

A CALL TO ACTION

Post-Fire Prevention & Control of Invasive Weeds

North Santiam Watershed Council

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The Labor Day fires of 2020 impacted approximately 44% of the North Santiam Watershed, greatly impacting the native plant communities we value in the Santiam Canyon. As we are all working hard to recover and rebuild from the devastation there is still one battle we will need to wage, now and for many years to come: invasive weeds. As ash and debris are cleared and hazard trees are salvaged, we are left with disturbed and exposed landscapes and soils. Unfortunately, these newly exposed soils are more susceptible to weed infestations.

The seeds from invasive weeds spread easily by way of wind, birds, animals, vehicles, and equipment. Once introduced, many of the noxious and invasive plant species have the potential to out-compete our native plant communities that are still yet to recover from the fires. The first line of defense against invading weeds is prevention. Given our shared landscape, it is important for all of us to help prevent the spread and control invasive weeds. It will take all of us to win this battle.

One way to help stop the spread is through Early Detection and Rapid Response, or EDRR. This strategy is used to identify and then eradicate weeds as quickly as possible. Weed treatments are most time and cost effective when populations are small. In the North Santiam Watershed, experts have identified the following weeds as high priority for treatment: False Brome, Italian Thistle, Spotted, Meadow and Diffuse Knapweed, Garlic Mustard, Yellow Archangel, and Knotweeds. These invasive plants are determined to be the greatest threat within burned areas.

Common Misconceptions

Weeds are always a problem, so what's the urgency?

Post-fire soils are much more susceptible to being taken over by invasive plant species. The risks of new infestations are high, especially in areas where invasive species were absent before the fire. In addition, with so much clean up, logging and rebuilding taking place, there are now new areas for weeds to grow. Also, with so much new soil disturbance, dormant weed seeds may now be in ideal conditions to grow.

All the weeds burnt up in the fire, so they can't come back, right?

Many weeds did not die in the fire. Existing invasive plants may have only been top killed in the fire. Roots and seeds may have survived. Soil is a great insulator and in most areas where the soils were only moderately impacted large invasive plant seed banks may still exist. For example, Scotch broom seeds can live dormant in the soil for up to 80 years. Ground disturbing activ-

ities most likely have brought these seeds to the surface.

Species of Concern in Fire Impacted Areas & Common Control Methods
False Brome (Brachypodium sylvaticum)

False brome is a perennial bunchgrass native to Eurasia and North Africa that generally stays green throughout the year. It has spread extensively in areas of western Oregon. It is highly invasive in shaded woodlands, open prairies, and roadsides and can out-compete native forest understory and grassland vegetation.

Prevention: Seeds of false brome can be carried on shoes and vehicles, so special care should be taken to clean off after entering areas infested with this plant. Watch for new patches of this plant especially after other grasses have started to turn brown (August to November or later).

Treatments: Small infestations can be dug up. Herbicides can be used from mid-summer through fall or after the rainy season begins. Follow the product label and all laws and regulations regarding herbicide use on the site. To reduce the amount of herbicide used, a multi-year mowing regime can be used to exhaust the seed bank before starting herbicide treatment. A combination of mowing in early July followed with a fall treatment of herbicide is also effective.

Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)

Introduced from Europe originally as a food plant, this species is now a serious concern in forests across North America. Garlic mustard is an invasive non-native biennial herb that spreads by seed. Although edible for people, it is not eaten by local wildlife or insects.

We currently do not know of any locations of this plant in the North Santiam Watershed, but it is a problem in Clackamas County and in the Portland metro area. It is especially important to eradicate any garlic mustard plants that might be found within the fire area.

Treatments: Hand-pulling individual plants is effective if the entire root is removed. Flowering or seeding plants must be put in a bag and discarded in the garbage. Carefully and thoroughly clean off boots, clothes and tools before leaving the area to avoid carrying the tiny seeds to new sites. Herbicide may be needed for large, dense infestations and should be applied in the spring or fall on seedlings and rosettes, with care taken to avoid native and other desirable plants. Follow the product label and all laws and regulations regarding herbicide use on the site.

Italian Thistle (Carduus pycnocephalus)

Native to the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and North Africa to Pakistan, Italian thistle is now widespread in temperate zones and a major pest in Australia, New Zealand, South America, and South Africa. It was accidentally introduced into the United States in the 1930s. Italian thistle dominates sites

and excludes native species, crowding out forage plants in meadows and pastures. The blanketing effect of overwintering rosettes can severely reduce the establishment of other plants. Most animals avoid grazing on it because of its spines.

Treatments: Controlling Italian Thistle can involve a variety of methods including digging, tilling, grazing by sheep, pulling, and herbicide use before the plant flowers (May-June). When pulling or digging, cut the plant at least 4" below the soil surface to prevent regrowth. Follow the product label and all laws and regulations regarding herbicide use on the site.

