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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 Exension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.

The Clover speaks

by Sue Ryan

I promised you news of 4-H clubs, and plan to bring you some bits each time. The 4-H Public Safety cadets are meeting on their regular schedule through December. However, leader RaNeva Dowty says their club is full and closed to new members.

Congratulations to the Search and Rescue cadets on their 10th anniversary. Leader Keith Baker says the group began on October 1st, 1986. Halloween is fast approaching, and the end of October will find Arlene and I dishing out treats. Look for us this year at the Halloween carnival in the community center. 4-H will start a Youth Cooking series in November. Classes will be held on Thursdays at 4:00 pm in the 4-H Kitchen. You do not have to be a 4-H'er to attend. The classes are free, but you must sign-up ahead of time. The 4-H Youth Cooking series will be for students in 4th grade and up. Registration will start October 24th.

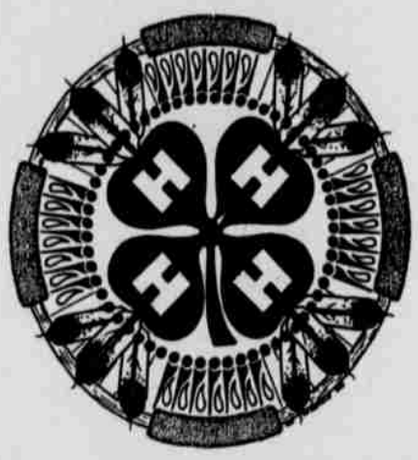
4-H covers many projects in 6 different areas. This time in Cloverspeaks we'll look at one of the projects in the area of Engineering. Electricity and Electronics teaches the basics of electric energy; along with making useful items and equipment. But, let's back up a bit and see what electricity is.

Electricity is what you might call - hard to find. Electricity is all around us- but you can't see it, smell it, or hold it in your hands. But, you know what it does - lights up rooms, keeps the furnace running so your home is warm, helps to cook dinner so you can eat. But, how does it do this ?

Electricity is made up of small parts - called atoms. As small as atoms are, they have even smaller parts - protons, neutrons, and electrons. Protons and electrons are electrical in character. Protons are said to be positively charged. Electrons are negatively charged. Positive and negative charges attract each other.

When an object has more or less electrons than normal, it has static electricity, or is electrically "charged." It is positively charged if electrons have been taken away, leaving behind extra positively-charged protons. It is negatively charged if electrons have been added.

The fact that some atoms hold their electrons rather loosely is important to us. In some materials, loosely-held electrons can



jump with ease from one atom to another within the material. If an atom has too many electrons, the extras are attracted to another atom which may have too few, and so on.

Let's say the material containing atoms with the "jumpy" electrons is a piece of wire. With a lot of electrons jumping from atom to atom inside the wire in generally the same direction, the overall result is a flow of electricity.

Therefore, the movement of a vast number of electrons from atom to atom is referred to as *electric current*. In using electricity, we are controlling the flow of electrons.

WHEW - I think I ran out of energy ! I am not an expert on electricity, and used parts of 4-H publication 4121-"Exploring the World of Electricity" for Cloverspeaks .

Lost items , last call

October 15th will be the last day to pick up camp lost and found items at the 4-H office ! If you are missing towels, sweatshirts, or tennies from 4-H Wilderness Enrichment camp please stop by.

Natural Resource Notables

By Bodie Shaw

Recipe for Recovery

Many community members have inquired about vegetative specifics in terms of fire effects and fire recovery for landscaped and native plants affected by the Simnasho Fire. What I thought would be appropriate is to present a "recipe for recovery" for our area. The purpose of this "recipe" is to advise local property owners affected by the fires in the rehabilitation of their lands. Recommendations are presented for immediate action as well as for long-term efforts to restore the land.

Initial site recovery phase for 1st year

1. *Keep existing trees that have burned until you see if the tree produces new growth the next spring or early summer unless the tree is an obvious hazard along roads, driveways, and structures.* If no new growth is observed by the following summer, the tree is dead and it may be removed at that time. This will reduce the fuel loading on the property. You may wish to leave a selected few dead trees for wildlife habitat.

2. *Water area every other day in the early morning for about one hour.* This will provide moisture for new seeds and partially scorched trees, and encourage new growth from the root systems of burned plants. Over watering will increase unwanted grasses and weeds and increase fuels. It may also leach available nutrients contained in the ash. This watering need only be done through the dry season.

3. *Add mulch around the root zones of surviving trees and shrubs and all new plantings to retain soil moisture.*

4. *To lessen beetle susceptibility in fire-damaged Pine trees, deep watering during the summer months may be beneficial.* This can be accomplished using a soaker hose around the root zone of the trees for two to three hours at a time.

