

## Still Time to Sign Up for 4-H Summer Camps!



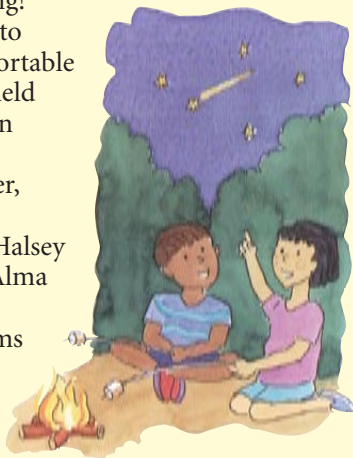
There is still time to sign up for 4-H summer camps held in late June, July and early August!

Open to all youth ages 5-19, 4-H summer camps are a great opportunity to meet new friends and experience a wide variety of exciting activities such as canoeing, mountain biking, horseback riding, rappelling or climbing, volleyball, basketball, art, dancing, backpacking, shooting sports, water skiing and fishing!

Most camps include one to three overnight stays in comfortable cabins. Camps and trips are held at three 4-H camp locations in Nebraska:

- Eastern Nebraska 4-H Center, Gretna
- Nebraska State 4-H Camp, Halsey
- South Central 4-H Center, Alma

Brochures with camp descriptions, registration forms and more information are available online or at the extension office. New this year, register online!



<http://4h.unl.edu/camp>

## IANR At Work for Nebraska

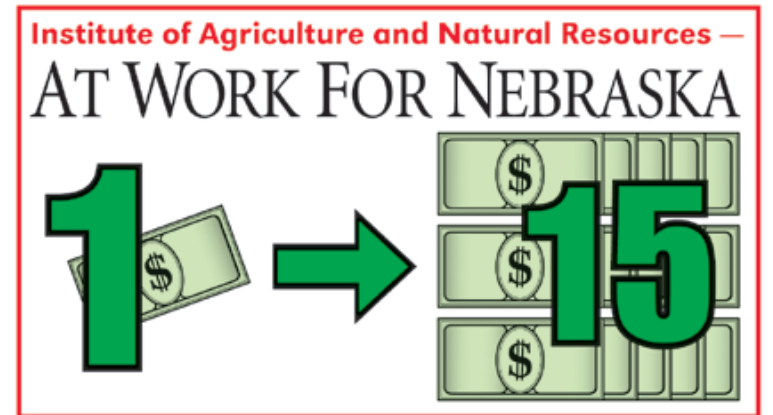
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According to the study, "IANR has been, is and will continue to be a primary engine for economic and social sustainability and growth in the state of Nebraska.

"Based on the impact examples examined by Battelle, it is the conclusion of this study that the state of Nebraska is receiving an excellent return on its investment in IANR," the study reported.

The study also points out the importance of the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources in preparing the workforce for Nebraska's economy; historically about 70 percent of the college's graduates take their first job after graduation in Nebraska.

The \$160,000 "At Work for Nebraska" report captures the economic impact of IANR programs. It points out that the state's investment in IANR pays off many times over — conservatively estimated at 15 to 1. For example, IANR received \$71.6 million in state funds in the 2005 fiscal year. Here's what taxpayers got in return:



**In 2005, the state allocated \$71.6 million to the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at UNL. IANR's teaching, research and extension education activities returned, conservatively, \$750 million in benefits to Nebraskans and another \$338 million from the ripple effects of doing business in the state, for a 15 to 1 return on investment.**

- More than \$750 million in annual benefits from the institute's research, teaching and extension activities. That's measured in improved economic output and savings — in other words, real money in real Nebraskans' pockets.
- About \$338 million in annual benefits through the economic ripple effects of IANR doing business in Nebraska — paying employees, buying products and supplies and

having that money multiply throughout the state's economy.

The complete report is available online at <http://atworkfornebraska.unl.edu>

No state tax funds were used to pay for this report.

Battelle is a nonprofit research and development organization specializing in global science and technology. It operates five national laboratories.

## Beneficial Insects

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### Ground Beetles (Carabidae)

These insects get their name by their poor ability to climb. Nearly all ground beetles spend their time under leaf litter and other debris on the ground. Both the adult and larva are predators of a wide variety of pests. The hard wing covers of the adult are typically shiny, black and ridged. However, some species may be brightly colored or metallic.



Many ground beetles are black but there are also metallic blue and green species.

### Tachinid Flies (Tachinidae)

The larvae of all tachinid flies are internal parasitoids. Hosts vary greatly, but the



Ichneumonid wasp



Tachinid fly adult (left) and eggs (right) on a host caterpillar.



majority of tachinid flies are parasitoids of caterpillars and beetle larvae. There are three basic ways in which the larvae enter the host: 1) eggs are laid on the leaves of the plant, and, after the eggs hatch, the larvae are ingested by the feeding host; 2) eggs are glued to the host and the larvae penetrate the host's body; 3) the female uses her piercing ovipositor to insert the eggs directly into the host's body. Adult tachinid flies often resemble house flies, but are usually larger, hairier and more robust.

### Wasps (Hymenoptera)

While some wasps are capable of becoming a nuisance, most do not pose a problem, and instead, act as a major biological control for many yard and garden pests.

Social wasps, such as paper wasps, form colonies and feed their larvae live prey. Hunting wasps are solitary insects, which construct their nests underground, in the pith of plants or with the use of mud. The females carry the captured prey to the nest where it is used as a food source for developing larvae. Examples of hunting wasps include the cicada killer and steel blue cricket hunter. Ichneumonid wasps are interesting insects able to use their antennae to detect caterpillars and other larvae within the wood of trees. After detecting the host, the female drills her ovipositor, or egg-laying device, into the wood and injects an egg near or directly into the host's body. The larvae of the ichneumonid wasp then feed on their host as they continue to develop.



Cricket hunter wasp

## Can You Guess It?



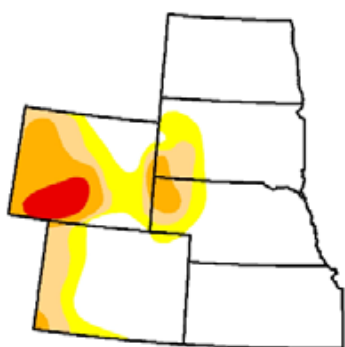
Did you guess it? Find out at <http://lancaster.unl.edu>

Did you guess it from the June NEBLINE? The answer was Cedar Apple Rust Gall

## U.S. Drought Monitor Map

As of June 12, Lancaster County was not in drought conditions.

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Current	71.2	28.8	19.0	10.6	2.6	0.0
Last Week (6/5/2007 map)	63.6	36.4	19.1	10.6	2.6	0.0
3 Months Ago (3/29/2007 map)	35.6	64.4	45.2	27.8	9.5	0.0
Start of Calendar Year (1/1/2007 map)	26.9	73.1	54.3	32.0	14.3	0.0
Start of Water Year (1/15/2006 map)	10.2	89.8	61.6	33.7	16.7	0.0
One Year Ago (6/13/2006 map)	12.1	87.9	55.5	29.3	10.3	0.0



Intensity:  
 D0 Abnormally Dry  
 D1 Drought - Moderate  
 D2 Drought - Severe  
 D3 Drought - Extreme  
 D4 Drought - Exceptional

For the most recent map, visit <http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm>

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln