

# Noxious weeds cost money

"Most people don't understand how weeds cost them money." Control of weeds costs money, time and effort. "Prevention is the key," says Oregon Department of Agriculture weed specialist Dave Langland during a noxious weed workshop April 14 in Warm Springs.

People who work in the woods or on range land continuously come in contact with weeds. It is important that they learn to identify weeds and make a concerted effort to avoid transporting weeds from one place to another. When new plants are noticed the Bureau of Indian Affairs range and agriculture office should be notified. BIA range and agriculture coordinator Ross Racine says, "If you see something you can't identify, give us a call so we can write a prescription to get it treated."

Once weeds become established, control can be difficult, says Langland. Some weeds can be flooded or smothered.

Biological control is used when these methods are ineffective. Many imported weeds are transported without native insects which are necessary to control plant population. Importing the insects can be effective, says Langland, but it is a "long-term, labor intensive" project.

Chemical control can be used on small infestations of grasses or broadleaves.

Several weeds found on the Warm Springs Reservation are noxious according to Racine. Tansy Ragwort is generally confined to the northwest corner and isolated parts of Jefferson Creek. The plant causes liver damage in livestock, preventing the gaining of weight.

It is serious enough that the State has been funding a program to control the weed. Racine says, individuals are hired to survey, clip and bag flowers to reduce production. Many areas are sprayed.

Distributed throughout the reservation and toxic to animals are the



Dave Langland discusses noxious weeds with Delvis Heath during workshop April 14.

more controllable plants called Knap Weed, St. Johnswort and Dalmatian Toad Flax. "Treatment is planned for these plants this year," adds Racine.

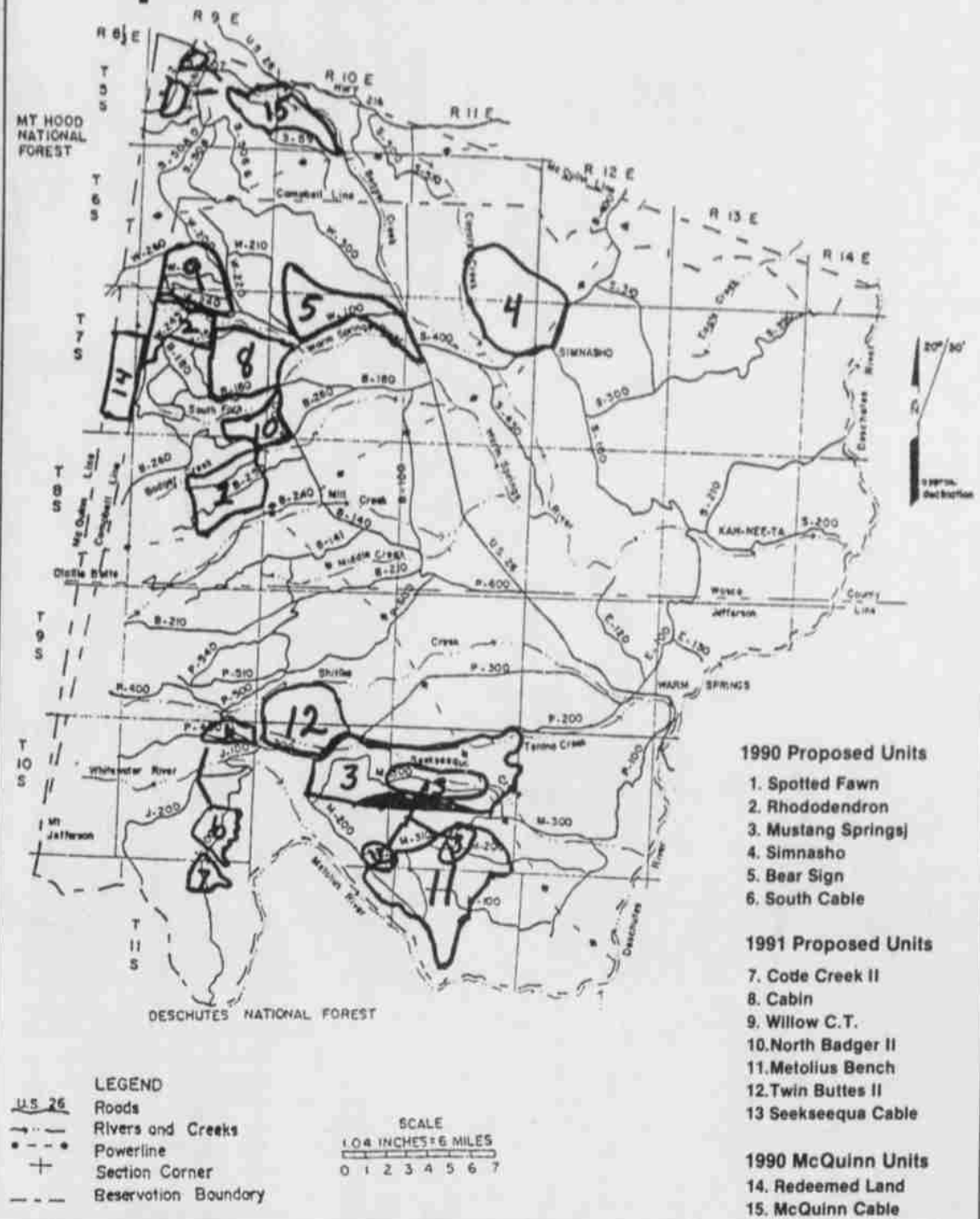
Also reported in moist areas in the Mill Creek canal is a very poisonous plant called Water Hemlock. Racine says he has been unable to locate the plant himself but has heard about it.

