe advocates integrated pest management strategies to control both the Colorado potato beetle and the leafhopper.

For if there's one lesson the return of the Colorado potato beetle has taught, it is that insect pests are resilient. Managing them requires not only a thorough understanding of their interaction with, and affect on, their host crop, but strategies as flexible and adaptable as the pests themselves.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,F,L,S

NAGR2430

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# News and Information

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November 25, 1987

MDC  
6/2/87

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Roger Moon  
612/624-2209  
Writer: Jennifer Obst  
612/625-2741

## **FACE FLIES: KEEPING AHEAD OF PESTICIDE RESISTANCE**

Livestock producers have to deal with insect problems differently than do crop producers.

"A lot of cattlemen, for example, rarely see their cattle all summer long. They work them in the fall, keep the animals close to the farmstead during the winter, and then they turn them out in the spring to graze for the summer. They don't have as many options for pest management as a crop producer," says Roger Moon, a University of Minnesota entomologist who researches livestock pest control options for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Insect pests can be more than a cause of discomfort to an animal; they can cause disease and economic loss.

"We can predict that face flies, for example, will cause more damage than it currently costs to control them," Moon says.

"Comparing the weight of calves from cows free of face flies, to those from cows who have suffered from them, we find that the calves are heavier from the cows without the flies. What happens is, the mother is bothered by the flies and she burns up some of

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her energy fighting them off, and as a result her unborn calf suffers too."

Part of Moon's research is studying the effectiveness of insecticide-impregnated ear tags used to control horn flies on cattle. These ear tags came out in 1981 and have since been used widely and successfully by producers.

Moon says, "With ear tags, the cattleman could turn the cattle out to pasture and they would come back three to four months later still fly-free. That was a miracle for the cattleman. They cost \$2 an animal to get probably \$8 to \$10 back per animal, so they were a wise investment."

However, although the ear tags are a relatively new invention, there are already signs of growing resistance to the insecticide.

"Resistance started appearing in Florida and Texas and each year it has moved further north. Last year it was detected in Iowa, South Dakota and North Dakota, but not in Minnesota so far," Moon says. "We were a couple years behind in adopting the use of the tags.

"I think this growing resistance has something to do with the efficacy of the method. It's a bit of a Catch-22. If we have a method that is convenient, portable and widely used, the pest will ultimately develop resistance. So we've got to find a delicate balance between sufficient control to justify the cost, but sloppy enough control so that we are not selecting for resistance very rapidly."

Theoretically, there are ways of dealing with the pesticide resistance problem by manipulating the pesticide, Moon says. These have not been tested in the field. One way is to rotate insecticides. That strategy will work if, first, the pest does not already have any resistance to any chemical in the mix. Once resistance has started developing, this strategy won't retard it very much. This strategy also puts many demands on the manager. The other theoretical solution is to use insecticides in combination.

But Moon's long-range goal is to deal with the pesticide resistance problem from another angle--by introducing beneficial insects that would prey on the flies. "A lot of the predators and parasites of insects are host specific, or at least habitat specific," he says. "They are adapted to a very narrow species of pest. The flies and the cattle probably co-evolved, and our theory is that beneficial insects have also co-evolved."

Since the grazing animals that evolved into today's cattle came from Central Asia, that would be the best place to look for these beneficial insects. "We brought in the pests, but we didn't bring in the beneficial insects," Moon says. "We need to go back and reunite old enemies."

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,A,S

NAGR2428

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# News and Information

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November 25, 1987

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6.4.27P  
Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Susan K. Harlander  
612/624-5335  
Writer: Jennifer Obst  
612/625-2741

Editors: Call Dave Hansen at (612) 625-7290 to obtain a black and white print or a 35-mm color slide to use with this story.

## **SCIENTIST WORKS TO SOLVE THE CALCIUM-CHOLESTEROL DILEMMA**

Dairy products are caught in a conundrum these days, alternately praised and condemned.

Susan K. Harlander, a food scientist who does research for the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Experiment Station, describes the dilemma: "Dairy products are one of the few sources in the American diet for calcium. And yet, when people go on a diet, or if they are diagnosed to have high cholesterol levels or coronary disease, they will invariably avoid butter and cheese and whole milk, primarily because these products are perceived to be high in fat and cholesterol."

If you want to be good to both your bones and your heart, what's a person to do? Harlander has set her sights on one potential answer: eliminating the cholesterol from dairy products.

Research has recently demonstrated people can affect their serum cholesterol level by decreasing the cholesterol in their diet.

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University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

"The issue of whether or not dietary cholesterol affects serum cholesterol has been a controversy for a long time," Harlander says, "because your body makes its own cholesterol. It makes as much and sometimes more than it needs because cholesterol is an integral part of all your membranes and performs other essential functions in your body. But recent studies demonstrate that you can reduce serum cholesterol levels by reducing the amount you eat, and even a relatively small reduction appears to be beneficial."

Previous bioengineering research in cooperation with experiment station food scientist Larry McKay, led Harlander to look for a solution to the dairy dilemma in the genes of microorganisms. McKay pioneered genetic modification to improve the starter cultures that are used to produce fermented dairy products such as cheese and yogurt. Harlander decided to look for microorganisms that would degrade cholesterol without causing harm to the food or to humans. Adding these organisms to dairy fermentations could create products that are low in cholesterol or free of cholesterol.

Harlander assumed there must be such microorganisms. "After all," she says, "there are microorganisms that break down almost any product in nature. We figured there had to be a microorganism that could break down cholesterol and actually detoxify it in terms of what would happen in the body."

A class of bacteria called eubacteria, which live in nature and are also found in the human gut, degrade cholesterol

to a harmless compound called coprostanol. Pure cultures of the bacterium reduce cholesterol to coprostanol with over 90 percent efficiency. Coprostanol isn't absorbed very readily, and if it is absorbed, it's broken down by normal pathways in the digestive system and doesn't contribute to the formation of plaque in arteries as excess cholesterol does.

There is no indication that the process of changing cholesterol to coprostanol would affect the flavor of dairy products. Harlander's research focus, therefore, is to isolate the fragment of DNA which codes for the cholesterol-reducing genes and, using genetic engineering techniques, to clone that DNA fragment into dairy Streptococci which are used in the production of cheese, yogurt, and buttermilk. Harlander sees a time when all dairy starter cultures could be capable of reducing cholesterol in dairy products.

"But successful cloning of the cholesterol-reducing genes opens the possibility of alternative uses for the enzymes," she adds. It could be used, for example, not just in cultured dairy products, but to pretreat milk. Someday, you may find the milk in your grocer's refrigerator case has been "filtered" during processing to remove the cholesterol.

Harlander also sees potential for inoculating dairy products with engineered organisms that would not only reduce or eliminate the cholesterol in them, but would be capable of implanting in the human gut, where they would be able to assimilate at least part of the cholesterol ingested in the diet.

To help evaluate this potential, she has set up a cooperative study with the University of Texas Health Sciences Center. The reduced-cholesterol products would be tested with baboons, the animal model system for coronary heart disease studies.

So far, Harlander has developed techniques for measuring the conversion of cholesterol to coprostanol, and has shown that certain strains of eubacterium will reduce cholesterol to coprostanol in a model milk system. She says, "We have identified a very good strain and are now isolating the enzymes and the fragment of DNA which codes for cholesterol-reducing ability. This will then be subcloned into cheesemaking strains of lactic Streptococci and evaluated for cholesterol-reducing ability during fermentation."

It's a complex process, involving the manipulation of pieces of naturally occurring organisms to take advantage of their ability to degrade cholesterol. Other recent research has found that drugs can do the same thing. However, Harlander believes that while these may help people facing severe coronary health problems, the "natural" solution is better for the normal person concerned about his or her health.

Harlander is optimistic about the future of microorganisms and biotechnology in food processing. This is just one of the ways she sees to improve on Mother Nature, and one that may eventually help a lot of people stay healthier.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,D,H,S

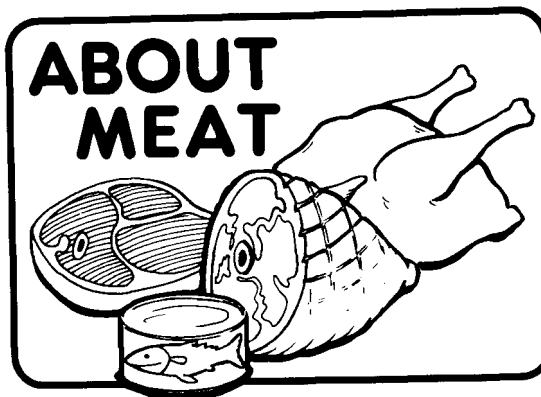
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8A27P

Educational Development Systems  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 625-6744

Dec. 3, 1987



Specialists with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Sea Grant programs answer questions about red meats, poultry and fish.

**Q:** Recently, I purchased a chicken (broiler/fryer) and noticed that the liver in the giblet wrap was discolored. Is the rest of the chicken safe to eat?

**A:** Since a processing plant may dress as many as 100,000 chickens a day, it is impossible to match the neck and giblets (heart, liver and gizzard) with the bird they came from. Therefore, the liver you examined did not belong to the bird you bought. The broiler/fryer should be safe to eat; however, you may wish to discard the liver.--**Michael Pullen, extension meat hygienist**

**Q:** Are there differences in the nutrient composition of beef and buffalo?

**A:** Information is very limited, but beef has slightly more protein and cholesterol. Choice beef has more fat in the muscle, but the fat difference is negligible when standard beef is compared to buffalo. Beef fat is slightly more saturated. Also, beef has more zinc and manganese but less iron.--**Richard Epley,**

(page 1 of 2)

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**extension animal scientist, meats**

**Q:** Why don't meat processors make hot dogs without salt?

**A:** Salt is necessary to make a meat emulsion, which one must have for hot dogs to have their characteristic texture. Salt also delays spoilage during storage and contributes to flavor. Because of consumer demand, most processors have reduced the amount of salt they use in making cured sausage but find it impossible to eliminate entirely.--**Richard Epley, extension animal scientist, meats**

If you have questions about red meats, poultry or fish, send them to About Meat, 136 ABLMS, University of Minnesota, 1354 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108. Specialists will try to reply to all questions. Selected questions will appear in this column.

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# News and Information

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Dec. 3, 1987

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1A-47p  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: National 4-H Council  
312/922-4400 (Dec. 5-10)  
301/961-2860 (after Dec. 10)  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

For release on or after Monday, Dec. 7, 1987

## **5 MINNESOTA YOUTHS WIN NATIONAL 4-H SCHOLARSHIPS**

The outstanding 4-H work of five Minnesota youths has resulted in their being named national winners in 4-H programs. The five are Mark Fritsche, New Ulm; Ann Germscheid, Le Sueur; Anne McDonald, Duluth; Kristi Petry, Ada; and Larry Sedlacek, Angus.

The young Minnesotans were selected as winners by the Cooperative Extension System. They were given their awards during the 66th National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10.

Mark Fritsche, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arlon Fritsche, Route 1, New Ulm, is one of four national winners in the 4-H wood science program. The 19-year-old Brown County 4-H'er received a \$1,000 scholarship from Friends of Kenneth H. Anderson, the program sponsor. Fritsche, an 11-year 4-H'er, is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul. He plans to become an aerospace engineer.

Le Sueur County 4-H'er Ann Germscheid is one of four national winners in the 4-H consumer education program. Germscheid, 17, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Germscheid, Route 1, Le Sueur. She received a \$1,000 scholarship from the National 4-H Council

Page 1 of 2

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Education Fund, the program sponsor. Germscheid, a high school senior, plans to become a lawyer. She has been a 4-H'er for nine years.

St. Louis Countian Anne McDonald, 17, is one of nine national winners in the 4-H leadership program. McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack McDonald, 4498 Midway Rd., Duluth, received a \$1,000 scholarship from The Firestone Trust Fund, the program sponsor. McDonald is a high school senior and plans a career in public relations and marketing. She is a eight-year 4-H'er.

Norman County 4-H'er Kristi Petry is one of nine national winners in the 4-H citizenship program. Petry, 19, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Petry, Route 2, Ada. She received a \$1,000 scholarship from The Coca-Cola Foundation, the program sponsor. Petry, an 11-year 4-H'er, is a sophomore at North Dakota State University and plans a career in pharmacology.

Polk County 4-H'er Larry Sedlacek is one of six national winners in the 4-H swine program. Sedlacek, 17, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Sedlacek, R.R. 1, Angus. The high school senior received a \$1,000 scholarship from Pfizer Inc., the National Pork Producers Council and cooperating state pork producers associations, the program sponsors. Sedlacek has been a 4-H'er for seven years.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,Q

N4-H2444

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# News and Information

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EDUC  
2/25/87  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dec. 3, 1987

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

(Third in a series on farm taxes)

## **IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO REDUCE TAXES FROM DAIRY BUYOUT**

If you participated in the dairy buyout program, doing some legwork to establish prices paid for your cattle may cut your tax bill.

The advice applies especially to dairy farmers who had above-average production, says Earl Fuller, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. They'll need to document that the cattle were actually sold for a lower price than if they'd been sold for dairy purposes.

The Internal Revenue Service will accept USDA-published prices for milk cow sales in the state you're farming in. However, Minnesota prices are consistently lower than those in both Iowa and Wisconsin. You can use values from local cattle dealers or auctions if you can support them, Fuller says.

For young stock, you'll need to find local price data since the USDA does not publish prices. More details, including USDA Dairy Herd Replacement Prices, are available from county and area offices of the Minnesota Extension Service.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,D

Page 1 of 1

NAGR2441

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# News and Information

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Dec. 3, 1987

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PART

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Al Leman  
612/625-1730  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **FAMILY HOG FARMS WILL SURVIVE, U OF M SWINE VETERINARIAN SAYS**

Well-managed, medium-sized family hog farms will survive in Minnesota--provided they use the latest technology.

"I don't think the pork business will go the route of the broiler industry, where six major companies control it," says Al Leman, swine veterinarian with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station.

Leman, who started the University's Swine Center, gave a "farewell" seminar to university and industry people before he leaves for private industry in late December.

"In Iowa, production costs are lowest for sow herds in the 150-300 range. And smaller operations can survive if they use the latest technology," Leman says.

