

NEWSLETTER



From the Director's Desk

I read a quote recently from an unknown person that said, "My favorite color is October." I have to admit, I can understand why! There is something especially refreshing about October—the rain continues to fall, the leaves begin their beautiful transformation, and the mornings and evenings seem to carry a little more peace. October has a nostalgic quality that invites us to slow down and appreciate the simple things, while reminding us that change can be both beautiful and necessary.

In a world filled with challenging times, highs and lows, and electronic devices that put nearly everything at our fingertips, the beauty of October serves as a wonderful reminder to embrace change. We cannot control everything that happens in our lives, just as we cannot stop the trees from changing colors and letting go of their leaves or stop the days from becoming shorter. What we can control is how we respond. Sometimes, embracing change means taking a moment to soak up the beauty around us, reflect on what has been, let go of what no longer serves us, and look ahead with optimism.

As we move into these fall months, I encourage you to take a little time to embrace the beauty of the season. Like the trees letting go of their leaves, consider what you might be able to release that adds unnecessary stress, worry, or heartache. Then, make room for the things that bring joy—sweater weather, all things pumpkin spice, bonfires and s'mores, a cozy blanket and a good book, or simply an evening spent laughing with family and friends. Sometimes, it is the smallest moments that remind us just how much there is to appreciate.

May this October bring you opportunities to pause, reconnect, find the bright side, and enjoy the beauty that surrounds you. Change will always be part of our lives, but each new season also brings the opportunity for a fresh perspective and a new beginning.

Wishing you all a wonderful fall!

~Charlene

Inside this Edition:

- 1 From the Director
- 2 Extension Calendar
- 3 Speakers
- 4 Available Resources
- 5 Fall Soil Testing
- 6 Ag Leases, Plan Now
- 7 Safe Roads
- 8 Eat on Less
- 9 Cooking with Kids
- 10 Magic Fruit Salad
- 11 Pumpkins/Halloween
- 12 Monarchs
- 14 Flowerbed Cleanup
- 14 Video of the Month
- 15 Leaves
- 16 Garden Calendar
- 18 A Minute With Madeline
- 19 Job Openings
- 19 Current Events

Calendar

October

- October 1: New 4-H Year Starts/4-H Enrollment Opens
- October 2-4: KS Jr. Livestock Show, Hutchinson
- October 6: Extension Council Meeting, 6:30 p.m.
- October 12: 4-H Open House, 6 - 7:30 p.m.
- October 13: Extension Council Elections
- October 13: 4-H Council Meeting, 7 p.m.
- October 14: Lunch & Learn, Andover Library, 12:15 p.m.
- October 31: 4-H Achievement Celebration, 10 a.m.

November

- November 3: Extension Council Meeting, 6:30 p.m.
- November 10: 4-H Council Meeting, 7 p.m.
- November 11: Office Closed, Veterans Day
- November 11: Lunch and Learn, Andover Library, 12:15 pm
- November 12: Extension Council Annual Meeting
- November 26: Office Closed, Thanksgiving
- November 27: Office Closed, Thanksgiving



Beyond Ready

OPEN HOUSE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12

Booths Open
6:00 - 7:30 P.M.

New Family Meeting
6:30 - 7:00 P.M.

Learn about our 4-H Clubs, different 4-H Projects, and attend the New Family Meeting!

Butler County Community Building
200 N Griffith St.
El Dorado, KS 67042

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Extension
Butler County

This institution is committed to providing equal opportunity for participation in all programs, services, and activities. Program information may be available in languages other than English. Language access requests and reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, including alternative means of communication (e.g., Braille, large print, and American Sign Language), may be requested by contacting the event contact, Madeline Adams, four weeks prior to the start of the event (September 14, 2026) at 316-321-9660 or mgwallac@ksu.edu. Requests received after this date 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 is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

More information on these events can be found in the newsletter!

Need A Speaker?

