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TODAY'S PROMPT PAYMENT,
BUILDS TOMORROW'S CREDIT!

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Here at Hughes Real Estate we appreciate YOU! To show that appreciation, we have included with this newsletter a gift card for \$100 at 'This Is It' Furniture store. Enjoy!

(Terms and Restrictions on back of card)

May Newsletter

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

1. EASY Refrigerator Trouble Shooting Tips!
2. The Dos and Don'ts of loading your dishwasher
3. Really, Some Bugs are good!

Referral Bonus Bucks!!

Did you know that we offer cash if you refer tenants to us? Yes, it's true! We pay a \$100.00 referral fee to you if you recommend us to your friends and they end up signing a lease with our company. Feel free to take advantage of this easy money making system. Have your friend call us direct at 359-0203 or check us out on our website first at:

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And then call us. Be sure to have them mention your name to us.

EASY Refrigerator Trouble Shooting Tips!

To help limit the possibility of spoiling food we have put together a few simple tips to try before calling maintenance on a problem with your refrigerator.

Problem #1—The unit runs constantly and never shuts off.

Tip—This typically means a bad compressor, call Maintenance as soon as possible!

Problem #2—Water is leaking onto floor (or refrigerator compartment).

Tip—This is typically a sign of clogged defrost drain tube. The defroster melts ice off coils in the freezer and drains it down through a tube to the evaporator pan on top of the compressor or underneath the refrigerator in a shallow plastic pan. These are unclogged by probing a coat hanger through the obstruction, or, blow compressed air through the tube with a compressor. It's a very solvable problem!

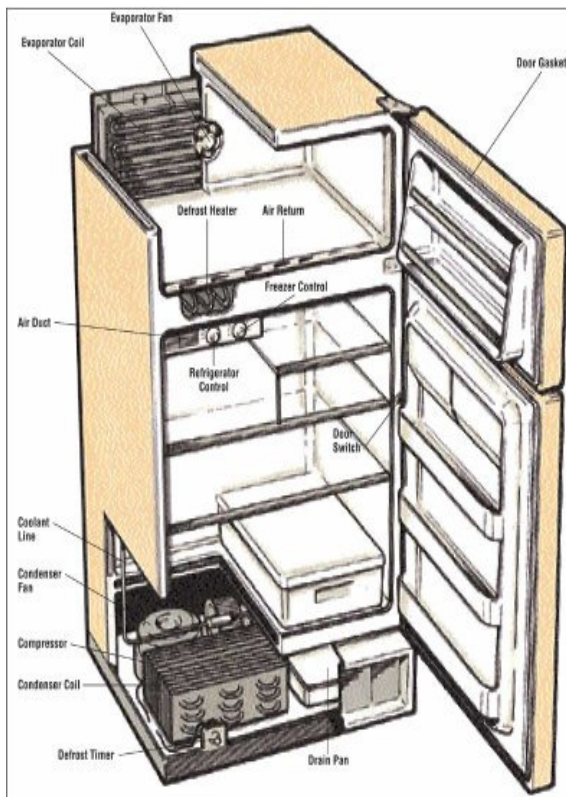
Problem #3—The freezer compartment is frozen, but the refrigerator compartment is warm.

Tip—This is actually a good sign because it shows your compressor and sealed system are good. The problem is somewhere within the freezer area. Check behind the freezer section panel. Is anything iced over with excessive ice? If so, the defrost heater may be bad, thereby overloading the freezer compartment with too much ice and preventing air flow to the refrigerator compartment. Call maintenance.

ALSO WORTH NOTING: All of the cold air in a refrigerator is made in the freezer compartment, and then it drops down a duct/

vent into the refrigerator. If you crank the freezer to the coldest setting, typically you will LOSE COLD in the refrigerator because the damper will be closed off, keeping maximum air in the freezer compartment! Or, if you keep fresh produce or eggs in the rear of the refrigerator where cold air drops out of the duct, you will get frozen lettuce and eggs because the air is being generated in the FREEZER!!

Most important tip to help food lose: DON'T DELAY ACTING ON THE PROBLEM!!!



The dos and don'ts of loading your dishwasher

My husband and I are divided when it comes to loading the dishwasher. My methodology is aimed at space efficiency: I line up all the plates on one side, all the cups on the other, and anything random/big in the middle. His technique, or lack of, is completely haphazard—he just throws things in the machine in the first empty spot he sees (which means only about half as many dishes fit). And as it turns out, as was reported in *The New York Times*, there is actually a science to this, and my approach could use some finessing too. Here are some pointers from the Consumer Reports Home and Garden blog to help your dishwasher perform at its best, and to prevent your dishes from chipping:

1. Load large items at the sides and back of the dishwasher, so that they

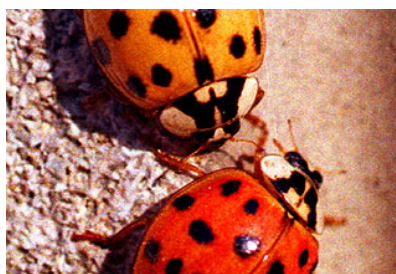
don't block water and detergent from reaching other dishes.