Some predictions put the number of serious, full-time U.S. hog producers at around 10,000 within 15 years. "I think we'll have more--15,000 to 20,000," Leman says. Minnesota will have 2,000 producers marketing 2,000 or more hogs per year.

Financing the hog business has changed dramatically. "Five years ago, you could buy a new facility with 25 percent equity--and possibly only 10 to 15 percent. Now you need at least 50

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percent equity plus a good track record," Leman says.

"Creative financing--limited partnerships and corporations-- is part of the answer. There's some money around that can be tapped to invest in hog operations, but the recent drop in the hog market may have curtailed some interest."

Here are some of Leman's thoughts on other aspects of the hog business:

--Breeding companies dominate the industry. The major ones are PIC, DeKalb, Lieske and Babcock. Their goal is to produce high-value products and set an example for the rest of the industry. Some large, individual purebred producers will survive.

--On the Minnesota-Iowa packing industry: The packing company that dominates in southern Minnesota will largely dictate the type of hog that comes to market. If Hormel dominates, the higher yielding, lighter-weight hog will be a good pig for that market. But if IBP dominates, the emphasis will be on a big, lean carcass.

--Pork consumption has stayed level while beef consumption has decreased and poultry consumption has increased. Consumption of lean products such as hams and loins should remain good--provided consumers know that pork muscle is a healthy product. But medical evidence says that animal fat is not as healthy.

--New information or record systems linking financial and biological factors have made a dramatic impact on farms. "The information system doesn't need to be computerized or sophisticated, Leman says, "In the short term, information systems

are more important to hog farmers than biotechnology. New information changes farms faster than anything else."

--Disease control is changing. All-out production systems have led to a 5 to 10 percent increase in efficiency. "But many producers are not adopting all-out production. In the future, it may be harder for smaller producers to use them without increasing space needed per animal."

Genetic progress does not mean breeding disease-resistant animals, Leman says. "But by developing genetic uniformity or purity, you can define the disease problems animals are apt to have." Leman thinks F1 systems, in which breeding animals are purchased and brought into the herd, have improved overall herd health. He says, "The healthiest herds I see bring in outside animals with good health. That improves overall health of the herd they're brought into."

Leman says there are "some good, and some bad biologics on the market. And when one has eight antigens instead of four, people wonder whether they start interfering with each other. That's an answer producers and consumers would like to know, but some companies would just as soon not know."

--On swine environment and housing problems: Manure disposal is a major problem on some soils. "Some central Iowa soils are already heavily salinated," Leman says.

The effects of confinement housing on human health may be the biggest environmental problem facing the swine industry, Leman





UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE

Educational Development Systems  
454 Coffey Hall  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
Telephone (612) 625-6797

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is some material that I hope you'll find useful. If you have further questions or would like more detailed information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel J. Brungardt".

Samuel J. Brungardt  
Experiment Station Communication Specialist  
Enclosure

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND MINNESOTA COUNTIES COOPERATING

says. "Right now, I wonder if people working in confinement units are damaging their health. It's a potential liability factor. An interim solution is to not hire smokers and set up air quality standards. Most people working in swine units are young. I'm afraid that's not good from a human health standpoint," he says.

--On new indices to measure production: Pork marketed per sow per year, pigs weaned per farrowing crate per year and sows per crate per year are now common.

--Average daily gain more accurately predicts cost than feed gain on most farms. "When you improve average daily gain, you're probably improving feed gain or at least staying even," Leman says. "And since feed is only 50 percent of production costs, average daily gain is apt to be a more meaningful figure."

--Leman thinks teaching programs at land grant universities should emphasize problem solving. And he believes extension programs should emphasize applied research and/or information systems. "University extension programs must disseminate new knowledge," he says. "There's too much competition for extension services to survive by just 'educating farmers.'"

# # #

V1,V4,P

NAGR2447

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# News and Information

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1987  
3/10/87  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dec. 3, 1987

Source: National 4-H Council  
312/922-4400 (Dec. 5-10)  
301/961-2860 (after Dec. 10)  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

For release on or after Dec. 7, 1987

## **NORMAN COUNTY WOMAN WINS NATIONAL 4-H CITIZENSHIP SCHOLARSHIP**

Nineteen-year-old Kristi Petry of Ada, who led other young people in opposing a proposed nuclear waste site in Norman County, has been named one of nine national winners in the 4-H citizenship program. She was given her award, a \$1,000 scholarship from The Coca-Cola Foundation, the program sponsor, during the 66th National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10.

Petry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Petry, Route 2, Ada, is a sophomore at North Dakota State University, and plans a career in pharmacology. She is an 11-year 4-H'er.

The Norman County girl led her 4-H group in making posters opposing the proposed nuclear waste facility. "Protests were organized with the 4-H'ers helping display some 600 posters from area schools," she said.

"The strong protest stopped the site proposal," said Petry, who organized a letter writing campaign demanding repeal of legislation providing for creation of two nuclear waste depositories.

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

Petry also taught English to Vietnamese refugee children and reported her township's 1984 election returns to the National News Election Service.

She led other 4-H'ers in a study of township and county government and in a citizenship presentation on flag etiquette. "We gave it eight times, including a cable TV presentation and twice at the state fair," she said.

Petry also wrote several newspaper articles requesting used eyeglasses for a project. She collected 1,500 pair for distribution to the poor in developing nations.

# # #

14,43,54,61,Q

N4-H2445

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# News and Information

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MSC  
9A 81P  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dec. 3, 1987

Source: National 4-H Council  
312/922-4400 (Dec. 5-10)  
301/961-2860 (after Dec. 10)  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

For release on or after Monday, Dec. 7, 1987

## **LE SUEUR GIRL WINS NATIONAL 4-H CONSUMER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP**

Ann Germscheid of Le Sueur, who showed consumers five magazine ads in a survey to determine the importance of emotional responses, has been named one of four national winners in the 4-H consumer education program. Germscheid received her award, a \$1,000 scholarship from the National 4-H Council Education Fund, the program sponsor, during the 66th National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10.

Germscheid, 17, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Germscheid, Route 1, Le Sueur. A high school senior, she plans to become a lawyer. She has been a 4-H'er for nine years.

The Le Sueur County girl conducted a survey at the county fair on the impact of magazine ads. She said, "I also wanted to find out what consumers liked to see in ads and what factors encouraged them to buy the products.

"My conclusions were striking. Most people only bought products that were useful or on sale. People did like to see humor, color and hear music in ads, although those factors didn't influence them to buy the product."

Page 1 of 2

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Germscheid gave a demonstration on how to shop wisely for clothing. "One tip is to start shopping before your trip by looking through magazines and catalogs and checking prices to make sure you get a good buy," she said.

"Another tip is to try on things before buying them, making sure they are a good fit. Shrinkage should be taken into account after carefully checking the label. Seams and buttonholes should be checked for rips and tears."

Germscheid said a shopper should also know the difference between fashion and fads and should buy things in styles that will last.

# # #

07,40,52,75,77,G,Q

N4-H2450

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# News and Information

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MSC  
3A-7P  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dec. 3, 1987

Source: National 4-H Council  
312/922-4400 (Dec. 5-10)  
301/961-2860 (after Dec. 10)  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

For release on or after Dec. 7, 1987

## **BROWN COUNTY YOUTH WINS NATIONAL 4-H WOOD SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP**

Mark Fritsche of New Ulm, who built a scale-model house and a computer desk, has been named one of four national winners in the 4-H wood science program. Fritsche received a \$1,000 scholarship from Friends of Kenneth H. Anderson, the program sponsor.