Our agents serve as knowledgeable speakers across the county, supporting a wide range of programs and community initiatives. Through strong partnerships and collaborative efforts, they help extend the reach and impact of our services. By delivering high-quality, research-based information, our agents ensure residents have access to trusted knowledge that supports informed decision-making and enhances overall community well-being.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Extension
Butler County

Kansas State University is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Charlene Miller

Extension Director & Agriculture Agent



- Overview of Extension and Resources Available
- Agriculture Programming
- Forage and Soil Testing
- Agriculture Lease Overview
- Youth Livestock

cmmiller1@ksu.edu

www.butler.k-state.edu/agriculture/

Calla Edwards

Horticulture Agent



- Vegetable Gardening
- Growing Beautiful Flowers
- General Horticultural Topics
- Youth Gardening Education
- Houseplant Care
- Organic Gardening

callae@ksu.edu

www.butler.k-state.edu/horticulture/

Madeline Adams

4-H Youth Development Agent



- Youth-Adult Partnerships
- Youth Enrichment
 - Animal Science
 - Engineering & Technology
 - Leadership & Personal Development
 - Natural Resources

mgwallac@ksu.edu

www.butler.k-state.edu/4-h/

Available Resources

Private Pesticide License

We offer private pesticide testing for agricultural producers and farmers looking to obtain their license. This license allows them to purchase and use restricted-use pesticides on land they own, rent, or trade services for. This program is administered alongside the Kansas Department of Agriculture. Certifications are valid for 5 years and require renewal if you wish to recertify.



Soil Testing

Whether you are preparing your garden for spring planting or want to make sure your fields are ready to produce a bumper crop, we can help. Bring your soil into the K-State Extension - Butler County Office today, and we will ship it to K-State Soil Labs for testing. Each test comes with personal recommendations from our Agriculture and Horticulture Professionals. Cost will vary depending on the tests requested.



For more information on Horticulture Soil Testing, visit our website:
<https://www.butler.k-state.edu/horticulture/Soil%20Tests.html>

For more information on Agriculture Soil Testing, visit our website:
<https://www.butler.k-state.edu/agriculture/soiltest/untitled.html>

Pressure Canner Gauge Testing

Are you enjoying the summer, preserving homegrown crops? Have you tested your dial to make sure it is performing correctly? We have the resources to test your dial!

If you have a National, Magic Seal, Maid of Honor, or Presto brand canning gauge, give us a call and we will be happy to test your gauge free of charge!



Ag Talk

Charlene Miller

Director/Agriculture Agent

cmmiller1@ksu.edu

<https://www.butler.k-state.edu/agriculture/>

Fall Soil Testing

Fall is an ideal time to test the soil in your hayfields and pastures. Knowing your soil nutrient levels is essential for developing an effective fertility plan, and fall testing gives producers time to address nutrient deficiencies and apply lime well before the next growing season. With fertilizer prices remaining a significant consideration, regular soil testing can also help prevent unnecessary applications while ensuring forages have the nutrients they need for optimum productivity.

Soil testing is generally recommended every 3–4 years, although testing every 2 years can provide more timely information. When sampling, collect 15–20 soil cores from a uniform area and combine them into one representative sample. For hayfields and pastures, a 3–4-inch depth is appropriate for pH, while a 6-inch depth is recommended for phosphorus and potassium testing through the K-State Soil Testing Laboratory. Areas with different soil types, crops, or forage species should be sampled separately.

Don't overlook soil pH. Most forage species perform best when soil pH is between 6 and 7, while legumes such as alfalfa generally require a near-neutral pH. Low pH can reduce nutrient availability and interfere with nitrogen fixation in legumes. If lime is needed, applying it in the fall provides valuable time for it to work before spring growth begins. Fields being considered for alfalfa next spring should also be checked for phosphorus, potassium, sulfur, and boron.

For questions on soil sampling or checking out a soil probe contact K-State Extension–Butler County. Our office can help you make the most of your soil test and prepare your hayfields and pastures for a productive growing season.



