

Work, effort needed to maintain high water quality in the Metolius River

The Metolius River is known for its unique qualities as a result of the many spring fed tributaries that contribute to its flow. But like many other rivers today, activities on this natural resource are increasing. Public concern for the river's condition, interest in maintaining the Metolius at a high quality standard

and as a response to growing concern for the management of the resources in the Metolius River Basin, the Metolius Basin Water Resources Monitoring was initiated by the U.S. Forest Service, Sisters Ranger District.

Conducted by fisheries biologist Michael Riehle, the primary objec-

tives for the watershed monitoring according to the issued report are to: 1. evaluate the existing condition of the river, 2. monitor the effects of management activities on water resources, 3. assess relationships between watershed character and the condition of water resources to develop cumulative effect assessments, and 4. identify management recommendations for restoring or enhancing the watershed condition. The possible effect of timber harvest and road building on water quality and fish habitat was of primary concern.

The report summarizes five years of monitoring from 1988 to 1992. The monitoring used a basin-wide approach and tracked both physical

and biological components of the aquatic environment.

Besides attracting people for its visual diversity, the Metolius Basin brings recreationalists interested in hiking, camping, horseback riding, biking, rafting, hunting and fishing. Timber harvest in the early 1970's through the 1980's has resulted in much road construction.

The fishery in the streams of the Metolius River basin include indigenous rainbow brown, bull trout, mountain whitefish, the introduced brown trout, brook trout and hatchery rainbow trout.

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ONRC seeks conference speakers

Oregon Natural Resources Council (ONRC) is planning its 21st annual Oregon Natural Resources Conference, to be held at Sunriver Resort, Friday through Sunday, September 24 through 26. The conference will feature field trips, educational workshops and panels, strategy sessions and an ONRC 20th year celebration Saturday night.

Members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs are invited to speak at the conference. Sessions run about one and quarter hours, with presentation by individual speakers followed by questions from the audience. If interested in speaking at

the conference, please contact the ONRC's main office at 223-9001, extension 206, to discuss possible topics and formats.

Conference workshops and panels will cover a variety of topics and will address plans to protect Oregon's endangered resources, including forest protection, endangered salmon runs and other endangered species, high desert protection, mining and livestock grazing.

In order to keep the cost for participants as affordable as possible, ONRC does not pay speakers' fees beyond the costs of registration and lodging for the conference weekend.

Work continues on Metolius River management plan

Work continues on the Metolius Wild and Scenic River Plan with the goal for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Management Plan scheduled for February 1994. The Final EIS and Management Plan is set for December 1995 and implementation of the plan will begin in the summer of 1995.

The Metolius Coordination Group provides the link between the technical resource work and the decision-makers. Members of this group in-

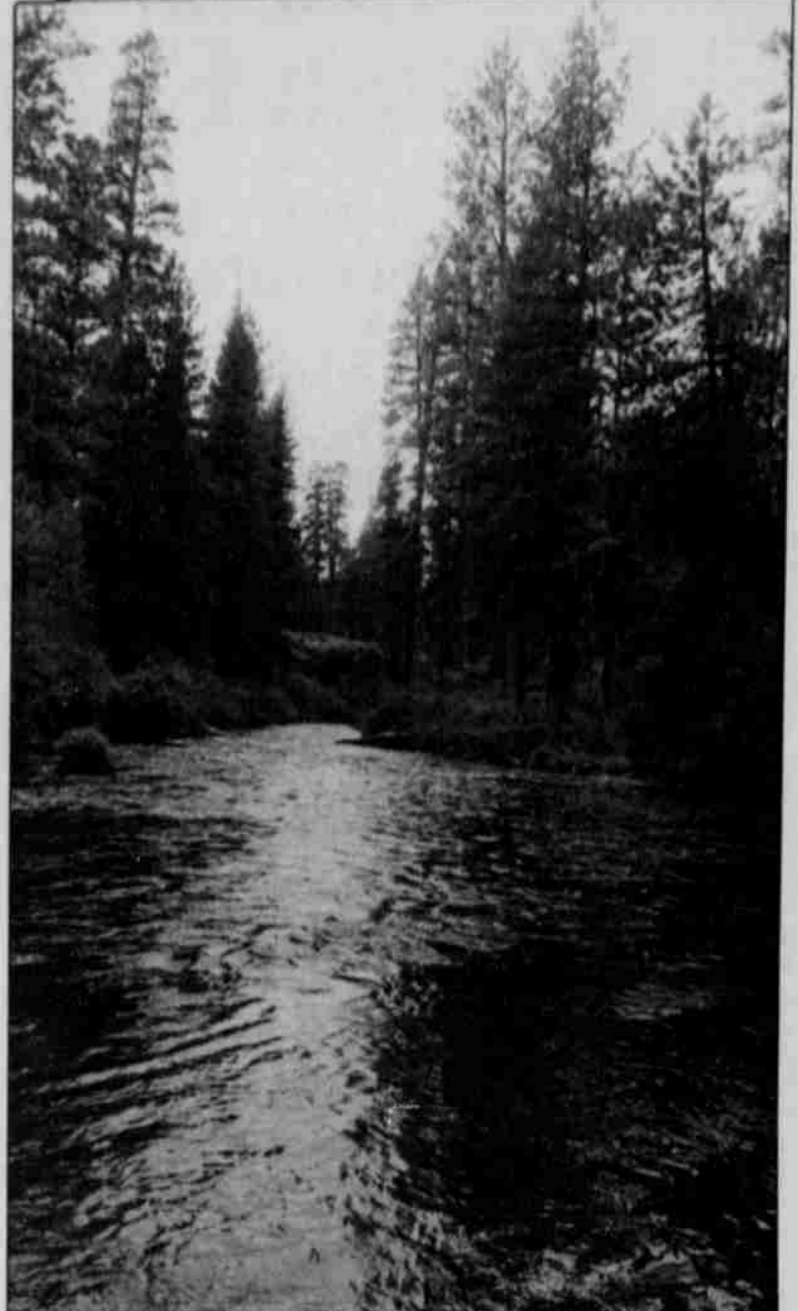
clude representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, the State of Oregon, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

The Metolius Interagency Interdisciplinary Team was also established. Comprised of 22 resource specialists representing other agencies and Jefferson County, the team receives direction from the Metolius Coordination Group and is responsible for all technical aspects of the planning process.

Concern for salmon Lawsuit filed against BLM

Several Oregon environmental groups, represented by Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in Seattle, filed a lawsuit in March against the Bureau of Land Management. The suit states that the agency has failed to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service regarding the Snake River Chinook salmon, listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The Act requires federal agencies such as the Bureau to ensure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species. The Act also

requires that the agencies consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service whenever their actions might affect a listed species. The lawsuit asks a federal judge to delay the Bureau from undertaking or authorizing activities in northeastern Oregon that may adversely affect the Chinook, including grazing, logging and road building. Last year's listing of the Snake River Chinook cited destruction of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat as a significant factor in the decline of the runs.



The Metolius River runs through a watershed which encompasses approximately 142,900 acres ranging from the crest of the Cascades to the dry canyon at its junction with the Deschutes River. The Northwestern portion of the Metolius drainage is owned and managed by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

It's tick season



Ticks are about one quarter inch long and easy to see. They fasten their heads into the skin of their victim and suck his/her blood. Check your child for ticks, especially in their hair, after they have been playing outdoors.

To help remove a tick cover it with petroleum jelly, baby oil or alcohol and leave it for 30 minutes. Then, with tweezers, pull it out with a twisting motion, counterclockwise. Then wash the site with soap and water and apply neosporin or an antiseptic to help prevent infection. If you don't feel comfortable removing the tick yourself, go to the clinic and have them do it.

If a fever, rash or headache follow a tick bite by a few days or a few weeks you should see a doctor.

This message is brought to you by Warm Springs Early Childhood Education.

Madras Union High School
30th Class Reunion
July 23, 24, and 25, 1993
 For information contact Jeri (Olson) Fine 475-2634
 or Joann Bryant 553-3201.

I Wish You Could

by Randall Broadwater, Fire/Medic from "Firefighter News" June/July '93

I wish you could see the sadness of a businessman as his livelihood goes up in flames or that of a family returning home, only to find their house and belongings damaged or destroyed.

I wish you could know what it is like to search a burning bedroom for trapped children, flames rolling above your head, your palms and knees burning as you crawl, the floor sagging under your weight as the kitchen beneath you burns.

I wish you could comprehend a wife's horror at 3 a.m. as I check for husband of forty years for pulse and find none. I start CPR anyway, hoping against hope to bring him back, knowing intuitively it is too late, but wanting his wife and family to know everything possible was done.

I wish you could know the unique smell of burning insulation, the taste of soot-filled sweat and mucus, the feeling of intense heat through your turnout gear, the sound of flames crackling, and the eeriness of being able to see absolutely nothing in dense smoke-sensations I am all too familiar with.

I wish you could understand how it feels to go to work in the morning after having spend most of a December night cold and soaking wet at a multiple-alarm fire.