Selected by the Cooperative Extension System, Fritsche and the other winners were presented their awards during the 66th National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10. The awards were arranged by the National 4-H Council.

Nineteen-year-old Fritsche, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arlon Fritsche, Route 1, New Ulm, is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota and plans to become an aerospace engineer. He has been a 4-H'er for 11 years.

The Brown County youth said he began his wood science project with simple items, such as a birdhouse and weather vane, and progressed to more difficult projects, including the computer desk.

He helped dismantle a two-story house which his father had bought for \$1. "The house was 90 years old, and I learned how a

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University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

house is built by helping to take it down," he said. Fritsche said he found the lumber to be of better quality than that produced now. "There were hardly any knots in the wood," he said. He helped build a 14-by-19 heifer barn using the salvaged wood.

Fritsche said, "The diversity of my projects has given me the opportunity to learn from others, to explore new construction techniques and to provide furniture we needed to make our home more livable and convenient."

Fritsche has given numerous demonstrations, including some on sanding, finishing and staining. As a junior leader, he has also assisted younger 4-H'ers with their projects.

# # #

07,08,17,52,67,88,Q,T

N4-H2443



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# News and Information

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MEC  
9877  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dec. 3, 1987

Source: National 4-H Council  
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301/961-2860 (after Dec. 10)  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

For release on or after Dec. 7, 1987

## **ST. LOUIS COUNTY GIRL WINS NATIONAL 4-H LEADERSHIP SCHOLARSHIP**

Anne McDonald, a 17-year-old Duluth girl, who says "poise and confidence" are the most valuable skills she has gained from her 4-H project, has been named one of nine national winners in the 4-H leadership program. She received her award--a \$1,000 scholarship from The Firestone Trust Fund, the program sponsor--during the 66th National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10.

McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack McDonald, 4498 Midway Rd., Duluth, is a high school senior and plans a career in public relations and marketing. She has been a 4-H member for eight years.

The St. Louis County girl said leadership "involves both teaching and learning, helping and being helped. Through my leadership project, I have learned many things, but the most valuable has been poise and self-confidence."

McDonald was selected to serve on the developmental committees of both the county and state 4-H junior leadership project. "We are in the process of developing new materials for the state project on all levels, including 12- to 14-year-olds, and recently

Page 1 of 2

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I have been testing these materials," she said.

McDonald said starting a county ambassador program was the "proudest accomplishment in my 4-H career." The 11 ambassadors made public appearances, spoke to 4-H groups, did radio spots and ran many county events.

"As ambassadors, we hosted a group of 11-- to 13-year-olds from five different counties when they came to Duluth for a weekend," McDonald said. "As committee chairman, I arranged and narrated a 90-minute bus tour for 85 youth and provided the evening workshop program."

McDonald said promoting 4-H has been one of her favorite activities. She has participated in radio programs and led other 4-H ambassadors in making appearances at local elementary schools during National 4-H Week to promote enrollment.

# # #

09,72,Q

N4-H2448

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# News and Information

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MSC  
8/28/87  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Dec. 3, 1987

Source: National 4-H Council  
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301/961-2860 (after Dec. 10)  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

For release on or after Dec. 7, 1987

## **POLK COUNTY YOUTH WINS NATIONAL 4-H SWINE SCHOLARSHIP AWARD**

Larry Sedlacek, a 17-year-old, rural Angus youth who has emphasized marketing in his swine project, has been named one of six national winners in the 4-H swine program. He received his award--a \$1,000 scholarship from Pfizer Inc., the National Pork Producers Council and cooperating state pork producers Associations, the program sponsors--during the 66th National 4-H Congress in Chicago, Dec. 5-10.

Sedlacek, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Sedlacek, R.R. 1, Angus, is a high school senior. He has been a 4-H'er for seven years.

The Polk County youth, who lives on a small farm that can't support a large-scale hog operation, decided to emphasize marketing of swine. He is a member of the State Livestock Project Development Committee, which is considering weight restrictions on barrows at the Minnesota State Fair.

Sedlacek said, "I have expressed my opinion that barrows taking purple ribbons in the ring would be severely discounted by meat packers. The industry no longer wants heavy, fat hogs...We must produce animals for the industry, not the show ring."

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

Sedlacek said he has learned much about genetics, feed rations, parasite control and grooming and training as well as marketing for a profit.

"These skills can be applied to any livestock operation," he said. "More importantly, I have learned to keep accurate records, to look at the economy and the world around me and to win and lose graciously."

# # #

44,54,58,61,65,P,Q

N4-H2449

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# News and Information

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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

December 9, 1987

Source: Roger Moon  
612/624-2209  
Writer: Jennifer Obst  
612/625-2741

Note to editors, broadcasters: A release entitled "FACE FLIES: KEEPING AHEAD OF PESTICIDE RESISTANCE" was mailed to you on Nov. 25, 1987. Unfortunatley, the release was about horn flies, not face flies. The following release is correct; please use it instead of the release you received earlier. We regret any inconvenience or confusion that this may have caused you or your readers or listeners.

## **HORN FLIES: KEEPING AHEAD OF PESTICIDE RESISTANCE**

Livestock producers have to deal with insect problems differently than do crop producers.

"A lot of cattlemen, for example, rarely see their cattle all summer long. They work them in the fall, keep the animals close to the farmstead during the winter, and then they turn them out in the spring to graze for the summer. They don't have as many options for pest management as a crop producer," says Roger Moon, a University of Minnesota entomologist who researches livestock pest control options for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Insect pests can be more than a cause of discomfort to an animal; they can cause disease and economic loss.

"We can predict that horn flies, for example, will cause more damage than it currently costs to control them," Moon says.

"Comparing the weight of calves from cows free of horn flies, to those from cows who have suffered from them, we find that the

calves are heavier from the cows without the flies. What happens is, the mother is bothered by the flies and she burns up some of her energy fighting them off, and as a result her unborn calf suffers too."

Part of Moon's research is studying the effectiveness of insecticide-impregnated ear tags used to control horn flies on cattle. These ear tags came out in 1981 and have since been used widely and successfully by producers.

Moon says, "With ear tags, the cattleman could turn the cattle out to pasture and they would come back three to four months later still fly-free. That was a miracle for the cattleman. They cost \$2 an animal to get probably \$8 to \$10 back per animal, so they were a wise investment."

However, although the ear tags are a relatively new invention, there are already signs of growing resistance to the insecticide.

"Resistance started appearing in Florida and Texas and each year it has moved further north. Last year it was detected in Iowa, South Dakota and North Dakota, but not in Minnesota so far," Moon says. "We were a couple years behind in adopting the use of the tags.

"I think this growing resistance has something to do with the efficacy of the method. It's a bit of a Catch-22. If we have a method that is convenient, portable and widely used, the pest will ultimately develop resistance. So we've got to find a delicate balance between sufficient control to justify the cost,

but sloppy enough control so that we are not selecting for resistance very rapidly."

