

# River Valley District

K-STATE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION NEWS

[rivervalley.ksu.edu](http://rivervalley.ksu.edu)

**February 2020**  
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Research and Extension

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## **ZACH JOINS RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT AS NEW CROP PRODUCTION AGENT**

I'd like to formally introduce myself to the River Valley District. My name is Rebecca Zach and I am the new Crops Production Extension Agent. I've been a part of the team since January 13. As I meet new faces in the district, I want to share some of my background. I grew up around Morrowville, Kansas where my parents farm. I was very active in 4-H and FFA and through that I found an interest in Agronomy. After High school, I attended Kansas State University to major in Agronomy. I also got a minor in Horticulture and Plant Pathology. My first semester at K-State, I started as a Teaching Assistant for Introductory Crop Science under Dr. Kevin Donnelly. I led multiple hands-on labs and some lectures. Under Dr. Donnelly, I was in charge of the 4-H and FFA Crops Contests in the state. I was also Vice president and then President of the Agronomy club and an Agronomy Ambassador. I was involved in the K-State Crops team where we went to compete in Kansas City and Chicago.



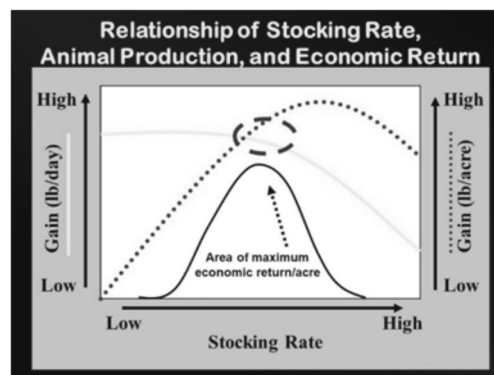
During the summers of college, I had internships. My first summer I worked for CPS (Nurtien) in Concordia. It was a scouting internship where I would look at the field and report back to the farmer with any recommendations. The next summer I worked for Pioneer in York, Ne. I was a soybean research assistant intern. There I helped plant plots, tissue/soil sample, and evaluated soybean purity. This past summer I was with Winfield United. I covered Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado where I applied treatments on test plots then explained the tests at the plot tours.

Through these opportunities I learned I enjoyed the education side and helping farmers make their operation efficient. I want to get to know as many people as I can. I will be reaching out to get to know producers, businesses, 4-H members and parents, and anyone who has an interest in crop production. I also encourage anyone to call, email, or stop by the office in Concordia if they have any questions for me. I am looking forward to working with everyone in the District!

## EVALUATING RULES OF THUMB FOR GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Over the years, I've heard rangeland managers develop rules of thumb, or short phrases, to try to help them simplify decisions that need to be made to manage their pastures. Some of these rules of thumb have merit and scientific or economic data to support the rules of thumb; however, some rules of thumb may be unfounded and lack informational support. The following is a list of some common rules of thumb, along with an explanation of whether or not the rule of thumb has any merit or basis of support. Thumbs Up means it's a rule of thumb with merit, and a Thumbs Down indicates the rule of thumb lacks support and has room for improvement. A Thumbs Up and a Thumbs Down means that arguments may be made for and against the rule of thumb.

1. **Take Half and Leave Half. Thumbs Up.** This is probably the most common and most important rule of thumb for rangeland managers to follow. Clipping studies and grazing studies have both shown that when approximately 50% of the growing season's top growth is removed, animal performance and vegetative production are at near optimal levels and performance can be sustained over a long period of time. At the right stocking rate, half of the 50% of growth that is removed during the growing season, or 25% of the total growth for the year, is actually ingested by grazing animals. The other 25% of the total growth that disappears does so as a consequence of trampling, defecation, wildlife use, insect feeding, and natural senescence and weathering of the plant material. The 50% of total growth that should remain standing through the growing season is needed for leaves to continue to photosynthesize to produce carbohydrates for new leaf material, for maintaining and producing new root growth, and for storage during the dormant season to serve as a source of energy to initiate new plant growth the next season. The right stocking rate for a pasture balances forage availability with animal removal to achieve this concept of take half and leave half on a sustainable basis.
2. **You Can't Overgraze and Make Money. Thumbs Up.** Pastures that are overgrazed produce lower net returns than pastures that are stocked at a moderate rate using the take half and leave half concept. Greatest net returns per acre will be experienced when collectively the greatest number of animals achieve their most efficient individual gain (Fig. 1).



