

4-H leaders indispensable

How important are volunteers to the 4-H program? "They're indispensable," says Doris Brackett, Warm Springs Extension agent, who points out that the observance of National Volunteer Week, April 18-22 provides a chance to recognize the efforts of 39 volunteers working with the 4-H program on the reservation.

In Warm Springs alone, 4-H leaders contribute approximately 1.8 "work years" annually into the 4-H program. The figure was arrived at the converting the average time reported in a state-wide survey into 40-hour weeks, 52 weeks a year.

If volunteer time is assigned

a conservative dollar value of \$3.35 (federal minimum wage at the time of the survey), 39 reservation 4-H project leaders each year donate the equivalent \$12,741.39 in time to the 4-H program. These same leaders also contribute other resources to the program in the form of refreshments, supplies, telephone calls and car mileage.

Project leaders spent most of their time with youth in meetings or other club activities and special 4-H events like the State Fair trip, county fair and tours. According to the survey figures, project leaders statewide report spending about 138 hours per year on 4-H business.

Project leaders are not the only volunteers in the 4-H program. Other adults who help in the 4-H program include the Mini-Marathon planning committee, State Fair trip chaperones and of course, parents of 4-Hers.

It is clear that volunteers help Extension expand its resources to include more people than could ever be reached by professional staff alone, while increasing and broadening the impact of 4-H.

Extension Notes



from Pennie Albrandt, Lee Hamilton and Doris Brackett

Summer Week coming up

"Reach for the Stars" is the theme for this year's 4-H Summer Week Program. Oregon young people completing the 8th through 12th grades this June may attend this fun and educational week at Oregon State University, June 13-18, 1983. Application forms are available at the Extension office.

4-H Summer Week provides opportunities to meet and get to know new friends from all areas of Oregon, develop leadership skills, attend special interest classes, live in group housing at OSU residence halls, and explore career

possibilities.

The Intermediate Program for 8th and 9th graders offers a variety of interesting classes to choose from. Delegates will attend different classes each day unless they elect one of the special options. One such option for intermediates is the Leadership Workshop. Members of this class will plan and carry out one evening program for the rest of the intermediate delegates. A select group of delegates who will complete 9th grade this year will participate in a week-long Willamette River Float Expedition and Counselor Training.

The Senior program for 9th through 12th grade delegates features "Sharing Raps"

groups of 12 to 15 youth and two and three adult leaders, in addition to interest.

Clint Jacks, Jefferson County Extension staff chairman, will accompany this year's 4-H Summer Week delegation. Other adults who would like to get in on this program may attend as a leader-helper. Adult leaders will be assigned to assist with some of the classes and to help chaperone some of the evening programs. The rest of the time adult volunteers will be free to participate in any of the activities, visit with other 4-H leaders, or just relax.

Deadline to register is May 17th, but the sooner your registration is in the better, so get it in now!

SHARE YOUR SKILLS

BE A  LEADER!



Range camp offered for youth

The Oregon Youth Range Camp is again being offered. The 1983 program is more exciting than ever. The Range Camp provides a full week of resource management training for high school age youth, according to Lee Hamilton, Warm Springs Extension Agent.

The camp is located in Logan Valley in Grant County near John Day. Experiences will focus on the inter-relationship of the range resources of forestry, wildlife, fisheries, watershed, soils, recreation and people. Swimming, fishing and hiking are part of the recreation opportunities.

For young people considering a career in one of the above fields, the Range Camp offers an excellent opportunity to work with professionals and

learn what the job would be like. Scholarships are available to help cover the costs of the camp.

Dates for the camp are July 24-30, 1983. Interested youth should contact the Extension office in the old tribal

administration building now for application forms or for more information.

The Oregon Range Camp is sponsored by the Society for Range Management and the Oregon State University Extension Service.

Books available

Two new Extension publications are available. "Monitoring Bureau of Land Management Rangelands" explains rangelands monitoring and what BLM will be doing to obtain information from which to refine or adjust management decisions.