Theoretically, there are ways of dealing with the pesticide resistance problem by manipulating the pesticide, Moon says. These have not been tested in the field. One way is to rotate insecticides. That strategy will work if, first, the pest does not already have any resistance to any chemical in the mix. Once resistance has started developing, this strategy won't retard it very much. This strategy also puts many demands on the manager. The other theoretical solution is to use insecticides in combination.

But Moon's long-range goal is to deal with the pesticide resistance problem from another angle--by introducing beneficial insects that would prey on the flies. "A lot of the predators and parasites of insects are host specific, or at least habitat specific," he says. "They are adapted to a very narrow species of pest. The flies and the cattle probably co-evolved, and our theory is that beneficial insects have also co-evolved."

Since the grazing animals that evolved into today's cattle came from Central Asia, that would be the best place to look for these beneficial insects. "We brought in the pests, but we didn't bring in the beneficial insects," Moon says. "We need to go back and reunite old enemies."

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,A,S

NAGR2459

MSC  
9A2 IP

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# News and Information

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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

December 10, 1987

Source: Richard Widmer  
612/624-6701  
Editor: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

Editors: Call Larry Etkin (612/625-4272) to obtain 35-mm color transparencies to use with this story.

## UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RELEASES 3 NEW MUMS

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station has released three striking chrysanthemum cultivars that are well adapted for use as greenhouse-grown, spring-flowering pot plants.

The new cultivars, called 'Burnt Copper,' 'Grape Glow' and 'Lemonsota,' are the 67th, 68th and 69th garden chrysanthemums to be released by the station.

'Burnt Copper' has showy, orange-bronze, fully double, 3-inch pompon flowers that fade gradually to an orange tone. The stiffly upright plants are 20 inches high and 16 inches wide, and have clean, dark green foliage. The parents of 'Burnt Copper' are 'Revere' and 'Autumn Fire.' 'Burnt Copper' is adaptable to pot culture under natural or short days and benefits from the application of a growth regulator, as do the other two new cultivars. Greenhouse plants grown under natural day length conditions flower in early May.

'Grape Glow' has 3-1/2- to 3-3/4-inch bright rosy-purple, decorative flowers whose flat petals have silvery undersides.

'Grape Glow' has clean, medium green foliage. Plants are 13 to 15

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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inches tall, with a spread of 20 inches. In greenhouses, flowering occurs in mid-May under natural-day lengths and a week earlier under a short-day treatment. The flowers of greenhouse-grown plants are as large or larger than those of plants grown outdoors. 'Grape Glow' tends to be tall when grown in pots, and a growth regulator treatment is recommended. Parents of 'Grape Glow' are 'Midnight Cushion' and University of Minnesota selection 77-95-30.

The third release, 'Lemonsota,' forms a mound covered with 1-inch, lemon yellow, pompon flowers with darker centers and delicately fringed petals. The plants, which have dark green foliage, average 12 inches high and 24 inches wide. The parents of 'Lemonsota' are 'Chiquita's Rival' and 'Spartan.' 'Lemonsota' is a prolific bloomer, and should be treated with a growth regulator. It flowers at the same time as 'Grape Glow' in greenhouse pot production.

Original stock of 'Burnt Copper,' 'Grape Glow' and 'Lemonsota' were graft indexed to determine that they were free of chrysanthemum stunt disease. Commercial firms wishing to obtain stock of the new cultivars should call University of Minnesota horticultural scientist Richard Widmer (612/624-6701) for the names of wholesale suppliers.

# # #

BSS,L

NAGR2454

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# News and Information

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MSC  
8-A27P

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

December 10, 1987

Source: Robert W. Snyder  
612/625-4219  
Writer: Mary Kay O'Hearn  
612/625-2728

## 18 MEETINGS SET TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE PLANNING-ZONING CHANGES

Efforts to add consistency and to delete politics from the workings of Minnesota planning and zoning bodies may not make it as part of a proposed state-wide planning bill in 1988.

Robert W. Snyder, attorney and land economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, voices that concern as he begins 18 meetings throughout Minnesota in December, January and February to describe recommended changes in the state's planning law which he helped draft as a member of a working group of planners, zoning administrators, lawyers and city, county and township association personnel.

"Meeting over the past year, we made not perfect, but good, recommendations to the land use subcommittee of the Governor's Advisory Council on State and Local Relations," Snyder says. His fear is the consistency and comprehensive procedures the advisory group recommended may just be salvos in the dark and that politics will remain at the forefront unless legislators and their communities come to grips with the real need for reform in state planning laws ahead of the 1988 legislative session.

Although the group Snyder met with for a year held meetings

Page 1 of 2

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

around the state and invited public input, meetings received little attention and attendance was dismal.

Snyder has seen over the years (in conducting workshops and in analyzing Minnesota court decisions) that politics is injected far too often in planning administration decisions. The group Snyder met with for a year recommended giving more power to appointive planning groups and making them less susceptible to politics by having them implement planning and zoning policies already established by elected officials.

Snyder is concerned that local legislators and interested citizens attend the meetings on the proposed planning legislation that he will conduct beginning Dec. 16 in Brainerd.

Watch for information on the times and locations of these meetings: Dec. 16 in Brainerd; Dec. 17, Milaca; Jan. 11, Willmar; Jan. 12, Cambridge; Jan. 13, Minneapolis; Jan. 14, Glencoe; Jan. 18, St. Paul; Jan. 19, Gaylord; Jan. 20, LeCenter; Jan. 21, Farmington; Jan. 25, Pipestone; Jan. 26, St. James; Jan. 27, North Branch; Jan. 28, Faribault; Feb. 1, Roseau; Feb. 2, International Falls; Feb. 3, Carlton; and Feb. 4 in Grand Rapids.

# # #

AEA,CEO,V4,V5,V6

NCRD2458

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# News and Information

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Dec. 10, 1987

MSC  
9A27P  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: William B. Parker  
612/625-3151  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

## **MINNESOTA RESEARCH SEEKS TO DEVELOP POAST-TOLERANT CORN INBREDS**

Being able to use sethoxydim (Poast) to manage grassy weeds in corn would be a real boon to farmers. Research under way at the University of Minnesota may one day make that possible. The research, which a team of weed scientists, plant physiologists and plant geneticists is conducting for the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, seeks to develop corn inbreds tolerant to sethoxydim through tissue culture selection.

Bill Parker, graduate research assistant to scientists Don Wyse and Dave Somers in the Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, reported on the effort at the North Central Weed Control Conference in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8-10.

Sethoxydim is toxic to most grasses. Another herbicide, haloxyfop (trade name Verdict), which is not yet labeled, controls the same weeds. Unfortunately, both are also toxic to corn.

Parker's initial work involved nonregenerable tissue-cultured callus (undifferentiated cells) of Black Mexican Sweet corn, which he calls "the white rat of corn tissue culture." In the lab, he subjected the callus to a concentration of sethoxydim that killed about 95 percent of the cells.

Parker found it took 14 times as much sethoxydim, but only twice as much haloxyfop to kill the selected cells than it took to kill the

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

original line. The selected line remained tolerant to sethoxydim when grown for 21 weeks on a sethoxydim-free medium, which suggested that the cells were genetically stable isolates.

