

UPPER WALNUT EL DORADO LAKE



JUNE 2018

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Butler County
Conservation District



WRAPS — Watershed Restoration And Protection Strategy

Experts Talk Soil Health

Written by USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service

When it Comes to Water, Cover Crops Give More Than They Take

It's a fair question. Why would farmers want to plant a cover crop that uses up water?

But David Lamm, a soil health expert with USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, says it's what those cover crops give – not what they take – that's the secret.

"Using diverse annual cropping rotations and cover crop combinations increases soil organic matter. And for each 1 percent in organic matter, there is a 25 percent increase in water holding capacity and up to 30 pounds an acre more of available nitrogen," he said.

In a recent survey by the Conservation Technology Information Center, 600 farmers affected by the drought of 2012 reported an average increase of 14 bushels of corn per acre and five bushels more of soybeans per acre where they had a cover crop as compared to none.



Lamm said that while it's true cover crops use some water in the soil profile to grow, they simultaneously improve the soil structure by building soil aggregates, providing armor for the soil surface, and recharging the water in the soil profile though increased infiltration.

"By using cover crops, no-till and crop rotations, farmers are finding that their soil actually has more available water for their cash crops when those crops really need it," he said.

"So those covers actually help protect farms against weather extremes like drought."

No-till, Cover Crops Go Hand-in-Hand to Build Healthy Soils

Even after 30 years of no-till and cover crop experience, Dwayne Beck, manager of South Dakota State University's Dakota Lakes Research Farm near Pierre, South Dakota says there's still much to learn about mimicking nature. But he says the critical first step is to realize that the soil is living and part of a larger ecosystem.

"The diverse plants of the prairies cycled carbon back to the soil, and that slow, steady return of carbon to the soil boosted soil organic matter which continuously fed billions of microbes," Beck says.

"Those microbes, in turn, broke down organic matter, making nutrients available to plants. This cycle produced the high levels of active organic matter in virgin prairie soils that accounted for the astounding yields sodbusters enjoyed in past generations."

"In tillage-based systems, mineralization is 'boom and bust.' Booms occur after tillage with busts following shortly after.

In contrast, mineralization in no-till soils is more evenly spread over the season," Beck says.

Taken together with intensive rotation, no-till becomes a comprehensive program—there's no need to fall back on occasional tillage, Beck says.

"And you don't want to till occasionally, because one year of tillage destroys that environment for microorganisms you've been building for years."

"Once you realize the soil is living, it makes sense that the living organisms in the soil need a balanced diet, just as your livestock [need a balanced diet]," Beck says.



"You can't provide that diet with a continuous crop. That's where cover crops and crop rotations come in; they're needed to give that variety of food to the soil," he says.

For more information on how to "Unlock the Secrets in Your Soil," contact the El Dorado Field office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service at 316-321-5803 or visit www.nrcs.usda.gov.

You Are Invited!

Join us at the Cassoday Park Friday, July 20th from 8:30 AM to 9:30 AM for donuts and beverages!

This is a come and go event where you can get more information on what's going on in the El Dorado Lake Watershed.

The event is sponsored by the El Dorado Lake WRAPS Stakeholder Leadership Team.

Volunteers Needed to Measure Rainfall in the El Dorado Lake Watershed through CoCoRaHS

Note: If you are a serious weather enthusiast and live in the El Dorado Lake Watershed, the WRAPS Program will purchase a rain gauge for you to participate in this program.



The saying, "*rain doesn't fall the same on all*," really proves to be true. How often have you seen it rain at your house and a mile or two away not a drop has fallen?

CoCoRaHS is an acronym for the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network.

CoCoRaHS (pronounced KO-ko-rozz) is a unique, grassroots non-profit, community-based network of volunteers of all ages and backgrounds working together to measure and map precipitation (rain, hail and snow) on their farms, ranches and in their back yards. The only requirements to join are an enthusiasm for watching and reporting weather conditions and a desire to learn more about how weather can affect and impact our lives. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) are major sponsors of CoCoRaHS.

By using low-cost measurement tools, stressing training and education, and utilizing an interactive website, their aim is to provide the highest quality data for natural resource, education and research applications across the United States.



