

OBITUARIES

Richard Dale Wolfe April 12, 1944-May 31, 2014

Richard Dale Wolfe, 70, the oldest son of Dale and Dorothy Wolfe, born on April 12, 1944 died May 31 in Toledo, Ohio.

Richard graduated from Norton Community High School with the class of 1962 and attended Fort Hays State University on a football scholarship. He received his master's degree from the University of Missouri at Roll, Miss.

He was married to Judy Burch, Jerri Woodbury, and Linda Lange Faunce.

Richard had been fighting Parkinson's disease for the past 17 years, since the age of 53. He had deep brain stimulators implanted numerous years ago and was fortunate that they controlled his tremors so he could, for a time, enjoy a more normal life.

Richard passed away peacefully with his son, Jon, by his side. The family will observe a private memorial at a later date. Richard's body will be donated to research benefitting Parkinson's patients.

Richard enjoyed his children and is survived by two sons, Jon Eric Wolfe and his wife Margee of Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Shaun Wolfe of Toledo, Ohio; a daughter, Julie Wolfe of Las Cruces, N.M.; two sisters, Rosalie McMullen of Norton; Rovella Sue LeCount and husband Gary of Surprise, Ariz.; and a brother, Randall Wolfe and his wife Leanna of Lakin, Kan.

He was preceded in death by his parents.

Wheat pests cause financial loss

As producers across Kansas gear up for wheat harvest, two pesky insects are throttling up their efforts to put a dent in this year's crop—along with farmers' wallets.

With wheat harvest approaching, agricultural producers across the state should start scouting crops for the wheat head armyworm and the wheat stem maggot, said Jeff Whitworth, crop entomologist for Kansas State University Research and Extension.

Wheat head armyworm

A common pest each year, the wheat head armyworm's infestation rates are up slightly this year compared to past years, Whitworth said.

"Every year we have a few of these, and every year it causes some concern," he said. "They're mostly a nuisance, but this year in the south central and the north central parts of the state, we've seen a few more than normal. It's still not up to one percent, but it's bordering on one percent infestation levels."

Whitworth said the problem with the insect is that it can be hard to spot. Producers might not notice the armyworm's presence this time of year.

"They're well-camouflaged," he said. "They're slender, and they stretch out on the head. If you're out looking at your crop as it just starts to turn golden, you may notice bumps on the heads. Those are the worms stretched out."

The worm dives in and gorges on the wheat kernel, Whitworth said. The pest sometimes feeds on the awn of the wheat plant, but it most often feeds on and damages the wheat seed.

The wheat head armyworm's larger and longer mandibles allow it to "feed a little more on the seed" than most other caterpillars, Whitworth said. And though the pest certainly leaves its mark on the kernel, damage from the armyworm does not typically lead to yield losses in the field.

Instead, it causes aesthetic loss to the wheat that could translate to financial loss at the buyer or co-op level, he said. Producers might get "Insect Damaged Kernel" dockage, just because armyworm damage is evident.

The pest is not a picky eater, Whitworth said, so farmers can expect to see damage from the armyworm field-wide. They've been feeding now for the last two to three weeks, and they're just starting to become mature worms or mature larvae.

Now is the time to scout for the wheat head armyworm, he said, as the insect is currently actively feeding in fields. Unless producers have their eyes peeled, they might not notice the damage.

"The damage is not pronounced, so you don't notice it unless you're out actually looking for it," he said. "Take a sweep net out, and sweep sample your wheat."

Whitworth said he has already noticed several fields where larvae are starting to cause feeding damage on the kernel. Producers should look for small holes leading into the kernel.

"(Larvae) will feed right on the kernel itself, and they can actually go through a whole head," he said. "Generally,

they'll feed on a few kernels on one head and move to another head, so they're doing more damage than you suspect."

If producers seek to treat their crops for the insect, Whitworth said they should be mindful of pesticide labels. The wheat head armyworm is a common pest, but producers don't normally spray for it. Therefore, it lacks presence on many labels.

"Even if you have a 10 percent or 20 percent infestation and decide you want to treat your field, you need to read the label," Whitworth said. "Make sure that particular insect is on the label."

Producers should also make sure the pre-harvest interval is such that they're going to be able to spray, and the spray will dissipate and won't still be around at the time of harvest. Failure to follow the pre-harvest interval on a pest control label is a violation of federal law.

"Some of the products have a 24-hour interval, and some of them have 14 days," Whitworth said. "We're probably far enough out yet that it's not a problem, but those worms are going to continue to be out there for another week or two."

Wheat stem maggot

Another pest Kansas farmers should have on their radar is the wheat stem maggot. Though the maggot causes less direct damage than the wheat head armyworm, it takes a toll on the producer's final product.

