

# McPherson County

K-STATE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION NEWS  
March 2025



Photo Credit: Lauralee Myers, KSRE  
McPherson County



## AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

SHAD MARSTON  
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT  
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES



March is here and I for one could not be happier for the warmth and sunshine. In the field of agriculture, spring brings on a new meaning and beginning. Cattlemen, farmers and gardeners, all get excited about this next season and have lots of activities to do in the next couple of months to get the year started off on the right foot. Hopefully some of you have been preparing during the winter months to make the next month or two a little easier. If not, it's not too late to make plans for spring time projects. Here at the Extension office, we are finishing off our educational programming during the cold winter months and have our sights set on helping with any and all questions you might have during the spring season. We still have many educational trainings and events planned to help community members in the area of agriculture and 4-H development, along Family and Community Wellness. Explore the different avenues we offer each week that can make a difference in the outcome of your next spring project. Stop in to our office or give us a call, and we'd be happy to answer any questions you might have for us.

*-Shad*

### **Save the Date for Wheat Rx Seminar in Salina**

Mark your calendars for the upcoming Wheat Rx seminar! Kansas Wheat Rx combines suggested management practices for the economical and sustainable production of high-quality winter wheat in Kansas. Speakers will discuss variety selection, weed control, disease management, soil fertility, and more.

The closest seminar will take place to us is in Salina on March 11. This seminar was originally scheduled for Feb. 11 and was postponed due to inclement weather. If you registered for the original date, your registration was rolled over to the new date of March 11.

This event is free for members of the Kansas Association of Wheat Growers (KAWG). It costs \$110 for non-members; however, the event fee includes KAWG membership.

Online registration is open for seminar at [kswheat.com/wheatrx](http://kswheat.com/wheatrx).

FREE FOR KAWG MEMBERS  
\$110 FOR NON KAWG MEMBERS  
(PRICE INCLUDES KAWG MEMBERSHIP AND FREE EVENT ATTENDANCE)

# KANSAS WHEAT Rx

A combination of suggested management practices  
for economical and sustainable production  
of high-quality winter wheat in Kansas

KANSAS  
WHEAT Rx



## ARC/PLC elections with Farm Service Agency-

**Authored by Robin Reid and Jenny Ifft, K-State Department of Agricultural Economics**

Producers have until April 15th, 2025 to make their farm program selections for crops to be harvested in 2025. Both Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) are offering higher price benchmarks this year, as historical prices setting these guarantees have been higher.

Crop Name	Corn	Grain Sorghum	Soybeans	Wheat
PLC 2025 Reference Price	\$4.26	\$4.51	\$9.66	\$5.56
ARC 2025 Benchmark Price	\$5.03	\$5.30	\$12.17	\$6.72
86% of ARC Benchmark	\$4.33	\$4.56	\$10.47	\$5.78

PLC will make payments if the national Marketing Year Price (MYA) falls below these reference prices. Producers will receive a payment calculated as the difference between the reference price and the MYA, times their individual farm's established program yield with FSA, then paid on 85% of their base acres in that commodity. This program will pay on losses in price unless the MYA gets below loans rates established in the 2018 Farm Bill, which means large payments will occur if commodity prices are low.

ARC is a revenue program, which takes the benchmark price in the table above and multiplies it by the county's benchmark yield to establish a benchmark revenue for each crop. If the current year's revenue (national MYA price multiplied by the 2025 county yield) is less than 86% of this amount, there will be an ARC payment. That is why "86% of ARC Benchmark" is also included in the table, as these would be the MYA prices that would trigger an ARC payment if the county had an average yield. The advantage of this program is that it has both a yield and price component, which has produced ARC payments in recent years due to drought, even at high prices. The disadvantage is that the payment is capped at 10% of benchmark revenue, which tends to happen quite quickly if a payment is triggered. Like PLC, it also pays on 85% of the farm's base acres in each crop.

