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The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant program with OSU, United States Department of Agriculture, Jefferson County and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.



## The Clover speaks

by Sue Ryan

Basketballs thump in place as players wait to take their turn in the basketball drill on the gym floor. One after another they dribble, stop, put their arms up and shoot. One player is a little bit smaller than the rest but throws twice as hard to make up for his height. The coach calls out "Jazz step, take a jazz step." The players are drilling in the basics of basketball. The coach steps up to demonstrate how to shoot to one youngster. This is a basketball practice of the Warm Springs 4-H Coed basketball club. Actually

there is more than one team within the club itself. Their leader is Melvin Tewee, a long-time coach and 4-H leader.

Seven years ago Melvin Tewee played men's basketball. He mostly traveled to tournaments on other reservations. Then he noticed kids and basketball at home. Only there were more kids watching than playing. So, he started a youth basketball team. That first team was made up of 10 and under boys that began by playing in Round Robin tournaments.

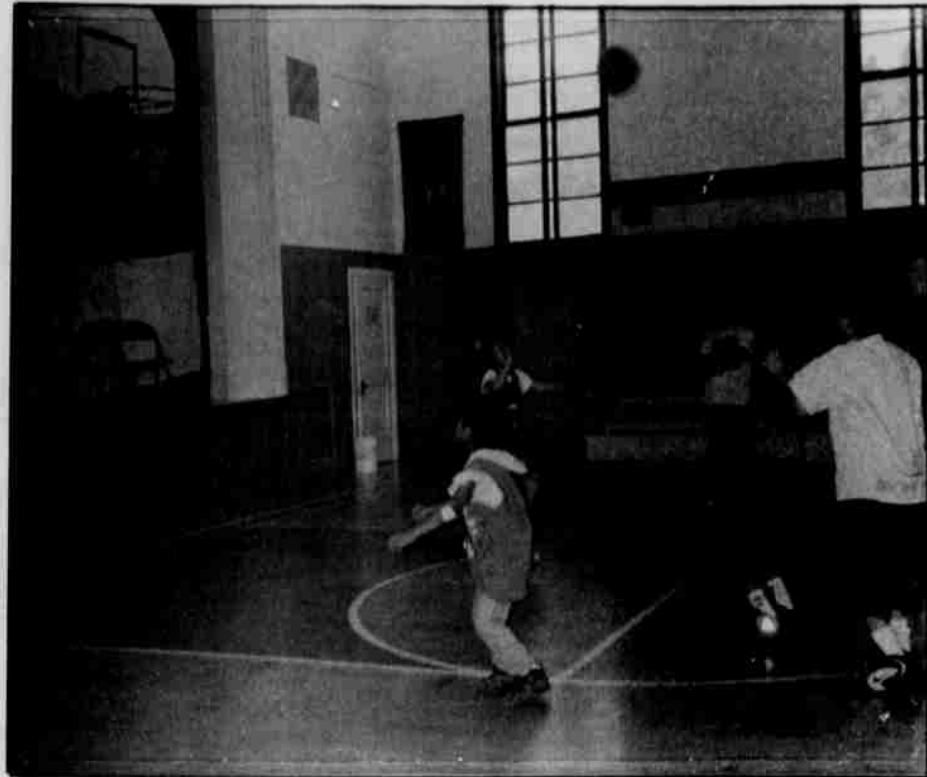
Soon a number of ex-ballplayers from

other reservations had youth teams and they all began playing against one another. Five years ago Melvin's team signed up for the 4-H program. 4-H covers the tenets of clear thinking, loyalty, service, and making a better life. This fit in well with Melvin's goals to have the players develop leadership skills and meet standards to play ball.

The Coed Basketball club's standards included requiring the students to have good grades to play basketball. At one point, Melvin had to pull his own son off the team because he did not meet the standard. The hope and intent is to try and develop kids into good enough ballplayers that they will carry on in the sport in high school and even college. Melvin Tewee says he tells his players "Education and basketball or any sport go hand in hand."