2. Place the dirtier side of dishes toward the center of the machine to provide more exposure to the spray. Don't let dishes or utensils next, or rest side by side, which can prevent water from reaching all surfaces.
3. Use the top rack for plastic and delicate items that are dishwasher safe.
4. Rest glassware on prongs to prevent breakage. And to prevent chipping, make sure that china, crystal, and stemware don't touch other items. Don't machine-wash brass, bronze, cast iron, disposable plastics, gold-colored flatware, gold-leaf china, hollow-handle knives, pewter, tin, or anything made of wood or with wood handle.

5. Load silverware with handles down but place knives, with the handles up. If your dishwasher has an open basket, mix spoons, forks, and knives to prevent them from sticking together.
6. Place items with backed-on food face down and toward the sprayer in the bottom rack.



Really, some bugs are good!

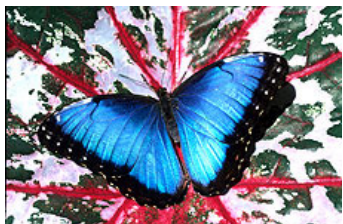


Have a problem with insect pests in your gardens? Japanese beetles, aphids, thrips chewing away? Bring in their natural insect enemies, the beneficial bugs.

How do you attract beneficial bugs? Entice the good bugs by planting pollen and nectar plants such as sunflower (*Helianthus*), sweet alyssum, yarrow (*Achillea*) and goldenrod (*Solidago*). These plants also provide protection. The beneficial bugs feast on the destructive bugs. Your plants live. This is part of natural gardening, where plants and bugs coexist. These are the most common beneficial bugs.

Butterflies

Butterflies benefit gardens by pollinating flowers and adding grace as they glide about. Attract butterflies to your gardens by planting butterfly bushes (*Buddleja*), butterfly milkweeds (*Asclepias*), anise hyssop (*Agastache foeniculum*) and other plants with nectar-rich flowers.



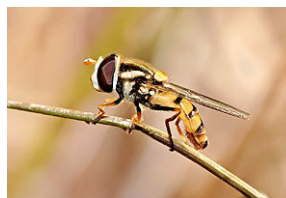
The familiar ladybird beetle, with the round, red-orange body and black spots, attacks aphids and spider mites. Clump-forming ornamental grasses provide summer shelter and overwintering sites for ladybugs. Perennial golden marguerite (*Anthemis tinctoria*) attracts ladybugs, lacewings and flower flies (also beneficial bugs). Bright yellow flowers decorate golden marguerite, a plant that likes dry or poor soil.

Lacewing

Pale green or brown lacewing adults have large, veined wings and feed mainly on flower nectar. Lacewing larvae, however, feed on aphids, thrips, scales and mites. The flower nectar of the easy-to-grow blue cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) attracts lacewings, ladybugs and flower flies. Green lacewings like to lay their eggs on borage (*Borago officinalis*) plants. Bright blue clusters of edible flowers adorn borage.

Flower flies

Flower flies look like small bees with striped abdomens. The larvae feed on aphids, and the adults pollinate strawberries (*Fragaria*) and raspberries (*Rubus*).



Ground beetles

Ground beetles are large, shiny blue black or brown bugs with long legs. They hide under rocks and logs and eat slugs, snails and cutworms. Perennial ground covers provide protection.

Spiders

All spiders eat insects and prevent pest infestations. Garden spiders are not poisonous and are not indoor spiders. Comfrey (*Symphytum*) provides a good hibernation site for garden spiders.

More beneficial bugs

Dragonflies feast on flies and mosquitoes. Bees pollinate flowers. The tiny black minute pirate bug eats aphids and spider mites. Tachinid flies devour cutworms, army worms, tent caterpillars, cabbage loopers and gypsy moths.

Limit, or better yet, eliminate your use of pesticides in your gardens. Pesticides kill all bugs, including beneficial bugs. When you kill beneficial bugs, you lose the natural balance in your garden.

GRACE AND BEAUTY — Butterflies help your garden by pollinating flowers.

BEE LOOKALIKES — Flower flies help pollinate strawberries and raspberries.

ATTACK BUGS — Ladybugs kill aphids and spider mites.