



River Valley District

K-STATE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION NEWS

rivervalley.ksu.edu

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21st ANNUAL BEEF STOCKER VIRTUAL FIELD DAY

The 2020 KSU Beef Stocker Virtual Field Day will be held on Thursday, October 1st via Zoom. The event will begin at 9:30 a.m. and conclude around noon.

This program will include the latest practical information to help producers make the most of significant changes occurring in the beef industry, including management tips to help optimize your stocker operation and provide greater flexibility in the future.

Topics include: making alternative ratio ingredient changes work, beef cattle market outlook and nutrition, management, and economic aspects of limit feeding.

Registration is free. Register online at www.asi.ksu.edu/stockerfieldday.



2020 RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT LEASE SURVEY

Every year, the River Valley Extension District sends out surveys to landowners and tenants that lease crop ground, pastures, or hire farm labor. Survey responses are utilized to get an average dollar amount for lease agreements and average salaries or hourly wages for employees that work on farms in the District. This information is valuable for producers and landowners to assist in the decision-making process for their land or operation.

We mail surveys out and ask landowners and tenants to return at least one of the surveys. There are additional questions on the survey pertaining to the lease arrangement and who takes care of certain things on the land.

For the 2020 lease survey, we will also have an online option for anyone in the District to complete. Following a higher participation rate last year, we hope this will continue to increase the quantity of our responses and increase the accuracy of our numbers. If there are any producers or landowners in the River Valley District who would like to participate in the lease survey, go online after Monday, November 2nd to www.rivervalley.ksu.edu to find the link to the survey. It will be available until Friday, December 4th.

Participation in the survey is voluntary but assists us with providing the District and surrounding counties with accurate and reliable information. If there are any questions about the survey, contact Brett Melton at 785-243-8185 or bmelton@ksu.edu.

DEALING WITH ANAPLASMOSIS

by Sandy Johnson, extension beef specialist, Colby and A.J. Tarpoft, DVM, beef extension veterinarian.

A 2017 [survey of herds](#) across Kansas found Anaplasmosis positive herds in all reporting districts. See the [May 2018 Beef Tips](#) for a summary. It has been a more common problem in the eastern third of the state where prevalence is still higher, but increasingly noted across the state. The disease is caused by the *Anaplasma marginale* bacterium which lives in the red blood cells of infected animals. Once an animal becomes infected, the body's own immune system recognizes the abnormal red blood cells and removes the infected cells from the body. When the normal creation of new red blood cells can't keep up with the loss of the infected ones, the animal becomes anemic. The loss of red blood cells leads to a decrease in oxygen carrying ability which results in clinical signs of disease. It usually takes about a month from time of infection to clinical disease but the range is 6-70 days. Although this disease can be spread during any time of year, clinical cases are most common during the late summer and early fall when transmission threats increase.

Transmission occurs by biting insects or equipment such as a needle or other veterinary instruments. Hypodermic needles are very efficient at transmitting this disease. A 2010 study showed that 6 out of 10 naïve animals became infected after needle injections following a positive animal. Changing needles between each animal not only eliminates this transmission, but also helps curb other blood borne diseases such as Bovine Leukemia Virus. Cleaning and disinfection between each animal should also be conducted with routine instruments such as ear taggers, tattoo pliers, castration equipment, or any other tool that comes in contact with blood. Certain tick species, mostly Dermacentor species (American Dog Tick), can amplify the pathogen in their salivary gland. After amplification, they expose the next cow to a large amount of pathogen. This is why we refer to these tick species as a biologic vector. Stable flies, deer flies, and horse flies can all mechanically transmit the Anaplasma organism from one animal to another.

As more herds become impacted by anaplasmosis, the first experience may be finding one or more dead mature cows or bulls. Anaplasmosis-infected cows become weak and lag behind the herd due to the lack of oxygen. If forced to move, cows may become excited, mean and fight to keep from moving. Movement of animals with severe clinical cases can even cause death. This change in behavior can occur in normally docile cows and increased awareness is needed to prevent human injuries. Unlike most disease processes, clinical signs usually only occur in adults greater than 2 years of age. This is because younger animals have a greater ability to replace damaged red blood cells.

Control of Anaplasmosis is complex. Managing external parasites that transmit this blood parasite from one animal to

another should always be at the top of the list of control measures. Season long control typically involves both environmental control and parasiticide use. Proper manure and feeding management that reduces decomposing feed will help decrease the breeding ground of some of these pests.

