

CONSERVATION CONNECTIONS

Dickinson County Conservation District Newsletter

Issue #6 July 2016



www.dkcoconservation.com



dkcoconservation

Receive our quarterly newsletter via email, US Mail, or download on our website:

www.dkcoconservation.com

Call 785-263-2787 to change your preferences.

FSA Reminder: Make an appointment today to certify your crops. Deadline is Friday, July 15. Call 785-263-1351.

The Dickinson County Conservation District will continue to accept applications for state cost-share funds. The Conservation District facilitates distribution of monies available for two programs: Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP) and the Non-Point Source Pollution Control Cost-Share Program (NPSPCP).

WRCSP provides financial incentives for the establishment of conservation practices that reduce soil erosion, improve or protect water quality, and reduce the consumptive use of water supplies. NPSPCP addresses strategi-

cally planned and coordinated implementation of practices to protect and restore water quality.

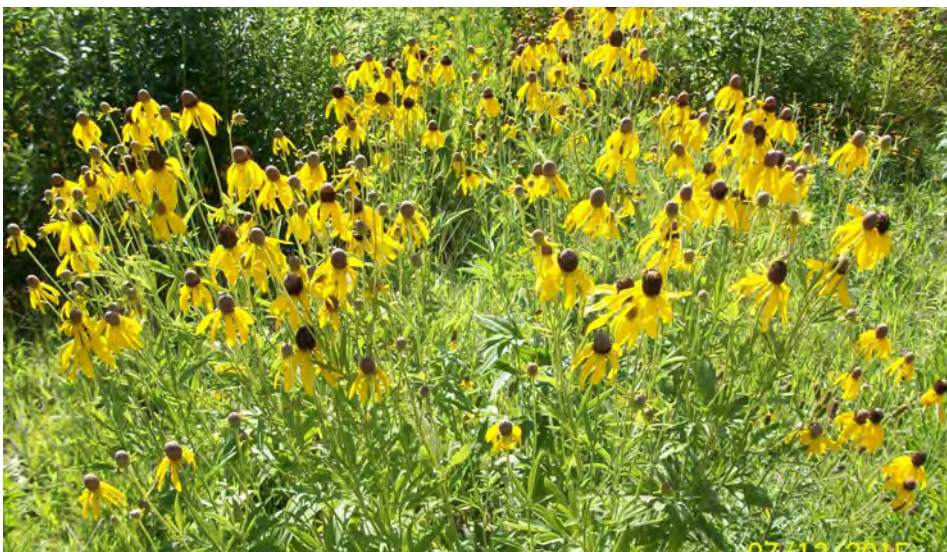
Conservation practices include, but are not limited to, filter strips, grassed waterways (creation and restoration), terraces, windbreaks, forage and biomass planting, ponds, watering facilities, on-site waste systems, and abandoned well plugging.

Both programs require specific technical guidance, approvals, permits, and inspection, provided by NRCS and other agencies. No practices may be initi-

State Cost-Share Sign-Up Continues

ated before the initial contract process has been completed.

If you would like more information, please stop by the USDA Service Center in Abilene or visit the Cost-Share page of our website: <http://dkcoconservation.com>. Application forms for both programs are available on the Resources, Forms, and Publications page.



Gray-headed coneflower in Dickinson County

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- ◆ July 4—Office Closed—Independence Day
- ◆ July 11—Regular Board of Supervisor's Meeting 10:00 AM
- ◆ July 15—FSA Deadline to certify crops
- ◆ August 8—Regular Board of Supervisor's Meeting 10:00 AM
- ◆ September 5—Office Closed—Labor

Why Water Conservation?

68.7% of the fresh water on Earth is trapped in glaciers.

- 30% of fresh water is in the ground.
- Approximately 400 billion gallons of water are used in the United States per day.
- Nearly one-half of the water used by Americans is used for thermoelectric power generation.

1.7% of the world's water is frozen and therefore unusable.

- In one year, the average American residence uses over 100,000 gallons (indoors and outside).
- About 6,800 gallons of water is required to grow a day's food for a family of four.

70% of the human brain is water.

- The average cost for water supplied to a home in the U.S. is about \$2.00 for 1,000 gallons, which equals about 5 gallons for a penny.
- Americans drink more than one billion glasses of tap water per day.
- The United States draws more than 40 billion gallons (151 million liters) of water from the Great Lakes every day—half of which is used for electrical power production.

American use 5.7 billion gallons per day from toilet flushes.