Over the years the 4-H Coed Basketball team has received help from the 4-H program in getting gym time for basketball practices, and sponsorships from Madras businesses for youth tournaments. Tewee says the team also has been helped by other coaches in the community and the players' parents.

Currently the 4-H Coed basketball club includes several teams. These are the 13 and over Columbia River Chinooks, The 14 and under Girls Columbia River Scow-Ma's and the 11 and under Boys Us-Wuns. The teams practice on Tuesdays at the Madras Elementary gym and Wednesdays at the Warm Springs Elementary gym. They also utilize the Warm Springs Community Center.



Coach Melvin Tewee observes his co-ed team run through their basketball drills.

## Playground safety tips offered

The Warm Springs O.S.U. Extension office now has a copy of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's Playground Safety kit. Here are a few tips for parents and other adults to encourage safe play on playgrounds.

You can teach children how to use each type of playground equipment by pointing out the following safe play habits to them:

- SWINGS**  
Tell children to:
- Sit in the center of the swing; never stand or kneel.
  - Hold on with both hands.
  - Stop the swing before getting off.
  - Walk way around the swing, not too close to the front or the back.
  - Never push anyone else in the swing or allow others to push them.
  - Have one person in one swing at one time.
  - Avoid swinging empty swings, and to never twist swing chains.
  - Avoid putting head and feet through exercise rings on the swing sets.
- SLIDES**  
Instruct children to:
- Hold on with both hands as they go up the steps of the slide, taking one step at a time; never go up the sliding surface or the frame.
  - Keep at least one arm's length between children.
  - Slide down feet first, always sitting up, one at a time.
  - Be sure no one is in front of the slide before sliding down.
  - Be patient, avoid pushing or shoving, and to wait their turn.
  - Leave the bottom of the slide after they have taken their turn.

- Never use a metal slide that has been sitting in the sun.

**CLIMBING APPARATUS**  
(geodesic domes or arches and jungle gyms)

- Tell children to:
- Use the correct grip; use both hands.
  - Be careful of climbing down, and to watch out for those climbing up.
  - Avoid having too many people using the apparatus at one time. (horizontal ladders and bars)
  - Start at the same end of the apparatus and move in the same direction.
  - Stay well behind the person in front and watch out for swinging feet.
  - Never use apparatus when it is wet.
  - Avoid speed contests or trying to cover too large a distance in one move.
  - Drop from the bars with knees slightly bent and land on both feet.

**SEESAWS**  
Instruct children to:

- Sit facing each other, not leaning back.
- Keep a firm hold with both hands.
- Never stand or run on the board.
- Keep feet out from underneath the board as it descends.

In summary, children should be encouraged to care about themselves and the health and happiness of playmates on the playground. They should be told how important it is for them to exercise, to take care of their bodies, to grow strong and healthy.

It is important that adults take the time to learn about playground safety for the sake of the children-to be properly motivated to protect all children from unnecessary hurt and risks in their play. Help the children you come in contact with play happy, and play safely.

## Tips on planting trees and shrubs

An OSU Extension news release. Early spring finds droves of homeowners going to the nursery to buy new shrubs and trees for the yard. What do you do with a containerized tree or shrub once you get it home?

To plant container grown trees and shrubs, dig a hole about twice the diameter of the container and the same depth as the root ball, recommended Ross Penhallegon, horticulture agent with the Oregon State University Extension Service.

Remove the plant from the pot, being careful not to break the root ball. Cut off any roots circling the root ball (pot-bound trees). Place it in the hole so the top of the ball is at the same level or slightly higher than it grew in the nursery. Backfill the hole with native topsoil. If the soil is sandy or has a high clay content, it may be beneficial to add 20 or 40 percent organic matter. Mixing slowly decomposing organic matter with the topsoil for back filling a hole provides a transition from the container soil to the native soil, encouraging plant root growth. The plant must eventually become established in the native soil of the planting site.