This is also the stocking rate where total pasture gain on a per acre basis is usually at its greatest point of efficiency. As stocking rate increases further, additional animals cause enough competition for high quality forage, or competition for enough quantity of forage, that individual performance is reduced. This results in production per acre increasing because more animals are on pasture, but production per acre increases at a decreasing rate because each individual animal will gain fewer total pounds. Increasing stocking rate further and removing more vegetation results in even more competition and lower individual animal gain, and animal gain per acre will eventually even start to decline. Grazing animals at high stocking rates don't achieve great enough gain to cover their own costs of production, so net returns plummet. Returns per acre and per animal are at their greatest level when total gain is most efficient to cover the costs of production. Grazing studies have shown that the greatest returns per acre are usually achieved at a moderate stocking rate that takes half and leaves half, and are least with heavy stocking when more than half of the standing forage is annually removed.

3. **If It's Not Grass, It's a Weed. Thumbs Down.** Animal consumption and preference data do not support this rule of thumb. Cattle prefer grass, but studies show that up to 25% of grazing cattle diets consist of forbs (broadleaf plants) rather than grasses, especially early in the growing season. Many forbs are high in protein and are highly digestible when young and still immature. Forbs can be important for animals to maintain a high quality diet. Rangelands contain many forbs that are native legumes, which are especially high in protein and benefit animal nutrition. These legumes capture nitrogen from the atmosphere and add it to the soil to help maintain fertility and productivity. One of the most common forbs on Kansas rangelands is western ragweed. Grazing studies have shown that animals may consume 49% of the ragweed vegetation produced during a growing season. Western ragweed will start to reduce native grass production when approximately 35-40% of pasture dry matter consists of ragweed. Ragweed composition in pastures is highly precipitation dependent and will rapidly decline during extended droughts. Some broadleaf plant problems do occur in pasture,

especially when noxious weeds are considered, but just because a plant is not a grass does not mean that it is not beneficial to the grazing animal or the pasture ecosystem.

4. Rotational Grazing is Better than Continuous Grazing. Thumbs Up and Thumbs Down. Rotational stocking systems are not automatically better than continuous stocking systems. A stocking system still has to be managed properly to be successful and sustainable. A rotational system that over utilizes forage growth and does not balance the seasonal forage removed with the seasonal forage available is still overgrazed regardless of the rotational system being used. Likewise, a continuous stocking system that doesn't balance forage produced with forage removed and utilizes more than half the forage growth will be overgrazed. The majority of grazing research studies show that animal production and pasture vegetation production are actually quite similar when continuous and rotational systems are grazed at the same stocking rate. For pastures that have a history of overuse, both systems can be used to help with pasture improvement. Three main strategies will help to increase pasture production and shift pasture vegetation to more desirable species over time. First, data shows that significantly lowering stocking rate will increase pasture yield and will improve pasture plant composition, even with continuous stocking. Second, providing a rest period during the growing season allows vegetation to accumulate more leaf material and dry matter and allows plants to replenish their carbohydrate status. Providing a rest period during the growing season is the only way to ensure that all plants will have a period in the growing season without any leaf material being removed. Thirdly, implement a combination of the above two strategies. All three strategies will improve pasture condition over time, but providing a significant rest period during the growing season may help improvement to occur more quickly. Practicing some form of rotational stocking system is often a practical way to implement a rest period across all grazing units. **By Keith Harmony, Range Scientist, Hays.**

## NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF CROP RESIDUES THROUGHOUT THE GRAZING SEASON

With each passing day, we get closer to springtime in our part of the world. However, we are still several months away from our typical pasture turnout for summer grazing. In the meantime, much of the cattle in our district can be seen grazing crop residues such as corn and milo. This is a great resource for cattle producers as it is a low-cost option for winter feeding. One issue with grazing residues is that they decline in nutritive value throughout winter for two reasons, cattle selectively consume the higher digestible plant parts first and weather deteriorates the remaining residue.