- Refilling a half-liter water bottle 1,740 times with tap water is the equivalent cost of a 99 cent water bottle at a convenience store.
- It takes about 12 gallons per day to sustain a human (this figure takes into account all uses for water, like drinking, sanitation and food production).

Agriculture Quiz

1. Globally, agriculture is the single largest user of water.

- True
- False



2. Agriculture contributes to which of the following products:

- Insulin
- Baseball
- Bicycle
- All of the above

3. What percentage of the land area in the United States is farmland?

- 20%
- 32%
- 41%
- 63%



4. Most of America's farms are owned by large corporations.

- True
- False

5. Each American farmer feeds more than 144 people.

- True
- False

6. Which insect is vital to farming?

- Boll weevil
- Bumble bee
- Spider mite
- None of the above

7. Conservation tillage is a way of farming that reduces soil loss and helps keep our water clean.

- True
- False

8. The U.S. Farm Bill provides the largest single source of conservation funding for private lands in the United States.

- True
- False

9. More than 2 million miles of conservation buffers have been created thanks for Farm Bill initiatives.

10. Farmers are typically bad stewards of land.

- True
- False



What is an invasive species?

An invasive species is a species (including seeds, eggs, spores, or other propagules) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health. The term "invasive" is used for the most aggressive species. These species grow and reproduce rapidly, causing major disturbance to the areas in which they are present.



Musk thistle (invasive)

Things to know about invasive species:

- Invasive species, if left uncontrolled, can and will limit land use now and into the future.
- The longer we ignore the problem the harder and more expensive the battle for control will become.
- Invasive species can decrease your ability to enjoy hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, boating and other outdoor recreational activities.
- The United States suffers from \$1.1-120 billion per year in economic losses due to exotic, invasive species.^{1,2}
- Approximately 42% of Threatened or Endangered species are at risk due to non-native, invasive species.¹

What is a Native Plant?

The issue of whether something is native or not has two components: geography and time. As usually defined by the botanical community, native plants (indigenous plants) are those that originated in a given geographic area without human involvement or that arrived there without intentional or unintentional intervention of humans from an area in which they originally originated. By contrast, non native plants (also called alien, exotic, or non indigenous plants) owe their presence in a given geographic area to intentional or unintentional human involvement.

Considering the Great Plains region, there is limited information about how Native Americans affected the ranges of individual

species, but various sources allow inferences to be drawn regarding which species likely were native and which were introduced (either by Native American or Euro Americans). Specimen based records of the flora for the Great Plains begin in the early 1800s, so the arrival of Euro Americans is often used as a starting point for determining if something is native here or not. This doesn't ignore the possibility that Native Americans might have brought species to the Great Plains that subsequently became established as part of the flora. It is known that they moved plants that had cultural importance, but these are but a small subset of all the species here.

www.kansasplantsociety.org



Johnson grass (invasive)

SUMMER PRESCRIBED BURN

Summer is the time for wheat harvest, double-crop beans, food plots, wildflowers blooming, and prescribed burning. Burning? Yes, prescribed burning after the upland bird nesting season is a great wildlife management and CRP practice.



Before prescribed burn

This little-known option for CRP and native range management really opens up the timeline for completing CRP mid-contract management or pasture management. The windy, dry spring made it difficult for some producers to complete their scheduled CRP burn. If you are one of those producers, there is still time to complete the required practice. **After July 15th and through August 31st** it is permissible to complete a prescribed burn if you have soils of I46 or lower. This can be determined by looking at the contract or contract plan of operations under the Prescribed Burning narrative.

Not only does summer burning widen chances to fulfil the CRP requirement for management, but it's a great benefit for upland wildlife, pheasants and quail. Most CRP ground becomes too thick with grasses and makes the area unusable for pheasants and quail. Burning established native grass stands in

the summer, while native grass is actively growing, can really open up the stand and stimulate native wildflowers. This is important because wildflowers attract bugs that pheasant and quail chicks need to grow big, fast. Pheasants and quail need the open ground area to forage for these bugs and get to the water from the fresh, green vegetation. The bare ground matrix also allows the birds to escape from predators. Burning CRP during the summer sets back the grass just enough to open up the stand and let some wildflowers grow.

Now, one might ask how it is that established, green grass can burn in the summer. If grass hasn't been burned in the last year or two, established grass stands will definitely burn. Forget about the green grass you see. Think about all the dry, cured grass underneath. This dead leaf material comes from growing leaf material in past years. It has benefits like protecting soil moisture loss and giving some bedding/nesting material for mammals, birds, and bees. However, like most things in wildlife management, there is a happy medium.