I wish you could read my mind as I respond to a building fire: "Is this a false alarm or a working fire? How is the building constructed? What hazards await us? Is anyone trapped?" Or to an EMS call "What is wrong with the patient? Is it minor or life-threatening? Is the person who called for us really in distress or is he waiting for us with a 2x4 or a gun?"

I wish you could be in the emergency room with me as a doctor pronounces dead the beautiful little four-year-old girl I have tried so hard to save during the past 25 minutes, who will never go on her first day or say, "Mommy, I love you" again.

I wish you could know the frustration I feel in the cab of an engine—foot pressing hard on the siren button, arm tugging again and again at the air horn lanyard, as you fail to yield the right-of-way at an intersection in traffic. When you need us, however, you first comment upon our arrival will be, "It took you forever to get here!"

I wish you could read my thoughts as I extricate a teenage girl from the mangled remains of her automobile: "What if this were my sister? My daughter? What will her parents' reaction be as they open their front door to find a police officer standing there, hat in hand?"

I wish you could know how it feels to walk in the back door and greet your family, not having the heart to tell them that you nearly didn't come home from the alarm you were just on.

I wish you could feel my hurt as people verbally (an sometimes physically) abuse me or belittle what I do, or as they express their attitude of "It will never happen to me."

I wish you could realize the physical, emotional and mental drain of missed meals, lost sleep, missed or foregone social activities and intimate moments, in addition to all the tragedy my eyes have viewed.

I wish you could know the brotherhood and self-satisfaction of helping save a life or preserving someone's property, of being there in times of crisis, or creating order from chaos.

Unless you have live the life of a firefighter, you will never truly understand or appreciate who we are, what we do, or what the job we perform really means to us.

I wish you could.

Submitted by Warm Springs Fire and Safety

Spray operations for budworm continue through July

Bt is an acronym, or common name, for a group of biological insecticides that contain the bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, as the active ingredient. These kinds of insecticides are used to control population outbreaks of several insect species, including western spruce budworm and Douglas fir tussock moth.

Bacillus thuringiensis is a bacterium that occurs naturally in soil. It is common in most soils in the Pacific Northwest. Many years ago, a discovery was made that this bacterium can cause a fatal disease in some insects. Since that discovery, many different genetic strains of the bacterium have been found that are highly toxic to specific groups of insects. Some of these strains have been incorporated into insecticides produced and sold by several companies throughout the world.

All Bt insecticides used by the USDA Forest Service are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and have been proven effective in research trials against target insect species.

The Bt insecticides used by the Forest Service for control of forest defoliating insects are only effective against the caterpillar stage of moths and butterflies. They will not kill other kinds of insects, such as bees, ants, mosquitoes, beetles, or insects that are predators and parasites of target species. The Bt insecticide must be ingested by susceptible insects for it to be effective. It will not kill them on contact. Once the Bt insecticide has been ingested, crys-

tals produced by the bacteria dissolve in the alkaline stomach of the insects and cause them to die. In the absence of rain, Bt insecticides are capable of killing susceptible insects for about 30 days after they have been applied.

Bt insecticides used by the Forest Service for control of western spruce budworm are not toxic to fish, birds, or other wildlife. These insecticides are not toxic to humans. They will not harm vehicle paint and can be removed with soap and water.

Inert ingredients make up most of the volume of Bt insecticides. Water is the major inert ingredient for the Bt insecticides that will be used on the Warm Springs Reservation.

Bt will be applied by aircraft at the rate of 1/2 gallon of insecticide per acre to control the outbreak of western spruce budworm. Spraying will be done in June during the early morning hours.

The project is divided into three treatment units occurring along the west boundary of the Warm Springs Reservation.

-The Wilson Unit is the northern most area. It has 19,000 acres.

-The Badger Unit is in the middle of the reservation and is 24,000 acres in size.

-The Lions head Unit is in the southern portion of the reservation and is 21,000 acres in size.

Approximately 64,000 acres are to be sprayed. All of the areas are Tribally owned.

Estimated cost of the project is \$960,000, or an average of \$15.00

per acre. The Forest Service, in cooperation with the Warm Springs Tribes and Bureau of Indian Affairs, will plan and carry out the project. A management team with many years of insect suppression experience will provide day-to-day management of the spray operations.

Approximately 40 Forest Service, Tribal, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Bureau of Land Management employees will work together with about 35 contractor personnel to do the project.

Insecticide will be aerially applied by a private contractor under supervision of the Forest Service. Evergreen Helicopter Inc., of McMinnville, OR, has been awarded the contract and has conducted similar projects in the Pacific Northwest. They will use helicopters for spraying and to monitor the operations. Aircraft will operate from helispots throughout the spray area.