On the first day of grazing a residue field, cattle are selectively consuming the high quality plant parts first and the total digestibility of what they consume can be as high as 70% depending on how much corn or milo grain is on the ground. These higher digestible plant parts not only supply more energy to the cattle but, they can also consume more feed due to the rate of passage through the rumen. As the cattle sort through the field and consume the highly digestible plant parts, they transition to the lower digestible plant parts. Once the cattle have been grazing for several weeks or months on a residue field, the digestibility of the cattle's diet can decrease to as low as 45%. See Figure 1, from UNL publication EC 278.

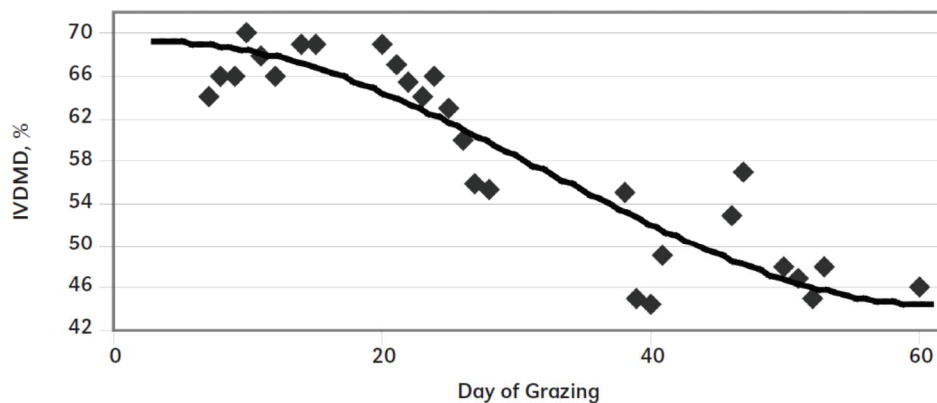


Figure 1. *In vitro* dry matter disappearance (IVDMD) of the roughage fraction of diets selected by esophageally fistulated calves grazing cornstalks

If you have dry, pregnant cows, they need about 50% to 52% total digestible nutrients (TDN). That number increases as we get closer to calving and is greater for lactating cows. Based on Figure 1, after about 30 days of grazing (depending on stocking rate) we are no longer meeting the nutritional requirements for our cows. If we want to continue to meet the nutritional requirement for our cattle on crop residues there are two options, supplementation or rotation. If we move them to an ungrazed field, cattle will again select the higher digestible plant parts and meet their requirements. Moving cattle to another field is not always an option so we must rely on supplementation.

If you have questions about grazing crop residues, please stop by the K-State Research and Extension Office in Concordia, call 785-243-8185, or email [bmelton@ksu.edu](mailto:bmelton@ksu.edu).

## CONSERVATION RESERVE SIGNUP

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is expanding under the 2018 Farm Bill from 22 million acres up to 27 million acres. Don't miss your chance to sign up during the enrollment period.

CRP has many benefits including:

- Prevented more than 9 billion tons of soil from eroding, enough soil to fill 600 million dump trucks;
- Reduced nitrogen and phosphorous runoff relative to annually tilled cropland by 95 and 85 percent respectively;
- Sequestered an annual average of 49 million tons of greenhouse gases, equal to taking 9 million cars off the road;
- Created more than 3 million acres of restored wetlands while protecting more than 175,000 stream miles with riparian forest and grass buffers, enough to go around the world 7 times; and
- Benefited bees and other pollinators and increased populations of ducks, pheasants, turkey, bobwhite quail, prairie chickens, grasshopper sparrows and many other birds.

CRP is an important part of the life cycle for much of the wildlife in our part of the state. I personally spend much of the fall and winter walking through CRP fields chasing pheasants and quail. I hope my children have the same opportunities someday. However, the wild bird population is heavily influenced by farmers and landowner enrolling their acres into CRP. Ask any wildlife biologist throughout the mid-west and they will agree with me.

Farmers and landowners have until February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2020 to sign up for the general enrollment. There are some requirements that must be met in order to be eligible to sign up. More information can be found on the Farm Service Agency website or by stopping in at the local Farm Service Agency.

## APPROACHING TIME FOR PEACH LEAF CURL CONTROL

Have you ever noticed developing peach leaves that are puckered, swollen, distorted, and a reddish-green color? If you have, then you have seen peach leaf curl. Peach leaf curl is a disease that affects the blossoms, fruit, and leaves of peach and nectarine trees. If this disease is left uncontrolled, it causes untimely leaf drop in the spring which can severely weaken the tree and cause less fruit production.