Remember the payments for the 2025 crop year will NOT be paid until October of 2026 once the 2025 county yields are determined and Marketing Year Average price is known, so a lot could happen to market prices between now and then. While ARC may be more likely to pay unless there is a bumper crop yield in the county, overall protection against low prices is less than PLC because of the 10% cap on payments. A great tool for assessing potential ARC-CO versus PLC payments at various MYA price levels and county yields is the ARC/PLC Tradeoff spreadsheet found here: <https://agmanager.info/ag-policy/2018-farm-bill/tradeoff-between-20252026-arc-and-plc>

Another factor in the decision to choose ARC or PLC for each crop is if a producer wants to elect the Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) on their individual crop insurance. If so, base acres in that commodity cannot be enrolled in ARC. For many counties, their benchmark yield for ARC is much higher or lower than their expected yield (provided by RMA). A much higher benchmark means ARC will trigger easily, a lower benchmark yield means that this is less likely. A new tool that also analyzes SCO in relation to ARC and PLC can be found here: <https://agmanager.info/crop-insurance/crop-insurance-papers-and-information/advanced-arc-plc-sco-tradeoff-tool>

### Testing your Garden's Soil by Shad Marston

Most gardeners think soil testing only determines nutrient deficiencies, but the tests also help gardeners understand whether the soil contains adequate nutrients. Basic tests check the soil's pH, as well as the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium levels.



Soil should be tested every 3-5 years in established gardens. New gardens should be tested before planting so any necessary amendments can be worked into the soil. To do so, take a sample from multiple locations in the garden. Samples should be taken at a depth between the surface and eight inches, depending on the area being sampled. Next, mix the samples together to total one pint of soil and bring to our Extension office where we send it off to the K-State Soil testing lab for a fee. Results are then email back with the recommendations needed to improve your growing medium.



As seasoned gardeners know, good soil equals good plants. That's why soil testing is one of the keys to growing a healthy garden. Regular testing helps you better understand your soil and how you can improve it. Thus, a soil test can help the gardener to diagnose plant issues. Once you know more about why a plant or crop is ailing, you can better make informed decisions regarding its care.

Remember, a soil test determines fertility problems, not other conditions that may exist, such as poor drainage, poor soil structure, soil borne diseases or insects, chemical contaminants or damage.

All of these conditions may reduce plant performance but cannot be evaluated by a soil test.

Additional factors that can affect plant growth include:

- Not enough sun.
- Poor soil physical characteristics.
- Walnut trees (walnuts give off a natural herbicide that interferes with the growth of some plants, such as tomatoes).
- Tree roots.
- Shallow soils.
- Improper watering



## Now's the time to prep for healthy summer lawns by Shad Marston

It's probably a bit early to hope that the cold days of winter are in the rear view mirror, but homeowners with dreams of a lush summer lawn should already be concocting their spring work schedule.

Now is a great time to make a lawn care plan. By using a calendar, make sure you follow the list of important tasks to perform throughout the year. A majority of Kansas homeowners grow such cool-season grasses as bluegrass and tall fescue. Others can also have Bermuda, Zoysia and Buffalo grass, as they are popular warm-season grasses.

Fertilizing at the correct time can help prepare your cool-season grasses for the stress that summer brings. If you fertilize too little, the turfgrass plants enter the summer in a weakened condition. If you fertilize too much, the plant responds by growing faster, which leads to mowing more often or removing too much of the leaf blade at one time. Follow these guidelines so that you fertilize at the correct time and with the correct rate, which leads to healthy plants that are better able to fight off disease and weed invasion.”

### For cool-season grasses:

- **March** – spot treat broadleaf weeds, if necessary. Weeds should be treated on a day that is 50 degrees F or warmer. Do not water the lawn for at least 24 hours.
- **April** – Apply crabgrass preventer when redbud trees are in full bloom. The preventer needs to be watered in before it will start to work. One-quarter inch of water is enough.
- **May** – Fertilize the lawn with a slow-release fertilizer if you water your lawn, or if you normally receive enough rainfall that the lawn doesn't go drought-dormant during the summer. Spot treat broadleaf weeds with a spray or use a fertilizer that includes weed killer. Rain or irrigation within 24 hours will decrease the effectiveness of the weed killer, but fertilizer needs to be watered in. If using a product with both fertilizer and weed killer, wait 24 hours before watering.



