

River Valley District

K-STATE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION NEWS

rivervalley.ksu.edu

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NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS MONTH

As of August 8th in the U.S., there have been 19 confirmed weather/climate disaster events with losses exceeding \$1 billion in 2024 (www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/). Often, there isn't much we can do to prevent disasters, but we can take a moment to prepare. National Preparedness Month is an observance each September to raise awareness about the importance of preparing for disasters and emergencies that could happen at any time.

Discuss with your family, friends, or household members. How do we receive alerts and warnings? Where is the shelter? What is the evacuation route? How do we communicate?

Do I need to create/update my emergency preparedness kit? (A suggested kit list can be found at www.ready.gov/kit.)

Consider specific needs for your household. As you create your plans, consider specific needs and responsibilities of your household, which may include ages, pets, disabilities, medical needs, dietary needs, and more.

Create a family emergency plan. A fillable form is available at www.ready.gov/plan that will prompt information and create a pdf that is emailed to wherever you may choose.

Additional steps that may be beneficial are:

- Creating a household inventory. <https://extension.msstate.edu/sites/default/files/publications/publications/p0633.pdf>
- Creating a valuable records inventory. https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/download/our-valuable-records_MF6854
- Reviewing insurance for adequate coverage.
- Creating a “grab-and-go” box. A waterproof, fireproof container that can be easily grabbed at a moment’s notice with important documents, such as your household inventory, valuable records inventory, and more.



These steps are covered in more length in “Get Financially Prepared: Take Steps Ahead of Disaster” at https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/download/get-financially-prepared-take-steps-ahead-of-disaster-fact-sheet_MF3055.

If you have any questions regarding National Preparedness Month, please contact Monica Thayer, Family Resource Management Extension Agent, at 785-527-5084 or mthayer@ksu.edu.

WHO GETS GRANDMA'S YELLOW PIE PLATE

Who Gets Grandma's Yellow Pie Plate?, provides research-informed practical strategies to help pass on personal possessions. Determining if or how to transfer personal possessions is inevitable when a family member declutters, downsizes, moves, or passes away. This programs resources will help families:

- Understand sensitivity of the issues
- Determine what they want to accomplish
- Decide what's "fair" for their family
- Understand belongings have different meanings to different individuals
- Consider distribution options and consequences
- Agree to manage conflicts if they arise

This program is sponsored by the City of Concordia and Concordia Chamber of Commerce. Grab your lunch and join Jordan Schuette, Adult Development and Aging Agent for this program on Wednesday, October 16th at 12:15 p.m. in Concordia at the Chamber of Commerce (207 W 6th Street). You will receive a free workbook when you attend the class. We ask that you register for the class early so everyone can get a workbook. Please RSVP to the Concordia Office at 785-243-8185.

2025 MEDICARE PART D OPEN ENROLLMENT FOR PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Open Enrollment for 2025 Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Plans is October 15 through December 7. Call beginning **Monday, September 16th**, to schedule an appointment with a Senior Health Insurance Counseling for Kansas (SHICK) Counselor to review your prescription drug plan. There are limited counselors, so please do not delay in making your appointment.

When you schedule an appointment, you will receive a Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Coverage Worksheet that must be completed and returned to your local RVED Office before your appointment. Regardless of who assists you, Medicare beneficiaries will need to list all prescription drugs taken, dosage, and 30-day quantity on the worksheet. Call your pharmacy or where you purchase your medications to find out the specific Prescription Drug Plans they will handle.

Return the worksheet to the Extension Office at least 10 days prior to your appointment to speed up your meeting. Also, bring any recent letters you have received from Social Security or Medicare to your appointment and bring your Medicare card. Please call to set up your appointment at your local

K-State Research and Extension Office: Belleville Office: 785-527-5084, Clay Center Office: 785-632-5335, Concordia Office: 785-243-8185, and Washington Office: 785-325-2121.