A grass which is not toxic but causes some problem with cattle was also mentioned during the workshop. Covering many parts of

the reservation, Medusahead is palatable for a short period of time. Once it goes to seed, however, it is like eating "porcupine quills" for cattle. "They've adapted, to it," Racine explains, eating it in the spring when it is green and in the fall when moisture makes it palatable again for a short time.

The grass is an undesirable annual, says Racine, preventing the range from growing perennial grasses which produce more per acre and "are healthier for the environment."

## Warm Springs Reservation Proposed 1990-91 timber sales



A field trip is planned April 28 to review proposed 1990-91 timber sales. For more information contact Cliff Walker at 553-1161, ext. 415.

## Trout Unlimited seeks members

A new chapter of Trout Unlimited has recently been organized in Prineville. The club is seeking members who are interested in the national fishing conservation organization.

Trout Unlimited works actively to preserve, enhance and restore coldwater fishing and to protect and enhance the environment. The nationwide club believes that sound land and water management practices and the enjoyment of good fishing go hand in hand. Trout Unlimited also believes that only by preserving the kind of water quality vital to man can trout, salmon and steelhead fishing be pre-

served. Nationally TU works with Congress and federal government agencies for protection and wise management of America's fishing waters; interacts with other national conservation organizations; sponsors seminars; and, funds fishery research projects.

At the state level TU members testify as experts concerning trout, salmon and steelhead fishing; monitor pollution and fight environmental abuse and work with state government agencies for better water resource management.

In local chapters TU members work through their local chapter to

preserve wild rivers; clean up polluted waters; maintain early-warning water surveillance programs; and educate the public through workshops and seminars.

The Ochoco chapter of TU will concentrate their attention on the Crooked River drainage, Ochoco Mountains, Trout Creek drainage and the Deschutes River.

Individual membership fee is \$20 and family membership is \$25. Contact Gary Soules at 447-5111 or 447-4913 for more information.

The next TU meeting is scheduled for May 10 in Prineville.

## Joint efforts to save traditional food areas

A "symbiotic" relationship between Indian people and government agencies would be constructive in preserving cultural plant areas, says Ochoco National Forest archaeologist Tom Burge during the Cultural Plant Seminar held April 7-8 at Kah-Nee-Ta Resort.

Sponsored by the Warm Springs Culture and Heritage Department and the Culture and Heritage Committee, the workshop presented an overview of the importance of cultural plants and the issues surrounding protection of these areas.

