

# Insects you should know



Scorpions are related to the spiders, mites, and ticks and have similar structures including two main body regions, an external skeleton, four pairs of jointed legs, and unlike insects, do not have antennae.

Oregon species are small. They are nocturnal, hiding by day under stones, logs and in cracks or holes in the ground. At night they venture out to prey on ground inhabiting insects and other small animals

which are held in the large pincers and then stung.

The stinger is located on the most posterior segment of the abdomen. The prey is paralyzed or killed by venom and then crushed by the pincers and eaten.

The sting is often painful to humans but is rarely more hazardous than a bee sting. There are records of severe reactions to stings and this must be kept in mind if allergic response occurs. If unusual swelling or body effects are experienced after a sting, an immediate trip to a doctor is recommended.

Larger scorpions found in the tropics are considered dangerous to susceptible humans, especially to young children and the elderly.

All scorpions give birth to living young which are then carried about on the female's back until after the young's first molt. Young scorpions must

learn to fend for themselves early for the female often eats them. Females have been observed killing and eating the young males.

Scorpions are found around Warm Springs. The species found are grey to brown sometimes with yellow or greenish tinges. One should treat scorpions with respect and take care when overturning flat stones, especially along central Oregon rivers where scorpions appear to be most common.

In any event, there have been far more scare stories about scorpions than fact. There is no doubt that they are more beneficial as a predator than they pose a threat to human health.

Control of scorpions by pesticides is rarely called for but Baygon .5% pressurized spray is registered for this use.

## OSU range field day

A Range Field Day is planned to be held in the Simnasho Longhouse on June 30 here on the Warm Springs Reservation. It is sponsored by the Rangeland Resources Program and Eastern Oregon Agriculture Research Center Oregon State University.

The program will include a morning session with a welcome speech by John C. Buckhouse. There are several concerns of interest to be covered during the one-day workshop.

All stockmen, farmers, land owners and any other interested people are invited to attend the work session at

Simnasho. Included will be discussions in areas of importance in rotational forward grazing of sheep on improved pastures. Response of Coliform Bacteria to five grazing systems on Northeastern Oregon streams will be discussed.

Included in the session will be the effects of tractor logging on soils and understory production in a mixed conifer forest. Infiltration, runoff and sediment yield in relation to Mount St. Helens' ash deposition will be part of the workshop. The effects of early spring grazing on components of yield in winter wheat is

another of the topics to be covered.

Food habits of deer and cattle grazing in common sagebrush-grassland range is another topic. A nominal-cost lunch will be served at noon.

For the afternoon session there will be a tour of Coyote Creek, Log Springs, and Quartz Creek areas on the Warm Springs Reservation.

The areas visited will demonstrate erosion, range management problems, and corresponding range improvements including: Brush control, Water spreading, Gully rehabilitation, Range reseeding, and Improved animal distribution.

## Range Plant Growth

Green plants are the foundation of all life. Understanding how they grow and how grazing management affects growth is basic to range management.

The Oregon State University Extension Service publication, "Range Plant Growth and

Development," EC 1038, discusses this and suggests grazing management techniques that can help cattle producers keep range forage stands healthy and vigorous.

According to the publication, grazing can hurt or help plants, depending on how

intensely it's done and when it occurs. Besides information on grazing techniques, the publication discusses some range plant types and describes their characteristics.

"Range Plant Growth and Development," EC 1038, is available free at the Warm Springs Extension office.

## Extension Notes



from Pennie Little and Clint Jacks

## Food preservation packets offered

Home preservation packets covering freezing, canning, game foods, pickling, and drying will be available soon. If you could use some helping getting through this preserva-

tion season call your name and address into Sandra at the Extension Office, 553-1161 Ext. 238. She will send you the information when it is available.

## Fertilizers—

### Which is the best?

Whether animal manure is as good or better than chemical fertilizers as a source of plant nutrients is a question often asked by farmers and home gardeners.

Both are equally effective as fertilizers although each have unique characteristics they may favor certain situations.

An advantage of manure fertilizer is its long term release of nutrients which may be an advantage with some crops. The nutrients in manure tend to release more slowly than nutrients in chemical fertilizers, although some slow-release chemical fertilizers are available.

Also, manure supplies organic matter to soil that converts into humus. This is an advantage in many soils because humus can improve soil structure and water-holding capacity.

On the other hand, with chemical fertilizers you know exactly what type of nutrients

the fertilizer contains and how much of each nutrient the fertilizer contains. A wide variety of chemical fertilizers are available and it's usually not difficult to find one that comes very close to fitting your soil's specific needs which may be determined by soil testing.

Chemical fertilizers also come in a variety of forms and can be watered or injected into the soil or broadcast over the soil. Any of these forms of application may be advantageous under certain circumstances, and the nutrients in the fertilizer can be made immediately available to the plant if desired.

Although both types of fertilizer have advantages, neither is full-proof. Both manure and chemical fertilizers have to be handled correctly if best possible results are to be achieved.

Applying too much of either type can cause plant damage.

## Enrichment program begins this month

The Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board is sponsoring a six-week "Health Careers Summer Enrichment Program," to be held June 15 through July 24, 1981 at the University of Portland, Portland Oregon.

The purpose of this program is to encourage Indian students to enter into the health professions, in addition to providing assistance to Native American high school seniors and graduates preparing for college level health studies.

Introductory courses in Biology, Chemistry, Math (including Algebra), Library Science and English (which

includes reading and comprehension and writing), test taking and survival skills will be taught.

Tutoring will be provided. Field trips are planned to the University of Washington in Seattle and Washington State University at Pullman, Washington.

A cultural tour to the Warm Springs Reservation on the 4th of July is scheduled. Indian speakers working as health professionals will be featured. Students will be housed in Shipstad Hall at the University and all expenses will be paid. However, donations are being accepted for recreational activities and speakers not covered by the program.



4-H AWARDS—Oregon State extension agent Clint Jacks presents 4-H caps to Simnasho students at their awards dinner on May 21. Over 100 community members including many Simnasho alumni attended the event.