Fortunately, peach leaf curl is not difficult to control if a fungicide is applied early enough. However, by the time you see symptoms of peach leaf curl it's too late to treat for it. Peach leaf curl appears in the spring with reddish areas on the leaves. These areas will then begin to thicken and swell causing the leaves to curl and be distorted. The infected leaves will turn yellow/brown and fall off the tree. Infected leaves are often replaced by a second set of leaves that should develop normally. The loss of the leaves in the spring will affect the growth of the tree and how much fruit is produced.

Peach leaf curl can be controlled by a single application of a

fungicide in the spring. You can do an application in the fall after the leaves have dropped but spring application often works better. The hardest part of this disease is catching it before it's too late to spray. Fungicides are ineffective if applied after buds begin to swell, and reddish areas are developing on leaves. There are several fungicides labeled for control of this disease. Don't spray when temperatures are below 40° F or if temperature will fall below freezing before the spray dries. Usually we can wait until March to spray but an extended warm period in February will encourage early bud swelling and may require spraying in late February. When spraying your tree, you want to be sure to thoroughly cover the entire tree during application. If your peach trees need pruning, you should prune them before you spray as it will be easier to get better coverage.

If you notice your trees have peach leaf curl but it's too late to spray them in the spring, be sure to remember which trees are showing the symptoms of the disease so you can spray them the following year. If the disease is left uncontrolled the tree will start to decline and will need to be removed before it spreads to other trees. There are peach and nectarine trees that are resistant to peach leaf curl, so if you are looking to plant them in your yard be sure to get one that is resistant to the peach leaf curl disease. If you have any questions feel free to stop by or contact me in the in the Washington office, 785-325-2121 or [khatesohl@ksu.edu](mailto:khatesohl@ksu.edu).

## KEEP SMELLING THE ROSES

For everyone who receives vases of flowers on Valentine's Day, or anytime of the year, here are a couple of tips and tricks to help get the most out of your flowers. Follow these helpful guidelines to help extend the life of your flowers.

To help keep floral arrangements longer follow these easy three steps:

1. Keep the vase filled or the floral foam soaked with warm water. Add fresh, warm water daily. If the water in the vase turns cloudy, replace the water immediately. If possible, recut stems by removing one to two inches with a sharp knife. When cutting the stems, cut them underwater, as this will allow the stem to draw in water instead of air.
2. Keep flowers in a cool spot (65 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit), keep away from direct sunlight, heating or cooling vents, near radiators, and directly under ceiling fans.
3. If a rose begins to wilt in your arrangement, remove it and recut the stem underwater.

For loose stems that don't come with in a vase follow these easy steps:

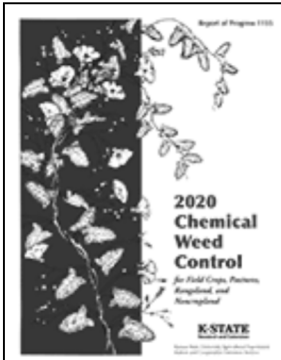
1. If you can't get your flowers in a flower food solution right away, keep flowers in a cool place.
2. Fill a clean, deep vase with water and add the flower food obtained from your florist. Be sure to follow the mixing directions on the package.
3. Remove leaves that will be below the waterline. Leaves that are in the water will promote bacterial growth.
4. Recut stems under water with a sharp knife and place the flowers in the vase solution you've prepared.
5. If a rose begins to wilt, remove it and recut the stem underwater.



For those of you who receive planted tulip bulbs for Valentine's Day instead of roses, here is what you can do with them after they are finished blooming. Once the bulbs have stopped blooming, discontinue watering and allow the foliage to die back. Don't try and remove any foliage while it is still green, but once the foliage is dried and brown, remove it from the pot by gently tugging on the leaves until they break away from the bulb and come out of the ground. If the leaves don't pull away from the bulbs easily you haven't waited quite long enough for the foliage to die. Once you have removed all the leaves allow the soil in the pot to dry out. Gently brush off any excess dirt from the bulb. Do not wash the bulb, because this can add excess water to the bulb and cause it to rot. Store your bulbs in a cool dry place until the ground has warmed up in the spring. Plant your tulips in an area that gets afternoon to full sun exposures. Plant tulips 6 to 8 inches deep and make sure you plant them pointy side up, otherwise the bulb will be upside down, and might not grow next spring. Once you have planted the bulbs your job is done until next spring, then all you have to do is enjoy the spring color. If you have any questions feel free to stop by or contact me in the in the Washington office, 785-325-2121 or [khatesohl@ksu.edu](mailto:khatesohl@ksu.edu).