CoCoRaHS has several goals: 1) provide accurate high-quality precipitation data for our many end users on a timely basis; 2) increase the density of precipitation data available throughout the country by encouraging volunteer weather observing; 3) encourage citizens to have fun participating in meteorological science and heightening their awareness about weather; 4) provide enrichment activities in water and weather resources for teachers, educators and the community at large to name a few.

The network originated with the Colorado Climate Center at Colorado State University in 1998 thanks in part to the Fort Collins flood a year prior. In the years since, CoCoRaHS now includes thousands of volunteers nationwide.

Complimentary training is provided online including training slide shows and YouTube animations to help you become an effective weather observer.

What Does a CoCoRaHS Volunteer Do?

Each time a rain, hail or snow storm crosses your area, you, as a volunteer, take measurements of the precipitation using an approved rain gauge.

CoCoRaHS recommends reading the rain gauge within 2 hours of 7 AM each morning and reporting the results online.

These precipitation reports are then recorded on their website www.cocorahs.org. The web page provides the ability for observers to see their observations mapped out in "real time", as well as provide a wealth of information for their data users.

CoCoRaHS is used by a wide variety of organizations and individuals.



The National Weather Service, other meteorologists, hydrologists, emergency managers, city utilities (water supply, water conservation, storm water), insurance adjusters, USDA, engineers, mosquito control, ranchers and farmers, outdoor & recreation interests, teachers, students, and neighbors in the community are just some examples of those who visit our website and use our data.

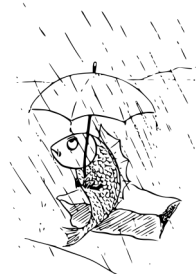
CoCoRaHS is easy to join, takes only five minutes a day and is a fun way to learn about this wonderful natural resource that falls from the sky.

One of the neat things about participating in this network is coming away with the feeling that you have made an important contribution that helps others. By providing your daily observation, you help to fill in a piece of the weather puzzle that affects many across your area in one way or another. You also will have the chance to make some new friends as you do something important and learn some new things along the way.

For more information on CoCoRaHS, go to their website: <https://www.cocorahs.org/state.aspx?state=ks>.

If you are serious about reporting and recording weather conditions in your area, sign up at <https://www.cocorahs.org/Application.aspx> then contact Sandy Koontz, El Dorado Lake WRAPS Coordinator at 316-320-3554 and she will provide you with the "official" rain gauge for you to use.

(excerpts from the CoCoRaHS website, cocorahs.org)



"Here is a test to find whether your mission on earth is finished: If you're alive it isn't."

~ Richard Bach ~

Kansas Agriculture

Family-owned farms and ranches are the backbone of Kansas agriculture. In 2012, there were 61,773 farms in Kansas which generated more than \$18.5 billion in agricultural output.

The face of agriculture is changing in Kansas. The average age of the Kansas farmer is 58.2 years, according to the USDA Census on Agriculture.



The average size of a Kansas farm is 747 acres.

Data according to the USDA 2012 Census on Agriculture.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has provided financial assistance to produce this newsletter through EPA Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grant #C900740523.

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Butler County Conservation District is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

***The most important things in life
are seldom the most obvious.***

~Jonathan Lockwood Huie~

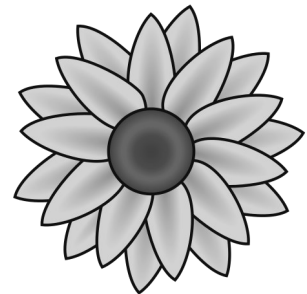


*Helping People Help the Land
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USDA-NRCS SOIL HEALTH INFOGRAPHIC SERIES #002

what's underneath



Think Global, Act Local

The Conservation District has two Great Plains Model 1006NT No-till Drills for rent. They are 13 feet wide with a 10 foot planting width. They can be used to drill cover crops, seed crops, brome, native grass and for small seed such as wildflowers.

The drills have a single hitch and hydraulic lift. A 70 horsepower tractor or bigger is recommended for pulling in the field. You can pull it behind your truck when you pick it up from the office. These drills rent for \$9.50 an acre with a 10 acre minimum (\$95 minimum charge).