Newly planted trees and shrubs must be watered very carefully.

"Until the roots grow out into the native soil, they can only get water from the original root ball," said Penhallegon. "Water often enough to keep the root ball moist, but in soils with poor drainage, care should be taken not to overwater. As plants become established, water less frequently but apply more water at each irrigation."

Trees and shrubs often do not require fertilization when planted in fertile soils, he said. But if you have poor soils in your yard, newly planted trees or shrubs may lose color and vigor unless some fertilizer is applied.

"Do not put manures or soluble fertilizers in the planting hole as it can burn the roots,"

he warned. "A month after planting, nitrogen fertilizers can be scattered evenly on the soil around newly planted trees and shrubs, but it should not be placed next to the trunk. Use 1-10th of a pound of actual nitrogen for each 100 square feet of soil surface. This amount of nitrogen can be supplied with a half pound of ammonium sulfate or various amounts of other fertilizers. Rake the fertilizer lightly into the soil, then water thoroughly. More can be applied if needed at 6-8 week intervals.

As plants become established, fertilize once a year in late March or early April, Penhallegon added. "Also remember that trees grow large after a few years," he added. "So don't plant trees and shrubs too close to buildings or sidewalks. Sometimes shrubs look small in a yard, but remember they grow. Two small shrubs can become two shrubs competing for the same area."

**National Infant Immunization Week is April 21-27th.**

**Directory available**  
"Oregon Wood Products Marketing Directory" is a new publication from the O.S.U. Extension Service. Contact the Warm Springs office to order your copy.

**Fitzgerald to speak**  
OSU Extension & Natural Resources Visiting Professor Program - Come hear Steve Fitzgerald from the OSU College of Forestry speak about "Fire Ecology" April 4th at 12 noon in the Fire Management Training Room.

## "How-to" begin planting a lawn

An OSU Extension news release. Although native plants have evolved to survive in our demanding climate, this does not mean you can scatter seed in your yard, leave it up to nature, and have success. Nature sows much more seed than we can afford to sow. Much is lost to birds, wind, and lack of water. If you want your native seeds to grow, you must plant, water, weed, and help them along the first season or two. But do take the time to get them established. It is hard work.

### SOIL PREPARATION

\*Start with a weed-free area. Rototill, hoe, and/or hand weed to remove existing vegetation. When tilling, be sure roots are removed-not just chopped up.

\*If the soil has been disturbed by tilling, be sure to wait before sowing your seed. Water and allow the first flush of weeds to appear. Remove these weeds and then sow. This reduces competition from aggressive weeds that choke your native seedlings when young.

\*The addition of fertilizer into the soil is always helpful. Any standard balanced lawn fertilizer is appropriate; compost and peat moss are wonderful additives.