### 2020 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland

The updated 2020 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland is available online. The book includes guidelines for chemical weed control for field crops, pastures, rangeland, and noncropland, including product application rates and approximate prices. When viewing the file in a web browser or in Adobe Acrobat, there is access to bookmarks that guide you to the first page of every section (options vary per program settings and device type).



Printed copies are available in all River Valley District Offices.

### BONDING THRU BOARD GAMES

Families live in a busy world in which time together is often lost in the buzz of activity. Family bonding time is important to maintain close relationships among family members. Bonding thru Board Games is a tool to strengthen family relationships. Attend "Bonding thru Board Games" with your family to increase family time, belonging, and interacting in a fun way! Try new games and get inspired to have a game night of your own. There is no cost to attend.

Monday, February 24<sup>th</sup> 5-7pm Belleville Public Library

Contact Monica Thayer, Family Resource Management Extension Agent, at 785-527-5084 or [mthayer@ksu.edu](mailto:mthayer@ksu.edu) with any questions!

## CHECK YOUR CREDIT EMAIL PROGRAM

Empower yourself to make better financial decisions. One in five people have an error on at least one of their credit reports according to a [study](#) conducted by the Federal Trade Commission. When is the last time you checked your free credit report?

Credit reports affect many aspects of your life, including your ability to get a loan, rates for loans and insurance, and more. Sign up today for K-State Research and Extension's *Check Your Credit* email program.

We'll remind you to check your credit report three times during the year on February 2, June 6, and October 10. We will also send you periodic emails with information about how to understand your credit report, correct errors, and use your credit report to your advantage.

There is no cost to participate and registration is easy!

Take a step towards financial well-being today by signing up for K-State Research and Extension's *Check Your Credit* email program at [bit.ly/ksrecheckyourcredit](http://bit.ly/ksrecheckyourcredit). Contact Monica Thayer, Family Resource Management Extension Agent, at 785-527-5084 or [mthayer@ksu.edu](mailto:mthayer@ksu.edu) for more information.

## WALK KANSAS 2020

Walk Kansas 2020. Want to feel better and have more energy? Maybe you need to blow off some steam from a stressful day or need to get better sleep. Regular exercise can help you achieve this and more. The health benefits from regular exercise and physical activity are hard to ignore, and they are available to everyone, regardless of age, sex, or physical ability. Another fantastic thing about exercise – it's fun! Plan to join Walk Kansas, a health initiative presented by K-State Research and Extension. The 2020 Walk Kansas dates have been set for March 15 through May 12.

Walk Kansas is a team-based program that will inspire you to lead a healthier life by being more active, making better nutrition choices, and learning positive ways to deal with stress. The benefits of exercise are many. One study showed that even getting one hour of exercise a week can reduce the risk of depression and improve your mood, regardless of intensity. Walking was just as effective as getting moderate and high intensity activity to fight off depression. \*Be more active with friends and family. \*Make better nutrition choices. \*Walk away your stress. JOIN WALK Kansas! Watch for details.

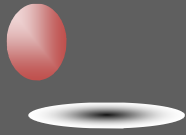
## ALL RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT OFFICES WILL BE CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH FOR STAFF CIVIL RIGHTS TRAINING

Postponed from January 22 due to weather. Sorry for any inconvenience to our district clientele.

# Rural Revitalization Conference

## “Rural Entrepreneurship”

Wednesday, February 26, 2020  
Frontage 109, Leonardville, KS



Riley County K-State Research and Extension, Leonardville PRIDE, Peoples State Bank, Frontier Farm Credit, and Riley State Bank are offering this “Rural Revitalization Conference: Focus on Rural Entrepreneurship” opportunity to those interested in rural economies and starting their own business.