Before prescribed burn



During prescribed burn

Our native grass stands evolved by being burned every 3-5 years. This burn regimen creates a great compromise between some dead material and open, fresh, grass. It **can** be done!

Don't get me wrong, burning in the summer **is** different than the spring. There will be a few different challenges, but the positive outcomes make the necessary precautions worth the effort.

First, be prepared to be extremely hot while burning. Make sure the people on the burn crew are healthy enough to be burning while the air temp could be 80-90 degrees. Older crew members should take less strenuous roles on the burn. All crew members should be prepared for a lot of smoke and be drinking lots of water.

Second, make sure your firebreaks are installed. Firebreaks could take the shape of mowed or disked ground or some of both. The most important thing is to make sure the firebreak is free from vegetation. This may mean making several passes with your disk or raking your mowed-off vegetation to the **outside** of the firebreak. (If raked to the interior where you will be lighting, the clumpy material sits there and smolders and become a big danger for spot fires, even if crew members are constantly watching every inch of the fireline). **The fire-break width should be 10 times the height of the vegetation.**

One of the benefits of burning in the summer is your burn should be **safer**, especially if the CRP or pasture is next to another grass stand. Because there will be more humidity and a

lot of the vegetation will be green, there should be a decreased chance of spot fires and fire creeping across the firebreak. The fire, in general, should move more slowly and be less intense than a spring fire. If there are bigger cedars (between 3-6 feet tall) present they can be killed with a summer fire. The cedars require a high temperature to be killed and conducting a burn during the summer will kill a lot more cedars than a spring fire ever could. Summer burns are conducted with a lower relative humidity and with a wind speed range from 5 – 15 mph.

Even though this burn should be safer because of its decrease intensity and slower pace, time should be spent to still prepare like a spring burn. If the CRP/grass stand has not been burned for many years then the fire will act more like a spring burn. It all has to do with how much dead material has accumulated, the relative humidity, and how much moisture is in the growing vegetation on the day of the burn. Remember your burn window is from **July 16 through August 31** and you need to make sure it's in your contract, under Prescribed Burn, if you have CRP. Call me if you have questions about how to conduct this burn or call your FSA if you need to know whether you're approved to burn during this window per your CRP contract.



After prescribed burn

Be safe!

~Allie Rath, Pheasants Forever/Quail Forever Farm Bill Wildlife Biologist, 785-263-1351 x 335

Birds of Kansas

The eastern screech-owl is one of our smallest owls. It occurs in two colors. The majority are gray but about 7 percent of the birds are red. Both males and females may be either color. The call of a screech-owl is not a screech but a soft, mournful, descending whinny. They are very secretive and commonly live in urban yards without the owner's knowledge. They spend their days in tree cavities or perched in dense vegetation. When tree cavities are not available for nesting they will readily use a manmade nest box.

The eastern screech-owl is found from eastern Colorado to the Atlantic coast. It is common in wooded habitats of eastern Kansas. In the plains of western Kansas it is restricted to the wooded areas along streams and in towns.

Prey items include rodents, small birds and insects. Occasionally fish, snakes, lizards, frogs, toads and crayfish are eaten.

- A very small owl. As an adult is only about 9 inches tall and weighs only about 6 ounces.. Wingspread is 21-22 inches.
- There are two color phases, red and gray, which do produce intergrades when the two colors mate.
- They eat mostly insects but also small mammals, small birds, reptiles and amphibians.
- They nest in tree cavities. Standing dead trees are important to them for nesting sites and food as the dead tree becomes infested with bugs.
- All owls have exceptional hearing. They have ears right behind their face that are lopsided. This allows for exceptional depth perception and can help them locate prey items without using their eyes.
- They regurgitate pellets which consist of bones and fur from prey items. They do this with the parts of food that would take a long time to digest. This helps them save energy.



Eastern Screech Owl in Abilene



Red-Tail Hawk, Dickinson County

Buteo jamaicensis or the red-tailed hawk is a very diverse hawk that comes in a wide range of sizes and plumages. They are also adapted to many different types of habitats. Their plumage coloration can range from very light to very dark, with more variation in the western half of their range. The chestnut red tail can distinguish most mature birds. Tail feathers of the Harlan's race have a marbled pattern of gray, brown and white.

It is the most widely distributed Buteo hawk in North America and is found from Alaska throughout most of Canada and the United States, south into Mexico and parts of Central America. In Kansas, it is found year round and is commonly seen perched on fence posts, utility poles and billboards along roadways. It is the most frequently encountered nesting raptor in the state.