Parasiticides are also targeted to specific pests during certain times of the year. Applications have many different modes including pour-ons, sprays, dust bags, ear tags, rubs, feed through IGR or larvicides, and environmental application. A mixture of two or more of these methods is often indicated to obtain season long protection. Many veterinarians recommend the use of feed-based chlortetracycline during critical times of the year to help control this disease. Feed-based use of antimicrobials now falls under the Veterinary Feed Directive. Questions have been raised on how effective the dosing is when feeding Chlortetracycline (CTC) to help control Anaplasmosis. A study conducted by K-State Research and Extension compared CTC administered by body weight daily to cows either in a capsule form or in medicated mineral in a small amount of grain supplement and individually hand fed to a non-medicated mineral also hand fed. A separate phase of the study provided medicated mineral free choice. The concentration of CTC in blood was similar when administered in a gel capsule or individually hand-fed. This indicates that hand fed formations in a feed are a reliable way to administer this product. When delivered in a free choice mineral (daily allocation for all cows provided each day), serum CTC concentrations were much more variable, which agrees with other studies that have measured and shown variation in daily intake of a free choice mineral.

There is not a fully USDA licensed vaccine on the market for anaplasmosis. There is, however, an experimental vaccine that producers may be able to utilize in some states. Use of this vaccine does need approval from the state veterinarian where the animals are located. While the vaccine does not prevent infection, anecdotal reports show a reduction of clinical signs of at risk animals when proper label instructions are followed. Continued research is currently being conducted to potentially create new vaccine alternatives.

An example of the challenges of dealing with anaplasmosis are evidenced by one fall calving herd in central KS with over 50% of the herd positive. In the past, cows have been found dead at calving as the added stress of calving magnifies the anemia and lack of oxygen. This year, the producer has opted to feed cows in a drylot so CTC can be included in the daily ration to achieve more uniform intake and hopefully avoid these calving related deaths. Anecdotally, the owner's spring calving herd has a much lower infection rate and uses a summer pasture with few trees in contrast to the more wooded pasture of the fall calving herd. Tick populations may be playing a key role in the transmission of disease within this herd.

Treatment of active infections with clinical signs has been a challenge for producers. Treatment has also been limited to

(Continued on page 3)

Dealing with Anaplasmosis Continued

the use of Oxytetracycline injectable formulations for decades. There has been a growing concern if some of these strains of *Anaplasma marginale* have developed resistance, or if treatment efficacy has been reducing. Recently another antimicrobial has been granted conditional approval for treatment of clinical anaplasmosis cases. Enrofloxacin (Baytril 100-CA1) is a prescription medication that can be used in replacement dairy heifers under 20 months of age, as well as all classes of beef cattle except those under 2 months of age and beef bulls intended for breeding. It is important to note federal law prohibits any extra label use of this class of anti-microbial.

Producers should be aware of symptoms of anaplasmosis to identify the issue as soon as possible if it occurs and to avoid the unaccustomed and potentially dangerous behavior of a clinically ill animal. If anaplasmosis is confirmed in a herd, your veterinarian can help devise a management plan appropriate to the situation. Establishing and maintaining a strong Veterinary-Client-Patient-Relationship with a local veterinarian is extremely important when managing this disease.

KANSAS BANKERS ASSOCIATION 2020 CONSERVATION AWARDS PROGRAM

Nominate a deserving Kansas producer or landowner for the 2020 Kansas Bankers Association Conservation Awards Program. The purpose of this program is to stimulate a greater interest in the conservation of the agricultural and natural resources of Kansas by giving recognition to those farmers and landowners who have made outstanding progress in practicing conservation on their farms.

This year, the Kansas Bankers Association, K-State Research and Extension, and the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism have announced six award categories:

- Energy Conservation
- Water Quality
- Water Conservation
- Soil Conservation
- Windbreaks
- Wildlife Habitat

In 2019, 210 Kansas producers and landowners were recognized through this program. For more information, see: <http://www.agronomy.k-state.edu/extension/kansasbankersaward/kansas-bankers-awards.html>

Nominations can be made by any person in the county. They should be sent to Rebecca Zach at rebeccaz@ksu.edu, the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism, or to your local USDA Office by November 15, 2020.