The wheat stem maggot is a fly larva that causes the wheat heads to turn noticeably white in fields across Kansas. Whitworth said that like the wheat head armyworm, infestation rates are likely less than one percent currently.

Against the green or golden of the wheat, the damaged white heads caused by the insect are easy to spot.

"As you look out there, they're very distinctive," Whitworth said. "Because the wheat stem maggot is in the stem, you don't notice it until it has killed the head, and the head turns white."

The pest burrows up through the stem and kills the head. Whitworth said producers can confirm the insect's presence if they can easily remove the head from the plant.

The maggot's damage is likely done, he said, as by now it has crawled down to the base of the plant and is in the soil pupating. Unfortunately, efforts to stop the wheat stem maggot now will likely be unsuccessful.

Whitworth said the maggot generally causes far less than 1 percent killed heads in the field. However, the practice of double cropping corn or sorghum into wheat stubble after harvest can produce a feeding ground for the wheat stem maggot.

A few years ago, he said this practice caused some producers a real headache when the eggs from the previous crop of flies hatched and began munching away at the germinating corn and sorghum plants.

"This year, nearly all the corn has an insecticide seed treatment, so that's probably not going to be a problem," Whitworth said. "The insecticides seem to work pretty well on the maggots themselves. However, that's not always the case with sorghum."

If sorghum lacks insecticide

treatment, he said producers could be at risk if they notice white heads in their wheat crop. White heads mean flies, and flies mean maggots in subsequent crops.

"If it's not treated with insecticide, (maggots) can do a number on the germinating crop following the wheat," Whitworth said.

Wheat seed treatments utilized in the fall will not carry over into the spring for either the wheat head armyworm or the wheat stem maggot, he said.

"The maggots will be successfully controlled by a seed treatment in corn or sorghum, but not by wheat that was planted last fall," Whitworth said. "The insecticide just does not carry over through vernalization into the spring at sufficient levels to actually control the flies. That's why you'll see those white heads scattered throughout your wheat crop."

More information about the wheat head armyworm and wheat stem maggot, in addition to other crop pests, is available on K-State's Department of Entomology website: entomology.k-state.edu).

Mixing up breakfast



In the first week of June at the Norton Community High School, there was a home economics basic cooking class for grades third through fifth. The Mid-Century Federated Club helped Tranda Watts K-State extension specialist fund this class. Breakfast foods were the main focus in the class to encourage the children to eat a full healthy breakfast. Watts watches as Molly Maddy helps Cole Kleinschmidt mix the pudding pop ingredients together.

-Telegram photo by Shylo Paxton

Kansas Highway Patrol recruit class

The Kansas Highway Patrol is excited to announce that we are going to be hiring a new class of recruit troopers, who will begin their careers with the Patrol next July. This will be the 55th Kansas Highway Patrol recruit class, and marks the Patrol's effort to increase manpower on the highways in Kansas, as well as provide assistance to some local agencies whom rely on the Patrol's partnership.

"The Kansas Highway Patrol is built on history and a sense of tradition that has carried on from one generation to the next. We are looking for the next generation of men and women who want to make a difference," said Lieutenant Amy Ayers, Kansas Highway Patrol Recruiter. "We want to help you become our next Kansas State Trooper. If you are interested or have any questions, we'd love to talk to you. Give us a call 785-296-8367 or emailKsstatrooper@khp.ks.gov.

Applications are being accepted now through Dec. 1, 2014. Applicants will go through an extensive hiring process, which will include a written examination, physical agility test, polygraph exam, background in-

vestigation, interview, physical examination, and psychiatric test. Upon successful completion of these steps, final offers of employment will be made. The recruits will report to the Training Academy in July 2015 to begin 23 weeks of training.

With retirements, promotions, and short-staffing in many areas of the state, these new troopers will come at a welcome time. The Patrol prides itself in the assistance we offer to local agencies. Hiring additional troopers will not only enhance our ability to assist other agencies, but provide much needed law enforcement coverage throughout the state that Kansas residents and travelers through our state have come to rely on.

TO APPLY FOR KHP Class #55: Please promptly submit a tax clearance certificate by ac-

cessing the Dept. of Revenue website <<http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxclearance.html>, along with an Employment Application at <https://admin.ks.gov/services/state-employment-center>. This application site can also be accessed from the http://www.kansashighwaypatrol.org/career/co_trooper.html website: click on Career Opportunities, Current Openings, Apply Online. If you mail hard copy application and tax clearance materials, they must be post marked no later than December 1, 2014 and addressed to: Janice Kelly, c/o KHP Recruiting, 122 SW 7th Street, Topeka, KS 66603. ADA/EOE/VPE. If you have further questions on the hiring process or what the Trooper position entails, please contact the Kansas Highway Patrol at (785) 296-8367.