- 9:30 a.m.- Registration and Coffee/Donuts sponsored by Leonardville PRIDE
- 9:45 a.m.- Welcome—Gary Fike, Riley County Extension Director
- 9:50 a.m.- Governor Kelly’s Rural Prosperity Initiative—Lynn Rogers, Lt. Governor
- 10:15 a.m.- BREAK
- 11:00 a.m.- USDA Rural Development Grant & Loan Opportunities —  
Lynne Hinrichsen, State Director
- 11:35 a.m.– Karl Klein —SBDC—Developing Your Business Plan
- 12:15 p.m.- Lunch - Catered by The Farmhouse Restaurant – local entrepreneur!
- 1:00 p.m.- Challenges in Starting Your Own Business—  
Josh/Sarah Reasoner, RAZ Automotive, Riley
- 1:35 p.m.- Beginning a New Career—Scott Jacobs, Ember Woods, Riley
- 2:10 p.m.- Building our Own Business—Drew Venum—Blue Vista, Olsburg
- 2:45 p.m.- Striking Out On My Own—Brice Ebert– Resource Real Estate Group
- 3:20 p.m.- Panel and Q&A

REGISTRATION— Registration fee is \$ 30.00 per person. Make checks payable to Riley County Extension. Registration due Monday, February 24th. We cannot guarantee a meal if you do not pre-register by this date. Call us at 785-537-6350 for more information. You can pay at the door if you call in to reserve a spot. Weather date is Wednesday, March 4.

## KANSAS AG STRESS RESOURCES

Farming and ranching brings many stresses along with the rewards. To help cope with those mental and emotional issues, the Kansas Department of Agriculture has a new website of resources to help with mental health, support, and services. This resource is a collaboration to support emotional and financial challenges. Suicide is at alarming levels and this can help reduce this trend. There is information for teens to aging adults. Learn more at:

[www.kansasagstress.org](http://www.kansasagstress.org)

**Kansas Suicide Prevention Line**  
**1-785-841-2345**

**Crisis Text Line 24/7 Support**  
**Text "HOME" to 741741**

## 2018 FARM BILL CONSULTATIONS SIGN-UP DEADLINES

The deadline for producers to make their ARC-PLC decision and complete their sign-up with a Farm Service Agency appointment is March 15. To prepare producers for this very important decision the River Valley District, in cooperation with the local FSA offices have conducted seven 2018 Farm Bill Producer meetings across the District. In addition, Brett Melton, John Forshee, and Rebecca Zach, River Valley District Agents have been conducting individual producer consultations across the district and will continue to do so up to the sign-up date.

Agents will be available at the Extension Office in Belleville on Friday, February 7th from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Producers may call in and set an appointment or just walk in at their convenience. Call 785-527-5084 to set an appointment.

In addition, Brett, John, Rebecca will be available for consultations on a scheduled basis. Call John Forshee at 785-632-5335 to set an appointment in the Clay Center office. Call Rebecca Zach at 785-243-8185 to set an appointment for the Washington Office. Call Brett or Rebecca at 785-243-8185 to set and appointment in the Belleville or Concordia Office.

Producers need to stop by the FSA Office and get a copy of their 156 Farm Records prior to the appointment. That is all that is needed for the ARC-PLC decision. If a producers also wishes to look at whether they want to update yields then a five-year (2013-2018) yield history will be needed from crop insurance records.

The District has chosen to use the Illinois Decision Tool for the producer consultations. It offers a nice mix of simplicity, accuracy, and ability to look at "what-if" scenarios. Local producers are free to use the tool as well. It can be found at:

<https://farmdoc.illinois.edu/fast-tools/arc-co-plc-model>

County Average Yields and Price Forecast support data is on the River Valley District Website.

Call Brett, John, or Rebecca with questions on the Illinois Decision Tool or on the 2018 Farm Bill ARC-PLC decision.

## LIVESTOCK INDEMNITY PROGRAM (LIP)

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) authorized the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) to provide benefits to eligible livestock owners or contract growers (Poultry and swine are the only kinds of livestock for which contract growers can be eligible under LIP.) for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by eligible loss conditions, including eligible adverse weather, eligible disease and attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law, including wolves and avian predators. In addition, LIP provides assistance to eligible livestock owners that must sell livestock at a reduced price because of an injury from an eligible loss condition.