### SOWING

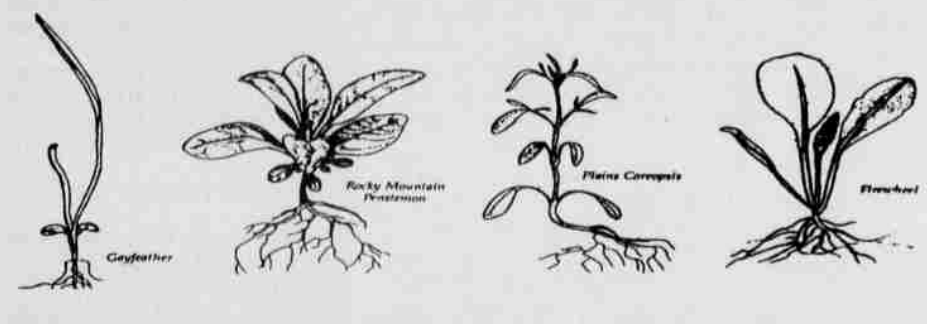
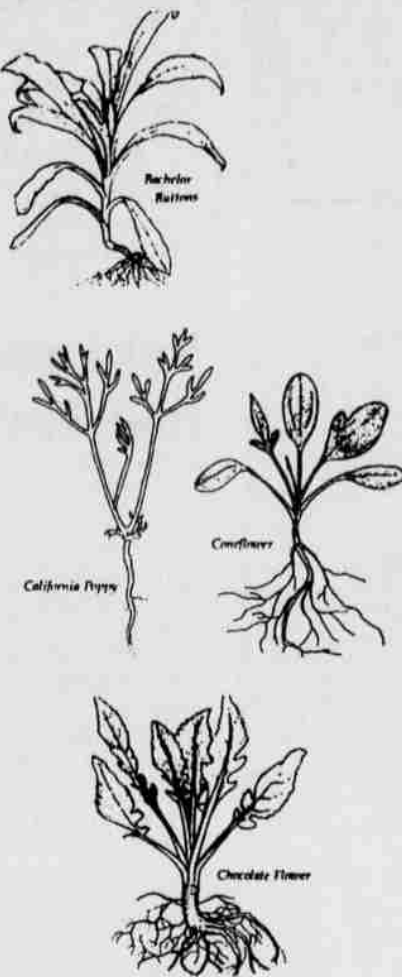
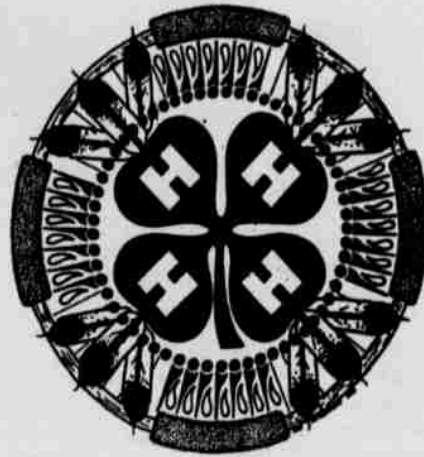
\*Hand broadcast the seed over the area you want seeded. Since it is hard to evenly distribute a little seed over a large area, you may wish to mix seed with sand or peat to increase the volume you are spreading. For best coverage, go over the area twice, North/South then East/West.

\*Rake lightly to level soil and even out seeding.

\*Cover the seed with soil to a depth of 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch. If top soil is unavailable or when to plant

\*Warm-season grasses are green and growing during the hottest parts of the year, turning dormant and beige when it gets cooler. They may be planted any time, except the 6 weeks before fall's first killing frost. They will not germinate until the soil is warm. You can save water by planting with nature and taking advantage of the natural rainfall in your area.

\*Cool-season grasses do their growing in the spring and fall when it's cool and to go dormant in the summer unless they receive extra water to keep them green. Plant them when the days and nights are cool for the best germination, and do not worry about killing frosts.



## Stockman's Roundup—Farm Bill at a glance



by Bob Pawelek  
OSU Livestock Agent

Creates new \$200 million annual year program to help livestock and crop producers fight pollution. Guarantees \$200 million for cleanup of Florida Everglades. The House favors keeping more CRP land in the Plains states, while Senate bill shifts some land East.

5. No guaranteed spending. Senate authorizes \$300 million over three years in mandatory spending for rural development.

6. Continues trade and aid programs, with more emphasis on market development and high-value products.

7. No research provisions. House wants to pass a separate bill on farm research. Senate continues programs with some changes.

8. No credit provisions. House wants separate bill on that issue. Senate bill continues credit programs but tightens restrictions, especially for those who have defaulted on previous loans.

9. Replaces cotton and grain subsidies linked to crop prices and production with guaranteed, declining "market transition payments" over seven years.

**Beef Notes**  
BSE scare  
Beef consumption in England is being significantly reduced due to fear of a disease called bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as mad-cow disease. According to one report, 1.4 million households have quit buying beef. The British beef industry reports that consumption is starting to come back from the levels it dropped to late last year.

In the United States, BSE is not a prob-

lem, although one single animal has been exposed and was kept in quarantine.