2020 COMMERCIAL APPLICATOR RECERTIFICATION TRAINING

Due to the presence of Covid-19, the Kansas State Pesticide Safety Program will be hosting virtual training opportunities via Zoom. This will allow the applicator to obtain pest management credits from the safety of his or her home or office.

The Kansas State Pesticide Safety Program is hosting training on the following dates:

- October 20 – 21 (9:20 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.) (1:20 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.) Right-of-Way, Industrial Weed, and Noxious Weed Training (Category 6, 7C, & 9A)
- November 2 (12:30 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.) and November 3 (8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.) Stored Product Pests and Seed Treatment (Category 7B & 4)
- November 4 (9:20 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.) Ornamental, Turf and Interiorscape (Category 3A, 3B, & 3C)
- November 9 (8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) Ag Plant (Category 1A)
- November 10 (8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) Structural and Public Health (Category 7D, 7E & 8)
- November 10 (12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.) Core Hour
- November 12 (8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) Wood Destroying and Wood Preservation (Category 7A & 7F)
- November 12 (12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.) Core Hour
- November 13 (8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) Forest Pest, Ornamental, Turf and Interiorscape (Category 2, 3A, 3B & 3C)

To register for any of these training sessions, go online to <https://conferences.k-state.edu/commercialpesticide/>.

Other groups or associations may be hosting other training opportunities. A complete list of trainings can be found at: <https://portal.kda.ks.gov/PAF/PafTraining/TrainingEventList>

If you can't remember how many credits you have or need, you can check your status on your online account at: <https://portal.kda.ks.gov/paf/pafapplicator/login/>

If you have questions regarding this training or if you do not have a computer or would like to watch a zoom in person, please call Rebecca Zach at 785-541-0283 or email at zrebecca@ksu.edu.

**Tell us now what programming you
would like to see offered in the
River Valley District!**

<https://bit.ly/RVEDSurvey>

HAY CUT BEFORE WINTER

Make sure to give your alfalfa ground time to grow back before winter. Alfalfa will quit growing after the first hard freeze in Kansas which occurs, on average, around October 15, but can be as early as October 1 or late as November 1.

The timing of the last cutting impacts the winter survival and productivity of the stand in the following year. The last cutting, prior to fall dormancy, should be made based on expected crown regrowth rather than one-tenth bloom because of the decreasing photoperiod.

The last cutting should be made so there will be 8 to 12 inches of foliage, or 4 to 6 weeks of growth time, before the first killing frost. This should allow adequate time for replenishment of root reserves.

At this stage of the growing season, alfalfa plants need to store enough carbohydrates to survive the winter. If root reserves are not replenished adequately before the first killing freeze in the fall, the stand is more susceptible to winter damage than it would be normally. That could result in slower greenup and early growth next spring, and in some cases stand loss due to winter kill.

Consider soil sampling alfalfa fields now. Late fall is also a great time of the year to soil sample alfalfa ground. This timing allows for an accurate assessment of available soil nutrients and provides enough time to make nutrient management decisions before the crop starts growing in the spring.

Key soil tests include pH, phosphorus, and potassium, and to a lesser extent, sulfur and boron. In particular, potassium is highly related to winter survival so it's important to make sure to have optimum range of potassium in soil before entering winter.

When sampling for immobile nutrients, sampling depth should be six inches, while mobile nutrients (sulfur) should be sampled to 24 inches.

If you have any questions, contact Rebecca Zach at 785-527-5084 or rebeccaz@ksu.edu.

SILAGE CONSIDERATIONS

As many producers have chopped their corn silage and are a few weeks away from forage sorghum, I wanted to hit on some key factors for enhancing silage production.



First thing I want to point out to people is how to put a price on silage as I get this question all the time. Just about every land grant university in the Mid-West has some sort of excel spreadsheet to input variables for your operation to determine the value of the silage. Some are more complicated than others and require more inputs but they all basically do the same thing. I would try several and see which one you prefer.

Next thing I want to discuss is a simple management tool. When I drive around our district, I see many silage piles that remain uncovered. If we look at some of data, I think we may change some people's minds if they realize how much is lost by not covering up their silage piles.

In the top 10 inches of an uncovered silage pile we lose about 75% of our dry matter and the digestibility of the remaining silage is about 37%. If that same silage pile gets covered, the dry matter loss in the top 10 inches drops to 10% and the digestibility of that dry matter is about 72%.