Ag Talk

Ag Leases - Start Planning Now



It's hard to believe, but January is right around the corner. Now would be a great time to start thinking about your leases and what they may look like once the new year arrives. Landowners and tenants should review their agreements and make plans for the upcoming growing season that are agreeable to both parties.

In Kansas, agricultural leases are subject to specific requirements under the Kansas Agricultural Lease Law, including rules regarding termination of farm and pastureland leases. Unless a written lease provides otherwise, Kansas law requires that the termination notice be in writing, given at least 30 days before March 1, and specify March 1 as the termination date. Because there are only 28 days in February, this deadline falls in January—so don't wait until February to address your lease.

Whether you are a landowner or tenant, taking time now to discuss the future of the lease can prevent misunderstandings later. Consider whether you want to continue the current arrangement, make changes to the agreement, or explore other options. Discuss expectations for crop or forage management, maintenance, fertilizer and lime responsibilities, weed control, improvements, hunting or other land uses, and the length of the lease.

You should also start discussing lease rates for the coming year. Both parties should consider current agricultural conditions, land productivity, local rental rates, and the terms and responsibilities in the agreement. K-State Extension offers agricultural leasing resources to help landowners and tenants better understand lease arrangements and the factors to consider when determining rental rates.

A written lease helps protect both the landowner and the tenant by clearly documenting what each party has agreed to. While oral agricultural leases can be legally enforceable in some circumstances, written agreements help eliminate confusion and provide a reference for both parties if questions or disagreements arise. A written lease does not have to be complicated, but it should clearly outline the important terms of the arrangement.

Don't let this fall pass without reviewing your agricultural lease. Take time to communicate, understand your options, discuss lease prices, and put the agreement in writing. Planning ahead can help create a better working relationship and reduce the possibility of costly misunderstandings for both landowners and tenants.

Ag Talk

Safe Road Procedures



Be Aware of Slow-Moving Vehicles!



Phones Down and Eyes Up!

Scan the road ahead of you and be watching for indicators of -

1. Flashing Lights 🚧
2. Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem



Slow Down and Watch For Oncoming Traffic Before Attempting to Pass!

Do not pass illegally, on hills, curves or near intersections.



Watch For Hand Signals!

Farmers may use hand signals to alert you to their direction of travel/turns



Beware of Wide Loads!

Some equipment moving down the road will be wide. Share the road and drive carefully and respectfully



KANSAS STATE
UNIVERSITY

Extension
Butler County

Kansas State University is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Family & Consumer Sciences

Money Saving Tips for Healthy Eating

With every blink, we can find the price of food, fuel, clothes, you name it, on the rise. Families are finding they have to stretch their dollar farther. We live in a busy society where families are often going in multiple directions and having to purchase fast food for the ease and convenience of time management.

Shopping with a plan will save you time and money at the grocery store. Create your meal plan based on your store's weekly sales and on-app and in-store coupons. When deciding which meals to make for the week, take into account which meals will be eaten at home and whether you're expecting company. This will reduce any last-minute trips to the store, which may create added stress, shopping time, and expense. Decide which recipes you will want to use.

Choose nutritious recipes your family will enjoy and strive to try a new fruit or vegetable each week. Remember to schedule and plan for leftovers. Next, create your grocery list according to the layout of the store, as this will save time and keep you from wandering the aisles purchasing nonessentials. When you get to the store, remember these money-saving tips:

- • Look for store brand or generic items. These are often cheaper and taste similar to name brands.
- • Check out all levels of the shelves. Oftentimes, the more expensive items are at eye level.
- • Consider purchasing in bulk, especially meat, if you can use it for another meal.
- • Look for in-season produce.