### For warm-season grasses:

- **March** – spot treat broadleaf weeds, if necessary. Weeds should be treated on a day that is 50 degrees F or warmer. Do not water the lawn for at least 24 hours.
- **April** – Apply crabgrass preventer when redbud trees are in full bloom. The preventer needs to be watered in before it will start to work. One-quarter inch of water is enough.
- **May – August 15** – Fertilize with one pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per application. Follow the recommendations on the bag.

KSRE suggested that homeowners should plan on two to four applications of fertilizer for Bermudagrass, and one to two for Zoysia and Buffalograss. Following these guidelines to determine when to apply fertilizer:

- **One Application:** Apply in June.
- **Two Applications:** Apply May and July.
- **Three Applications:** Apply May, June, and early August.
- **Four Applications:** Apply May, June, July, and early August.

# **Native grasses: Management factors during and after stand establishment** **by Shad Marston**

Throughout the year, I often get many questions from landowners over native grasses. The best time to seed is at or before April. Native grass seed to ground contact is crucial. Exceeding the recommended rate will not increase stand establishment. Overgrazing and weed control are the two most important management considerations during establishment. Depending on stand establishment, grazing should be avoided during the first and possibly the second growing season. Seeding and additional care for a new native grass field might take up to 4 years for full establishment of the different grass species. Especially consider limiting grazing and cutting pressure in stands that are slow to establishment due to limited rainfall. Short periods of grazing (flash grazing) for weed control early in the first growing season are encouraged to stimulate tillering in the new seedlings. For example, graze for 1 day with enough animals to remove the weeds without damaging the grass seedlings.

Haying during the year of seeding may be beneficial if enough forage is produced, but setting the mower to at least 4-inch height will ensure that the plants can readily regrow. As a general rule, hay most native species after the first week of July. This will allow the plants to develop tiller buds for the following year and build reserves for early growth.

## **Weed control**

Weed control helps reduce competition for moisture, nutrients, and sunlight in new seedlings. When weed control is necessary, the main methods are mowing and herbicides. Dense shade created by annual grasses is the greatest concern, the most commonly encountered are downy brome, Japanese brome, crabgrass, and foxtail. Weed control is most beneficial during May and June with little benefit in August. Preplant or preemergence herbicides are labeled for some species and situations. Consider using an herbicide wipe-on applicator if weeds are 6 inches taller than the desirable grass or spot spray if the weeds are not spread throughout the whole field.



**Native prairie that had been swathed and baled during the 1st part of July. Photo by Shad Marston**

Consult the K-State 2025 Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland ([bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/CHEMWEEDGUIDE.pdf](http://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/CHEMWEEDGUIDE.pdf)) for current herbicide recommendations for products, rates, and timing.

Mow before weedy plants produce seeds. Generally, broadleaf weeds should be mowed before they are 8 inches tall. Annual grasses should be mowed to prevent seed production. Herbicides may be used to reduce annual or perennial broadleaf weeds after the grass plants have become established. Consult the label for application restrictions and instructions.

Chemicals must be federally and state registered. They also must be applied in accordance with authorized registered uses, directions, and cautions on the label and all other federal and state policies and requirements.

## **Management options after establishment**

After establishment, seeded areas should be managed to promote tillering and to keep the soil covered. A great forage stand reduces erosion and runoff, minimizing soil loss, providing high forage production, and improving wildlife habitat.

New stands must be grazed following appropriate stocking rates, good grazing distribution, and proper season of use. Proper management of a seeded grass stand is a must with the investment of time, money, and labor involved in establishing it. Stocking rate information can be found in **MF1118**. Remember, haying should be done in early July to harvest the highest combination of forage accumulation and nutrient value. A minimum cutting height of 4 inches is recommended to ensure plants have adequate opportunity to regrow and build reserves for the following season.

