

of taking testimony, either written or oral, on the adoption of the amendments to Zoning Ordinance #100 as they apply to those areas of the County known as the Urban Growth Boundaries. The following amendments to the Zoning Ordinance will be considered for adoption:

- 1) SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, R-10 (Section #400) be repealed and replaced by the SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, R-10.
- 2) GENERAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, R-7 (Section #500) be repealed and replaced by SINGLE and TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, R-7.
- 3) MULTIPLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT - MFR.
- 4) MOBILE HOME RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT - MH.
- 5) NEIGHBORHOOD

COMMERCIAL DISTRICT, C-4 be repealed and replaced by NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DISTRICT, NC.

6) AGRICULTURE-RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT 9, AG-9.

7) MOBILE HOME DISTRICT, T (Section #1100) be repealed.

8) COMMUNITY SERVICE-INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT, CS-I.

9) Planned Residential Development District, PR (Section #1300) be repealed and replaced by the PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY ZONE, PD.

Further information may be obtained by contacting the Planning Department at the Columbia County Courthouse, St. Helens, or at 397-1501.

Bob Hunt, Chairman
Board of Commissioners
for Columbia County, Oregon
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PCC offers help-on wheels program

Thirty Washington County helping agencies kicked off the opening of a new Portland Community College program to aid low-income individuals and homemakers changing roles, at an introductory meeting Tuesday, August 12, at the PCC Rock Creek Center.

PCC's Help-On-Wheels is funded for 18 months by the Washington County CETA with \$85,000 and funds from PCC for a mobile van, equipment and staffing.

The PCC project will travel to community groups in a van renovated with program funds. The van will house literature and be used as a traveling classroom to bring workshops into the rural areas of Washington County.

Bernadine Gilpin, who has been a PCC instructor and counselor for four years, is director of the new project which is under the umbrella of the PCC careers program.

Gilpin told the gathering of agency representatives the new program is "reaching out to an audience that is primarily women."

She said the project is funded to help displaced homemakers who, after being in the home some years, need help in becoming financially independent and to help low-income individuals throughout the Washington County area.

The project is bi-lingual with Kirsten Miller of Aloha, a former volunteer to the Washington County Hispanic community, on the staff as an interpreter and outreach specialist.

"Anything we can do to help offer options to help individuals is what we will do," Gilpin said. She said the project would emphasize self-help options as well as academic offerings.

Gilpin pointed out that many persons benefit from PCC programs who are not considered traditional "college material."

"We have programs for the non-reader on up," Gilpin said. She reminded the agencies that a high school diploma is not necessary in order to attend PCC.

The project will offer a number of traveling workshops including how to stop getting pushed around, how to live alone and what kind of job might be best.

"Sometimes it is just a matter of letting the women know, yes, they can do it, yes they can build the confidence," Gilpin explained.

She said that most women coming to the program are expected to have a strong need for a job first and then support in helping meet the obstacles which stand in the way of further education.

A new cooperative day care program at the PCC Sylvania Center beginning fall term was also announced at the meeting.

20 day care hours per month will be offered for \$15 per month plus three to four volunteer hours of work in the Sylvania day care facility. Paid staff will also help fund the new center.

An orientation meeting for parents interested in the new cooperative day care program will be held Thursday, September 4, at 7 p.m., at the Cedar Room of the PCC Sylvania Center.

"Helping parents find a way to have their children cared for so they can get schooling and get jobs is a part of what our program is about," Gilpin said.

Agency representatives attending the organizational meeting also shared information on programs in the Washington County area which had overlapping needs, according to Gilpin.

For information on the PCC Help-On-Wheels project call the PCC Rock Creek Center, at 645-4461.

Extension tips

Follow label directions on garden chemicals

by Chip Bubl

Just about any problem that might arise from handling and using pesticides and fungicides can be avoided by following one simple rule; follow the directions.

"Chemicals aren't always the only way to control plant diseases and insect pests but when home gardeners do decide to use them, following label directions can't be overemphasized," says Chip Bubl, Columbia County Extension Agent.

When pesticides are used it is important to get the proper pesticide for the problem. Pesticides are safe and effective when used as directed by label information. This information should be strictly adhered to when mixing and applying the pesticide.

Every pesticides' directions will indicate the types of plants the pesticide should be used on, the mixing proportion and rate of application, safety precautions, and the length of time that should pass before treated plants can be harvested. The directions should be re-read and followed each time the pesticide is used.

Generally, pesticides are used only when insect pests are visible on the plant. Pesticides are used, in most cases, to control the problem that already exists.

With fungicides, the opposite is true. Fungicides are applied as a preventive measure. In many cases if a garden plant already has a disease it's too late to control it.

There may be cases where gardeners want to apply both a pesticide and a fungicide to the same plant or plants. Spraying twice can sometimes be avoided by combining sprays or buying a combination spray at a garden center, Bubl pointed out. Remember that chemicals shouldn't be combined if the directions for their use advise against doing so.

"Chemicals should be used in the garden only when they are needed," stresses Bubl. "When they are used it is very important to follow the directions."

Spring flowering bulbs should be dug and divided

Getting a flower out of a bulb requires a lot of effort, but the color that flower will bring to next spring's garden will make it all worthwhile.

Now is the time to dig up, sort and divide spring flowering bulbs such as daffodils, tulips, crocus and hyacinth. Then the bulbs can be replanted, or stored until September and planted when the weather is more autumnal.

The flowers are divided to give the plants more space to grow properly. If left in the ground for five to ten years, the increasing number of plants compete for the available nutrients and water. As a result, the flowers become progressively smaller.

In addition, dividing the bulbs and replanting over a larger area guards against disease or insect infestations that could destroy plants growing in smaller cluster.