TIPS FOR GRANDPARENTS: SETTING BOUNDARIES AND COMMUNICATION ARE KEY

By Pat Melgares, K-State Research and Extension news service

There is a popular joke that involves young children and goes something like this: If you don't get something you want the first time that you ask for it, then go ask grandma.

How that plays out in a family relationship can sometimes be a point of contention, says Kansas State University aging and adult development specialist Erin Martinez.

"Becoming a grandparent or great grandparent is a truly exciting event; in some people's lives, it's a momentous event that they've really been looking forward to," Martinez said. "There are some unique considerations that come along with becoming a grandparent, and being aware that our family relationships and dynamics are going to change is one of those."

"We're going to have different relationships with our kids and the grandchild or great grandchild. So it's an exciting event, but it can also cause some changes in our relationships."

Martinez suggests that the child's parents and grandparents set and understand boundaries, and establish communication, before the baby is born.

"Communication is key to healthy relationships," she said. "When a baby is on the way, we want to make sure to leave those lines of communication open so that we understand people's boundaries and expectations...Doing so helps to assure that we are doing what is best for ourselves, our loved ones, and the new grandchild."

Grandparents, Martinez adds, should resist the temptation to offer unsolicited advice on how to raise the baby.

"It can be challenging sometimes to keep our opinions to ourselves," she said. "But as parents, this is a great time to let your own children go forward and let them thrive and flourish as parents themselves."

"If they're seeking your advice, then absolutely you can provide it. There are times when you can say, 'you know, when you were young, I found this worked really well,' and that's a gentle way to suggest trying something instead of saying, 'Hey, why aren't you doing this...'"

Some of the areas in which parents and grandparents should communicate boundaries include appropriate times to visit,

foods that the child can have (including sweets) and the parent's wishes for things the child is exposed to (such as television or other screens).

For grandparents, Martinez says, "try not to take the grandparent 'fun card' too far. We want to stay within the boundaries and expectations of the parent. You should have a great time with your grandchild, but do it in a meaningful and purposeful way so that we're not stepping on each other's toes."

Grandparents can also set some boundaries, particularly when it comes to protecting their own time to do things that they enjoy doing in their own lives. If desired, grandparents can explain that they want to have a meaningful relationship with their grandchild, but need to do so around their own hobbies, community activities, or part-time work.

"Communication is always a route to healthy relationships in all aspects of life, so that is a top priority when we're navigating the transition to becoming grandparents," Martinez said. "Respecting yourself is huge, because we want to make sure we're living the life that we want to live, not the life that our children want us to live."

Martinez recently spoke on the topic during the Aug. 19 episode of Sound Living, a weekly podcast from K-State Research and Extension. [The recorded program is available online.](#)

More information about adult development and aging also is available [online from K-State's Department of Applied Human Sciences](#), or from [local extension offices in Kansas](#).

VACUUM SEALING MASON JARS: ARE THEY SAFE FOR PRESERVATION?

A new kitchen gadget is gaining popularity on social media: vacuum-sealing mason-style jars. Several brands are available, but the descriptions and images might suggest these tools are a replacement for the research-based canning and heat processing procedures. **Mason-style jar vacuum sealers cannot be used to preserve foods that would otherwise be canned and processed in a heat treatment** (boiling water bath, atmospheric steam canning, or pressure canning).

To use, a mason-style jar is filled with food and the standard lid is applied. The vacuum sealer device is aligned on top of the lid, turned on, and oxygen is removed. This creates a vacuum inside the jar which holds the lid in place. This seal might not be air-tight because the plastisol band (sealing compound) on the lid is not heated.

Vacuum sealing can extend shelf life of foods by creating an environment within the jar that has little to no oxygen. Many types of bacteria need oxygen to survive and multiply. Depending on the time and temperature conditions, fatty acids in foods can become rancid if they are exposed to oxygen. By removing the air from inside the jar the shelf life of the

food can be improved. However, *Clostridium botulinum* and *Listeria monocytogenes* can survive without oxygen and be a serious food safety risk.