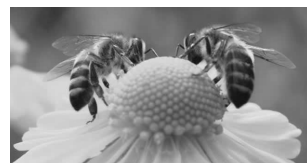
**Vegetarian -
that's an old
Indian word
meaning lousy
hunter.**

~Andy Rooney~



Pollinator Conservation Planning Short Courses

Chanute, Kansas—July 31, 2018
Lawrence, Kansas—August 1, 2018



The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Rush County Conservation District are pleased to announce two upcoming Pollinator Conservation Planning Short Courses in Kansas. These full day trainings will provide you with the latest science-based approaches to reversing the trend of pollinator declines and will provide the tools necessary to protect and manage habitat for these vital insects.

Pollinators are essential to our environment. The ecological service they provide is necessary for the reproduction of more than 85 percent of the world's flowering plants and is fundamental to agriculture and natural ecosystems. More than two-thirds of the world's crop species are dependent on pollination, with an annual estimated value of \$18 to \$27 billion in the United States alone. Beyond agriculture, pollinators are keystone species in most terrestrial ecosystems, since their activities are ultimately responsible for the seeds and fruits that feed many animals from songbirds to black bears. Conservation of pollinating insects is critically important to preserving both wider biodiversity and agriculture.

In many places, however, this essential resource is at risk. In 2006, the National Academy of Sciences released the report *Status of Pollinators in North America*, which called attention to the decline of pollinators. The report urged agencies and organizations to increase awareness and protect pollinator habitat. The Pollinator Conservation Planning Short Course was developed to address this need.

Introductory topics include the principles of pollinator biology, the economics of insect pollination, basic bee field identification, and evaluating pollinator habitat. Advanced modules will cover land management practices for pollinator protection, pollinator habitat restoration, incorporating pollinator conservation into federal conservation programs, selection of plants for pollinator enhancement sites, management of natural landscapes and financial and technical resources to support these efforts. Throughout the short course, these training modules are illustrated by case studies of pollinator conservation efforts across the country.

Registrants will receive the book, *Attracting Native Pollinators: Protecting North America's Bees and Butterflies*, as well as links to habitat management guidelines and relevant USDA-NRCS and extension publications.

When and Where:

Tuesday, July 31, 2018 Lil' Toledo Lodge 10600
170th Road Chanute, Kansas 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Wednesday, August 1, 2018 Baker Wetlands
Discovery Center 1365 N.1250 Road Lawrence,
Kansas 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Cost: Registration is \$30 per person
(due by July 24, 2018)

A grant from the Kansas Soybean Commission is available to cover registration for producers, apiarists, educators, and conservation district staff.

Lunch: You may bring a sack lunch or purchase a catered lunch (\$10). Please indicate your choice when making your registration.

RSVP by July 24, 2018 to Rush County
Conservation District—Stephanie Royer
785-222-2615, Ext.101

Agenda:

9:00am Welcome

9:10–9:45 Introduction

Module 1. Importance of Pollinators

- Pollination economics
- Pollination biology
- Role and value of wild pollinators

9:45–10:30 Module 2. Basic Pollinator Biology and Recognition

- Understanding bee life cycles
- Recognizing bees
- Pollinator habitat needs
- Monarch butterfly biology

10:45–11:30 Module 3. Pollinator-Friendly Agriculture

- The value of natural habitat
- Protecting nesting sites
- Reducing pesticide risk to pollinators

11:30–12:00pm Module 4. Pollinator Habitat Assessment

- Using the Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form and Guide

12:45–2:00 Module 5. Field Visit (*weather permitting*)

- Using the Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form and Guide in the field
- Field observation of pollinators & plants, native plant selection, & land use discussion

2:00–3:00 Module 6. Habitat Restoration and Land Management

- Habitat design considerations and plant selection
- Site preparation and planting techniques for wildflowers and shrubs
- Long-term habitat management
- Examples and case studies

3:15–3:30 Module 7. NRCS Technical and Financial Support

- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

3:30–4:00 Module 8. Additional Resources and Wrap-Up



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Old World Bluestems

Excerpts from a Missouri Department of Conservation Fact Sheet

Background, Life History

Two species are considered old world bluestems: Caucasian bluestem (*Bothriochloa bladhii*), a warm-season perennial grass native to subtropical Asia and Africa, and yellow bluestem (*B. ischaemum*) from southern Europe and Asia. Both were brought to the United States in the early 1900s as a forage grass and as erosion control. These grasses are less palatable to cattle than our native warm-season grasses and not as nutritious, but their use was promoted due to their ability to withstand close grazing. They have proven, however, to be highly invasive.