Presenters at the seminar included Warm Springs tribal botanist Richard Helliwell speaking on plant ecology and Warm Springs tribal attorney Jim Noteboom who with Warm Springs general manager Larry Calica talked about treaty rights and access to gathering areas. Discussion at the workshop cen-

tered around particular agenda items including: ceded areas and traditional use areas; the significance of traditional food plants in contemporary culture; range and ecology of culture food plants; impact of land management practices on plant range; and, legal protection aspects of cultural plant management.

The importance of tribal member concern was emphasized. It is with that type of support that policy protecting cultural plant areas becomes a priority.

Some work has currently been undertaken in Warm Springs to map cultural plant areas on both tribal and ceded lands. Representatives of government agencies have expressed an interest in this type of information to aid them in the formation of land use plans. Ideally, these areas should be protected

and preserved for future generations. Conference participant and Warm Springs tribal member Wilson Wewa, Jr. pointed out the importance of protecting cultural plant areas citing an example of a root digging area that was destroyed by vehicle entry. The area "doesn't produce roots anymore," Wewa adds, "I would like to see these areas protected."

Government agency representatives expressed their desire to help protect the areas. The first step would be to establish a better relationship with the tribes involved and "deal closer with Indian groups," says Bureau of Land Management staff archaeologist Bruce Crespin from Burns district.

This is the first time a meeting of this type has been held with just Eastside representatives, says Warm Springs tribal archaeologist Dan Mattson. The meeting of these people who work with the same type of resources creates "a feeling of unity," and, adds Mattson, "It heightens awareness."

As a result of the Cultural Plant Seminar, Mattson visualizes "a lot more joint efforts in agencies working with the tribe."

Heritage committee was encouraged. Persons wanting additional information should contact the Cultural and Heritage committee or Bruce Crespin of the BLM in Burns. He may be contacted by mail (BLM, HC-74 12533 Highway 20 West, Hines, Oregon 97738) or telephone (503) 573-5241.

## Dams harmful

Rock dams built in the streams around Warm Springs often provide a nice swimming and wading pool for children and adults. These dams can sometimes create an obstacle to block the natural flow of the creek.

Praise must be extended to those who build such fine structures but unfortunately migrating spring chinook find these well-constructed dams too large to surmount.

Fish must be able to swim upstream to spawn.

Warm Springs fisheries biologist Mark Fritsch advises those wishing to construct dams to build them only tall enough to create a small pool. Two feet out of the water definitely creates a problem for the fish. If structures are low enough fish can jump the dams and continue their migration upstream.