Additionally, filling a jar with steaming hot food then using the vacuum sealer gadget to seal the jar is not a safe process. When food is properly canned and processed, it reaches an internal temperature of at least 212F for boiling water bath and atmospheric steam canning, and a temperature between 240 and 250F when pressure canning. These temperatures play an important role in destroying bacteria and creating a safe environment within the jar.

Vacuum-sealing mason-style jars can be used to safely store and extend shelf life of certain foods such as dehydrated herbs, spices, grains, legumes, nuts, seeds and dried fruits and vegetables.

This article is from the September/October 2024 issue of the Preserve It Fresh, Preserve It Safe newsletter, co-published by University of Missouri Extension, Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service, and The North Central Food Safety Extension Network, you can sign up to receive these newsletters electronically at extension.missouri.edu/programs/food-preservation. If you live in K-State Extension's River Valley District, which includes Clay, Cloud, Republic, and Washington counties, and have questions about food safety, food preservation, or canning, please reach out to Kaitlin Moore, Nutrition, Food Safety & Health Agent, at 785-243-8185 or kaitlinmoore@ksu.edu.

K-STATE BEEF STOCKER FIELD DAY

Mark your calendars to attend the 25th annual stocker field day held on September 26th. This event will take place at the KSU Beef Stocker Unit, 4330 Marlatt Ave., in Manhattan.

The day will start at 9:30 am with registration/coffee and will conclude by 4:45 pm.

Topics include beef cattle outlook, beef on dairy opportunities and challenges, coccidiosis, recommendations for managing calves the first 30 days on feed, future trends in the Kansas cattle feeding industry and rethinking your pasture burning plans.

The cost is \$25 per participant if you register on or before September 13. Late registration is \$35. Lunch will be provided.

To register or to look at the schedule of events visit www.KSUbeef.org. For more information or questions contact: Katie Smith, Department of Animal Sciences & Industry, 785-532-1267, katiesmith@ksu.edu.

FIVE THINGS ABOUT WHEAT

While there's not any wheat currently growing in Kansas, there's ironically still lots to talk about when it comes to Kansas' signature crop.

1. Variety Plot Performance Reports Have Been Released

Wheat harvest is behind us now, and the results are in for how varieties fared in trial sites across Kansas. Here in the north-central part of the state, local extension units released results from grower cooperator plots in Clay, Lincoln, Jewell, and Smith Counties. For full listing to Clay County variety performance, visit rivervalley.ksu.edu/agriculture-natural-resources/ and click on the Wheat Performance Results icon or contact Luke Byers at 785-632-5335 or by email at lsbyers@ksu.edu. For a full listing of Lincoln, Jewell, or Smith County variety performance, visit postrock.ksu.edu/crops/test-plots.index.html and click on the county name under the 2024 Wheat Demonstration Plot Results heading or contact Sandra Wick at 785-282-6823 or by email at swick@ksu.edu.

