

# 4-H leaders recognized

April 13 was the date of the annual 4-H leader's Recognition Banquet. The Extension Service sponsored the banquet to honor the volunteer leaders who have given their time and effort to work with youth in 4-H Clubs during the 1981-82 club year.

The following leaders received special recognition for their involvement in the 4-H program: Caroline Tohet, Beadwork Club; Jeff Sanders, Rockin' 4-H livestock Club; Enos Herkshan, Rifle club; Marie Smith, Nelson Zomont, John Simmons, Don Sohappy, Alex LaMere, William Katchia and Charley Mitchell, Indian Heritage Society; Rich

Little, Lorena Bill, Nancy Tailfeathers, Dale Spencer, and Marsha Shewczyk, Simnasho 4-H "Discovery" club; Norma Kaudle Kaule, Margaret Wabanimkee, and Janelle Onco, Sewing and Cooking club; Jerry Strong, Winona Strong, Jim Akerson and Emily Akerson, Outdoor/Ski Club; Charlotte Herkshan, Outdoor Cookery Club; Evelyn Nequatewa and Pat Smith, Cultural Creative Arts Club; Uren Leonard, Public Speaking Club; Kathleen Moses, Decorative Painting Club.

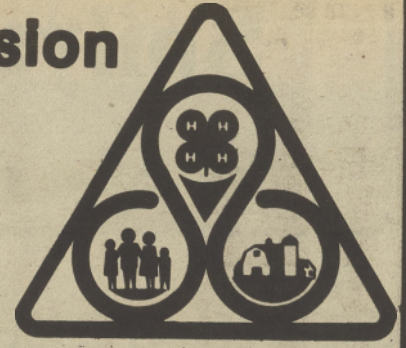
Bill Boldt, 4-H Extension specialist from Oregon State University in Corvallis, spoke

about the positive influence 4-H leaders have on young people. He emphasized the successes each leader has experienced. He also pointed out that 4-H leaders are a part of Oregon State University.

Because of the significant role 4-H leaders play in youth development, Boldt said they are a more important part of OSU than any profession.

Also, the Extension Service would like to extend a special thank you to those who helped serve: Geraldine Blodgett and Pearl Wyman, Josephine Wyman, Deschelle Davis, Alfradine Smith, and Rhonda Smith.

## Extension Notes



from Pennie Albrandt, Clint Jacks and Doris Brackett

## Livestock market news

Livestock market news is as near as your phone.

Pre-recorded market reports are now available by telephone. By dialing 1-754-2037 you will receive a prerecorded daily updated, price trends in the Pacific Northwest for, cattle, hogs, sheep, beef and lamb carcasses, feed gains and hay. In addition market information from other areas is also

made available.

An "electronic secretary" will give you the market information. This information is provided by the Oregon State University Extension Service to help Oregon livestock producers keep abreast of current price developments and make informed selling and buying decisions. The service is available around the clock day and night.

## Tips on bug control

As outdoor temperatures warm up in the spring months, homeowners often have to contend with all kinds of insects trying to crawl or fly their way indoors. One of these nuisance insects is the boxelder bug, which may, at times, appear in rather large numbers.

Boxelder bugs are an annoyance, but are not harmful to humans in any way.

The long-legged and long-antennae insects often migrate into dwellings while looking for a place to hibernate. They also overwinter in large numbers in sheltered

places such as under the rough bark of trees, in tree hollows or in cracks and crevices of buildings.

On warm days in winter or spring, they move to sunny areas on tree trunks or on walls, and may invade homes.

Boxelder bugs are oval shaped and about 1/2 inch long. They are dark brown in color with several narrow reddish or orange lines on top of the thorax and on the forward half of the forewings.

Boxelder bugs lay their eggs on maple trees in the spring. After hatching, the nymphs

feed on foliage or developing seeds, using their piercing-sucking mouth parts. Boxelder bugs have also been known to feed on the growth of some garden plants.

Diazinon is recommended for use in controlling boxelder bugs outdoors. Control their indoor activities by taking whatever measures are necessary to keep these bugs out. This may involve rescreening windows and doors, and sealing possible entry points such as cracks around windows and doors.

## Plant transplants carefully

The use of transplants in the home garden rather than growing plants from seed can save the gardener a lot of time, but that time will be wasted if the transplant dies.

The biggest concern with getting transplants to survive is transplant shock. It can easily kill transplants that aren't planted properly or protected for a short time after planting.

The first step in ensuring transplant survival is selecting good stock. Garden vegetable transplants should be vigorous and compact, according to McNeilan.

Work the soil to a depth of six to eight inches before planting. Take care to keep the roots of transplants damp until they are put in the ground.

Transplants need protection

from the wind both before and after planting. If planted in a particularly windy spot, provide some kind of protection against the wind for a week after planting.