Postdoctoral research associate Jim Burton found that sethoxydim and haloxyfop inhibit plant growth by inhibiting enzyme activity. The herbicides bind to an enzyme, acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (ACC), which is involved in the biochemical pathway that leads to the production of fatty acids (and, eventually, lipids and oils). Acetate is a primary substrate at the beginning of this pathway.

Parker used radioactively labeled acetate to show that the cells of the tolerant line incorporated five times as much acetate into the fatty acids as the unselected line. In the tolerant line, the sethoxydim decreased acetate incorporation to the level that occurred in the unselected line grown in the absence of the herbicide. This indicated that tolerance was due to an increase in fatty acid production. Parker found a higher level of ACC activity in the tolerant line, probably the reason for the increased acetate incorporation.

He also selected for sethoxydim tolerance in regenerable corn lines, and isolated a line with 50-fold tolerance to the herbicide. ACC activity was also higher in this line. Parker has regenerated plants from this line and plans to evaluate their progeny for tolerance to both sethoxydim and haloxyfop. If they prove to be tolerant, the next step will be to incorporate the genes that confer tolerance into the University of Minnesota's elite inbreds, which are used by industry to produce the hybrid seed that corn growers plant.

# # #

MISC  
8 A27P

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# News and Information

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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

December 10, 1987

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

(This is the fourth in a series on farm taxes)

## **COMPLYING WITH PREPRODUCTIVE EXPENSE RULES FOR CATTLE 'IMPOSSIBLE'**

"Complying with the letter of the law would take longer than doing chores," says Earl Fuller about the accounting boondoggle farmers and ranchers face with preproductive expenses for cattle.

"The law is nonsense. It's not in the best interests of the country since compliance in strict accounting terms is impossible," says Fuller, a farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"There's already legislation in bill form to get rid of it. But for now, by 1987 tax filing time, anyone raising bovine replacements needs to decide which of four accounting choices is least painful.

"Much of the aggravation comes from complex accounting requirements. Your time has an economic value, so remember that when making your choice," Fuller advises.

The first three options require maintaining separate basis accounts on young cattle. "This involves direct costs, plus arbitrarily proportioning joint costs such as electricity and taxes between the producing herd and young cattle.

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"Presumably, the 'system' must be capable of recognizing the value of feed refused by the producing herd that's transferred to and consumed by the young cattle," Fuller says. The first option--to do this by accounting as events occur--is a tremendous accounting burden. But it's in strict compliance with the letter of the law. "It's safe to say that virtually no producers will follow it," Fuller says. "To do it right would take more time than you'd spend managing and working on the farm."

The second option is to use an after-the-fact calculation of average total farm cost for raising replacements (instead of the true accountancy calculation). "If you do it, be prepared to defend it," Fuller cautions.

The third option is to use an average farm price (market minus sales cost) to reduce tax allowable expenses during the growth phase of the replacements. This also establishes basis in the freshening year when production begins.

The IRS probably will accept average cost data from other farms as published by independent authorities such as farm management associations or extension farm economists, Fuller says.

The fourth option means "opting out" of calculating preproduction basis accounts. You select this by indicating such on the 1040F form for 1987 reporting (or the first year thereafter where a dairy or beef herd is part of the firm).

"This is an option to ignore all the accounting problems with the other options. You agree to confine all your capital cost recovery allowances on new investments to those permitted by the

alternative depreciation system," Fuller says.

"Selecting this option means abiding by these depreciation rules on all assets purchased in 1987 and future years. Or, for at least as long as you have dairy or beef, possibly as long as your firm exists, or until the laws change."

If you select option four, accounting procedures remain as they are now: expenses would be reported as incurred, the raised replacements would not be placed on a depreciation schedule, and the longer recovery lives would be used on all assets (not just the breeding herd) acquired in 1987 and beyond on the depreciation schedule.

"When the animals were sold they would not be reported as capital gains but as ordinary income. And self-employment taxes plus ordinary income taxes--at the related rates--would be paid on them. This will apply in the future--even if the law changes once again and capital gains rates become lower than ordinary income rates," Fuller says.

"You may want to select option four if you don't see a need for a big investment soon or if you think the law will be changed quickly."

Fuller says that a fifth option under the law could lead to a "young stock replacement industry." The law specifies that if animals are sold any time prior to the year of calving, no basis accounts need be kept.

"The law also says if animals are purchased anytime from birth to when they become part of the breeding herd, by calving, they



may be handled just as replacement animals are handled now if they're purchased," Fuller says. "This part of the law will increase the volume of replacement sales and purchases. It's a feasible option for anyone who feels the risk of health, breeding or nutritional problems on purchased young stock are minor.

"We may see a replacement industry of semiretired people in the community who are willing to take the business risk of raising replacement animals. With the current tax law, a cost of following this strategy would be the risks of raising healthy replacements. But many dairies have operated this way for years without health problems.

"Extended family groups could operate this way. At 'arms length' a semiretired father or grandfather could operate a separate business of raising replacement animals for the larger dairy production operation run by his offspring," Fuller concludes.

That is, if the law doesn't change....

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,A,D

NAGR2455

MSC  
9A27P

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# News and Information

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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

December 10, 1987

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

(This is the fifth in a series on farm taxes.)

## REPORTING PIK-AND-ROLL FOR INCOME TAX

Here's the latest federal income tax angle on generic commodity certificates (PIK-and-roll) to farmers: A farmer who receives a commodity certificate under a government deficiency and diversion program must include the face amount of the certificate in income in the same year.

Farmers who pledge a commodity to the CCC as security for a loan may elect to include the face amount of the loan in income for that year. If you make such an election, there's no gain or loss when the loan is repaid. There is gain when you later sell the commodity for more than the certificate amount.

If you don't elect to include the loan in income when received and use the commodity certificate to repay the loan, you'll recognize income in the year the loan is repaid. The amount of income you include that year is the amount by which the face of the loan exceeds the amount of the certificate. Later (when the commodity is sold), you recognize gain for the full amount received in the sale.

Revenue Ruling 87-103 was published in the IRS Bulletin 1987-43, dated Oct. 26, 1987.

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4

# # #  
Page 1 of 1

NAGR2457

University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating

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# News and Information

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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

December 17, 1987

Source: Richard Widmer  
612/624-6701  
Jim Luby  
612/624-3453  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

Editors: Call Larry Etkin (612/625-4272) to obtain 35-mm color transparencies or black-and-white prints to use with this story.

## **U OF M PRESENTS HOLIDAY SURPRISES OF NEW MUMS, RASPBERRY**

Happy holidays, gardeners, the University of Minnesota has some treats for you--three new chrysanthemums and a new raspberry. The new cultivars, developed by scientists from the Department of Horticultural Science and Landscape Architecture, are being released by the university's agricultural experiment station.

Gardeners will have three striking new mums to choose from next spring--Burnt Copper, Grape Glow and Lemonsota. They are the 67th, 68th and 69th chrysanthemum cultivars to be released by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Burnt Copper produces distinctive and showy orange-bronze, double, 3-inch, pompon flowers that fade gradually to an orange tone. The plant grows 20 inches high and 16 inches wide.

The 3-1/2- to 3-3/4-inch flowers of Grape Glow are bright rosy purple, with flat petals that have silvery undersides. Plants of Grape Glow grow 13 to 15 inches tall and 20 inches across.