More information can be found in K-State's publication ***Healthy Connections: Family Meals in a Snap***. You can find the document in the [Healthy Family Meals in a Snap publication](https://bookstore.ksre.k-state.edu/download/healthy-connections-family-meals-in-a-snap-fact-sheet_MF3695). (https://bookstore.ksre.k-state.edu/download/healthy-connections-family-meals-in-a-snap-fact-sheet_MF3695)



Family & Consumer Sciences

Cooking With Kids

Did you know that children of all ages can help and cook in the kitchen! Teaching your kids helps them learn new skills they can carry with them, learn how to prepare food, and quite possibly opens their eyes to more food choices that they may want to try! All youth develop at their own pace, so be flexible and understanding as they learn right along side you.

- **0 -18 Months** - Kids Observing Adults. This is a great age to get kids curious about what you do in the kitchen. Let them watch you cook and talk to them about what you are doing to keep them interested.
- **18 months - 3 years** - Kids Get More Involved. Kids can get a little more hands on with simple tasks. They especially love the ones that allow them to get a little messy!
 - Pouring measured ingredients into bowl, Stirring ingredients together, Washing produce , Mashing ingredients
 - Brushing food with oil using pastry brush, Kneading dough
 - Whisking ingredients, Helping put dirty dishes into sink or dishwasher
- **4-5 years old** - Kids Learn New Skills. Kids at this age want to help more and try more tasks independently. As long as they are using safe tools, let them try new cooking skills, even if the end product isn't always perfect.
 - Using plastic knife to cut softer foods (bananas, bread, etc),
 - Helping set the table
 - Rolling out doughs, Opening cans with can opener
 - Helping package up leftovers, Wiping off counters and tables,
 - Measuring and leveling dry ingredients
- **6-9 years old** - Kids Try New Tools. Kids at this age can be trusted with more tools after they have mastered the skill with a little practice. Adult supervision is especially important as kids start working with more kitchen tools.
 - Putting away groceries
 - Loading and unloading the dishwasher or washing and drying dishes by hand
 - Putting food pieces on skewer
 - Grating food with box grater (with supervision)
 - Measuring liquid ingredients
 - Using a variety of kitchen tools such as: peeler, hand mixer, garlic press (all with supervision)
 - Assisting an adult at the stove
 - Cracking an egg
- **10 and up** - Kids Get Confident. Kids can work more independently in the kitchen once they master some of the basic skills listed above.



Family & Consumer Sciences

Magic Fruit Salad

Prep - 10 minutes

Servings per Recipe - 10

-Serving Size - 1/2 cup

Ingredients

- 1 can pineapple tidbits in juice, drained
- 1 cup red grapes (or other seedless grapes)
- 2 bananas, sliced
- 1 pkg. (3.4 ounces) vanilla instant pudding
- 1 3/4 cup low-fat milk

Preparation

- Wash hands with soap and water.
- Gently rub fruit under cool running water.
- Place all fruit into a large bowl.
- Sprinkle with dry pudding mix.
- Slowly add milk, stirring constantly, until pudding thickens.
- Serve immediately and refrigerate any leftovers.

Note - You can use other types of canned and fresh, sliced fruit in the recipe instead of pineapple, bananas and grapes.



Nutrition Facts

Calories : 110
Total Fat : 0.6 g
Sodium : 144 mg
Total Carbohydrate : 24 g
Dietary Fiber : 1 g
Protein : 2 g

Garden Gossip

Calla Edwards

Horticulture Agent

callae@ksu.edu

<https://www.butler.k-state.edu/horticulture/>

Pumpkins and Halloween

Halloween is quickly approaching, and you might be thinking about getting a pumpkin to carve. While Halloween has been around for over a 1,000 years, carved pumpkins are a recent addition to the holiday. Jack o' Lanterns have long been part of the tradition, but since pumpkins are native to the New World, they weren't used till after the 1700s. Their origin comes from an Irish myth about Stingy Jack, who tricked the Devil for monetary gain. When Jack died, God didn't allow him into heaven, and the Devil didn't let him into hell, so Jack was sentenced to roam the earth for eternity.



In Ireland, people started to carve demonic faces out of turnips to frighten away Jack's wandering soul. When Irish immigrants moved to the U.S., they began carving jack-o'-lanterns from pumpkins, as these were native to the region. But how did jack-o'-lanterns become associated with Halloween? Halloween is based on the Celtic festival Samhain, a celebration in ancient Britain and Ireland that marked the end of summer and the beginning of the new year on November 1. It was believed that during Samhain, the souls of those who had died that year traveled to the otherworld and that other souls would return to visit their homes. In the 8th century CE, the Roman Catholic Church moved All Saints' Day to November 1. All Hallows' Eve (or Halloween) fell on October 31. Traditions from Samhain remained, such as wearing disguises to hide yourself from the souls wandering around your home. The folklore about Stingy Jack was quickly incorporated, and we've been carving pumpkins—or turnips—ever since. Happy Growing!

Garden Gossip

A Great Migration



Last week, my family and I had the opportunity to participate in one of our family's favorite citizen science activities, tagging Monarch butterflies at El Dorado Lake. The monarch butterfly undertakes one of the greatest migrations in the animal kingdom, traveling thousands of miles to overwinter in Mexico. The monarch is the only butterfly species that makes a two-way migration. The fascinating part of this

migration is that, unlike animals that undertake similar journeys, the butterflies have never traveled to their wintering grounds; they are simply following instinct and environmental cues. One way we can track the butterflies' journey is by tagging them and using citizen scientists to turn in when they find tagged butterflies. Let's explore where your monarchs will end up and how we can track them with tags.

Monarchs actually have two different migrations depending on whether they are east or west of the Rockies. Monarchs west of the Rockies will overwinter in California and have a very short migration, while the butterflies on the eastern side of the mountains will travel to Mexico. The migrating generation of monarchs is different from previous generations. When the late summer and early fall monarchs emerge from their pupae, or chrysalides, they are biologically and behaviorally different from those emerging in the summer. The shorter days and cooler air of late summer trigger changes. Even though these butterflies look like summer adults, they won't mate or lay eggs until the following spring. Instead, their small bodies prepare for a strenuous flight. Otherwise solitary animals, they often cluster at night as they move ever southward. Fat stored in the abdomen is critical to their survival during the winter. This fat not only fuels their flight of one to three thousand miles but must also last until the next spring, when they begin the flight back north. As they migrate southwards, monarchs stop to nectar, and they actually gain weight during the trip!



Garden Gossip

A Great Migration cont.



Another unsolved mystery is how monarchs find the overwintering sites each year. Somehow, they know their way, even though the butterflies returning to Mexico each fall are the great-great-grandchildren of the butterflies that left the previous spring. No one knows exactly how their homing system works; it is another of the many unanswered questions in the butterfly world.

Monarchs east of the Rockies migrate each year to the Transvolcanic mountains of central Mexico. Millions and millions of butterflies from the central and eastern Canadian provinces and the eastern and midwestern United States fly south to Mexico. Their flight pattern is cone-shaped as they come together and pass over Texas on their way south. In 1975, the scientific community finally tracked down the monarch's wintering sites in Mexico. Until then, the monarch butterflies' winter hideouts had been a secret known only to local villagers and landowners.

Tagging butterflies is one way to track their migration. Every year, volunteers across the country catch Monarch butterflies and apply a small sticker to their backs. Each sticker will have a number associated with that specific butterfly. That number is registered with the Monarch Watch organization, and if that butterfly is caught or found dead, it can be reported on the organization's website to track its movements. The sticker doesn't impact the butterfly's flight, nor does capturing them harm the butterflies. Butterflies are creatures of habit, and they will often roost in the same place every year, making it easier to find them. Individuals can order tags and tag butterflies in their own yard if they desire. If you find a tagged butterfly, be sure to report that to the Monarch Watch. More information on this can be found at: <https://monarchwatch.org/tagging/>



Garden Gossip

To Clean-up or Not to Clean-up



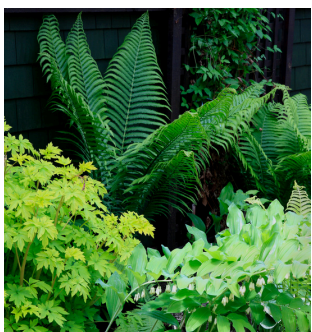
As we approach our first frost date it's time to figure out which of your garden and flower beds you can clean up this fall and which ones you can leave till spring. It's ultimately a personal choice but let's take a look.

Flowerbeds are one of the areas where there are differing opinions on whether you should remove the plant debris or leave it for the beneficial insects. Removing your annual

flowers from the garden is always recommended as they can harbor diseases or may reseed in areas you don't want them to. They also usually don't have the type of stems that beneficial insects can overwinter in. On perennial flowers, you can either remove the stalks or leave them in the garden. The exception is if you have disease issues then the plant debris should always be removed. I tend to leave my perennial plants standing over winter as a place for beneficial insects to overwinter. I tend to leave the stalks standing till the temperatures in the spring are consistently over 50 degrees so the good bugs can hatch for the spring. The other reason to leave your flower stalks on your perennials is that the leaves can protect the crown of the plant from extreme weather conditions and keep them alive for the winter. It's important to always clean up your vegetable garden for the fall, especially if you have leaf spot diseases on tomatoes or other plants. One of the best ways to reduce the disease load in your soil is to remove the spores from plant debris in the garden. I also prefer to remove the plants from my vegetable garden in the fall to reduce the chances of insects such as squash bugs and other undesirable insects overwintering and causing issues in the spring.

Video of the Month- Natives vs Cultivars

Cultivars of native plants may dominate in the garden centers, but how do they compare to their true native counterparts--and does it really matter which you choose? Learn about what current research reveals about the differences in ecological value between natives and cultivars of natives. [K-State Garden Hour YouTube channel.](#)



Garden Gossip

Why do Leaves Turn Color?



Fall has officially arrived, and surprisingly, it actually feels like fall so far this week. While some very stressed trees are turning colors early, most haven't started changing colors yet. Fall is one of the most beautiful seasons as the leaves turn brilliant colors and the trees begin to shed their leaves for the growing season. Have you ever wondered why leaves change color in the fall? Let's find out!

Most of the year, the leaves on trees are green because of the green pigment in chlorophyll that allows them to produce the energy needed to grow, bloom, and produce fruit. The other colors, except red and purple, needed for leaves to color in the fall are already present, but masked by the chlorophyll. The red and purple pigments are produced after the chlorophyll is destroyed. As fall progresses and certain weather conditions are met, the leaves will develop an abscission layer at the base of the petiole, where the leaf attaches to the stem, which prevents sugars from being transported down the trunk to the roots for storage. As the sugars accumulate in the leaves, the high concentration causes more intense colors. Certain trees, such as oaks and maples, naturally have more fall color than others, and these types of trees tend to be more common in Michigan, New England, and other parts of the country than in Kansas. This makes it appear our native trees do not color as well; however, they have a different range of colors.

The weather does play a role in how well a tree colors in the fall. In years where we have hot and dry summers, we won't have the fall color when compared to years like this year, when it's been relatively wet with milder weather. Other weather conditions, such as cloudy days and warm nights, heavy rains in the spring or fall, and frosts, will also impact the amount of fall color we have and how long it hangs around. Try to enjoy the cooler days and the start of fall color while you have a chance.