Redesign and replanting phase for 2nd-5th year

1. *Prepare a landscape plan with vegetation zones that follow available standards for fire protection.* Include fire resistant plantings and concepts as outlined in the diagram.

2. *The first zone is the Defensible Space Area which extends about 30 feet from any structures.* Aim for a low foliage level combined with high moisture content. This could be a lawn or a variety of low-growing groundcovers 12 inches or less in height, shrubs, or trees with a regular watering program. Driveways, parking areas and rock gardens also may be located within this zone to provide additional defense.

3. *The second zone is the Fire Resistant Area which is about 20 to 50 feet in with beyond the first zone.* Aim for slow burning, fire resistant plantings with low fuel volume. Replant and/or thin plant materials to reduce ladder fuels. Ladder fuels increase fire intensity and cause fire to spread vertically from ground to tree crown which could cause fire to spread more quickly over a larger area.

4. *The third zone is the Native Plants Area which may be common areas or areas beyond the second zone.* Prune dead branches off trees and shrubs to reduce fuel density. Replant and/or thin plant materials to reduce ladder fuels.

5. *Taper off on watering at the end of the second year.*

Ongoing maintenance phase for 5th to 10th year and beyond

1. *Remove dead limbs up to an 8 foot height on trees.*

2. *Thin out shrubs where crowding occurs. Transplanting can be made to other bare areas.*

3. *Prune dead branches on shrubs to keep foliage density low.*

4. *Leave some fallen logs to provide more organic material to the soil, and provide wildlife habitat and diversity.*

5. *Periodically remove unwanted grasses.*

SUGGESTED PLANT LIST FOR CENTRAL OREGON LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Trees Shrubs

Quaking Aspen (Populus tremuloides) Serviceberry (Almanchier alnifolia) Birch (Betula species) Ocean Spray (Holodiscus discolor)

Mt. Alder (Alnus species) Big Sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata)

Chokecherry (Prunus virginiana) Greenleaf Manzanita (Arctostaphylos patula)

Ponderosa Pine (Pinus ponderosa) Bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata)

Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra) Squaw Currant (Ribes cereum)

Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta) Mallow Ninebark (Physocarpus malvaceus)

Western Larch (Larix occidentalis) Vine Maple (Acer circinatum)

Sitka Mountain Ash (Sorbus sitchensis) Golden Chinquapin (Castonopsis chrysophylla)

Douglas Fir (Psuedotsuga menziesii) Willow (Salix species)

**Some of these are suited best for irrigated landscapes and will not tolerate overly dry sites.

Perennials Grasses

Yarrow (Achillea millefolium) Idaho Fescue (Festuca idahoensis)

Arrowleaf Balsamroot (Balsamorhiza saggitata) Western Fescue (Festuca occidentalis)

Showy Aster (Aster conspicuus) Crested Wheatgrass (Agropyron cristatum)

Thickleaf Peavine (Lathyrus lanzwertii) Bluebunch Wheatgrass (Agropyron spicatum)

Silvery Lupine (Lupine argenteus) Big Bluegrass "Sherman's" (Poa ampla)

Penstemon (Penstemon euglaucus or laetus) Orchard Grass (Dachtylis glomerata)

**Although many of these can be damaged by fire, they do help in holding moisture and keeping fires "cool". Availability of these species may be limited. Many of these species require supplemental watering. Please call our office for further information.

Pie and tart crust made easy

by Norma L. Simpson and The Ball Book Guide to Home Canning and Freezing

A number of Elder women in Warm Springs tell me that they include egg and vinegar in recipes for their pie crusts. When I asked several for their recipe, the laughed and said they never measured anything. But I was happy to find a delicious reciped in the 1989 Ball Book Guide of Home Canning and Freezing, p 84. I adapted it for the Summer Work Experience Cooking Class on July 21 when we made three apple pies and six tarts; one peach and 6 tarts; one blueberry pie and 6 tarts; and one Strawberry/Rhubarb lattice top pie and six tarts. One mother and two grandmothers reported that their teenage kin in the class shared the delicious treats, and liked the pie crust and tarts.

Many prefer lard as the shortening. Others, who have cholesterol level problems related to their heart attacks, will only use oil or other vegetable shortening. Lard is an animal product and contains lots of cholesterol we can do without. For the Summer Work Experience cooking class, we use hydrogenated vegetable shortening.