Caucasian bluestem is a small blue-gray graceful grass, with flowering stems that can reach 1 to 3 feet high. It forms dense tufts of blue-green smooth leaf blades, up to 12 inches long and less than ¼ inch wide with a thickened mid-vein. The nodes are purple-tinged and may be smooth or with short hairs. It blooms in late June to July, far earlier than our native bluestems. The inflorescence features side branches that are shorter than the central stem, and resembles a miniature version of Johnson grass (which blooms at the same time).

Yellow bluestem is larger than Caucasian bluestem and has yellow-green leaves that are usually smooth. The sheaths are rounded and blades are flat or folded. The nodes may be smooth or with short hairs. The silvery, reddish-purple inflorescence is similar to that of Caucasian bluestem except that the length of each inflorescence side branch exceeds the length of the central stem. It blooms at the same time as the Caucasian bluestem.

Both of these grasses are spread by root and seed and how long their dormant seed remains viable in the seed bank is unknown. Because foragers and grazers prefer native grasses, the old world bluestems have a competitive advantage. Additionally, they can cause an altered carbon-to-nitrogen ratio that inhibits the growth of native plants.

Pathways for Spread and Impacts

While these grasses are used as fodder, they are not as nutritious as native-warm season grasses. Both of these old world bluestems have been shown to alter soil function and biota, thereby suppressing the growth of native grasses. They form much thicker sod than native grasses, making them unsuitable for quail nesting or cover. They are capable of moving from disturbed roadsides and pastures to high-quality prairie habitats and are very difficult to eradicate once established. Dr. Walter Fick of Kansas State University warns that if left uncontrolled, they have the potential to completely take over our native grasslands.

Control

Studies are ongoing to find an effective control for old world bluestems. They are well adapted to spring burning and will tolerate repeated mowing better than our native bluestem grasses. There are no known biological controls. Chemical application, therefore, has shown to be the only effective method of control at this time.

Glyphosate (2 to 4 lbs. per acre) is reasonably effective, but treatments must be repeated, and glyphosate also kills native grasses and vegetation. Imazapyr (1 to 1.25 lbs. per acre) has been shown to be effective, and native grasses show more tolerance to it than to glyphosate. To prevent collateral damage to native vegetation, early detection and eradication of old world bluestems is extremely important. Re-seeding with native grasses following treatment may be necessary.

For additional information and pictures:

www.kswildflower.org/grass_details.php?grassID=2

<http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/pp-fact-sheets/native-or-invasive-a-guide-to-the-blue-stem-grasses-of-kansas.pdf>

<http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/PP-Weed-Reportss-2016/noxious-and-weed-update---spring-2016.pdf>

<http://www.lyon.k-state.edu/docs/ag/Fick%20-%20Emporia%20ID%20and%20Control%20OWB.pdf>

<https://www.agweb.com/article/old-world-bluestem-real-world-concerns-naa-university-news-release/>

Conservation Practice Highlight

Filter Strips

DEFINITION

A strip or area of herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow.

PURPOSE

Reduce the amount of contaminants that enter water sources. These could be suspended solids or dissolved contaminants (fertilizers, pesticides, manure, bio-solids or compost) that cling to soil particles found in runoff that contribute to nutrient and sediment loading in streams and lakes.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Filter strips are established where environmentally sensitive areas (such as stream corridors) need to be protected from sediment, suspended solids and dissolved contaminants in runoff.

WHAT'S INCLUDED IN THE PRACTICE

Your choice of using the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Critical Area Planting specification, Range Planting specification or the Forage and Biomass Planting specification.

Depending upon the option, you can choose cool or warm season grasses as well as adding forbs for creating, restoring or enhancing habitat for wildlife, beneficial insects and pollinators.

The minimum width of a filter strip is 30 feet; however, the wider the strip, the more effective the grass is in removing contaminants.

If you'd like to visit with a technician about filter strips, contact the El Dorado Field office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service at 316-321-5803.