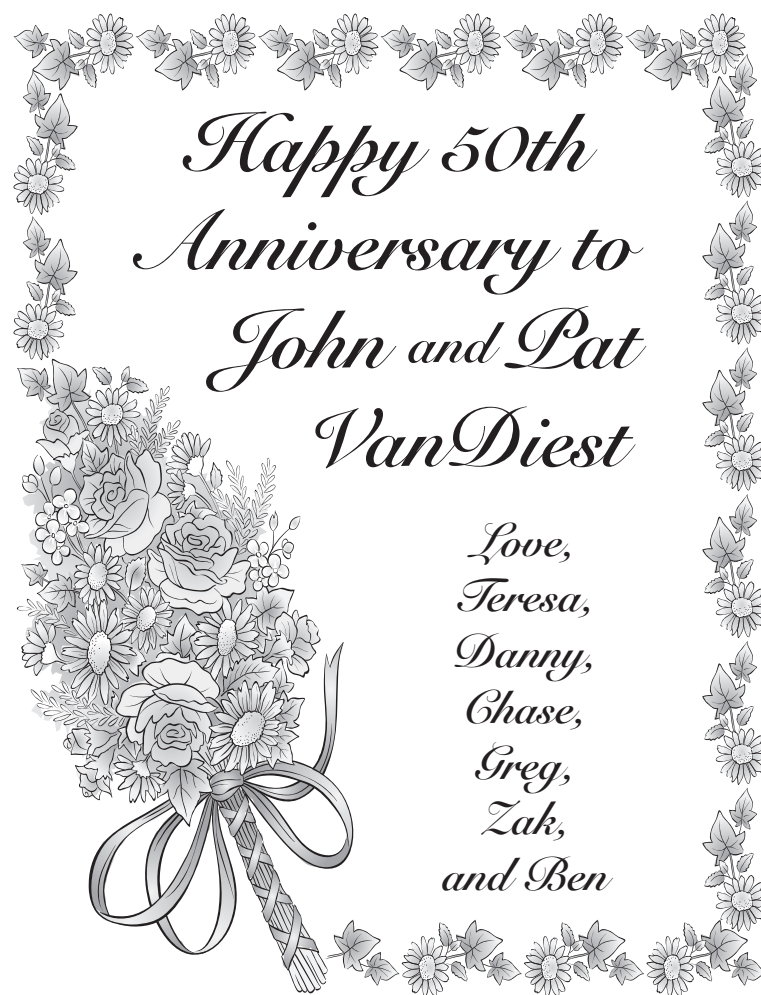


You are invited to join
Rich and Jan Meyers
to celebrate their
50th Wedding Anniversary

Saturday,
June 7, 2014,
from 1-4 p.m.
at the
Norton
American
Legion



Please come and say Hi! Refreshments will be available. No gifts please.



*Happy 50th
Anniversary to
John and Pat
VanDiest*

*Love,
Teresa,
Danny,
Chase,
Greg,
Zak,
and Ben*

June 6-
June 11

Showing at the

**NORTON
THEATRE**
Godzilla-in 3D
2 Hours, 13 Minutes (PG-13)

Friday and Saturday: 7:00 and 9:25 p.m.
Sunday: 5:00 and 7:25 p.m.
Mon., Tues., Wed.: 7:00 P.M.

Neighbors

1 Hour, 46 Minutes
(R)

Godzilla is \$7.00 for adults and \$6.00 for children 12 and Under. \$3/tax on Sunday
Neighbors is \$7.00 for ADULTS ONLY. \$3/tax on Sunday

PREMIERING IN NORTON:
FRIDAY, JUNE 13 - (PG-13)
HOW TO TRAIN YOUR DRAGON 2-IN 3D
VISIT OUR WEBSITE: NORTONTHEATRE.COM

COMING SOON

This ad is brought to you by The Norton Telegram

Life Insurance

The most asked questions:

How expensive is Life Insurance?
The cost is less today than ever before!

How much Life Insurance should I buy?
Industry says 7 to 10 times your annual income!

Can I get it on the internet?
Yes, but Bridges Insurance has access to all the same major companies-AND offers in-house expertise!

When is the best time to buy Life Insurance?
The best time to buy is when you are young and healthy!

So, I have to become an angel to collect?
By adding special riders, you could collect money for care for Chronic or Critical illness while still living!

Mark Krehbiel - Financial Representative - mkrehbiel@ruraltel.net
117 N. Kansas, Norton, KS - 785-877-4016

Bridges Insurance

CAA Keller Leopold
Bridgesinsurance.com