Garden Gossip

Calla Edwards

Horticulture Agent

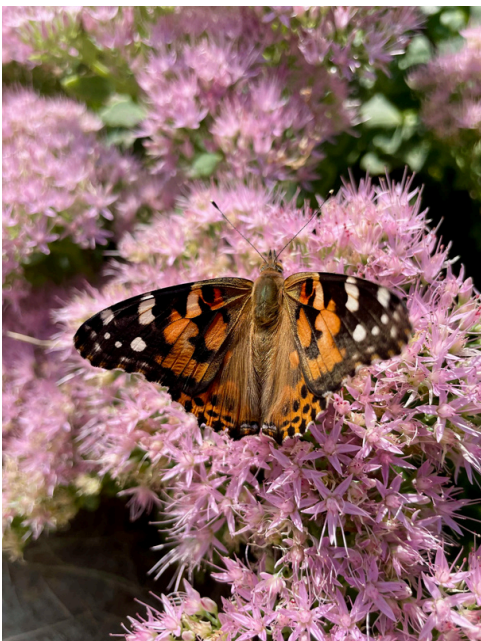
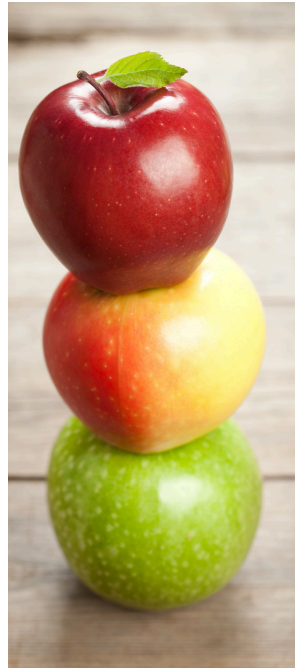
callae@ksu.edu

<https://www.butler.k-state.edu/horticulture/>

October Gardening Calendar

Vegetables and Fruits

- Plant garlic cloves for next summer's harvest
- After a light frost, dig sweet potatoes and cure for two weeks in a warm location. Store in a cool, dry location for longer keeping.
- Pick pumpkins and winter squash. Keep in a warm area for a couple of weeks, then store in a cool, dry location
- Till the garden at the end of the season and add organic matter such as compost or manure
- Make notes of successes and failures in the garden for next year
- Continue to harvest apples
- Remove hulls from black walnuts
- Pick up and discard fallen fruit to reduce disease next year.



Flowers

- Plant spring flowering bulbs, tulips, daffodils, and others
- Remove dead annuals from the garden
- Trim perennial stalks to tidy the garden for winter
- Pot bulbs for indoor forcing
- Clean up the dead iris and peony foliage and destroy to decrease the spread of disease
- After a light frost, dig canna, gladiolus, dahlias, and other tender bulbs for winter storage

Garden Gossip

October Gardening Calendar Cont.



Lawns

- Continue to mow the lawn if necessary
- Core aerate tuft to reduce soil compaction, improve drainage, break up thatch and add nutrients to soil
- Control dandelions, henbit, and chickweed with a broadleaf herbicide when seedlings are young
- Sharpen the mower blade for a clean cut
- Keep fallen leaves removed from the lawn to prevent shading and dieback of grass

Trees and Shrubs

- Plant trees and shrubs, deciduous and evergreen and keep them watered
- Once the leaves have fallen, transplant trees and shrubs
- Trim dead, broken, or diseased branches from trees and shrubs
- Enjoy fall leaf color which normally hits peak about the third week of October



Miscellaneous

- Drain and store garden hoses and sprinklers for winter
- Prepare the compost for winter. Add new materials and turn
- Store unused seeds in a cool, dry location

4-H

Madeline Adams

4-H Youth Development Agent

mgwallac@ksu.edu

<https://www.butler.k-state.edu/4-h/>

A Minute with Madeline

It Takes a 4-H Family

As another 4-H year comes to a close, we want to take a moment to say something simple but important: thank you.

Behind every 4-H member who walks into the show ring, gives a presentation, completes a project, or displays an exhibit is a family and support system helping make it possible. From early mornings and late nights to countless trips to meetings, practices, workshops, and the fairgrounds, 4-H is truly a family effort.

Thank you to the parents and guardians who help members meet deadlines, gather supplies, practice presentations, care for animals, and get where they need to be. Your time, encouragement, and willingness to support your 4-H member create opportunities for them to learn and grow.

Thank you to the siblings, grandparents, extended family, and friends who cheer from the sidelines, attend events, and celebrate accomplishments. Those little moments of encouragement mean more than you may realize.