When digging up flower bulbs, dig around the edge of the plant and lift the bulbs carefully from the ground. Simply knock the dirt off the bulbs rather than washing them with water.

Diseased, insect infested, soft or rotten bulbs should be discarded.

If the bulbs are to be stored, they should first be allowed to dry for about two weeks in a warm, dry place. The bulbs should be spread on a tray so they are not crowded. A wire tray that allows air to circulate around the bulbs is advisable.

After the bulbs have dried out, store in a dry, dark, cool area, such as in back of the garage, or in a cellar. If possible, store the bulbs for about four or five weeks in an area where temperatures will not exceed 65 degrees F.

If the bulbs are replanted immediately, plant in clusters with individual bulbs four to five inches apart. A well drained, sandy soil with maximum exposure to sunlight is preferable.

Work the soil to a depth of 12 inches. Plant tulips six inches deep, crocus, two inches, daffodils, seven inches, irises, three inches, grape hyacinths, three inches, and hyacinths, four inches.

Set the bulbs firmly in the ground and press out any air pockets that develop as the soil is filled around them.

Work in a commercial fertilizer, such as a handful of 5-10-5 for a cluster of three or five bulbs, or two pounds for a five by ten foot area. Bone meal is a good fertilizer too. Place a couple tablespoons of bone meal near the bulb, then soak the flower bed to dissolve the fertilizer and settle the bulbs.

Landscape can be home for various wildlife

Small wildlife, like chipmunks, squirrels and birds can turn a quiet home landscape into a lively cheerful one.

Any home landscape is a potential habitat for many small types of wildlife.

A home landscape that is attractive to small wildlife must contain the four basic needs of small wild animals: food, water, cover as protection from predators and weather, and areas where small animals can reproduce safely.

Combinations of these four elements are slightly different for various species of animals, but a habitat can be planned to attract a maximum of small wild animals.

Food for wildlife is not difficult to provide. If the home landscape doesn't have a natural source of food for small animals, foods such as seeds and nuts can be set out to attract birds and squirrels.

In order to provide a year-round environment for small animals in the home landscape, food-bearing trees and shrubs must be present. Oak and maple trees produce nuts, seeds and acorns that can be a fall and winter source of food for squirrels and large songbirds. Rhododendrons and honeysuckles are a source of food for hummingbirds in the spring. Sunflowers, asters, and marigolds produce seeds that are a food source for many seed-eating birds, including sparrows.

Water needs can be satisfied by use of a bird bath or ground watering device. A small pond is best for small wildlife if the landscape can accommodate it.

If located where it can be easily seen from the house, the pond can be a focal point in the landscape as well as a source for wildlife survival.

Cover for small wildlife is provided by trees and shrubs. Pine, spruce and

hemlock trees provide year round cover for songbirds and tree-dwelling mammals. Hawthorn and dogwood shrubs provide spring and summer cover for songbirds.

The arrangement of trees in the home landscape and their flowering and fruiting times have a lot to do with the duration and quality of wildlife habitat.

Careful planning should go into the selection of varieties of trees and shrubs and their placement in the yard. For instance, different types of shrubs and trees planted around an open area planted with grass creates the "edge effect" which has the advantage of attracting a great variety of small animals to a small piece of land.

All animals require a particular type of cover where they can reproduce. These reproductive areas must provide safety from predators and protection from weather. Mature trees are often an important part of this kind of cover.

If mature trees are not present in the home landscape, nest boxes can be used. A nest box is a wooden box with one small opening large enough to allow a small animal to enter it. Squirrels and some birds such as English sparrows, house wrens and tree swallows use them. Nest boxes for gray squirrels should be at least 20 feet above the ground.

Unmoved lawn edges and low shrubs provide shelter for song sparrows and certain other birds.

Planning the home landscape to make it attractive to small wildlife serves two purposes. It will make the landscape lively and beautiful and in most cases, raise the value of the property. A less tangible advantage in the overall improvement of the environment that will result.

For more information on making your yard an attractive habitat for small wildlife, contact the local office of the OSU Extension Services.

shrubs, bushes benefit from summer pruning

Heavy pruning of landscape plants is usually a spring chore, but a light early summer pruning will benefit many ornamental bushes and shrubs. Peonies, hedges, roses and fuchsias can get a good summer lift from a little sanitation pruning.

Roses and peonies will maintain vigorous growth if they are "dead-headed," (have their spent flower heads removed).

Suckers, (canes emerging from plant roots) should be removed from rose bushes whenever they grow out. Both peonies and roses will benefit from the removal of any dead growth or stems.

Fuchsias can be pinched back to make them stockier and bushier. The plant can be pinched back by removing the center stem down to the top two or three sets of leaves. Pinching back not only makes for a bushier plant, but also increases flowering.

Azaleas and rhododendrons normally need only light pruning from year to year. The removal of any dead wood or weak growth in the shrub will keep it healthy and vigorous.

Heather, like other broad leaf evergreen shrubs, benefits from an early summer light trimming which will promote compact and uniform growth.

Hedges normally need only a touch-up pruning in late June or early July to keep them compact and neat.

Growing your own Trees

by Chal G. Landgren

Interested in growing your own trees from scratch? Those of you who are, won't want to miss an Extension program on August 28 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in the Extension Service Conference Room in St. Helens, OR.

This is the best seed year for Douglas-fir below 2000 feet that we have had in the last few years noted Chal Landgren, Extension agent, Forestry.

Some landowners may want to collect cones from special trees to improve growth, sell cones or just grow a few trees for fun, added Landgren.

At the workshop we will discuss just how to go about collecting and handling Douglas-fir seed. We will also visit Ray Sly's tree farm and see how seed is grown in seedbeds on a small scale.

The session is free and open to all.