Spotted Knapweed (Centaurea stoebe)

Spotted knapweed is a native of Europe and Asia. It was introduced to North America in the 1890s as a contaminant in agricultural seed and through soil discarded from ship ballasts. Spotted knapweed has many negative impacts to the landscapes it invades. For example, it releases a chemical that hinders native plants' root growth and displaces vegetation. Also, infestations can decrease food quantities for wildlife and livestock. As well, large infestations can increase erosion and runoff. Spotted knapweed is not very common in the North Santiam Watershed.

Treatments: You can hand pull or dig up individual plants, making sure to remove as much root as possible. Plants in sandy soil pull easily, but those in hard packed soil will require a shovel or stout trowel. Sites where plants have been pulled need to be watched closely for new knapweed plants, as disturbed soil aids in germination of any seeds present.

Knapweed that is periodically mowed will generally continue to flower and produce seeds, so mowing alone is not recommended. Herbicides can be effective at time of stem elongation (usually

late April to early May), before flowers open. Remember to follow the product label and all laws and regulations regarding herbicide use on the site. Double-check the label for any site-specific restrictions.

Meadow Knapweed (Centaurea x moncktonii)

Meadow knapweed, from Europe, is a hybrid of black and brown knapweed. It invades pastures, parks, lawns, industrial sites, tree farms, vacant lands, railroads and roadsides. Its foliage is coarse and tough and not generally palatable to livestock. Meadow knapweed out-competes grasses and other

pasture species and is difficult to control. It threatens wildlife habitat and causes problems for Christmas tree growers. Meadow knapweed is the most common knapweed found in the North Santiam Watershed.

Treatments: Roto-tilling or plowing will eliminate knapweed. Cultivating with a disk will control young plants and seedlings, but established plants can survive if the root or root fragments remain. Mowing will not control knapweed effectively. If using herbicides, the timing of application is critical to success. Meadow knapweed should be sprayed with selective

herbicides between the time when the rosettes of lower leaves are actively growing until the plant reaches the bud stage (usually April - May). Remember to follow the product label and all laws and regulations regarding herbicide use on the site.

Contact Information: For more information on the identification and treatment of the above species please contact Jenny Meisel, with the Marion Soil & Water Conservation District (503) 391-9927 jenny.meisel@marionswcd.net or reach out to the North Santiam Watershed Council staff at (503) 930-8202 council@northsantiam.org.

FORM LB-1 NOTICE OF BUDGET HEARING

A public meeting of the Scotts Mills City Council will be held on June 16, 2021 at 7:00 pm at Scotts Mills City Hall, 265 4th Street, Scotts Mills, Oregon. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 as approved by the City or Scotts Mills Budget Committee. A summary of the budget is presented below. A copy of the budget may be inspected or obtained at Scotts Mills City Hall, 265 4th Street, Scotts Mills, OR 97375, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. This budget is for an annual budget period. This budget was prepared on a basis or accounting that is the same as the preceding year. If different, the major changes and their effect on the budget are: No Changes

Contact: Robin Fournier-City Clerk Telephone: 503-873-5435 Email: clerk@scottsmills.org

FINANCIAL SUMMARY-RESOURCES			
TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS	Actual Amount 2019-2020	Adopted Budget This Year 2020-2021	Approved Budget Next Year 2021-2022
Beginning Fund Balance/Net Working Capital	511,190	304,562	323,499
Fees, Licenses, Permits, Fines, Assessments & Other Service Charges	154,549	140,100	140,100
Federal, State and all Other Grants, Gifts, Allocations and Donations	15,000	15,200	15,200
Revenue from Bonds and Other Debt	8,500	8,500	8,500
Interfund Transfers / Internal Service Reimbursements	39,002	338,968	41,002
All Other Resources Except Current Year Property Taxes	50,721	49,686	46,544
Current Year Property Taxes Estimated to be Received	10,416	10,447	10,979
Total Resources	789,378	867,463	585,824

FINANCIAL SUMMARY- REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION			
Personnel Services	42,458	75,850	92,650
Materials and Services	80,636	167,150	197,650
Capital Outlay	61,147	237,400	139,100
Debt Service	16,299	55,329	23,499
Interfund Transfers	39,002	211,999	41,002
Contingencies	0	30,000	30,000
Special Payments	0	0	0
Unappropriated Ending Balance and Reserved for Future Expenditure		89,735	61,923
Total Requirements	239,543	867,463	585,824

FINANCIAL SUMMARY-REQUIREMENTS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES (FTE) BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT OR PROGRAM*			
Name of Organizational Unit or Program	FTE for that unit or program		
Administration	0	0	0
Parks	0	0	0
Water Found	24,383	50,900	55,500
Highway	150	5,650	5,650
Total Resources	24,533	77,050	61,150
Total FTE	1.1	1.13	1.13

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACTIVITIES and SOURCES OF FINANCING*			
No Changes			