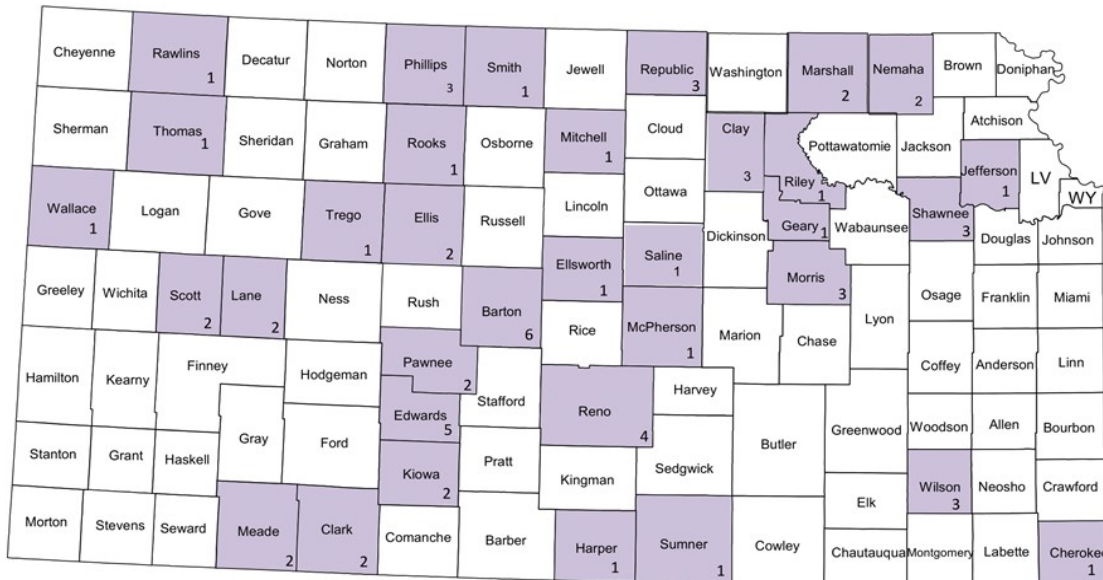
Replicated variety trials were also conducted by the Kansas State University Agronomy Department in Republic, Mitchell, Saline, Ellsworth, and Russell Counties. Performance results for varieties in each of those trials can be found by visiting agronomy.ksu.edu/outreach-and-services/crop-performance-tests/wheat/ and clicking on the corresponding county or by contacting your local extension.

2. Control Volunteer Wheat to Prevent Wheat Disease in other Fields.

The Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus (WSMV) complex made its way into the north-central part of Kansas this year, and by season's end was confirmed in 34 counties, including Clay and Republic Counties in the River Valley Extension District. This disease has the potential to reduce crop yields by up to 40% in some fields. The challenging reality to WSMV is that the only available treatment is prevention, either through selecting varieties with genetic resistance or controlling volunteer wheat.

WSMV is vectored by the wheat curl mite, and if volunteer wheat is left in the field after harvest, it will provide life support for mite populations through summer until the new wheat crop emerges in the fall, creating a "green bridge" of fodder. Curl mites transmit the virus to the wheat plant while they are feeding on a new wheat crop prior to winter dormancy. By eliminating volunteer wheat in harvested wheat fields, you can cut off the mites' food source between harvest in the summer and new crop emergence in the fall, wipe out their populations, and prevent the WSMV disease. Considering the extent of last year's outbreak in the region, it is critical to crop performance to make sure that all volunteer wheat is destroyed.

WSMV Detections 2024 as of 6/5/2024 – 34 counties



3. 2024 Kansas Wheat Variety Guide Released

The 2024 Kansas Wheat Variety Guide, published by K-State Research & Extension, was just released on August 13th. This annual publication highlights ratings on wheat varieties for such characteristics as maturity group, disease resistance, drought tolerance, straw strength, and area of adaptation. This information can be useful not only for newly released varieties for the 2024-2025 planting year, but also for varieties whose ratings on certain characteristics may have changed over the course of their product life cycles. To access the variety guide, visit https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/item/kansas-wheat-variety-guide-2024_MF991 or contact your local extension office.

4. Review Statutes on Terminating Oral Leases on Land with Wheat Rotation

For some, volunteer wheat is not the only thing requiring management before fall planting. If you have plans to end an oral lease with a tenant or sell a field, its important to remember the laws that govern oral farmland leases in Kansas. Notice of termination on oral leases must be provided to tenants thirty days prior to March 1st, which is the statutory end date of oral leases. However, if a notice of termination is provided while a tenant has a wheat crop in a particular field, then the tenant has the right to farm the property until the wheat is harvested or August 1st, whichever comes first.

There is an exception to this rule, however. If notice of lease termination is provided to the tenant prior to the beginning of fieldwork in preparation for the planting of a winter crop, then the lease end date will remain on March 1st, and if a winter crop was planted after the notice of termination was provided, it becomes the property of the landowner after March 1st. If you have a lease you would like to end prior to next year's wheat harvest, keep in mind the common agricultural practices of the area by providing a notice of termination prior to fall fieldwork, ideally within the next thirty days.