One means of protection is the placement of a shingle or similar type of broad, flat object in the ground on the windward side of the transplant. Hot caps are also effective for protecting transplants, and in the case of pepper transplants, placing an old tire around the plant will provide ample protection.

Fertilizer, particularly phosphorus, is very important to early root development, said McNeilan. Use of 5-10-5 fertilizer on the soil at planting time. Sprinkle additional light applications of fertilizer around each plant at five to six week intervals and water it in.

## "Plant it prune it pick it"

Free home landscaping and gardening workshops are planned here in Central Oregon, for the celebration of Arbor Day. The workshops will give a person a chance to learn about landscaping and care of trees and shrubs and to enhance property and the home.

Starting Saturday, May 1, 1982, the morning session will begin at 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The afternoon session will run from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., at the Marshall School Community Center, 1291 NE 5th, Bend.

The workshops and topics will include, Recognizing and

Treating Tree Diseases: How to prune, trim, thin trees and shrubs; how to plant and transplant trees and shrubs; landscaping ideas and planning for solar success; vegetable gardening in Central Oregon.

The workshops are sponsored by the following cooperative organizations: Society of American Foresters, Bend Metro Park and Recreation District, Central Oregon Project Energy (C.O.P.E.), Deschutes National Forest, and the Deschutes County Extension Service. For information, call 389-PARK.

## Landscape garden packets available

Interested in gardening or landscaping this spring? Want to know more? Than Warm Springs Extension may have the information you need.

There are four packets of information available. The "Landscape Kit" will help lay out and diagram possible landscape designs. The help decide on possible plants the "Landscape Packet" gives

planting material adapted for Central Oregon.

Plantings a lawn or improving a lawn is the information available in the "Lawn Packet." the "Garden Packet" has information of growing vegetables.

All four of these packets can be obtained in the OSU Warm Springs Extension Office, Old Administration Building.

## March, April best months to plant cool season crops

Local gardening stores are often good sources of information on specific planting dates.

Planting recommendations for some of the more popular cool season crops are as follows:

—Peas. Among the earliest to be planted for all the cool season crops. Plant them as soon as the soil can be worked in most parts of the state. Plant the seeds directly in their permanent row. Young plants do not transplant well.

Some garden vegetables like it hot. Others, called cool season crops, like it cool.

Cool season crops, such as broccoli, cabbage, lettuce,

onions, peas, spinach and turnips, grow best in temperatures that other vegetables like corn and tomatoes won't tolerate.

The cool spring weather of March and April is just right for planting cool season crops. Planting these vegetables later when temperatures are higher is likely to reduce the quality of many of them.

Specific planting dates vary from vegetable to vegetable. Take local growing conditions into account when planting.

Peas are sensitive to summer heat and many varieties are susceptible to virus disorders spread by aphids and other spring insects. Early plantings

usually do best.

—Onions. Plant from seeds, transplant or sets. Plant onions sets as soon as the soil is workable. Grow sets in flower pots indoors if the garden soil remains too wet.

—Lettuce. Can be grown from transplant, but is cheaper to grow from seeds. Early plantings stand a better chance to escape the ravages of insect infestations that can quickly destroy summer plantings.

For more information on gardening see the garden packet available at the Warm Springs Extension Service office.

# May

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

### Garden hints from your OSU Extension Agent

- Spray fruit, nut, and shade trees for tent caterpillars, if present.
- Control spittlebugs in strawberries and ornamentals, if present.
- Control cabbage worms in cabbage and cauliflower; 12-spotted cucumber beetle in beans and lettuce; flea beetle in radishes.
- Mid-May: transplant tomato seedlings.
- Spray cherries for brown rot blossom blight.
- Plant dahlias.
- Spray aphids as needed with diazinon.
- Protect root and leafy crucifers and onions with weekly drenches of diazinon.
- Tiny holes in foliage and the appearance of shiny, black beetles on tomato, cabbage, and potato indicate flea beetle attack. Spray with Sevin or methoxychlor.
- Treat soil with diazinon to control maggots when planting cabbage family, onions, carrots, and potatoes.
- Plant these vegetables:
  - Oregon coast:* snap beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cantaloupes, pickling cucumbers, dill, kale, parsnips, peppers, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, tomatoes.
  - Western valleys, Portland, Roseburg, Medford:* snap and lima beans, brussels sprouts, cantaloupes, slicing and pickling cucumbers, dill, eggplant, kale, peppers, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon.
  - High elevations, central and eastern Oregon:* lima beans, beets, celery, sweet corn, slicing and pickling cucumbers, dill, kale, kohlrabi, onions, parsley, parsnips, peppers, white potatoes, summer and winter squash, tomatoes.
  - Columbia and Snake River Valleys, Ontario:* cantaloupes, dill, eggplant, kale, okra, peppers, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon.

Oregon State University Extension Service