PIE CRUST

for one double-crust pie and 6 tart shells or for 4 pie crusts

4 1/2 cups all purpose flour
2 teaspoons salt
4 teaspoons sugar
1 3/4 cups vegetable shortening
1 egg, beaten
1 tablespoon vinegar
1/2 cup water

*In a large bowl, combine flour, salt and sugar.

*Cut in shortening with a pastry blender** until moisture is uniformly coarse.

*In a small bowl, beat the egg, then add the vinegar and water. Gradually add the liquids to the flour mixture, stirring until mixture forms a ball.

*DIVIDE DOUGH INTO 4 EQUAL PARTS.

*Roll out two parts of the dough on a floured surface for the double-crusted pie.

*Cut into circles that fit the size of pan that you bake in.

*Separate the two circles and put a plastic bag with clear plastic sheet separating them to freeze until you are ready to use them.

***For the other two parts, divide the dough into three pieces each** to make the six tart shells. Roll the dough into six smaller circles. Put clear plastic or foil between them to freeze or use later that week when refrigerated.

*If you freeze the dough, you will need to thaw the smaller tart circles completely, so that the fold line will not crack. Filling runs out the cracks and stick to the baking sheet.

*Bake the double-crust pie or tarts according to the type of filling. If you plan to freeze the pie, the fillings should be slightly thicker than usual.

*Freeze the pie before packaging. Several hours later, you can package the pie and it will hold its shape better.

Summer youth experience shares pie recipes

adapted by Norma L. Simpson from Pillsbury Cookbook,

FRESH APPLE PIE

6-8 tart apples thinly sliced (6 cups)
3/4 to 1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons tapioca or all-purpose flour
1/2 to 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
dash salt
2 tablespoon butter
pastry for 8 or 9-inch two-crust pie

Peel and thinly slice apples into cold water so they do not turn dark. Combine sugar, tapioca or flour, spices and salt. Drain the apples and pat dry with paper towels then mix into the sugar.

Roll out bottom crust. Line the pie dish with the pastry and will with apple mixture. Dot with butter. Roll out the top crust and adjust to the top of the pie. Cut slits for escape of steam. Seal the top crust to the bottom crust with cold water. Brush with evaporated milk and sprinkle with a bit of sugar.

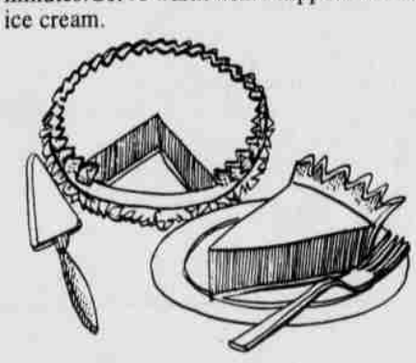
Bake at 400°F for 50 minutes or until done. If the edges start to brown too much, cover them with aluminum foil strips.

FRESH PEACH PIE

3/4 to 1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons tapioca or all-purpose flour
1/4 teaspoons nutmeg or cinnamon
dash of salt
2 tablespoons butter
5 cups sliced peaches

Mix sugar, tapioca, salt and nutmeg in a small bowl. Slip the peach skins in hot boiling water and dip in cold water to remove the skins. Slice the peaches into a large bowl with anti-darkening agent like Fresh free then sprinkle the sugar mixture over the fruit. Roll the bottom crust and prepare the pie pan. Fill with fruit mixture. Dot with butter. Roll and adjust the top crust (or make a lattice top crust). Brush with evaporated milk and sprinkle with a bit of sugar.

Bake in a hot oven 400°F for 45 to 50 minutes. Serve warm with whipped cream or ice cream.



Warm Springs youth need you! 4-H can still use leaders. Get started today - stop by OSU Extension and talk with Sue or Arlene

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: *Americans support Ag jobs*

by Bob Pawelek
OSU Livestock Agent

An overwhelming majority - nearly 75 percent - of Americans believe the U.S. government should help farmers and ranchers by providing needed assistance to encourage U.S. agriculture exports, counter subsidized foreign competition and protect American jobs.

This comes from a recent poll released by the Coalition to Promote U.S. Agricultural Exports in Washington, D.C.

U.S. ag exports this year are expected to exceed $50 billion, accounting for nearly one-third of domestic production. In addition to helping boost farm income, such exports are expected to generate approximately $100 billion in related economic activity; result in a positive trade balance of over $20 billion, thereby reducing the overall U.S. trade deficit; provide billions of dollars more in additional tax revenues at every level; as well as create needed jobs throughout the economy.

Currently, over one million Americans have jobs that depend on U.S. agricultural exports. According to the USDA, every billion dollars in additional agricultural exports helps create as many as 20,000 new jobs - in production, processing, marketing, transportation and shipping, as well as in other industries that supply goods and services relating to agriculture.