5. Consider Incorporating Bull Call Options in Wheat Marketing Plan

It's never too early to start defining your marketing plan. July 2025 KC HRW Futures prices dropped a whopping \$1.90 between May 27th and July 30th. For many, it would be nice to incorporate a little extra price protection for the upcoming winter wheat crop. When wheat prices are in the proverbial basement, it can sometimes be useful to consider including a bull call option in your marketing plan.

To review, a call option is essentially a right to purchase a commodity at a given strike price, and it is usually a strategy used by wheat purchasers like millers and bakers to protect them against high wheat prices. The call option premium represents the relative risk of futures prices increasing. If the strike price is close to the underlying futures price, the option is referred to as "at-the-money", and if the strike price is way off the underlying futures price, the option is referred to as "out-of-the-money. The further away the strike price from the futures price, the lower the premium, because the risk of prices going beyond the strike price is currently low. However, that level of risk changes throughout the long period of time between now and the harvest of the 2025 wheat crop.

For example, as of August 8th in the September 2024 KC HRW Wheat Contract, a \$5.55/bu. strike price call option has a 13.6¢ premium, while a \$6.30/bu. strike price call option has a 0.7¢ premium, because the risk of wheat futures hitting \$6.30 by September is much lower than the risk of hitting \$5.55. If you were to buy a 0.7¢ call option with a longer time horizon, market volatility could bring prices up slightly closer to that range, increasing the risk of hitting the strike price and increasing the value of the call option. Even if futures prices only ticked up to, say, \$5.80 by the time the contract expired, the call option would likely be worth 4¢ or 5¢ and you would have made a tidy profit on your call option.

It's important to pair a bull call option with a short-position hedge, forward contract, or cash sale to protect against downside risk. Otherwise, if prices continue to fall, you're out both the locked-in price from when you purchased the call and all the call premium. As long as your locked-in price AND the call premium are above your cost of production, you've mitigated losses and given yourself an extra boost to the upside if prices rise.

Here's a simple example, excluding basis, Your breakeven price is \$5.50/bu. Futures are \$5.70 and a \$6.00 strike price call is \$0.10. A short position hedge puts your effective sale price at \$5.60/bu. Prices rise to \$5.90 sometime over winter, and the value of the call is now at \$0.25. Even though your short position hedge was locked in at \$5.70, you've gained \$0.15 on your effective price and now it is \$5.85, if you offset your purchased call option by selling call option when premiums are higher. You've given yourself opportunity to the upside even after prices are locked in but have hedged to protect against the downside.



GOT HAY? A GUIDE TO PURCHASING FORAGE

K-State beef cattle nutritionist Phillip Lancaster shares considerations for purchasing off-the-farm forage

According to the [U.S Drought Monitor](#), approximately 20% of Kansas presently faces drought conditions, while 40% remains abnormally dry. Many issues arise from this lack of rainfall that affects livestock producers. Kansas State University beef cattle nutritionist Phillip Lancaster said ranchers who grow their own hay encounter forage fields that yield less than normal, which leaves them needing to buy more. “Producers are now purchasing hay from different parts of the state and country to make sure they have enough feed resources for the upcoming winter,” he said. People who need hay for livestock with higher nutrient requirements have started looking elsewhere to find higher quality forage than they were able to put up themselves this year.

With remote transactions and contactless payments becoming more common, Lancaster indicates producers must “get eyes” on the forage before they purchase it to ensure its quality. “There are several different aspects we can evaluate by visiting the farm and looking at hay in person,” Lancaster said. One of the biggest things is its leaf-to-stem ratio. The highest quality hay will have more leaves with fewer stems and seed heads.