Not only is the amount of feed we have significantly increased when we cover a silage pile, the quality of the feed is increased. As we get deeper in that pile, dry matter loss as well as digestibility loss both decrease as we would expect on an uncovered pile.

However, if the pile is covered, we do not see much difference in digestibility at any depth of the pile, meaning we have a more uniform feed. We will see some dry matter loss of 25% at 30 inches deep into the pile when left uncovered. When the pile is covered, the loss at 30 inches deep drops to 7%. Depending on the size of the pile that you have this loss can be substantial.

The cost of the plastic covering and labor will cover the cost of lost and spoiled feed. A simple analysis can be found on page 5 of this newsletter.

Silage is a cheap source of feed when we look at it on a dollar per pound of dry matter (DM). However, if we are losing dry matter of silage due to poor management after it is chopped, we are losing some of the benefits of feeding silage. Even the best managed silage pile has a shrink of 12-15%. When poorly managed, silage piles can have a shrink of up to 35% or greater.

Consider investing money and time in covering your silage piles. For more information contact Brett Melton in the Concordia River Valley Extension Office by calling 785-243-8185 or emailing bmelton@ksu.edu.

Save The Date!



K-State Swine Day will be held virtually on November 18th and 19th.

Each day will be 10 a.m. to noon.

More information, including program details and registration, will be posted soon online at <https://www.asi.k-state.edu/events/swine-day/>.

ECONOMICS OF SEALING BUNKER SILOS

The following example is from a paper written by Dr. Keith Bolson et. al. with values that are more current. The calculations are simple and can be entered with values that fit your operation.

Calculating the value of silage saved by sealing is based on four economic inputs and two silo/silage inputs. The four economic inputs are:

- 1) Value of the silage (\$/ton)
- 2) Cost of the polyethylene sheet (cents/ft² × number of ft²)
- 3) Cost of the weighting material (zero was used in the examples)
- 4) Labor cost (\$/hr × number of hrs).

Ten hours per 4,000 ft² of polyethylene sheet were used to calculate the labor cost. In order to account for overlapping from sheet to sheet and along the sidewalls or base, a covering efficiency of 80% was used.

The first of the two silo/silage inputs determine the amount of silage within the original top 3.0 ft of the silo after filling is complete. It is determined by multiplying the silo width (ft) by length (ft) by depth of interest (3.0 ft) by the silage density (lbs/ft³) and dividing the product by 2,000 (lbs/ton).

The second silo/silage input estimates the amount of silage within the original top 3.0 ft of the silo that is lost as spoilage. These values (20% if sealed or 50% if unsealed) are based on research conducted at Kansas State University (Dickerson et al., 1991; Dickerson et al., 1992; Bolson et al., 1993; and Holthaus et al., 1995).

The following example estimates the net return from sealing a horizontal silo 40 ft wide by 100 ft long (4,000 ft²).

Economic assumptions:

- 1) Corn silage price: \$35/ton
- 2) Polyethylene film: \$0.06 per ft² of surface covered.
 $\$0.06 \times 4,000 \text{ ft}^2 = \240
- 3) Weighting material: zero cost assumed
- 4) Labor cost:
10 hours per 4,000 ft² sheet × \$25/hr = \$250
Sealing cost = \$240 + \$250 = \$490

Silo/silage assumptions:

- 1) Assuming a silage density of 45 lbs/ft³ (4,000 ft² surface 3.0 ft deep × 45 lbs/ft³) ÷ 2,000 = 270 tons of silage within the original top 3.0 ft (total capacity of the silo is about 1,080 tons)
- 2) Assume 20% loss in the top 3.0 ft if sealed, 50% loss if unsealed.

Loss, unsealed:

$$270 \text{ tons} \times \$35/\text{ton} \times 50\% = \$4,725$$

Loss, sealed:

$$270 \text{ tons} \times \$35/\text{ton} \times 20\% = \$1,890$$

$$\text{Cost of sealing} = \$490$$

$$\text{Net, sealed} = \$2,380$$

Net return to sealing:

$$\$4,725 - \$2,380 = \$2,345$$

For more information contact Brett Melton in the Concordia River Valley Extension Office by calling 785-243-8185 or emailing bmelton@ksu.edu.