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES			
TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS	Rate or Amount Imposed 2019-2020	Rate or Amount Imposed This Year 2019-2020	Rate or Amount Approved Next Year 2020-2021
Permanent Rate Levy (rate limit, 4292 per \$1,000)	0.4292	0.4292	0.4292
Local Option Levy			
Levy For General Obligation Bonds			

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS		
LONG TERM DEBT	Estimated Debt Outstanding on July 1,	Estimated Debt Authorized, But Not Incurred on July 1
General Obligation Bonds		
Other Bonds		
Other Borrowings	\$118,096	
Total Resources	\$118,096	

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NOTICE OF BUDGET HEARING

A public meeting of the Mt Angel School District Board will be held on June 14th, 2021 at 6:30 p.m., at https://tinyurl.com/2wpsmeh, Oregon. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 as approved by the Mt Angel School District Budget Committee. A summary of the budget is presented below. A copy of the budget may be inspected or obtained at 730 E Marquam St Mt Angel, OR between the hours of 8 a.m., and 4 p.m., or online at www.masd91.org. This budget is for an annual; budget period. This budget was prepared on a basis of accounting that is the same as the preceding year. If different, the major changes and their effect on the budget are: Kristi Brackinreed 503-845-2345 kristi.brackinreed@masd91.org

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - RESOURCES			
TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS	"Actual Budget 2019-2020"	"Adopted Budget This Year: 2020-2021"	"Approved Budget Next Year: 2021-2022 "
1 Beginning Fund Balance	2,591,173	2,266,294	1,390,965
2 Current Year Property Taxes, other than Local Option Taxes	1,974,074	2,114,183	2,220,107
3 Current Year Local Option Property Taxes	0	0	0
4 Other Revenue from Local Sources	511,196	707,171	662,798
5 Revenue from Intermediate Sources	99,776	45,300	45,300
6 Revenue from State Sources	7,158,937	7,984,641	8,597,022
7 Revenue from Federal Sources	619,882	711,571	833,190
8 Interfund Transfers	289,326	314,422	198,527
9 All Other Budget Resources	0	500	500
10 Total Resources	13,244,364	14,144,082	13,948,409

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION			
11 Salaries	4,901,438	5,008,037	4,904,451
12 Other Associated Payroll Costs	3,309,621	3,557,468	3,403,216
13 Purchased Services	901,651	1,265,017	1,327,117
14 Supplies & Materials	653,146	765,215	1,360,433
15 Capital Outlay	80,615	58,404	41,404
16 Other Objects (except debt service & interfund transfers)	2,608,940	289,554	288,482
17 Debt Service*	903,866	923,899	943,899
18 Interfund Transfers*	289,325	313,485	196,615
19 Operating Contingency	0	1,568,413	1,057,736
20 Unappropriated Ending Fund Balance & Reserves	0	394,590	425,056
21 Total Requirements	11,300,556	14,144,082	13,948,409

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - REQUIREMENTS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES (FTE) BY FUNCTION			
Function	FTE for Function		
1000 Instruction	5,941,967	6,507,711	6,366,846
FTE	59.88	52.15	46.52
2000 Support Services	3,698,494	3,989,717	4,466,433
FTE	27.79	26.54	24.92
3000 Enterprise & Community Service	466,904	446,267	498,824
FTE	4.25	4.25	4.28
4000 Facility Acquisition & Construction	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0
5000 Other Uses	35,886	35,886	35,886
5100 Debt Service*	867,980	888,013	908,013
5200 Interfund Transfers*	289,325	313,485	189,615
6000 Contingency	0.00	1,568,413	1,057,736
7000 Unappropriated Ending Fund Balance	0	394,590	425,056
Total Requirements	11,300,556	14,144,082	13,948,409
Total FTE	91.915	82.940	75.720

* Not included in total 5000 Other Uses. To be appropriated separately from other 5000 expenditures.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACTIVITIES and SOURCES OF FINANCING FROM LAST YEAR**			
No Changes			

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES			
	Rate or Amount Imposed	Rate or Amount Imposed	Rate or Amount Approved
Permanent Rate Levy (Rate Limit 4.6268 Per \$1000)	4.6268	4.6268	4.6268
Local Option Levy			
Levy for General Obligation Bonds	837807	931526	923287

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS		
Long Term Debt	Estimated Debt Outstanding on July 1	Estimated Debt Authorized, but not Incurred on July 1
General Obligation Bonds	7,102,133	
Other Bonds	1,585,000	
Other Borrowings	58,020	
Total	8,745,153	

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Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICES

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All Legals Deadline @ 1:00 p.m. on all days listed below:
***All Deadlines are subject to change when there is a Holiday.

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- Wednesday publication deadlines the Wednesday prior

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• Online Fee - \$21.00 per time

- Affidavit Fee - \$10.00 per Affidavit requested