Prescribed burning should be done in late spring, just as the seeded grasses are starting to grow (less than 1½ inches). Burning at this stage stimulates tillering, removes the last year's dead forage, and increases forage quality. Prescribed burning can be done as early as one growing season after seeding. **This burning is not suggested for cool-season forages.**



# 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

## March 2025

- March 3-7 Match Week
- March 6 Trips & Awards\Community Leaders Meeting
- March 12 Fairboard Meeting
- March 17 YQCA In-Person Training
- March 20 & 21 Beef Tagging & Weigh-In
- April 1 4-H Scholarship Forms DUE
- April 3 4-H Council
- April 24 YQCA In-Person Training
- April 24 & 25 Sheep, Goats & Swine Tagging & Weigh-In
- May 1 Livestock ID's DUE

(ALL DATES ARE TENTATIVE & SUBJECT TO CHANGE, MORE DETAILS LATER)

### Get Published

Have project news or reports of fun 4-H happenings? Please email [Lhelm@ksu.edu](mailto:Lhelm@ksu.edu) or bring in any articles to Lauralee at the Extension Office by March 24th to get them into the Newsletter.

### Attention All 4-H Club Community Leaders

There will be a 4-H Club Community Leaders meeting on Thursday March 6, 2025 at 7:00 pm in the meeting room of the Extension Office.

### Processing Date for Livestock After Fair

Livestock exhibitors who want to process their animals right after the fair should start calling Krehbiel's to schedule a processing date. There is NOT one specific date reserved for 4-H animals, you have to reserve your own processing slots.



**DEADLINE FOR THE MCPHERSON 4-H SCHOLARSHIP IS APRIL 1, 2025**

### Livestock Information

- **Beef**-Beef tagging and weigh in will be by appointment March 20-8:00-6:00 and March 21-8:00-3:00. Please make an appointment with Shad for what time you will be planning to weigh & tag on the fairgrounds. All market animals must be tagged. We can tag any breeding animals at this time as well.
- **Sheep/ Meat Goats**-Weigh-In and Tagging will take place in the Fairgrounds Block Building on April 24-8:00-6:00 and April 25-8:00-5:00. Please make arrangements to have all your market animals there that day to be tagged!
- **Swine**-Swine Tagging will take place on the fairgrounds on April 24-8:00-6:00 and April 25-8:00-5:00. This will be the same time as Sheep/ Meat Goat for ease of people bringing multiple species. If you need a different time, please call and talk with Shad.
- **Horse**-Horse IDs must be signed by May 1! All horses you might use in the project must have 4-H ID papers signed by May 1. In order to show at the State Fair, you must qualify at a District Show. You may attend one additional show besides the SC Show.

Electrical Technology and Geology Mini Camps

Open to any McPherson County 4-Her, age 7-11.

Does not require project enrollment- This is an opportunity to explore a current project or try out a new project. Sign up for one or both!  
\*Limited spots available\*

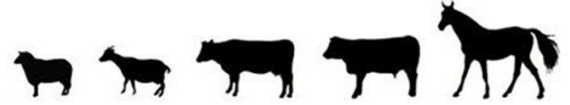
Wednesday, March 19th  
600 W. Woodside, McPherson  
1:30-2:30- Electrical Technology  
2:30-3:30- Geology

Sign up on this form by March 15:  
<https://forms.gle/nnjtFN5MdfHp3KUH7>

## Youth Livestock Quality Assurance – REQUIRED

*Youth for the Quality Care of Animals (YQCA) is a national, multi-species youth livestock quality assurance program. It is open to youth 8-21 years of age and focuses on food safety, animal well-being, and character development. (7-year-olds will complete as a county requirement) This training will be required yearly for all Beef, Sheep, Swine and Goat exhibitors prior to the 4-H Fair. We will offer some in person trainings as well as an option to complete online. This is also required for state shows.*

An in person training will be held on Monday, March 17 at the Extension Office. We will begin at 11:00 a.m. and done in about an hour! Another date in case you missed or cannot make the March date will be April 24 starting at 4:00 p.m. You can also do this online for a cost of \$12.00. Visit: **[YQCAprogram.org](http://YQCAprogram.org)**



**Livestock ID's** are due into the Office on MAY 1. Horse ID's require a signature from an agent and must have photos. (You must bring in the original ID for a signature, not a copy). So make sure you get these filled out and turned into the office sooner rather than later. Late ID's will not be accepted.