"Clearly, Americans understand the importance of maintaining policies and programs, which help farmers and ranchers compete more effectively in the global marketplace and which serves to protect American jobs," said Wayne Boutwell, president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, speaking on behalf of the coalition.

"An important example," Boutwell said, "is USDA's Market Promotion Program (MPP), which provides export assistance on a cost-share basis to help farmers and ranchers, their cooperatives and other related businesses. In addition to being an effective public-private partnership," he indicated, "the program serves as a 'Buy American' program, by encouraging the promotion and sale of only American grown and produced agricultural commodities and related products."

Without MPP and similar export programs, many of the important and related jobs provided by ag exports would be lost. This is because the European Union and other foreign competitors continue to heavily outspend the U.S., in terms of export subsidies, and are aggressively seeking to capture a larger and larger share of the world market.

Without a similar commitment, American farmers, ranchers and workers would be at a substantial competitive disadvantage. The choice is simple. We can export our products or we can export our jobs.

The Coalition to Promote U.S. Agricultural Exports includes nearly 100 organizations representing farmers, ranchers, agricultural cooperatives and related businesses, as well as state departments of agriculture.

The poll represents the opinions of about 1000 respondents questioned in a national survey.

Respondents were asked to rate their level of support - strongly supported, somewhat supported, somewhat opposed, strongly opposed or don't know - for the U.S. providing subsidies or financial assistance to help American farmers sell their products abroad. Those strongly or somewhat supporting represented 60% of the respondents.

When respondents were provided more information, the level of support jumped to 75%.

Stockmen's Workshops

10/9-12-1:00 p.m.-**Long-term herd management**

10/16-12-1:00 p.m.-**Winterizing the cow herd**

10/24-12-1:00 p.m.**Marketing decisions**

10/25-12-1:00 p.m.**Herd health**

This series of workshops is designed to help Warm Springs ranchers make decisions regarding the profitability of their livestock enterprises. They will be held in the top-floor training room at the Education Center (Old Boy's Dorm). Classes of this type will be offered throughout the fall and winter. Bring your lunch and join us!

OCTOBER

Garden hints from your OSU Extension Agent

- Plant garlic for harvesting next summer.
- Clean and paint greenhouses and cold frames for plant storage and winter growth.
- Harvest sunflower heads; use seed for birdseed or roast for personal use.
- Dig and store potatoes; keep in darkness, moderate humidity, temperature about 40°F.
- Recycle disease-free plant material and kitchen vegetable scraps into compost.
- Control lawn weeds while they are small.
- *Western Oregon:* Harvest squash and pumpkins; keep in dry area at 55° to 60°F.
- Harvest and immediately dry filberts and walnuts; dry at 95° to 100°F.
- Ripen green tomatoes indoors.
- Take care of soil drainage needs of lawns before rain begins.
- Harvest and store apples; keep at about 40°F, moderate humidity.
- Spray stone fruit trees to prevent various fungus and bacterial diseases. Use copper fungicides.
- Place mulch around berries for winter protection.
- Save seeds from the vegetable and flower garden.
- Plant ground covers and shrubs.
- Place mulch over roots of roses, azaleas, rhododendrons for winter protection.
- Dig and store geraniums, tuberous begonias, dahlias, gladiolas.
- Place hanging pots of fuchsias where they won't freeze.
- Propagate chrysanthemums, fuchsias, geraniums by stem-cuttings.
- *Western Oregon:* fertilize lawn for last time this year.
- Stake bushy herbaceous perennials to prevent wind damage.
- *Western Oregon:* bring houseplants indoors.
- Pot and store tulips and daffodils for early bloom in December and January.
- *Early October:* begin manipulating light to force Christmas cactus to bloom in late December.
- *Western Oregon:* Treat for moss on roofs during dry periods.
- Store garden supplies, fertilizers in safe, dry place out of reach of children.
- Dig and divide rhubarb. (Should be done about every 4 years.)
- If weather permits, spade organic material and lime (in western Oregon) into garden soil.
- Cover asparagus and rhubarb beds with a mulch of manure or compost.
- Rake and destroy disease-infested leaves (apple, cherry, rose, etc.).
- Trap moles and gophers.
- Clean up annual flower beds and mulch with manure or compost.
- Remove windfall apples that may be harboring apple maggot or codling moth larvae.
- Fall tool cleanup.
- Store fertilizers in their original containers in a cool, dry storage area.

Recommendations in this calendar are not necessarily applicable to all areas and varying climates of Oregon. If you desire more information, contact your county office of the OSU Extension Service.

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