

Norton Cares potato bar



Norton Cares held their annual Potato Bar over the weekend. Jean Williams, Fonda Lawrence and Claire Rumford served the masses. Lea Wheeler, Bill Beale and Janice Beale not only got a potato with all of the fixings but also some fruit and veggies, and to top it off, a great dessert.

- Telegram photo by Dana Paxton

SCHOOL NEWS



By Ken Tharman

The second meet of the year for the Northern Valley Forensic team started at, oh, too early in the morning, Saturday, February 2. The night before many of the kids were at a basketball game in McDonald, and arrived home at midnight. Needless to say,

we were worn out. Despite the lack of sleep, the following students hopped in the Suburbans at 0625 Hrs: Eli Lowry, Makayla Smith, Alex Tharman, Ame Baird, Camden Cox, Jon Compton, and Kortney Cunningham. Karla Funk, Band Instructor, went along to assist with driving and judging. Thank you, Karla for giving up your Saturday to support the kids.

The tournament was held in Oberlin with the first round draws beginning at 0800 Hrs. The first round started at 0830 Hrs. After a great three rounds of competition with several other schools, those that made it into the finals were posted. The top six students, in each category,

compete for the final placings. During the final round, there are three judges per room to decide the outcome. Oberlin's meet was a cumulative score. This means that the first three rounds were added to the final judge's score to determine placings.

Those making it to the final round and their placings were: Alex Tharman - Oration (4th) and Alex Tharman and Eli Lowry - Improvised Duet Acting (2nd). The other competitors did a great job as well. Each meet the competitors get better also making the tournaments that much more exciting. Thank you to the Long Island cooks (Irma and Launa) for providing the kids with some great treats.

Saturday, February 9 started as a crisp morning with the sun lighting the eastern horizon. Yeah Really. We did not have to leave quite so early on this day, so we were actually driving in partial light. On this day we were headed to Norton for their annual Forensic meet. Those students venturing out were: Alex Tharman, Ame Baird, Jon Compton, Camden Cox, Eli Lowry, Kortney Cunningham, Macy Kasson, Shilo Cline, Lance Armbrister, and Sarah Baird. Ruth Schillig went along and helped sponsor the team. We would like to thank Launa and Irma for the delicious brownies. The team had an exciting and energetic day in

Norton. The kids all showed much improvement as each round progressed. The competition was very high and the team was up to the challenge. Those making it to the final round and their placings were: Eli Lowry - Poetry (3rd place) and Alex Tharman - Oration (4th place). Congratulations to all of the students. Without their contributions, we would not have tied for third place overall. Due to the amount of points scored in the final round, the third place plaque went to another school. Way to go team!!!! Next week we will be heading to Colby. Until then, stick to the script.

Some weeds resistant to herbicide

Kansas State University scientists say there is evidence to show that some Palmer amaranth weeds in Kansas are resistant to the widely-used herbicide, glyphosate.

"Glyphosate-resistant weeds continue to be an increasing problem in Kansas," said K-State agronomist Dallas Peterson. "Glyphosate-resistant marehail, common waterhemp, common ragweed, giant ragweed, and kochia have been previously confirmed in Kansas and have become very problematic in certain areas. Palmer amaranth is a serious weed problem in Kansas but until now, glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth had not been confirmed in the state."

Glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth is a serious problem in the Southeast U.S., said Peterson, who is a weed specialist with K-State Research and Extension, adding that it has dramatically impacted weed control programs and even cropping systems.

Hot, dry weather over the past two years has made it difficult to assess herbicide performance and resistance problems, but poor control of Palmer amaranth with glyphosate has raised questions about whether glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth populations are now showing up in Kansas.