This includes beef, sheep, swine, dairy, horse, dairy goat, and meat goat.

Exceptions to this are rabbit and poultry. Poultry do not have an ID form rather they will go through testing prior to the fair and receive bands to put on. Rabbit ID's are due June 1 .



**Match Week is March 3-7, 2025**, and holds incredible opportunity for McPherson County 4-H. During that time, McPherson County Community Foundation will match donations made to our endowment fund.

### **Here's how contributions are received:**

- Cash or Checks to our 4-H Endowment Fund (*made to MCCF with the 4-H Club Name and "Match Week" in the memo line*) can be brought to the Community Foundation (1233 N. Main, McPherson) from 9:00 am-4:00 pm each day for contactless delivery or can be mailed, being postmarked no later than March 5, 2025. Donations may also be made with credit card. **[Mcphersonfoundation.org](http://Mcphersonfoundation.org)** (click on the donate button). All donations are tax deductible.
- Take or mail a check to the Extension Office by March 1 (600 W. Woodside, McPherson, KS 67460) Please make check out to MCCF with 4-H Match Week and 4-H Club you are supporting in the "MEMO" line.
- Take or mail a check to the McPherson County Community Foundation during Match Week - March 3-7 (1233 N Main Str., McPherson KS 67460) PLEASE put 4-H Club you are supporting in the "MEMO" line.

Matching fund will be given to our organization based on a proportional basis. For example, if \$300,000 is raised and our organization received 10% of the total donations, we will receive \$10,000 matching funds.

**>>> REMEMBER THAT THIS EVENT TAKES THE PLACE OF THE "DEVELOPMENT FUND DRIVE"**



## 2025 McPherson County 4-H Fair Theme Is:



# COUNTRY ROOTS AND COWBOY BOOTS

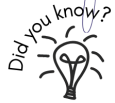


# Family & Community Wellness

CHUCK LAUGHLIN  
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT  
FAMILY & COMMUNITY WELLNESS

## Teach & Taste

SCONES



THEY'RE PRONOUNCED S-CON AND S-CONE. AFTER COUNTLESS ARTICLES, SURVEYS, ONLINE ARGUMENTS AND POLLS - EVEN THE QUEEN WEIGHED IN ON THE DEBATE - THE QUESTION HAS NEVER REALLY BEEN DEFINITELY ANSWERED.



March 12, 2025

6:30 PM

McPherson County  
Extension Office  
600 West Woodside  
McPherson, KS 67460

**Class is ALWAYS Free  
and Hands-On!**

Register by scanning the QR code or visit:

<https://www.signupgenius.com/go/10C0949AEA92AA7F8C43-54480378-teach>



Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

### Teach and Taste-March-Scones

Join us March 12th at 6:30 PM for some homemade snacks! This class is HANDS-ON and FREE! Register by scanning the QR code, following the link or calling our office at 620-241-1523.

Learn about the benefits of prairie landscapes, plant selection, and maintenance techniques to create a beautiful, sustainable ecosystem right at home.

Visit our website to register for this and other K-State Garden Hour webinars:

[ksre-learn.com/KStateGardenHour](https://ksre-learn.com/KStateGardenHour)



Age Wise  
Nutrition

*Age Wise Nutrition is a class tailored for seniors, focusing on a variety of topics to support them in living their healthiest and happiest lives.*