And a special thank you to our 4-H volunteers. Your willingness to lead clubs, teach projects, organize activities, mentor members, and lend a helping hand makes Butler County 4-H possible. You provide young people with opportunities to belong, lead, learn, and become Beyond Ready for whatever comes next.

Thank you, 4-H families, for being such an important part of the Butler County 4-H family. We are proud of what our members accomplished this year and excited to see where their skills and confidence take them next!

Job Openings

Apply Now



Family and Consumer Sciences Extension Agent

Closes October 10th

Apply Now!

Upcoming Events



LUNCH & LEARN

Bring your lunch and join Horticulture Agent, Calla Edwards, over the lunch hour during our monthly Lunch & Learn Program. This will be held over the lunch hour and will cover a variety of horticulture topics.

October 14th
12:15-12:45 p.m.

Andover Public Library
1511 E Central Ave
Andover, KS

October Topic:
Adding Spring Color with Bulbs

Nothing says hello spring like the cheery smile of a bright yellow daffodil or a bed of colorful tulips. This spring welcome does not just happen; it must be planned. Fall is the ideal time to plant spring flower bulbs in the landscape. Calla will cover everything you need to know to have success with spring-flowering bulbs.

Kansas State University is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Upcoming Events

KANSAS STATE
UNIVERSITY

Extension
Butler County

4-H ENROLLMENT OPENS OCTOBER 1!



**Beyond
Ready**

BUILDING A READY GENERATION

3x MORE LIKELY TO
PARTICIPATE IN
COMMUNITY
SERVICE

2x MORE LIKELY TO REPORT
LIVING LIFE WITH PURPOSE

2x MORE LIKELY TO HAVE
THE GOAL OF BEING A
LEADER



Over 40 Projects Offered In:

- Animal Science
- Communication & Expressive Arts
- Engineering & Technology
- Family & Consumer Sciences
- Leadership & Personal Development
- Natural Resources
- Plant Sciences



About 4-H in Butler County:

- Nine Community Clubs across the county
- One Shooting Sports Project Club
- Youth Membership for ages 7-18
- Cloverbud Program for ages 5-6

Want More Information?

- Scan the QR Code above, or
- Contact our 4-H Agent, Madeline Adams
 - mgwallac@ksu.edu
 - 316-321-9660

Kansas State University is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Upcoming Events

A Halloween-themed poster with an orange background. It features various spooky illustrations: a green spiderweb, a purple bat, a black spider, a white ghost with a green face, a black witch hat with yellow dots, a broom, and a black four-leaf clover with white 'H' symbols. The text is centered and reads: "KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY | Extension Butler County", "GHOULS, GOBLINS, & GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS", "ACHIEVEMENT CELEBRATION 2026", "OCTOBER 31", "10:00 AM", "200 N GRIFFITH ST EL DORADO, KS", and "REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED". At the bottom, there is a small paragraph of text regarding equal opportunity and language access services.

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY | Extension Butler County

GHOULS, GOBLINS, & GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

ACHIEVEMENT CELEBRATION
2026

OCTOBER 31

10:00 AM

200 N GRIFFITH ST
EL DORADO, KS

REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED

This institution is committed to providing equal opportunity for participation in all programs, services, and activities. Program information may be available in languages other than English. Language access requests and reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, including alternative means of communication (e.g., Braille, large print, and American Sign Language), may be requested by contacting the event contact, Madeline Adams, four weeks prior to the start of the event (October 3, 2026) at 316-321-9660 or mgwallac@ksu.edu. Requests received after this date 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 is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

A banner for K-State Garden Hour featuring a collage of garden images: a green beetle on a pink flower, purple daisies, green foliage, purple beets, and purple flowers. The text includes the hashtag #KSTATEGARDENHOUR, a QR code, and the event details.

#KSTATEGARDENHOUR

K-STATE GARDEN HOUR

Join K-State Research and Extension every first Wednesday of the month from 12:00 - 1:00 pm CST