LIP is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA). The occurrence of an eligible loss condition in and by itself - does not determine eligibility for eligible livestock losses. The livestock owner or contract grower must provide evidence acceptable to FSA that the eligible cause of loss not only occurred but directly caused loss or death.

**Eligible Livestock Owners** - To be eligible for LIP: • A livestock owner must have legally owned the livestock on the day the livestock died and/or were injured by an eligible loss condition • An owner's livestock must have either: - died in excess of normal mortality as a direct result of an eligible loss condition, or - been injured as a direct result of an eligible loss condition and were subsequently sold within 30 days at a reduced price.

**Eligible Loss Conditions** - An eligible loss condition includes any of the following that occur in the calendar year for which benefits are requested: • Eligible adverse weather event; • Eligible disease; and • Eligible attack.

**Applying for LIP** - Owners or contract growers may apply to receive LIP benefits at local FSA offices that serves the physical location county where the livestock losses occurred. All of the owner's or contract grower's interest in inventory of eligible livestock in that county for the calendar year must be accounted for and summarized when determining eligibility. An owner or contract grower must file a notice of loss within 30 calendar days of when the loss of livestock is first apparent as well as file an application for payment within 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar year in which the eligible loss condition occurred.

Contract growers of poultry or swine must submit a copy of the grower contract and any other supporting documents required for determining eligibility. Similar to requirements for owners, supporting documents must show evidence of loss, current physical location of livestock in inventory and location of the livestock at the time of death.

**More Information** - This sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSA disaster assistance programs, visit [disaster.fsa.usda.gov](http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov) or contact your local FSA office. To view the LIP Fact Sheet: [https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/FactSheets/2019/livestock\\_indemnity\\_program-fact\\_sheet-july\\_2019.pdf](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/FactSheets/2019/livestock_indemnity_program-fact_sheet-july_2019.pdf)

**River Valley Extension District**Washington Office  
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Washington, KS 66968-1928**NON-PROFIT  
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PERMIT NO. 3****Address Service Requested****RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT****“2020 UP-COMING MEETINGS & EVENTS”**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>TIME</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
Feb. 2		Check Your Credit	bit.ly/ksrecheckyourcredit
Feb. 11	5:30-8:30pm	2020 Winter Ranch Management	Mankato- 214 N. High Street
Feb 13-Mar 26	5-9pm	Women In Ag Series (Thursdays)	PrairieLand Partners Mtg. Rm-Clay Center
Feb. 18	10 am	Everyday Mindfulness	Washington-Good Shepherd Lutheran
Feb. 18	2pm	Everyday Mindfulness	Clay Center Office
Feb. 19	10am	Everyday Mindfulness	Concordia-Courthouse Meeting Rm.
Feb. 19	2pm	Everyday Mindfulness	Belleville Public Library
Feb. 24	5 – 7 p.m.	Bonding Thru Board Games	Belleville Public Library
Feb. 26	9:30am	Rural Revitalization Conference	Leonardville-Frontage 109
Mar. 2	3-6pm	Retirement Reception for Karen Langvardt	Clay Center-United Meth. Family Life Cntr. 5th & Clarke
Mar. 3	10am	Healthy Living for Your Brain & Body	Belleville Public Library
Mar. 3	2pm	Healthy Living for Your Brain & Body	Concordia-Courthouse Basement Mtg.Room
Mar. 4		River Valley District Offices Closed for Trining	
Mar. 9	9-3pm	Building Blocks of Babysitting	Washington-FNB Basement
Mar. 12	9-3pm	Building Blocks of Babysitting	Concordia-Resource Center
Mar. 12	10am	Downsizing Program	Clay Center Office
Mar. 12	2pm	Downsizing Program	Washington- Good Shepherd Lutheran
Mar. 13	9-3pm	Building Blocks of Babysitting	Belleville-4-H Building
Mar. 13	10am	Downsizing Program	Belleville Public Library
Mar. 13	2pm	Downsizing Program	Concordia Courthouse Basement Mtg. Rm.
Mar15-May12		Walk Kansas	Statewide Program
Mar. 18	9-3pm	Building Blocks of Babysitting	Clay Center-4-H Conference Center
Mar. 30	3-6pm	Retirement Reception for Denise Swenson	Concordia- Zion Lutheran Church, 117 W. 8th

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