## BIA sells timber in last sale of year

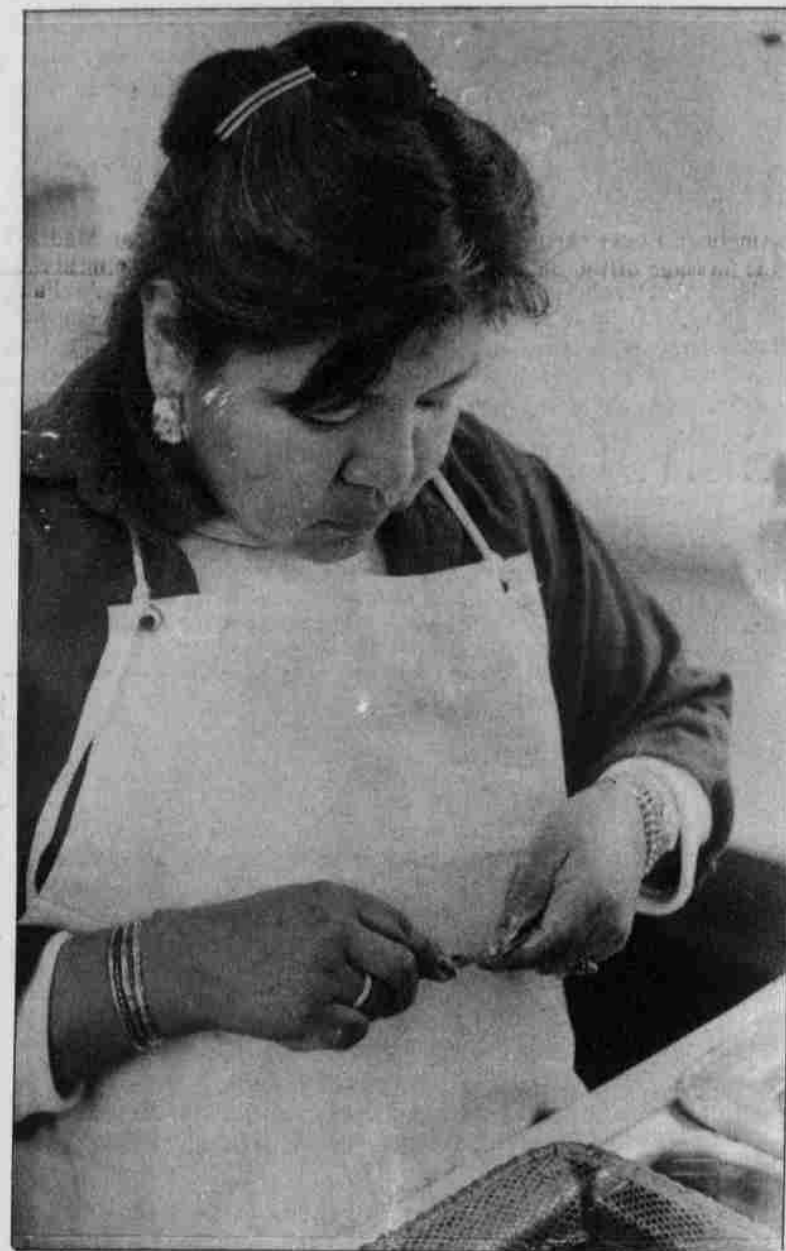
On April 5, 1988 the Bureau of Indian Affairs sold 16,580 MBF of timber on the Summit Butte Timber Sale. The sale is located on the McQuinn Strip on the west boundary of the reservation. Six companies submitted bids including: Vanport Manufacturing, Mt. Fir Lumber, Columbia Tree Farms, Estacada Lumber Company, Linton Plywood and Bugaboo Timber.

Interest was high and bidding was brisk on the sale. The quality of the timber and the amount of noble fir significantly contributed to interest in the sale. Vanport manufacturing was the high bidder after 4½ hours and 476 bids. Vanport's bid for ponderosa pine, white pine, douglas-fir and western larch \$218.00/MBF; White fir and other species—\$140.00/MBF; and \$386.00/MBF for noble fir species, for a total sales value of \$4,087,272.00.

This is the last sale that will be sold in calendar year 1988. Show me trips will be scheduled this fall by pre-sale for the 1989 McQuinn Strip sale.



Alfred Kennedy and Neepa Kennedy from Burns dig roots with other Cultural Plant Seminar participants archaeologist Tom Burge and Norm Steggell.



Approximately 700,000 spring chinook fingerlings are being tagged and fin clipped to identify them as originating at the Warm Springs Fish Hatchery. Different codings are being utilized to help in various studies taking place at the hatchery. Eileen Spino is a member of the work crew.

## Public land use plan need input

The Warm Springs Cultural and Heritage committee met with Bruce Crespin, staff archaeologist for the Burns District office of the Bureau of Land Management, to discuss the Three Rivers Resource Management Plan on Friday, April 8. Members of the Burns Paiute Tribe were also present for this informational meeting about current land-

use plans involving public lands in northern Harney County.

In particular, public input is desired on management options for root gathering areas near the Stinkingwater Mountains east of Burns. Native American views are essential since bitterroot and biscuitroot communities located there are used by Paiute people from

Burns as well as Paiutes and others residing at Warm Springs.

Crespin described the planning process with emphasis on public participation opportunities. He noted that Native American values may affect decisions for the management of various resources found on public lands. The Cultural and

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