TIME TO PLANT SPRING-FLOWERING BULBS

With fall quickly approaching, it's hard to think about next spring, but now is the time to plant those spring flowering bulbs we all love.

The best time to plant spring flowering bulbs is in late September through October, such as crocus, tulips, and daffodils. These plants need to develop roots in the fall and must meet a chilling requirement over the winter in order to bloom in the spring.



Choosing the right planting location can make a difference on how well your bulbs do in the spring. You need to pick a planting site that has full sun to partial shade.

The ideal soil should be a sandy loam mix, but even if you don't have that, you can add organic material such as peat moss, compost, or aged bark to improve your current soil. For example, a heavy clay can be amended by mixing in one-third to one-half organic material.

The planting depths of bulbs will vary depending on the type and size of the bulb. For example, tulips and hyacinths are set about 6 inches deep, and daffodils are put 6 to 8 inches deep. As a rule of thumb, bulbs are planted two to three times as deep as they are wide. The planting depth is the distance from the bottom of the bulb to the top of the soil.

Large bulbs are normally spaced 4 to 6 inches apart, and small bulbs about 1 to 2 inches. You can plant bulbs in clumps or irregular masses produce a better display, or you can line the edge of your flower beds by planting single bulbs in a row.

After placing the bulbs at the proper depth, you want to slowly replace the soil so you can be sure to have good bulb to soil contact. First replace half the soil back into the hole and add water. Wait until the water is soaked in and then add the remaining soil and water the area again.

This process will settle the soil around the bulbs, and will create good aeration as well as good drainage for proper root development. Although there will be no top growth in the fall, the roots are developing, so soil needs to be kept moist but not wet.

Mulch can be added after the soil has frozen to prevent small bulbs from being affected by the alternating freeze and thaw of the soil throughout the winter.

Even though you don't see immediate effects of planting bulbs, they will provide you with that pop of spring color, and will add different dimensions to your flower beds.

If you have any questions, please feel free to stop by or contact Kelsey Hatesohl in the Washington office, 785-325-2121 or khatesohl@ksu.edu.

CONTROLLING BROADLEAF WEEDS IN LAWNS

Late October to early November is the most effective time to control broadleaf weeds in your lawn. A few of the major broadleaf weeds that we tend to see are dandelions, henbit, and chickweed.

These plants are winter annuals and start to grow in the fall. They spend the winter as small plants so most people don't notice them until they start to flower in the spring. Trying to kill them in the spring, once they are flowering, usually is a waste of time and money.

These three weeds tend to be the hardest to control and the most noticed in lawns in the spring. Dandelions usually produce a flush of new plants in the fall, so they are more easily controlled now because they are actively moving materials from the top portion of the plant to the roots. Henbit and chickweed start germinating in the fall, and are controlled easier when they are young. Herbicides will translocate to the roots and will kill the plant from the roots up.

So what should you do? Spraying herbicides such as 2,4-D, Weed-B-Gon, Weed Free Zone, Weed Out or Trimec in the fall, October to early November, can go a long way toward eliminating these plants. Choose a day that is at least 50° F so the young plants are actively growing and will take up the chemical. The better the weed is growing, the more the weed killer will move through the plant.

Spot treating will probably be needed early in the spring before they have put on much growth (March) to catch the few plants that germinate late. Use Weed Free Zone, Speed Zone, Weed Out, Weed-B-Gon, Trimec, or any other herbicide that controls broadleaf weeds.

If you have any questions feel free to stop by or contact Kelsey Hatesohl in the in the Washington office, 785-325-2121 or khatesohl@ksu.edu.

K-STATE GARDEN HOUR WEBINARS

Three webinars remain as a part of the K-State Garden Hour Webinar Series. All sessions are held from noon to 1 p.m.

- Wednesday, October 7th—Everyone Can Compost
- Wednesday, November 4th—Kansas Forest Service Conservation Tree Program
- Wednesday, December 2nd—Holiday Horticulture

Register for these webinars online at https://hnr.k-state.edu/extension/info-center/k-state-garden-hour-webinar-series/k_state_garden_hour.html. You can also watch the recordings of previous webinars.

If you have any questions, contact Kelsey at 785-325-2121 or khatesohl@ksu.edu.