To determine if that is the case, K-State graduate student Josh Putman, working under Peterson's direction, collected waterhemp and Palmer amaranth seed in the fall of 2011 from various soybean and cotton fields in eastern and south central Kansas. Waterhemp and Palmer amaranth plants from these different populations were grown in a K-State greenhouse and treated with glyphosate at one, two, and four times the typical field use rate of 0.75 pounds acid equivalence per acre to evaluate for resistance. The response of the different populations was compared to susceptible populations of both species collected from the Ashland Bottoms experi-

ment field south of Manhattan. The susceptible check populations of both species were completely controlled by all rates of glyphosate.

"As expected, a number of the waterhemp populations from across eastern Kansas survived glyphosate treatment up to the four-times rate, and appeared to be resistant," Peterson said. "Two populations of Palmer amaranth from Cowley County in south central Kansas also had a high percentage of plants that survived the one-time and two-times rates of glyphosate, and had some plants that survived the four-times rate. These Palmer amaranth populations did not appear to be as resistant to glyphosate as some of the Palmer amaranth from the Southeast U.S., but weren't being controlled by typical field rates in the greenhouse or with multiple applications of glyphosate in the field.

So, it appears that glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth may now be present in Kansas, he said.

Palmer amaranth seed was collected from additional fields this past fall and is now being evaluated in a K-State greenhouse.

"Preliminary observations suggest that we are seeing similar survival after glyphosate treatments from Palmer amaranth collected from fields south

of Great Bend, along with additional populations collected south of Wichita," Peterson said. "Research on inheritance and the mechanism of resistance will need to be conducted to further characterize and confirm glyphosate resistance in these populations."

Confirming herbicide resistance is a long and detailed process, he added.

"Regardless of whether glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth is now present in any given area in Kansas, there is a good chance it will develop at some point based upon what has happened in the Southeast U.S., especially if growers rely heavily on glyphosate for weed control," Peterson said.

"Palmer amaranth is an extremely competitive weed, and the development of glyphosate resistance means it will require an effective integrated weed management program to achieve acceptable control," he said. "Continuing to rely only on glyphosate for weed control will only speed up the development of glyphosate-resistant weeds and diminish its effectiveness."

He said that the use of residual herbicides with different modes of action throughout the cropping system will help to manage existing glyphosate-resistant weeds and slow the development of new glyphosate-resistant weed populations.

Woodlands-related funding available

Kansas landowners have until Feb. 15 to apply for fiscal year 2013 funds for woodland and windbreak improvement projects through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative.

Landowners interested in learning more about how they can use the funding or in receiving help with the application process can contact Natural Resources Conservation Service field offices housed in Kansas' statewide network of USDA Service Centers. Also, district foresters with the Kansas Forest Service can help landowners complete the technical parts of the application process including project plans. A map of Kansas' Farm Service Centers is available online at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=KS> and contact information for the KFS's district foresters is at <http://www.kansasforests.org/staff/rural/index.shtml>.

"Getting in on this year's funding could be well worth the time and effort," said Bob Atchison, rural forestry coordinator for the Kansas Forest Service. Funds also are available for renovating and planting windbreaks and trees adjacent to streams.

"No one knows what the U.S. Congress will do to next year's budget. But, fiscal year 2013 forestry funding is about twice the size it was just five years ago with the addition of CCPI," Atchison said. "That's a blessing for Kansas. Statewide, our needs are becoming critical in terms of our having healthy, mature trees in place.

"We need those trees to preserve our soil resources. We need them to protect our surface water supplies from sedimentation and from the brew of pollutants that runoff can carry. Mature trees are also the basis for Kansas agroforestry income, and they provide money-saving, natural protection for our homes, roads, crops, and livestock."

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program for forestland health and CCPI are the vehicles to distribute funds to help Kansans pay for conservation-forestry projects.

The producer must be engaged in agricultural production or forestry management, or have an interest in the agricultural or forestry operation associated with the land being offered for enrollment in EQIP. Tenants can apply for the forestry funds, too, if they secure their landowner's written support.

Atchison said that the forestland program is unique to the northern High Plains states. Some years back, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas partnered in asking USDA NRCS to back their long-term vision for Great Plains forestry through the CCPI.