Never worry about the rain, cause if you don't get it when you need it, you'll still need it when you get it. And it will rain.

WRAPS? What is That Again?

Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy, that's the acronym for WRAPS. That explains it a little, but, really, what is WRAPS?

Glad you asked!

Kansas WRAPS offers a framework that engages citizens and other stakeholders in a teamwork environment aimed at protecting and restoring Kansas watersheds.

A watershed is an area of land that drains to a common point such as a river or lake. Our own El Dorado Lake happens to fit that description.

According to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), El Dorado Lake is a high priority watershed because it supplies drinking water to a lot of folks in Butler County and beyond. The State would like to help do what they can to protect El Dorado Lake from filling up with sediment. El Dorado lake is also affected by eutrophication, a fancy word for excess nutrients which can contribute to taste and odor problems and algae blooms.

When El Dorado Lake was built, it was placed in the best spot. The goal is to not have to build another lake for a long, long time as it will be very difficult to find another good spot.

What about dredging when the lake gets too full of sediment? Well, yes, dredging could be an option but an expensive one. That process is already being done at John Redmond Reservoir.

In 2016, they removed 3 million cubic yards of sediment from John Redmond which cost \$20 million. Oh, and that was just phase 1.

That's where WRAPS fits in. We think if we work on preventing the sediment and nutrients from entering El Dorado Lake in the first place, we can prolong the life of El Dorado Lake beyond it's life span.

The WRAPS process consists of 4 stages:

- Identifying watershed restoration and protection needs
- Establishing watershed goals
- Creating steps/plans to achieve the established goals
- Implementing the plans

El Dorado Lake WRAPS is currently in the implementation phase. Funding for WRAPS comes from Section 319 monies made available through the Federal Clean Water Act administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which filters money to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to provide to approved WRAPS projects. Some funds also come from the State Water Plan.

Even if you don't live in the watershed above El Dorado Lake, you still have a role in protecting the water supply. Participation from you, the drinker of the water from El Dorado Lake, is essential to the success of El Dorado Lake WRAPS, so get involved!

K-State Ranching Summit Planned for August 15; BEEF 2030—Pursuing Technology, Transparency and Profitability Registration Now Open

MANHATTAN, Kansas – Registration is now open for the K-State Ranching Summit.

This event is designed to equip managers with the skills to address the challenges of ranching in the business climate of today and tomorrow.

The theme of this year's program is Beef 2030 – Pursuing technology, transparency and profitability.

"Market forecasts point to declining revenues for cow-calf producers over the next several years. To ensure profitability, ranch managers will need to make a number of strategic management decisions," says Dr. Bob Weaber, K-State cow-calf extension specialist. "The Ranching Summit was designed from the ground up to bolster the managerial knowledge and skills of beef producers."

Hosted by the Kansas State University Animal Sciences and Industry Department and K-State Research and Extension, the event will be Wednesday, Aug. 15, in Manhattan, Kansas, at the K-State Alumni Center. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. and the program starts at 9 a.m.

While the public's image of a Kansas cowboy has not changed much over the years, the cowboy's business has, as have the expectations of the public for the food they consume.

The K-State Ranching Summit will take a forward look at the beef industry by addressing impacts of technology, consumer trends and how current managers are evaluating and adapting to challenges.

Mark Gardiner, of Gardiner Angus, Ashland, Kansas, will kick off the morning session with a discussion on pursuing, adopting and leveraging technology in a seedstock operation. Issues he will cover are maintaining profitability through weather, market and the ongoing challenges for beef producers.

Tyson Johnson with Sooner Cattle Co., Pawhuska, Oklahoma, will review key managerial accounting numbers for ranch managers.

Don Close Rabo AgriFinance, St. Louis, Missouri, will address their research in beef and protein market consumer trends and what potential impact these trends will have on beef producers.

Matt Perrier, Dalebanks Angus, Eureka, Kansas, will end the morning program with his response to the morning session followed by questions and answers.

The afternoon session will begin with Tom Field, Director of the Engler Agribusiness Entrepreneurship program at the University of Nebraska. He will cover disruptive technologies in the beef industry.

A vision of the Beef Industry in 2030 will be provided by John Butler, of Innovative Livestock Services, Great Bend, Kansas.