The third new mum, Lemonsota, forms a mound covered with 1-inch, lemon-yellow pompon flowers that have darker centers and

Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

delicately fringed petals. Plants average 12 inches high and 24 inches wide.

In the St. Paul-Minneapolis area, Burnt Copper and Grape Glow start to flower in early September and Lemonsota begins to flower the first half of September, according to horticultural scientist Richard Widmer. He said that the new mums should be for sale at many garden centers this coming spring.

Nordic, the new raspberry, will be available only in very limited quantities in 1988, according to Jim Luby, who heads the university's hardy fruit development efforts. However, Nordic should be widely available in 1989.

Nordic is similar to Boyne, a red raspberry that is widely grown in the northern United States and eastern Canada. However, Nordic has less thorny canes, less acidic and more pleasant-tasting fruit, and greater resistance to anthracnose than Boyne.

Nordic has been similar to Boyne in yield, berry weight, harvest period and winter hardiness. The fruit begins to ripen the first week of July in the Twin Cities area. Although it is not being promoted as a fall-fruiting cultivar, Luby said Nordic will produce a small, late crop on the primocanes in years or locations with long growing seasons. Although the summer crop is heavy, the fall crop is light and does not ripen until mid-September--two or three weeks later than Heritage, the most widely grown fall-fruiting raspberry.

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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

(This is the sixth and last article in a series on farm taxes.)

## **USE "EXPENSING" DEDUCTION CAREFULLY**

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That's double the old amount, but you need to choose the expensed item carefully and be selective as to when you use it. "Use the expensing option to recover new investment costs instead of depreciating, to the extent that taxes are due in the current year," advises Earl Fuller, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

With current marginal tax rates, the expensing option can reduce current tax liabilities (for most taxpayers) by at least 33 cents for each dollar of expensing you claim. But if you owe no current taxes, save the cost recovery until later tax periods through capitalization and depreciation.

"This retains a basis in the property for later recovery. But expensing is the first--and best--cost recovery option whenever taxes are due," Fuller says.

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Page 1 of 2

**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

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# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4

NAGR2466

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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **1987 MAY BE TURNING POINT FOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY**

Growth in the agricultural economy for the next few years? The base for modest growth has been laid, says Earl I. Fuller, farm management economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"The 1987 year may mark another turning point," Fuller says. "Net cash farm income--with the help of large government payments --will reach a record high.

"But total government payments for agriculture are down by about \$3 billion, farm asset values seem to be stabilizing and farm debt has declined. And the export skid has stopped--due partially to the declining dollar value.

"Farm managers must be alert to change. Creative farm managers continually monitor the environment and change strategies accordingly," Fuller says.

The last 15 years are an example of the agricultural economy's ups and downs, Fuller says. There have been two pronounced turning points--three if his 1987 projection holds:

1. In 1973 the sector entered a nine-year period of economic robustness that saw gross farm income increase by 135 percent and

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the value of farm assets gain 235 percent. This coincided with rapid export growth and high inflation.

2. In 1982 we saw the start of prolonged recession, the beginning of disinflationary policies and declining agricultural exports. This ushered in a five-year period in which gross farm income was flat, total U.S. farm asset values declined 30 percent and direct government payments to farmers increased by more than 600 percent.

3. Farm managers should consider 1987 a possible turning point and plan future strategies accordingly, Fuller advises.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,V4

NAGR2467



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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Mike Schmitt  
612/625-1796  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **GENETICALLY SIMILAR HYBRIDS 'MISLEAD' MORE THAN 'HURT'**

The talk about genetically similar corn hybrids may be confusing to some corn producers.

But there are some things you can do to determine if you're growing hybrids that are similar. And similar genetics doesn't necessarily mean similar performance, says Mike Schmitt, agronomist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service.

"Concern about genetically similar hybrids can be overstated," Schmitt says. "Quality control standards may vary among companies, resulting in genetically identical hybrids performing differently. Genetics represents only the theoretical potential. It doesn't guarantee field success."

Genetically similar hybrid crosses probably won't hurt corn growers as much as mislead them, Schmitt says. When you plant several corn hybrids to "spread the risk" of potential stresses, you expect the hybrids to perform differently under different stresses. But it doesn't work if the hybrids are genetically similar.

The hybrid price/genetic similarity issue can also be misleading. "Many producers believe the more you pay for a

Page 1 of 3

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hybrid, the better it will be. But price may or may not reflect superiority," Schmitt says.

"Some companies need higher prices to support their research programs. Others may charge more to support marketing programs. Seed corn prices don't necessarily indicate hybrid genetic quality," Schmitt says.

A laboratory process that identifies and separates enzymes of different inbreds can be used to identify a hybrid's inbred parents. There are three things you can do to help determine if you're growing genetically similar hybrids:

1. Learn the pedigrees of the hybrids. Seed companies don't make this information public, but more farmers are becoming aware of popular inbreds.

2. With a sharp eye, you can identify some hybrids by observing variety trials. "Be sure to compare plant characteristics from the same field so environmental conditions are constant," Schmitt says. You need to observe growth habits and traits throughout the season. Things like plumule, tassel, leaf, ear, roots, shank and husk color, number or size may indicate genetic makeup.

3. You can lower risks of buying genetically similar hybrids by purchasing seed from only one company. This doesn't eliminate the potential for buying genetically similar hybrids, but it greatly reduces it, Schmitt says.

"The number of elite inbreds is limiting enough so you can predict that some companies may be selling genetically similar hybrids. You need to recognize this potential and make buying decisions accordingly," Schmitt advises.

More information is available from county extension offices. Ask for the Dec. 1987 Crop News, which contains the article "Genetically Similar Hybrids."

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,F

NAGR2465

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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Juanita Reed  
612/625-9231  
Writer: Deedee Nagy  
612/625-0288

## **NORTHFIELD MAN IS GIVEN PARTNERS IN 4-H AWARD**

John Story, director of meat operations for Fairway Foods in Northfield, has received the Partner in 4-H Award for his long-time support of the 4-H program through the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. The award was made Dec. 4 at the annual 4-H recognition night.

Story was cited for his purchases of grand champion animals at the 4-H Livestock Auction. This year he bid an all-time high price for the grand champion barrow shown by 4-H member Miriam Ammann from Martin County. It was Story's second purchase of such an award-winning animal.

In addition to purchasing the animals for his firm, Story has included the 4-H member and his or her animal in statewide pork promotion efforts for Fairway Foods and the Minnesota Pork Producers.

The Partner in 4-H Award is given yearly to an individual or organization that has provided major educational, financial or advisory assistance to 4-H over a number of years.

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AEA,CEO,V1,P,69

N4-H2462

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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

MDC  
3024

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Mike Schmitt  
612/625-1796  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,F

NAGR2465

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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

EDUC  
612-625-1794  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

(This is the sixth and last article in a series on farm taxes.)

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4

NAGR2466

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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

MSC  
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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

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AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V3,V4

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# News and Information

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December 17, 1987

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20-11  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Richard Widmer  
612/624-6701  
Jim Luby  
612/624-3453  
Writer: Sam Brungardt  
612/625-6797

Editors: Call Larry Etkin (612/625-4272) to obtain 35-mm color transparencies or black-and-white prints to use with this story.