DIPEL 6AF, a biological insecticide, will be used to control the spruce budworm outbreak. This insecticide uses a naturally occurring bacteria commonly called B.t., it will be applied at a volume of half a gallon per acre.

The insecticide will be applied under very specific conditions. It is effective only when the western spruce budworm is in the caterpillar stage and is eating needles with insecticide on them. Because weather, elevations, site conditions, and insect development determine timing of the application, field workers will ob-

serve conditions and budworm development to determine exact spray schedule.

Field workers will start working about 3 a.m. Low flying aircraft will start operations just after sunrise. Insecticide will only be applied when the wind is 1-6 miles per hour, relative humidity is greater than 55 percent, and air temperature is 34-70 degrees. Generally, spray operations will occur between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. everyday, but may last longer if weather conditions permit. Following application, field workers will return to the sprayed areas to check effectiveness of treatment.

Spraying is expected to begin in mid June and end by early July. A tentative schedule of key events is provided below. This schedule is subject to change with the weather.

May 17 — Begin locating sampling plots in project area.

May 28 — Begin sampling spruce budworm populations.

June 11 — Contractor to begin marking spray blocks.

June 19 — Begin spraying.

July 3 — End spraying.

July 24 — Complete post-spray sampling, project finished.

If you are interested in more information about the project, please contact the Project Personnel at project headquarters.

Warm Springs Western Spruce Budworm Project, Complex near the BIA Facilities Maintenance Shop, Warm Springs, OR 97761; (503) 553-3377 or 553-3378.

Dry weather may threaten rural homes

The number of people moving to previously uninhabited, forest and rural areas is expected to continue to increase in the future. Factors contributing to this trend include: rising home prices in dense urban areas, as well as livability preferences for "natural" home sites nestled among the trees or on mountain sides.

Dry summer weather brings increased danger from wildfire to homes that interface with forests or wildlands. Every year since 1985, more than 300 homes have been destroyed by wildfires, including dozens in the Northwest.

Many of these homes could have been saved had simple precautions been taken before wildfire struck. This guide is designed to help you evaluate your home's exposure to wildfire. The following information can assist you in making the necessary decisions that could prevent or reduce losses due to wildfire.

The most effective fire prevention device yet invented is a firesafe attitude. While fire insurance might replace property destroyed in a fire,

there is no insurance available to replace human life...yours, your family's, or your neighbor's.

Homeowners should consider fire warning devices, such as smoke detectors. The proper location, type and size of portable fire extinguishers may make the difference between controlling a small fire and complete loss of the structure. Other protective measures include automatic sprinkler systems in the home and in other structures. Rural residents should seek recommendations from a fire protection agency to determine the type, size and installation location of all these protective devices.

With a positive fire prevention attitude and by following preventive measures suggested in this guide, you can enjoy your wildland home with confidence. If you have additional questions after reviewing this material, please contact your local fire protection agency for more information.

Recommendations for improvements around your existing home can reduce the risk of loss associated

with wildfire.

- Roofing is made of non-combustible material.
- Trees have been trimmed away from the roof.
- Plants are low growing and less flammable.
- Flammables are stored away from the home.
- Yard is well trimmed and free of debris.
- Roof and gutters should be cleaned of leaves and pine needles.
- A 30 foot non-combustible fire break surrounds the home.
- An adequate water supply is available to fight fire.
- Good access is provided for emergency vehicles.
- Exterior walls are made of fire resistant material.

Be prepared to fight fire. Being prepared for wildfire means having the necessary tools on hand to fight fire.

Seek removal of neighborhood hazards.

Emergency vehicle access. Will fire fighters be able to find you? And

will they be able to reach you with their heavy equipment?

Attractive yards are safe yards. Maintain a 30 foot defensible space around your home to act as a fire break. Less flammable plants and green grass are best for landscaping.

YOUR CHECKLIST:

Local fire department phone number: _____

Local Forest Protection Agency phone number: _____

Care escape route #1 — in case of fire: _____

Care escape route #2 — in case of fire: _____

Foot escape route — in case of fire: _____

Road work scheduled through summer



Construction work on the new approach to the Hollywood District is scheduled for completion in three to four weeks, according to Bureau of Indian Affairs supervisory highway engineer Larry Seibel. The approach will provide easier access from Highway 26 to the community. Bids are currently being accepted

by the Oregon State Department of Transportation for work on Highway 26 between Shitike Creek and the Kah-Nee-Ta junction which will widen the highway for turnoffs to Warm Springs and the Museum at Warm Springs.

Other road construction projects are on the drawing board for Warm Springs throughout the summer.