The 1983 "Pacific Northwest Agricultural Situation and

Outlook" has been released. This publication looks at the current low net farm income situation combined with projections for the coming year. The General Economy, International Trade and Farm Production Inputs are among the topics discussed.

Stop by or call the Extension office to order your copy.

New brucellosis class system in effect

As of last May, USDA officially implemented the new state classification system for brucellosis. Instead of utilizing the old nomenclature and standard of "Free" and "Modified Free," the new terms are "Free," "Class A," "Class B" and "Class C", according to Lee Hamilton, OSU Extension Agent at Warm Springs. The classification a state receives under the new system is determined by the rate of infection present. Free states have none; Class A—no higher

than 0.25 percent; Class B—from 0.25 to 1.5 percent; Class C—Infection rates greater than 15 herds per 1,000.

The classifications are important in that they indicate what kinds of testing, branding, and other requirements will be involved for both interstate and intra-state movement. Oregon, like Idaho and Washington, are Class A states. Under this breeding cattle can be moved within the state without a test. However, one clean test is required for out-of-state movement.

Good, clean soil a must for plants

Obtaining a clean nutritive planting soil is the first step in successfully growing plants indoors. Whatever they are grown for indoor decoration or for transplanting outside in the garden, the plant's early health and vigor depends on disease-free soil.

Clean soil usually means pasteurized soil where planting mixes for transplants are concerned, says Lee Hamilton, Oregon State University Extension Agent at Warm Springs.

Any soil that has been pasteurized and has the following characteristics will promote good plant growth.

—Contains a reasonable amount of nutrition of plant food.

—Loose enough that both water and air can pass through readily and yet retain moisture.

—Contains a large amount of humus (organic matter) and is

easily crumbled and readily worked.

The pasteurization process cleans the soil, killing any nematodes, weed seeds or harmful bacteria it may contain.

Clean potting soil can be made at home or purchased at garden and nursery stores.

The first step in making the soil mix at home is to blend equal parts of sand, loam and peat moss. Pasteurize the mix by first moistening it to a state suitable for seed germination. Then place it in a shallow pan and bake it at 175 degree for 30 to 45 minutes. Afterwards, turn off the heat and wait until the oven cools before removing the soil.

Take care not to overcook the soil or the beneficial bacteria it contains will be destroyed along with the bad, Hamilton says.

Through the eyes of a horse

The horse can see and recognize another horse or obstacle a quarter mile away but often has difficulty with things three to four feet in front. Horsemen can improve their training techniques and the performance of the horse by an understanding of the horses' vision, states Lee Hamilton, OSU Extension agent for Warm Springs.

Horses have a long flexible neck for balance, Hamilton says. Very often it is easier for the horse to move its head up, down or sideways than to roll its eyes. We humans do the same thing to look at someone standing besides us. The horse also uses his head in this manner because the horses' eyes focus differently than ours. Humans get a constant amount of light to their eye. The horse gets varying amounts. Have you ever tried looking at something at night. Sometimes you can see it better by not looking at the object directly. The horse sees in this

way all the time.

Good front vision, that is, getting most of the light by looking forward generally indicates high intelligence especially among thoroughbreds. A racehorse with poor frontal vision can lose one or two lengths because of a wandering head owing to a desire to see more clearly. Blinders can be used to keep the horse looking straight ahead.

In jumping an obstacle, the horse is at a visual disadvantage. With eyes placed high in the forehead and set relatively wide, the horse cannot

see obstacles up close. To get the best possible view the horse carries his head high. When an obstacle is close all he sees is his nose. The same thing happens as humans look out over the hood of a car. A point is reached where you no longer see the road in front. School buses are equipped with mirrors to show what is directly in the path of the bus for this reason.

You can appreciate the horses' courage in jumping logs or streams when you realize the horse is depending upon memory or instinct the last few paces before the jump. The horse has measured the height or length of the jump long before arriving at the jump.

Therefore, when your horse's head movement seems senseless, it maybe that he is trying to get a better look at something. Giving a horse adequate distance to prepare for a jump, especially where speed is involved, can make for less accidents to the rider, and the horse.