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# News and Information

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December 23, 1987

Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **OWNERS OF COW/CALF HERDS TO PAY MORE FEDERAL INCOME TAXES**

According to a recent Utah study, the 1985 Federal Tax Reform Act (TRA) brings higher taxes for cow/calf operations.

The impacts on a per cow basis are similar for people in Minnesota with smaller herds, says Earl Fuller, economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. Federal income taxes for cow/calf operations may increase because of the new way preproductive replacement costs are treated, loss of the capital gains exclusion and elimination of investment tax credit.

Other provisions of the TRA, including increased personal exemptions and standard deductions, greater expensing of capital and generally lower tax rates, do offset the tax cost for cow/calf operators.

A sample analysis of a 315 cow/calf ranch assumed 55 replacement heifers (between six months and two years old) and 14 bulls. In the near term, the TRA increased total federal taxes (including self-employment) from about \$3,500 before reform to more than \$12,000 after reform. Other figures are \$14,120 after reform, assuming preproductive costs are capitalized; and \$12,170 after reform, assuming preproductive costs are expensed.

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There are at least four reasons cow/calf operations face higher federal taxes, Fuller said.

First, the preproductive expenses of raising calves to mature cows are treated less favorably by the TRA. In contrast to expensing preproductive costs, owners must now either capitalize and then deduct them through depreciation. Or, if preproductive replacement costs are expensed as incurred, then all capital assets placed in service during future years must be depreciated over longer lives using straight-line depreciation.

Although the expensing option greatly reduces record keeping and is more favorable than capitalizing preproductive costs, total federal taxes still increase substantially over their pre-1987 level.

Fuller says timing of deductible allowances makes an economic difference between the two methods, because total tax deductions over time are the same for both alternatives. If the difference was present-valued, the merits of the continue-to-expense increase even more.

Second, loss of the special tax treatment of capital is also significant for cow/calf operations. Cow sales are often a significant part of income. Taxing the entire capital gain instead of only 40 percent of the gain adds considerably to taxes.

Third, the extension-of-depreciation-lives feature in the TRA reduces depreciation deductions in the short run. The increase in the Section 179 expensing allowance from \$5,000 to \$10,000 has an

offsetting effect on the extending of asset lives for depreciation.

Finally, loss of the investment tax credit adds to taxes, especially in those years of high capital investment. And, the self-employment tax increases by nearly 165 percent in the Utah ranch example.

Fuller points out that there are few 300-cow operations in Minnesota. Still, he noted that the proportional per cow impact on people with smaller herds is about the same.

# # #

AEA,BSS,CEO,V1,V4,A

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# News and Information

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December 23, 1987

MSC  
9A27P  
Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: David Hansen  
612/625-7290  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **STORED GRAIN MANAGEMENT VIDEOCONFERENCE SET FOR FEB. 9**

The country's first "Stored Grain Management Videoconference" for the grain industry is scheduled for Feb. 9, 1988, from 7 to 9 p.m., Central Standard Time.

The videoconference will help farmers and commercial storage managers solve problems associated with long-term storage. Topics will include controlling insects in stored grain, proper use of aeration systems, mold prevention, and economic considerations of long-term grain storage.

The presentation will include video taped, on-farm demonstrations. Then, specialists from the extension services of Minnesota, Kentucky, Indiana and Oklahoma will answer phone questions from the audience. Many receiving sites will also have local experts on hand to respond to questions.

The program will be transmitted via Westar 4, channel 19. Anyone with a satellite dish may tune in. Minnesota also has more than 100 educational institutions equipped to receive satellite teleconferences. They're located throughout the state in AVTI's, community colleges, and secondary schools.

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**University of Minnesota, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota Counties Cooperating**

Check with your county extension office for more information.  
Or, contact Dave Hansen (612/625-7290) or Jo Hunter Parsons  
(612/624-3002), Educational Development System, Minnesota  
Extension Service, 405 Coffey Hall, St. Paul, MN 55108.

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# News and Information

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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

December 23, 1987

Source: Harold Cloud  
612/625-9733  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **BE CAREFUL WHEN STORING DRY CORN IN CONCRETE SILOS**

Large concrete stave silos used to store dry shelled corn may present a safety hazard--particularly when they're unloaded from the bottom.

"I've heard of two recent cases where silos bulged during unloading, and one collapsed at the start of unloading," says Harold Cloud, agricultural engineer with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service. "We don't know if the two silos are isolated cases resulting from a structural defect.

"But I'm concerned since there are many concrete stave silos being used for dry grain. I suspect many have been switched from high-moisture, top-unloading to dry grain with bottom unloading without proper consultation on structural requirements."

Pressures and loads are drastically different with dry grain that's unloaded from the bottom. Cloud has some safety precautions that should be followed when you start to unload dry grain from the bottom of concrete stave silos:

1. When you start unloading, be aware that the silo could collapse. Be sure that no people are in a position to be killed or injured if the silo fails.

2. Start to unload at very low rates.

3. Unload small quantities of 100 to 200 bushels and observe the silo walls--from the ground--to detect possible damage. Watch closely where the hoop spacing changes and at spreaders around the silo doors.

4. If you can, unload the first 15 to 20 feet from the top with a pneumatic conveying system (Vac-U-Vator or equivalent).

"Remember that we're only talking about two cases of silo failure in Minnesota. Both involved large-diameter silos that were filled to the top. But we need to be careful," Cloud says.

The two silos that failed were a 20-foot-by-70-foot and a 20-foot-by-80-foot. Both were filled with dry shelled corn last fall and failed when unloading was started from the bottom center of the silo. Both silos had been used previously for high-moisture silage with top unloading. Fortunately, there were no casualties in either case.

"The failure patterns in both cases were similar," Cloud says. Both were filled to the top and failed about one-third to one-half the way up from the base when unloading was started from the bottom center.

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V1,V4,F

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# News and Information

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December 23, 1987

DMS  
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Educational Development System  
Minnesota Extension Service  
433 Coffey Hall  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

Source: Earl Fuller  
612/625-6760  
Writer: Jack Sperbeck  
612/625-1794

## **DAIRY FARMERS TO PAY HIGHER FEDERAL TAXES**

A recent Washington State University study shows that the 1985 Tax Reform Act (TRA) will increase taxes on typical dairy farms. Earl Fuller, economist with the University of Minnesota's Extension Service, says the same is true in Minnesota.

On a 200-cow operation in Washington, total income and Social Security taxes were estimated to increase from \$4,729 (before the TRA) to \$9,467--a 100% increase. Losses of preferential treatment of capital gains on cull cow sales, investment tax credit and deferred depreciation deductions are not offset by the \$10,000 expensing of new investment option.

Impacts vary with the nature and size of the dairy operation. Purchasing heifers will reduce the impact, and the technology used has a bearing. Farms using capital-intensive technology are hurt more, Fuller says. Higher-income farmers will be hurt less, relative to lower-income farmers.

"Dairy farmers are concerned," Fuller says. Milk prices are dropping and the progressive dairy farm is a capital-intensive business. To the extent dairy farmers choose to capitalize rather than expense heifer-raising outlays, costly postponement of tax

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savings from these expenditures can also be expected.

The capitalizing options are, at best, an accounting challenge and are costly in time requirements, Fuller says. Such complexity doesn't encourage voluntary compliance. Due to these problems, Fuller predicts a change in the law within three years.

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