Red-tailed hawks often hunt from a perch but sometimes hunt while soaring. They search for a variety of prey including invertebrates, reptiles, birds, rodents, squirrels, rabbits and hares.

Measurements:

- Length: 17 - 22 inches
- Wingspread: 43 - 56 inches
- Weight: 1.4 - 3.8 pounds

1. **True.** Agriculture uses more land (7.5 billion acres) and more water (70 percent of the world's freshwater supply) than any other human activity on Earth. To understand the immense scale, visualize the continents—global cropland is about size of South America and grazing land is equivalent to Africa.
2. **All of the above.** Agriculture touches every aspect of our lives — food, clothes, shelter, medicine and recreation. Insulin is created from a chemical produced in the pancreas of pigs and cows. A baseball is made from 150 yards of wool covered with cowhide, and bicycle tires are reinforced with cotton fibers.
3. **41 percent.** Forty-one percent of U.S. total land area is farmland (938.28 million acres). After peaking at 6.8 million farms in 1935, the number of U.S. farms fell sharply until leveling off in the early 1970s. Roughly 2.1 million farms are currently in operation.
4. **False.** There are more than 2 million American farms, of which about 97 percent are operated by individuals, family partnerships or family corporations. More than 21 million Americans make their living by producing, processing and selling the nation's food and fiber.
5. **True.** This is a dramatic increase from 25 people in the 1960s.
6. **Bumble bee.** Most crops depend on pollinating insects like honey bees, bumble bees and monarch butterflies to produce seeds or fruits. In fact, about three-quarters of global food crops require insect pollination to thrive.
7. **True.** Conservation tillage means farmers allow the previous crop's residue — organic matter like corn stalks and leaves — to stay on the surface of the field, rather than plowing it underneath before the next crop's seeds are sown. This practice, which has grown in use from 17 percent of acreage in 1982 to 63 percent today, stores carbon, improves soil quality, slows run off, provides habitat for wildlife and reduces erosion.
8. **True.** Through the Farm Bill, funding is provided to farmers and ranchers for conservation and for programs that prevent soil erosion, preserve and restore wetlands, clean the air and water and enhance wildlife. Nearly \$60 billion was awarded for conservation purposes in the 2014 Farm Bill, including \$370 million recently announced to be used for the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCP) this year. The Conservancy is proud to be a partner in many of the projects funded through that program.
9. **True.** Farmers, ranchers and other landowners have installed more than 2 million miles of conservation buffers under Farm Bill initiatives. Buffers improve soil, air and water quality, enhance wildlife habitat, and create scenic landscapes.
10. **False.** Farmers are historically good stewards of the land. They understand that healthy soils mean healthy crops and healthy profits. The Conservancy is working with farmers throughout the country to teach and promote sustainable practices like cover crops, conservation tillage, crop rotation and nutrient management.

A Few Facts about Soil

- Soil makes up the outermost layer of our planet.
- Topsoil is the most productive soil layer.
- Soil has varying amounts of organic matter (living and dead organisms), minerals and nutrients.
- Five tons of topsoil spread over an acre is only as thick as a dime.
- Natural processes can take more than 500 years to form one inch of topsoil.
- Soil scientists have identified over 70,000 kinds of soil in the United States.
- Soil is formed from rocks and decaying plants and animals.
- An average soil sample is 45 percent minerals, 25 percent water, 25 percent air and five percent organic matter.
- Different-sized mineral particles, such as sand, silt, and clay, give soil its texture.
- Fungi and bacteria help break down organic matter in the soil.
- Plant roots and lichens break up rocks which become part of new soil.
- Roots loosen the soil, allowing oxygen to penetrate. This benefits animals living in the soil.
- Roots hold soil together and help prevent erosion.



DIG IT!

The Secrets of Soil



WORD SEARCH

O	Q	S	C	U	S	J	S	I	F	E	B	V	G	S	B	S	Q	R	D	I	I	R	E	E
C	R	L	I	T	B	C	D	E	N	P	Z	P	K	E	S	A	E	G	C	D	W	U	T	V
S	A	G	O	O	Q	W	O	P	C	F	A	E	X	R	O	J	C	D	D	Z	V	N	A	I
Y	A	O	A	L	K	S	P	L	K	T	I	O	X	Y	G	E	N	T	O	T	D	O	M	G
U	R	N	R	N	R	M	O	R	N	E	F	L	B	D	E	M	I	B	E	T	C	F	I	N
O	F	Y	D	B	I	T	H	M	P	W	E	H	T	Q	S	D	F	V	K	R	A	F	L	U
L	K	H	J	S	H	C	T	Z	L	Q	X	P	D	R	C	E	A	C	B	L	I	M	C	F
I	Y	L	G	I	L	Q	R	S	U	M	K	U	T	N	A	M	K	R	O	A	P	A	E	G
O	Q	F	N	K	C	J	A	I	H	I	L	O	O	W	T	T	L	Y	G	F	X	P	Z	N
S	Q	G	V	Q	X	G	Z	L	F	C	I	X	P	X	H	N	I	M	R	E	C	O	P	G
H	T	I	L	O	N	O	M	T	G	R	S	W	O	Z	U	S	J	O	I	F	D	Z	Q	A
M	I	N	E	R	A	L	S	J	E	O	Z	U	G	T	O	W	F	N	N	X	P	L	O	R
G	V	H	T	J	I	F	V	Z	X	B	S	N	R	U	T	L	L	O	V	N	R	Z	O	F
U	Z	L	I	F	L	D	I	H	M	E	M	I	A	V	I	P	F	X	Y	S	O	T	K	M
H	O	Q	Z	Q	E	L	X	S	U	S	E	V	P	C	E	Z	R	A	R	T	D	E	F	U
H	X	N	N	O	I	S	O	R	E	N	I	L	H	D	B	Y	M	T	O	P	H	X	S	V
O	S	Y	Z	B	S	Z	C	D	T	Y	W	E	Y	H	O	C	N	R	Y	B	I	T	Q	L
I	J	Z	A	T	G	Y	H	S	F	Y	N	M	A	H	T	O	P	S	O	I	L	U	B	S
X	Z	T	N	E	B	C	A	I	D	S	F	A	V	U	Z	S	F	N	C	O	W	R	N	V
H	S	A	D	P	E	T	L	C	O	E	E	I	U	M	R	O	W	H	T	R	A	E	K	A
T	L	W	C	J	R	T	P	Q	E	W	C	P	X	R	E	F	F	U	B	X	H	E	P	R
P	C	V	R	J	E	J	D	Y	P	D	B	J	H	O	J	N	B	O	C	A	M	S	P	W
B	P	P	O	R	E	S	F	P	S	Q	J	G	J	A	T	N	I	Z	X	W	N	R	B	X
D	B	S	T	H	W	R	Y	V	Z	L	P	E	J	C	K	E	P	Q	W	L	O	Q	J	T
O	H	W	J	Y	U	T	Q	E	Y	R	U	J	Y	I	M	W	D	T	R	I	D	A	U	C

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| topsoil | silt | plants | microbes | runoff | climate | arthropods |
| organic | clay | lichens | dirt | infiltration | topography | pores |
| minerals | texture | oxygen | food | filter | soil | stabilize |
| nutrients | fungi | earthworm | clothing | buffer | taxonomy | |
| decay | bacteria | roots | monolith | degrade | protozoa | |
| sand | roots | erosion | survey | detoxify | nematodes | |

CONSERVATION DISTRICT SERVICES

Equipment Rental and Sales

The Dickinson County Conservation District provides conservation equipment rental service to area landowners. Contact Cindy Dooley at 785-263-2787 to schedule your rental.

Great Plains No Till Drill

Delivered: \$50 Delivery Fee + \$15/Acre ● First 1/2 Acre Free

Customer Pickup: \$15/Acre ● \$80 Minimum

Truax Grass Seed Drill

Delivered: \$40 Delivery Fee + \$11/Acre ● First 1 Acre Free

Customer Pickup: \$11/Acre ● \$40 Minimum

Drip Torch

\$100 Deposit ● \$5/Day 1st 3 Days ● \$25/Day After 3 Days

30" Wire Stem Marking Flags—Fluorescent Pink

\$10/100 or 10 Cents Each

A true conservationist is a man who knows that the world is not given by his father but borrowed from his children. —Audubon

Conservation is a state of harmony between man and land. —Aldo Leopold

Funding to produce this newsletter is provided in part by the Division of Conservation through appropriation from the Kansas Water Plan.

The Dickinson County Conservation District prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status.