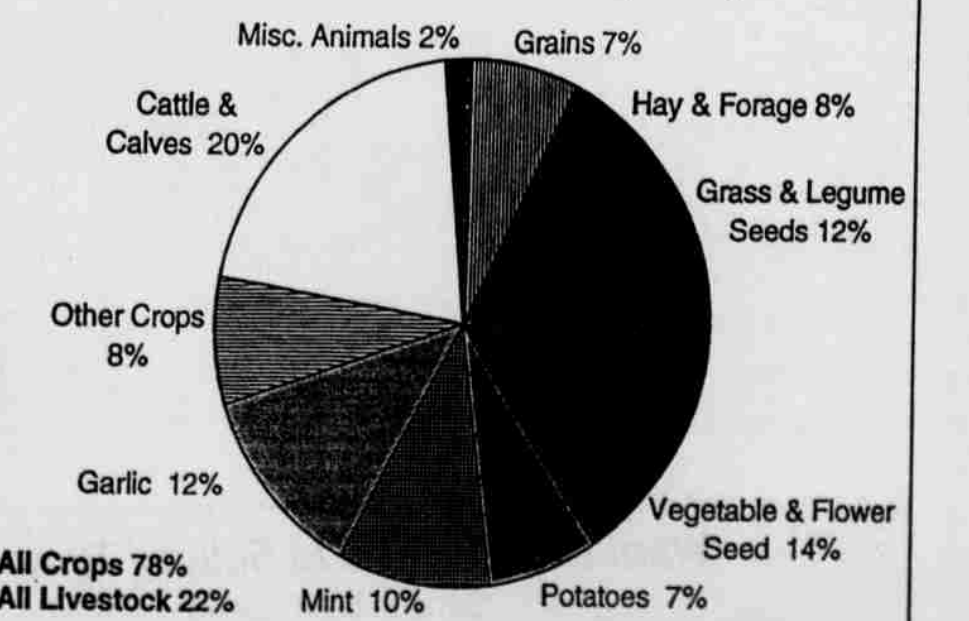
**New meat manual**  
The Beef Industry Council of the Meat Board has released a revised identification manual for the retail meat trade. The new version contains 700 full-color photos covering a wide range of beef, veal, pork and lamb retail and wholesale cuts.

**Export opportunity**  
The U.S. beef industry in Russia is facing a "significant window of opportunity," says the U.S. Meat Export Federation. As economic gains in the rapidly developing nation continue to bypass the agricultural sector, the area is seen as a potent import market for U.S. beef for at least the next 10 to 15 years. At present, Russia is the fourth largest export market for American beef.

Russia offers the hotel-restaurant trade as well as individual household market potential.

**New ranching museum**  
A new museum in Sheridan, Wyoming, the Museum of the American Cowboy, is focusing on the working cowboy and will tell the history and life of this American legend from the Mexican conquistador of the 1500s to present day. A time line will lead the visitor chronologically from the year 1519 to Texas, along the cattle drives northward in the 19th century. With emphasis on the period between 1870 and 1910, exhibits will depict the lifestyle, equipment and work of the early open-range cowboy, as well as the life of the cattle baron.

## AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SALES JEFFERSON COUNTY, 1995p



1995p Sales by Commodity \$000	
Grains	\$3,498
Hay & Forage	\$3,759
Grass & Legume seeds	\$5,907
Veg. & Flower seeds	\$6,608
Potatoes	\$3,574
Mint	\$4,851
Garlic	\$5,940
Other crops	\$3,871
All Crops	\$38,008
Cattle & calves	\$9,980
Misc. animals	\$ 852
All livestock	\$10,832
All Crops & livestock	\$48,840

Agricultural sales by year \$000			
Year	Crops	Livestock	Total
1993	37,647	12,992	50,639
1994	36,450	10,489	46,939
1995p	38,008	10,832	48,840

Source: Economic Information Office  
Oregon State University  
December 18, 1995