Additionally, Lancaster urges buyers to ask sellers for a forage test to guarantee its nutritional value. “It will tell you things like a hay’s protein percentage and fiber amount,” he said. “A forage test will also provide a relative feed value. This figure can be compared to a standard number that allows a producer to see where that hay ranks and what is considered good quality.” He added: “You want to ask the person taking the samples for the analysis ‘What cutting did this come from?, Where in the haystack did this hay originate from? and Was it taken using a bale core?, so you have a good representative sample of the hay that is there”

Beyond verification, producers should evaluate a forage’s price relative to its quality using a cost per unit of nutrient value. “Figure out what the key nutrient you’re going to need out of the hay you’re buying and determine its cost per unit (usually measured in dollars per pound),” Lancaster said. In beef cows, the main

nutrient of concern is energy, so look at the cost per unit of total digestible nutrients (TDN), which estimates a forage’s digestibility.

Buyers must also establish how hay was stored prior to a transaction, according to Lancaster. “Particularly, (buyers should think about) how it was stored since the forage sample was taken for analysis because additional moisture after that will affect the quality that you are going to actually get compared to the quality when that sample was acquired,” he said. “Ask the seller ‘Was it covered?’ and ‘Was it raised off the ground?’ to figure out how much moisture a given bale was potentially absorbing in storage.”

Moreover, producers should consider buying hay on a tonnage basis instead of per bale. “Livestock eat pounds; they do not eat volume. Having a total weight in tons gives a producer the ability to better calculate how much is needed and if enough is being purchased,” Lancaster said. “When bales are not wrapped to the same density, their sizes and weights can vary greatly.” Producers may send forage samples to the [K-State Department of Agronomy](#) or [local extension offices in Kansas](#) for testing. For questions on how to take a hay sample reach out to livestock agent Kaitlyn Hildebrand in the Washington office at 785-325-2121 or khildebrand@ksu.edu.

SUNFLOWER FAIR

“Be Better! Be Brighter!” is the theme of the 2024 Sunflower Fair. The Sunflower Fair is being held on Tuesday, September 24, 2024, from 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. in Salina at Tony’s Pizza Event Center (Formerly called the Bicentennial Center), 800 The Midway, Salina. Registration for the event costs \$25. Registration includes lunch, expert speakers, exhibits, auctions, health screenings, and more. You can register by sending your name, address, phone number, and check payable to NC-FHAAA and mail it to the North Central-Flint Hills area Agency on Aging, 401 Houston St., Manhattan, KS 66502. You can also call 800-432-2703 or go to www.ncfhaaa.com. Visit with old friends and meet new ones! You will learn while having fun!

**River Valley District Extension Offices
Will be Closed
On Wednesday, September 11, 2024
For Staff Training**

FALL LAWN PLANTING

September is typically the preferred month to re-seed cool-season lawns, such as tall fescue and Kentucky bluegrass. If the temperatures are in the upper 90's to triple digits, it's fine to wait until the middle or end of the month after temperatures have broken. When temperatures are elevated, newly-planted seeds need additional water. Homeowners who put down seed during the heat may find themselves watering several times a day. If watered less, germination will be slowed. You want to keep the soil constantly moist but not waterlogged. As the grass plants come up, gradually decrease watering to once a week if there is no rain. Let the plants tell you when to water. If you can push the blades down and they don't spring back up quickly, the lawn needs water. Once seed sprouts, try to minimize traffic (foot, mower, dog, etc.) seeded areas receive until the seedlings are a little more robust and ready to be mowed. Begin mowing once seedlings reach 3 to 4 inches tall.

Normally, we don't recommend planting to far into October, but if the temperatures are staying warm, you'd be ok to do an early to mid-October planting. October 15 is generally considered the last day for safely planting or overseeding a tall fescue lawn in the fall. With a late seeding, take special care not to allow plants to dry out. Anything that slows growth will make it less likely that plants will mature enough to survive the winter. Seeding after the cut-off date can work, but the success rate goes down the later the planting date. Late plantings often fail as a result of poorly rooted plants. Help the seedlings establish a healthy root system prior to freezing weather. If you have any questions, please contact Kelsey Hatesohl at the Washington Office at 785-325-2121 or at khatesohl@ksu.edu.