Sponsors

Phillips SEED
 ERIC WOOFER
 General Manager
 E-mail: ewcofer@phillipseed.com
 980 Highway 15 • Hope, KS 67451-9366 • Office (785) 949-2204
 Fax (785) 949-2205 • www.phillipseed.com
 AgriPro  Corn - Soybeans - Sorghum
 Wheat - Alfalfa - Grass
 "Plains Tested, Plains Tough"

Basements, Ponds, Building fills, terraces
HOFFMAN CONSTRUCTION
 EARTHMOVERS
 Over 30 years experience
BOB HOFFMAN
785-479-5547
 Cell: 785-366-0443
 All your soil conservation needs

HETTENBACH CONSTRUCTION CO.
 907 NW 3rd Street • Abilene, KS 67410
785-263-5677
Paul Hettenbach
 paulhettenbach@gmail.com

Meuli, Inc.
 Dirt Contractor
 Dwight Meuli
 Owner/Operator
 785-479-2158
 785-479-6422
 1142 Jeep Road
 Abilene Kansas 67410

Small Engine Repair • All Makes & Models • Echo
 Toro • Snapper • Husqvarna • Cub Cadet
AR ent. A ll Inc.
Mark A. Picking
 ESA Certified Small Engine Tech.
 1701 W. 1st
 Abilene, Kansas 67410 Bus. (785) 263-7668

STAR SEED, INC.
 green and always growing™
 WWW.GOSTARSEED.COM
 TOLL FREE: 800-782-7311
 101 Industrial Ave | Osborne, KS 67423

Looking for a contractor?

Contact us for a list of contractors that will help achieve all your conservation goals: earthwork, brush cleaning, burning, well-drilling, fence building, and more!

SEEDING DATES

Cool Season Grasses (brome, fescue)
 August 1 to October 1
 December 1 to April 15

WARM SEASON GRASSES (NATIVE MIX)

December 1 to May 15

PRESCRIBED BURN DATES

CRP—February 1 to April 15
 Rangeland—Late Winter to Green-Up



Dickinson County Farm Bureau

 Helping Feed the World

UMI
 Upland Mutual Insurance, Inc.
 Serving Kansas since 1896
 2229 Lazy Drive
 Junction City, KS 66441
 783-762-4324
 www.UplandMutual.com
 Visit Your Independent Insurance Agent today!

Buffalo Brand
 SHARP BROS. SEED CO.
 NATIVE GRASSES • FORAGES • ALFALFA • COVER CROPS • TURF • WILDFLOWERS • WHEAT
 SHARP BROTHERS SEED COMPANY
 1005 SOUTH SYCAMORE STREET
 HEALY KANSAS 67850 (800)462-8483

SMART INSURANCE
 (785) 263-1920
 (800) 249-1920
 Fax (785) 263-7983
 Cell (785) 479-6196
DOUG SMART
 215 NW 15th • P.O. Box 697 • Abilene, KS 67410
 Email: doug@smart-ins.com
 Web page: www.smart-ins.com

RUTZ CONSTRUCTION
 Dirt Contractor
Justin Rutz
 Owner
 1654 2000 Ave
 Enterprise, KS 67441
 Phone: (785) 479-7587
 E-mail: rutzconst@gmail.com

North Central Kansas COOPERATIVE
 P.O. Box 157, 508 N. Main
 Hope, KS 67451
 www.nckcoop.com
 Hope
 785-366-7213
 Dillon 785-366-7228 White City 785-349-2225 Navarre 785-479-2221 Woodbine 785-257-3315
 800-956-0106



DICKINSON COUNTY SERVICE CENTER
328 NE 14TH STREET
ABILENE, KS 67410

The service center is open
Monday through Friday 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM
(except the following holidays)

- New Year's Day
- Martin Luther King Day
- President's Day
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Veteran's Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day

USDA Service Center

Conservation District

Board of Supervisors:

- Dennis Marston, Chairman
- Darren Haney, Vice Chairman
- Raymond Bielefeld, Treasurer
- Francis Anderson, Member
- Matt Gustin, Member
- Cindy Dooley, District Manager
- Brian Lang, Drill Manager

Pheasants Forever

Allie Rath, Farm Bill Wildlife Biologist

NRCS Staff

- Kenny Bowell, Supervisory District Conservationist
- Danny Carroll, Soil Conservation Technician

Farm Service (FSA)

Braden Stueve, County Executive Director:

- Ellen Alvarez, Program Technician
- Tonya Askew, Program Technician
- Sandy Johnson, Program Technician
- Deb Marston, Program Technician
- Michele Snowball, Program Technician

Dickinson County Conservation District

328 NE 14th Street
Abilene, KS 67410