FALL IS A GOOD TIME FOR SOIL TESTING

Though we often think of soil testing as a spring task, fall can actually be a better time. Soil-testing laboratories are often very busy during the spring resulting in a longer turnaround from submission to recommendations.

Also, soils in the spring are often waterlogged, making taking samples difficult. If your soil test suggests more organic matter, fall is a much better season because materials are more available than in the spring, and fresher materials can be used without harming young tender spring-planted plants.

Begin by taking a representative sample from several locations in the garden or lawn. Each sample should contain soil from the surface to about 6 to 8 inches deep. This is most easily done with a soil sampler.

Each office in River Valley District have samplers that are available for checkout. If you don't have a sampler, use a shovel to dig straight down into the soil. Then shave a small layer off the back of the hole for your sample.

Mix the samplers together in a clean plastic container and select about 1 to 1.5 cups of soil. This can be placed in a plastic bag, or a soil sample bag that is available at the offices. Take the soil to your local office to have the tests done for a small charge at the K-State soil-testing laboratory.

If you have any questions feel free to stop by or contact Kelsey Hatesohl in the Washington office, 785-325-2121 or khatesohl@ksu.edu.

FACE COVERINGS REQUIRED

Aligning with Kansas State University, the River Valley Extension District has a policy requiring all employees and visitors to wear a face covering while on the premises.

If you do not have a face covering, one will be provided for you. If you are unable to wear a covering over your nose and mouth, please call your local office so we may find an alternative way to assist you.

Sign Up For Emails

The River Valley Extension District has a new service available – email subscriptions!



Sign up to receive emails regarding timely resources, upcoming programs, etc. in the content areas that interest you.

Sign up online at:

<https://river-valley-extension.mailchimpsites.com/>

MEDICARE PART D OPEN ENROLLMENT

Open Enrollment for 2021 Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Plans is October 15—December 7.

Senior Health Insurance Counseling for Kansas (SHICK) Counselors will be available to meet with Medicare Beneficiaries to review their prescription drug coverage.

Call your local River Valley Extension District Office to schedule an appointment today!

HEALTH INSURANCE HELP

For many with health insurance through an employer, Open Enrollment is opening soon. This means it is time to pick your plan for the next year.

Deductibles, premiums, co-pays, oh my! Health insurance can get confusing, but we are here to help.

While we can't tell you exactly which plan is best for you, we can help you navigate the different terms and understand your options so you can make an informed decision.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Monica Thayer at 785-527-5084 or mthayer@ksu.edu or Jordan Schuette at 785-325-2121 or jschuette@ksu.edu.

FALL FLING

Enjoy the fun, fellowship and learn at the upcoming Fall Fling on October 12 in the Clay Center 4-H Conference Center at the Clay County Fairgrounds. All interested men and women in the area are encouraged to attend. Watch for details about lunch.

Hayley Bulk Whitehair with the Clay County Conservation District will be presenting the morning program. This morning program will emphasize the importance of "Pollinators". We will learn about the challenges pollinators face, the declining populations, and how to do our part to help pollinators in the area. Hayley will also share examples of why pollinators are so crucial and how they benefit our everyday lives. We NEED POLLINATORS AND POLLINATORS NEED US!

The afternoon program will be presented by Calvin Wohler; "Let's Get Birding." Calvin will share his enthusiasm for this interest and give us some tips. The Clay County Homemaker Extension women invite everyone to attend this free event. Again, the date is Monday October 12 in the 4-H Conference Center at the Clay County Fairgrounds. Registration begins at 10:30 A.M.

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**RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT
2020 UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS**

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM	LOCATION
Oct. 1	9:30 a.m.	Beef Stocker Field Day	Virtual
Oct. 7	Noon	K-State Garden Hour—Everyone Can Compost	Virtual
Oct. 15-Dec. 7		Medicare Part D Open Enrollment	RVED Offices—Call for Appointment
Nov. 4	Noon	K-State Garden Hour—Kansas Forest Service Conservation Tree Program	Virtual
Nov. 11		Closed—Veteran’s Day	RVED Offices
Nov. 18-19		KSU Swine Day	Virtual
Nov. 26 -27		Closed—Thanksgiving	RVED Offices
Dec. 2	Noon	Holiday Horticulture	Virtual

Have a question? Contact us!

Adult Development & Aging	Crop Production	Family Resource Management	Horticulture	Nutrition, Food Safety, & Health	Livestock Production
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