The event will close out with Dale Blasi, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, sharing his response to the afternoon program followed by questions and answers.

Fourth & Pomeroy Associates Inc., Clay Center, Kansas, is the platinum sponsor of this year's Ranching Summit. Joe Ebert, vice president, says, "The Ranching Summit is about profitability in the beef industry. There's no doubt that great cattlemen can manage their money as well as they manage their cows."



This conference will provide producers ideas to help them be successful in today's beef industry."

Early registration is \$40 for individuals and \$70 for two attendees from the same operation and is due by August 8. Students are \$20 if registered by August 8. Registration after August 8, including at the door, is \$70, with no discount offered for second attendee from the same operation. Pre-registration is encouraged to accommodate catering.

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Holiday Inn at the Campus under "K-State Ranching Summit." Reservations must be made by July 20 to receive the rate of \$99.95 plus tax.

You can call the hotel directly at 785-539-7531 or if you make reservations online, use the group code RAN.

For more Summit details, including registration information and a complete schedule, visit www.KSUBeef.org. For questions about the event, contact Bob Weaber at bweaber@ksu.edu, 785-532-1460; or Lois Schreiner, lschrein@ksu.edu, 785-532-1267.

**Too many people spend money they haven't earned to buy things they don't
want to impress people they don't like.**

~Will Rogers~

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ON A PERSONAL NOTE.....

Time Flies.....

I recently received a 2019 calendar in the mail and wondered why they were sending me a calendar in June. Then it hit me, how can it be June already? This year is almost half over!

As the saying goes, time flies.

Seems like yesterday (18 years ago) we were bringing Hayley home from the hospital as a newborn; now she has graduated from high school and is moving on to college.

When December rolls around, it won't seem like 30 years I've been married to Steve either. In a flash, the years rolled by, and they were all happy years if you ask Steve.

Doesn't seem like I was born 55 years ago this year either. A lot of things have changed since 1963.

Our family talks a lot about "the good old days" and how all these new inventions we enjoy today save us time and make life easier.

When we go see my folks, my Mom and Dad like to tell Hayley about when they were young.

Dad had to help milk the cows by hand, they walked to their country schools, there was no air conditioning in the house in the hot summer. They endured the Great Depression and food rationing during World War II.

Of course, Steve and I tell our stories too. Steve likes to tell the story about his first day in Kindergarten; when he got home he told his Mom he didn't need to go back and she didn't make him. And I tell Hayley about having to walk our 1/4 mile long driveway for the bus morning and afternoon, taking typing classes and that when I was a senior in high school we were so excited when the school got their first computer (that's one computer for the whole school)!

Before digital cameras, it took time to get pictures developed. You sure couldn't take a picture on your phone then send it to someone 10 seconds later.

Hayley finds it amazing we could survive with just 4 TV channels (and NO REMOTE) but she thinks it's cool to watch old movies like Casablanca in black and white.

Her eyes glaze over when we begin to give her directions or actually pull out a map, then she interrupts us and tells us she'll just ask "Siri" to give her directions from her phone.

She also doesn't seem too excited when I tell her that she will one day be the proud owner of a complete set of Encyclopedias from the 1970's!

Can you imagine the uproar of teenagers today if they had to go back to telephone party lines?

It's just amazing to me all the time saving devices we have available today. We've made a lot of progress in the last 50+ years. Maybe that's why time flies because we can be so much more productive.

Now we have home computers and the internet, cell phones, microwaves, digital cameras and Global Positioning Systems.

Our cars practically drive themselves and you can stay connected any time, any where with social media such as Skype, Facebook and Twitter.

It can be overwhelming for us old folks. I miss the days where time seemed to go slower.

The "good old days" were good, but all these inventions do make our lives easier. Some inventions save us time and money, some even help us protect the environment. Take GPS for instance; farmers can manage their land in a more environmentally responsible way by using GPS to manage fertilizer, seed and chemical placement which minimizes their cost, increases efficiency and improves crop yields. What's not to like about being more productive, protecting our natural resources and saving money and time?

Time will continue to fly (or march on, if you prefer) so use your time wisely and enjoy each moment as it zooms by.

SK

***Time flies. It's up to
you to be the navigator.
~ Robert Orben ~***