

Now is the time to watch for termites

Normally wingless termites have now sprouted wings and are out looting for new locations to begin nest building.

These insect pests begin their search for new quarters in the late summer. They usually shed their wings and settle in when they find wood with a high moisture content, which they prefer over dryer wood.

The presence of the termites or the appearance of wing remains should warn homeowners to look for possible nesting sites. Dry wood around and under the house is the best way to prevent an infestation.

Check first to make sure there is no direct contact between wood and the soil around the outside of the house. Then look for any other spot where the wood may stay damp.

The crawl space under the house should be ventilated to ensure good air movement, which will prevent dry rot fungi from gaining a foothold.

Remove scraps of lumber from the crawl space and any other wood used in construction of forms, concrete piers or foundations.

Other steps to be taken include replacing moist, infested, or rotten wood; placing metal or concrete between wood and soil; and treating the soil under or around foundations with chemicals.

"Chemical treatment is difficult and isn't necessary for houses with adequate crawl spaces or full basements. But slab foundations can benefit from it."

Using insecticides to control termites is a job for professional pesticide applicators because the chemicals registered to do the job are restricted to commercial applicators. In addition, some control practices are of little value or need to be directed against specific types of termites.

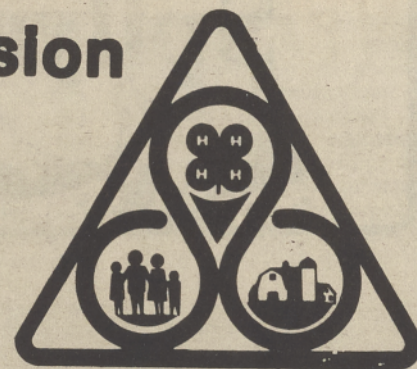
For instance, control practices considered of little value are soil fumigation (except under concrete slabs), spraying of exposed timbers, and pressure injection of toxic liquids into damaged timbers.

Best control procedures for subterranean termites consist of soil poisoning, replacing damaged wood, breaking contact with soil and wood and improved ventilation. For dampwood termites, recommended control procedures including replacing damaged wood and solving moisture problems.

If you discover your home has been invaded by termites, don't panic, it takes months under favorable conditions for termites to do much damage. A few days or even weeks of thoughtful investigation is worthwhile.

Some problems can be corrected at little expense. Other require professional exterminators.

Extension Notes



from Lee Hamilton and Doris Brackett

T-shirts are in

Finally! the Simnasho Mini-marathon T-shirts are here.

Participants from Warm Springs may claim their shirts at the Extension office located in the Old Administration Building. Other runners will receive their shirts in the mail.

A limited number of extra T-

shirts are available and are being sold for \$5.00 each while they last. If anyone wishes to purchase Simnasho Mini-Marathon T-shirts please stop by the Extension office.

We, at the Extension office, regret the long delay in getting the T-shirts to you and appreciate everyone's patience.

Even "passing the buck" burns energy

Do you sometimes feel "dog tired" at the end of the work day? Maybe you're burning up more energy than you realize. These are some common forms of exercise, and the number of calories consumed per hour.

Beating around the bush—75; jogging the memory—125; jumping to conclusions—100; climbing the walls—150; swallowing pride—50.

Passing the buck—25; grasping at straws — 75;

beating your own drum—100; throwing your weight around—300; turning the other cheek—75; wading through the paperwork—300; eating crow—225; dragging your heels—100; pushing your luck—250.

Fertilize plants now for more berries

Begin putting strawberry plants in shape now for the next year by applying a complete fertilizer on strawberry beds in the home landscape.

Ray McNeilan, Oregon State University Extension home gardening agent, recommends a 5-10-10 or 6-20-20 combination fertilizer. Apply at the rate of one-half cup per ten feet of row.

Established strawberry plants should be fertilized only once a year—in July or August—to get fruit bud formation for the next year.

McNeilan says.

If this year's plants had excessive foliage growth and poor fruit production, an unneeded application of fertilizer in the spring could have been the cause.

June-bearing varieties (Marshall, Northwest, Hood, Shuksan, Rainier) bear fruit only in late spring or early summer. They are distinguished from everbearers (Quinault, Gem, Ogallala, Rockhill), which produce two crops, one in June and another in late summer or fall.

Many 4-Hers attend State Fair

More than 65 Warm Springs 4-H members and leaders were at the Oregon State Fair in Salem, August 26th through 28th.

The 4-H Indian Heritage Society under the leadership of Reggie and Beatrice Winishut, Linton Winishut, Gene Harvey, Mary Ann Meanus, Art and Bernice Mitchell, John Simmons and others, put on three Indian dance performances. A fourth performance was rained out on Sunday afternoon. Spectators watched club members perform such dances as the Welcome dance, War dances, boys and girls Fancy dances,

the Butterfly dance and the Owl Dance. Tana Sixkiller and Angela Polk did the Lord's Prayer in sign language. Onlookers were able to join in for a Round Dance at the end of the last performance.

Other 4-H clubs did demonstrations or displays on Saturday. The Rockin' 4-H livestock club had some slides of things their club has done and members were on hand to answer questions.

4-H Beadwork members displayed beadwork projects. The club display they left on exhibit during the State Fair is now on display at the Administration Building

across from the information desk.

Two groups of 4-Hers demonstrated how to make fry bread and distributed recipes and samples to onlookers. Another group of 4-Hers modeled Indian Regalia in the 4-H Style Review on Sunday. Caroline Tohet narrated that section of the Style Review and organized the Warm Springs 4-Hers who participated.

When we can get prints of some of the slides taken of the trip we will put them up for public display. Unfortunately, there are no black and white pictures this year.

Pests migrate indoors for winter

As the fall season begins, homeowners may be annoyed to find the several outdoor insects will begin to migrate indoors for the winter.

Root and grass weevils, clover mites, boxelder bugs and carpet beetles are the insect pests that most often try to get into homes in the fall.

Many of these migratory pests come inside to hibernate. Weevils, mites and several other types of pest insects tend to pile up in corners, hide under baseboards and generally take up space in nooks and crannies.

Other pests come indoors to find something to eat. For example, carpet beetles spend

the summer feeding on pollen in the blooms of flower beds. In the fall they will try to get inside homes to feed on clothing, carpets and linens.

The best means of control over these pests is to stop them before they get to the front door by using some preventive sprays in the landscape around the house.

Several spray materials can be used outside, but the selection is limited once the pests are inside.

We recommend diazinon and malathion for use on insect pests outside the home. Treat an area five feet or more wide around the house. Then if more

control is needed, spray pesticides into cracks, under sills, steps and facings around doors and windows.

Indoor pesticides include pressurized aerosols of pyrethrins, diazinon or baygon. Be sure to check the label of pesticide product employed to be certain you are using it properly.

An easier and safer way to rid the home of these pests is to simply suck them up with a vacuum cleaner. Through housecleaning is another control measure that will frustrate the indoor migration of these insect pests.