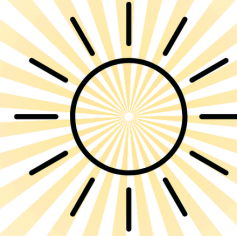


The "Sunshine" Vitamin and the Connection  
with Depression

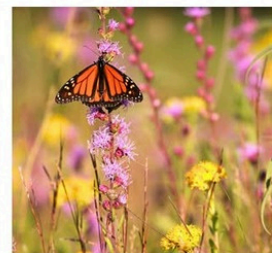
MONDAY MARCH 17TH

9:30 AM

MCPHERSON COUNTY SENIOR CENTER  
112 E EUCLID ST, MCPHERSON, KS 67460



K-State Research and Extension is committed to providing equal opportunity for participation in all programs, services and activities. Program information may be available in languages other than English. Reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, including alternative means for communication (e.g., Braille, large print, audio tape, and American Sign Language) may be requested by contacting the event contact, Chuck Laughlin, four weeks prior to the start of the event by emailing [claughlin@ksu.edu](mailto:claughlin@ksu.edu) or by calling 620-241-1523. Request made after the deadline will be honored when it is feasible to do so. Language access services, such as interpretation or translation of vital information will be provided free of charge to limited English proficient individuals upon request. Kansas State University Agriculture Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



K-STATE GARDEN HOUR

Establishing a Native Prairie Stand at Home

Wednesday, March 5th 12:00PM -1:00PM CST

Hosted by K-State Research and Extension



## Spring Clean Your Freezer

March is National Frozen Food information Month and a great reason to give your freezer a little love. You might find a few hidden surprises. A good cleaning and full defrost, if required by your appliance manufacturer, will help your equipment work more efficiently and safely.

1. Transfer food to coolers. Check each item for signs of thawing and refreezing. Discard any items that are questionable. Check food packages for signs of freezer burn.
2. Defrost the freezer. Use towels to absorb excess water and plastic tools to chip at the ice (to not damage any finishes).
3. Hand wash any removable items such as shelves and bins.
4. Once fully defrosted, clean and dry the inside.
5. Allow the unit to chill for at least 30 minutes before restocking.
6. Inventory and organize foods, first in first out order, as you return them to the freezer.



Once you have a full inventory list from your freezer, use this list for future planning. If the freezer is quite full, “grocery shop” and meal plan from the freezer to make space for the produce you want to preserve in the coming months. If you notice you still have a lot of one item left, perhaps freeze less this year. Happy National Frozen Food Month!

## Oops! Remaking Jams and Jellies

Karen Blakeslee

Fruit gels require the exact right amount of fruit, pectin, acid and sugar for a firm gel to form. Imprecise measuring, too-ripe fruit or failure to use the right type (or amount) of pectin can all contribute to too-soft or syrupy jam or jelly. Follow these steps to remake cooked jam or jelly for a firmer product.

These instructions are for remaking 4 cups of jam and jelly at a given time, four 8-ounce (half-pint) or two 16-ounce (pint) jars. Do not attempt to remake more products at any one time. If the jam or jelly fails to firm even after the remake process, it is always acceptable (and delicious) to repurpose your product as a dessert topping or breakfast syrup. Refrigerate and use within 14 days.

**Kitchen tip:** Jam or jellies made without added pectin or made with low- or no-sugar pectin, generally have a softer set than products made with standard pectin.

### **To Remake Cooked Jam or Jelly with Powdered Pectin:**

- Measure out 4 cups jam or jelly.
- Mix in a large pot:

¼ cup sugar

½ cup water

2 tablespoons bottled lemon juice

4 teaspoons powdered pectin

- Bring to a boil while stirring.
- Add 4 cups jam or jelly. Bring to a rolling boil, stirring constantly. Boil hard for 30 seconds.
- Remove from heat, fill into sterile jars, leaving ¼-inch headspace. Apply new lid and process (**see Table 1**).

### **To Remake Cooked Jam or Jelly Without Added Pectin:**

- Measure out 4 cups of jam or jelly into a large pot.
- Add 2 tablespoons bottled lemon juice.
- Heat to boiling. Boil for 3 to 4 minutes.
- Test for gel strength.

[https://nchfp.uga.edu/how/can\\_07/jelly\\_point.html](https://nchfp.uga.edu/how/can_07/jelly_point.html)

- Remove from heat, skim foam and fill sterile jars, leaving ¼-inch headspace. Apply new lids and process.