WORK GARDEN SOIL IN THE FALL

Fall is right around the corner; with vegetable gardens starting to slow down and coming to a stop; it's time to start thinking about what needs to be done for next year's garden. Fall is the preferred time to prepare garden soil for next spring. Spring is often wet making it difficult to work soil without forming clods that will remain for the rest of the season. Fall usually is drier allowing more time to work the soil. Even if you work soil wet in the fall and form clods, the freezing and thawing that takes place in the winter will break down the clods, leaving a smoother soil for the following spring.

Another reason to work the soil in the fall is to get rid of any insects and diseases you might have had from the previous year. Insects often hide in garden debris. If that debris is

worked into the soil, insects will be less likely to survive the winter. Diseases are also less likely to overwinter if old plants are worked under. Garden debris will also increase the organic matter content of the soil.

Fall is an excellent time to add organic matter. Not only are organic materials (leaves, rotten hay or silage, grass clippings) usually more available in the fall, but fresher materials can be added in the fall than in the spring because there is more time for them to break down before planting. As a general rule, add 2 inches of organic material to the surface of the soil and till it in. Be careful not to over till the soil. You should end up with particles the size of grape nuts or larger. By working the organic material into the soil you are allowing it to sit there all winter and break down into nutrients that your vegetable plants will need next summer.

By working your garden in the fall you are allowing the soil to rest over the winter and be ready for vegetable plants in the summer. If you have any questions, please contact Kelsey Hatesohl at the Washington Office at 785-325-2121 or at khatesohl@ksu.edu.

BBQ AND SMOKING: 101

Do you have an interest in BBQ? Have you ever wanted to learn more about how to smoke meats? Well, here's your chance to learn more!

We are offering a deep dive into the basics with Bruce Wehling of Wilma BBQ. Join us on **Saturday, October 5th 2024** from 10am-1pm at the T7 Event Barn north of Greenleaf, KS, 2211 15th Road.



A few of the topics that will be covered are meat selection, complete preparation steps, rubs and sauces, and smoker selection. Participants will enjoy a pulled pork lunch.

There is a registration fee of \$20 and space is limited so don't wait to get registered. If you have any questions or to register contact Rebecca Frerking at 785-632-0721 or washing-tonfb@kfb.org. This class is hosted by Washington County Farm Bureau and River Valley Extension District.

RVED-FALL FLING

Look For More Information In
Next Month's Newsletter
To Be Held Monday, October 14th At The
Clay Center Event Center
On The Fairgrounds

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"2024 UP-COMING MEETINGS & EVENTS"**

DATE	TIME	PROGRAM	LOCATION
Sept. 2		Labor Day	River Valley District Offices Closed
Sept. 5	6 pm	Medicare Basics	Washington-WS Co. Hospital, 304 East 3rd St.
Sept. 8		National Grandparent's Day	
Sept. 11		River Valley District Offices Closed for Staff Training	
Sept. 17	6:30pm	"Think Before You Post-The Power of Social Media Tour"	Belleville- The Blair Theater, 1310 19th St.
Sept. 20	12:10-12:50pm	Fall Gardening To-Do List	Concordia-Cloud Co. Coop Conf. Rm., 1401 6th St.
Sept. 24	8am-4pm	Sunflower Fair	Salina- Tony's Pizza Event Center, 800 The Midway
Sept. 24	12:15pm	Reviewing Medicare	Belleville-4-H Building, 901 O Street
Oct. 5	10am-1pm	BBQ and Smoking: 101	Greenleaf-T7 Event Barn, 2211 15th Road
Oct. 8	12:15pm	Reviewing Medicare	Washington-FNB Basement, 101 C Street
Oct. 14	10:30am	Fall Fling	Clay Center-Event Center, Fairgrounds, 213 S. 12th St.
Oct.15-Dec. 7		Medicare Part D Open Enrollment	Appointments available in all RVED Offices