"The Plains are one of the clearest examples of how everyone benefits from conservation efforts," Atchison said. "After all, if the farmer with river-

side property cannot afford to install or maintain quality riparian plantings, tons of his land could end up downstream in the reservoir-shortening that lake's life as a public water supply."

"In Kansas, EQIP can provide financial assistance to remove poor quality trees," the forester said. "Or, the program can provide financial assistance for heavy equipment to remove larger, expanding stands of Osage orange, honeylocust, Asian bush honeysuckle, or other invasive species.

"If landowners then want to bring their forest stand up to proper stocking levels, the program can cover the cost of planting higher quality trees, including oaks and black walnuts," Atchison said. "Project plans can be ambitious enough to require more than one funding year to complete."

Forestry EQIP is also for owners whose land includes stream or river banks. It can help them to prepare for, plant, and manage riparian trees that stabilize those banks and filter runoff. As part of a riparian project, landowners can receive funding for planting seedlings, acorns, or walnuts.

"Renovating or restarting windbreaks is one of the program's more popular options," Atchison said.

Eligible sites include the shelter belts that protect livestock or field crops. EQIP provides financial assistance to remove rows of old, ailing, and dead trees. The program can cover the majority of costs to plant new tree rows, apply weed barrier fabric/mulch, or dedicate a micro-drip irrigation system.

"This is a voluntary program, but it is also competitive," he said. "In general, the more the plan addresses resource concerns that sustain woodland health, water quality, and reduce soil erosion, the better the chances for funding. "Fortunately, inviting a district forester to your place and working with that forester to complete your plan will cost you nothing.

"Even if applicants happen to miss the February deadline, their work will not be a waste of time," Atchison said. "Doing so will simply put their proposal in line to apply for fiscal year 2014 funding."

EQIP offers financial and technical assistance to eligible participants to install or implement structural and management practices on eligible agricultural land. Conservation practices must be implemented to NRCS standards and specifications. In Kansas, socially disadvantaged, limited resource, and beginning farmers and ranchers will receive a higher payment rate for eligible conservation practices applied.

More information about CCPI's forestry initiative is available by contacting Atchison at 785-532-3310 or Atchison@ksu.edu or on the Kansas NRCS website at www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov.

COLLEGE NOTES

The fall 2012 semester was an outstanding one for more than 3,300 Kansas State University students who earned semester honors for their academic performance.

Students with at least 12 graded hours whose grade point average for the semester is 3.75 or above receive semester honors. They also earn commendations from their deans and the honors are recorded on their permanent academic records.

Students earning semester honors from Kansas State University by county and hometown include:

Norton

Norton: Maia Carlson, Zachary Dreher, Mariah Farber, Tonielle Fiscus, Marcus Herman, Preston Herman, Taylor Meder, Kaylen Rossi, Bethany Roy, Dustyna Sprigg, KaraJo Sprigg

Phillips

Agra: Casie Winchell
Logan: Kathryn Hartman



Valentine's Day DINNER

Norton Eagles Lodge 3288

Prime Rib Dinner
with all the Fixings

Thursday, Feb. 14

STARTING AT 5:30 P.M.
\$17.50 SINGLE - \$32.00 COUPLE

NO RESERVATIONS NEEDED
MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Cardiac Rehabilitation renewed Howard Kool's

vitality!



An active life in auto sales left Howard Kool's body running out of fuel.

Howard had surgery in Denver to correct the irregular heart rhythm that caused overwhelming weakness, but his recovery was far from over.

The cardiac rehabilitation program at Community Hospital's Rehabilitation Center helped Howard lose over 50 pounds. His prescriptions dropped from 13 to 3, and his strength and stamina kicked into gear.

"Community Hospital's cardiac rehab program gave me an extended lease on life," said Howard, "and I made great friends along the way."

For more information, please contact the Community Hospital Rehabilitation Center at 308-344-8383.



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