**Tips for enjoying uncooked jam or jelly:** Uncooked jam and jelly can be a delicious treat that is easy to make. Store in the refrigerator for up to two weeks, or freeze for longer storage. Uncooked jam or jelly may have a different consistency than cooked jam or jelly.

### **To Remake Cooked Jam or Jelly with Liquid Pectin:**

- Measure out 4 cups jam or jelly into a large pot.
- Mix and set aside:

¾ cup sugar

2 tablespoons bottled lemon juice

2 tablespoons liquid pectin

- Bring jam or jelly to a boil while stirring. Remove from heat.
- Quickly add pectin mixture and return to heat. Bring to a rolling boil, stirring constantly. Boil hard for 1 minute.
- Remove from heat and fill into sterile jars, leaving ¼-inch headspace. Apply new lid and process (**see Table 1**).

## **PROCESSING TIME IN BOILING WATER OR STEAM CANNER (BY ELEVATION)**

Half-Pint Jars or Pint Jars

<b>0-1,000 Feet</b>	<b>1,001-6,000 Feet</b>	<b>Above 6,000 Feet</b>
5 Minutes	10 Minutes	15 Minutes

**Table 1. Processing time for remade soft jellied fruit products.**



### To Remake Uncooked Jam or Jelly with Liquid Pectin:

- Measure 4 cups jam or jelly. Add ¾ cup sugar and 2 tablespoons bottled lemon juice. Stir well until sugar is dissolved (about 3 minutes).
- Add 2 tablespoons liquid pectin to fruit and sugar mixture; stir to dissolve (about 3 minutes).
- Pour into clean containers. Cover with tight lids. Let stand in refrigerator until set. Then store in refrigerator or freezer.



**Note:** Do not use liquid pectin to remake a jellied fruit product originally made with powdered pectin, and vice versa. Use the form of pectin (liquid or powdered) in the original recipe when remaking product.

### Friday, March 7, 2025 • 9:30 AM-10:30 AM • Zoom Webinar.

Presenter: Brandy Gray, Facilitator, and Youth Entrepreneurs from Dickinson County CEO Program <https://www.dickinsoncountyceo.com/>. The purpose of the First Friday e-Call is to increase the local community's knowledge of the experts, education, and economic resources available to help small businesses and entrepreneurs and to share innovations in community development

[https://ksu.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJwuduutqT0qE9w\\_QGdDRg0XCA1thsMDxD90#/registration](https://ksu.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJwuduutqT0qE9w_QGdDRg0XCA1thsMDxD90#/registration)



## LIVING WELL WEDNESDAY

K-State Research and Extension Webinar Series

Register for all webinars in this series here:

<https://tinyurl.com/4hed9rfz>

### March 12, 2025

### Pinchin' Pennies in the Kitchen

Food prices have risen 25% since 2020, making grocery shopping more expensive. This webinar will offer practical tips to save money, such as stocking your pantry, using unit pricing, and preparing homemade meals like casseroles, soups, and stir fry. It emphasizes simple, cost-effective strategies that can help reduce food expenses.

<http://tinyurl.com/MCAddEvent>



To schedule time with Chuck follow the link below or scan the QR code.

<https://calendly.com/claughlin-ksu/meeting-with-chuck>

### County Connection E-News

To register to receive updates on upcoming events, calendar updates, webinars, senior and military discounts available, county resource phone numbers, as well as tips and tricks to make life easier.

County Connection Sign-Up



<http://eepurl.com/iicSFn>



K-State Research & Extension  
McPherson County  
600 W. Woodside  
McPherson, KS 67460

## RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

## AGENT CONTACT INFORMATION

Shad Marston  
County Extension Agent  
Agriculture & Natural Resources

[smarston@ksu.edu](mailto:smarston@ksu.edu)

Radio Every Monday:

7:40 AM-96.7 FM KMPK

7:40 AM-98.9 FM KMCP

7:40 AM-95.5 FM KLBG

Ad Astra Radio Station

Chuck Laughlin  
County Extension Agent  
Family & Community Wellness

[claughlin@ksu.edu](mailto:claughlin@ksu.edu)