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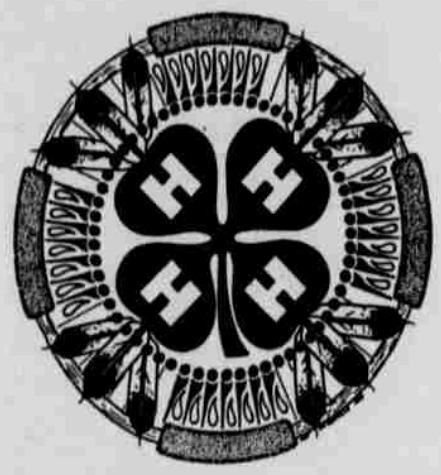
The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant program with OSU, United States Department of Agriculture, 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

The 4-H program will be working on its 5th camp of the summer August 18th - 22nd when we put on a day camp at ECE for the afterschool program. Our day camp will be from 1 - 4 p.m. in the afternoons, with an overnight scheduled for the 21st. Only 30 children will be able to stay for the overnight and have to be at least in the 2nd grade. Preregistration is necessary and teachers in the children's classrooms will have the forms.



The camp is limited to the children who are currently enrolled in and attend ECE's afterschool program.

As the last month of summer winds down before school begins, 4-H staff will be taking a breather before setting our fall schedule. Some plans in the works include a sewing series, Christmas crafts, gypsy booth - for which we will need gypsies in training ! and more. We can also always use more leaders for 4-H clubs in the community, even if the group only meets for two or three sessions.

I thought I would put the community & 4-H ers! to the test with this 4-H Quiz.

In Oregon, anyone between the ages of_____ and nineteen can be a 4-H member.

4-H public funding occurs on local, state, and _____ levels.

_____ is the word representing the 1st H in 4-H.

4-H is learning by _____.

The 4-H emblem is the four-leaf _____.

_____ is the word that represents the 2nd H.

The U.S. Congress allocates 4-H federal funds through the U.S. Department of _____.

_____ is the 4-H color that is symbolic of youth, life and growth.

The 4-H motto is "To Make the Best _____".

_____ is the word that represents the 4th H.

4-H'ers can live on farms, in _____, or cities.

_____ is the 4-H color that is symbolic of purity.

_____ is the word that represents the 3rd H.

Thanks to Virginia Cooperative Extension's website for the 4-H Quiz.

Check in the Cloverspeaks column next time for the answers.

Natural Resource Notables

Agriculture is Starting to Click
by Bodie Shaw
OSU Extension Agent

For centuries, agriculturists have searched for and relied on maps to determine the locations most desirable for homesteading and other agricultural practices. Like earlier agriculturists, we too depend on maps, but today we have the luxury of improved technology which enables us to access the most current knowledge available. In today's world, agriculturists and other professionals alike access new information by taking a virtual journey, an excursion if you will, through an astounding universe of knowledge known as the World Wide Web (WWW).

As we speak, the agricultural world is merging into the world wide web, also referred to as the Internet, with increasing frequency. Sites devoted to livestock, crops and agricultural history are certainly not uncommon on the WWW. In fact, most state and federal agencies that regulate agriculture have sites on the Web. Agricultural groups and land grant Institutions offer access to studies and information about everything from calving to harvest dates for crops.

The OSU Extension Service, Warm Springs office web page, for example, has assembled quite a comprehensive agricultural page. The page was developed to provide access for local farmers and producers to an electronic encyclopedia on agriculture. It includes a list of more than 50 sites pertaining to agriculture and associated disciplines. Visit the site at *http://www.orst.edu/dept/wsext*

Here are examples of just a few sites related to agriculture which are easily accessible through the Internet. Enjoy!

Magazines:

Farm Journal Today—*http://www.farmjournal.com*

Excellent site that includes up to the hour reports on weather, market prices, trade shows and the latest in agricultural legislative news.

Successful Farming—*http://agriculture.com/contents/sfonline*

The largest paid subscription farm magazine in the U.S. Selected features include the latest in machinery, farm and family, and press releases (latest projects, programs and special events).

Weather:

Crop Weather—*http://www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/staterpt.htm*

In addition to hourly weather reports, this site includes synopsis of monthly crop responses to recent weather as well as crop response to projected or forcasted weather.

Weather—*http://www.weather.com*

Internet site developed by the Weather Channel specializing in breaking weather, U.S. city forecasts, international city forecasts, weather maps, and travel conditions.

Government:

Department of Agriculture—*http://www.usda.gov*

An outline of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's programs nationwide and in the Pacific Region, which includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

House Committee on Agriculture—*http://www.house.gov/agriculture*

Includes information on legislation schedules, Agriculture House committee members, agriculture subcommittees, jurisdiction, rules, press releases, hearings, and publications.

Farmbill—*http://www.usda.gov/farmbill*

Internet site which includes information on Farm Bill press releases, and Farm Bill almanac (key dates, deadlines, and policies). Also includes summary of major provisions of the Farm Bill.

Other Agriculture Links:

Agriculture Online—*http://www.agriculture.com*

A comprehensive guide to all things agriculture. The site features a long list of other agriculture sites, including ones devoted to crops, government agencies, environmental groups, international connections and even how to cook food.

Farmer's Guide to the Internet—*http://www.rural.org/farmers_guide*

This site of the Farmer's Guide to the Internet goes far beyond helping farmers to have quick access to the information necessary for them to run their businesses, though that is a significant goal in itself. The larger intention is to help build a user base in rural communities sufficient to make the rural delivery of Internet service by commercial companies profitable at competitive market prices.

Future Farmers of America—*http://www.ffa.org*

The web site is directed towards FFA members, their advisors, and others searching for premier leadership, personal growth and career success through agricultural education.

Farmer's Hotline—*http://www.farmershotline.com*

The site features recommendations and reviews of farm equipment and machinery. Essentially an internet site for farmers and ranchers interested in buying and selling farm equipment and agriculture related products.

Once again, these are just a few sites concerning agriculture that may be of interest. The WWW is not only an effective means of staying abreast information and technology, it is also a lot of fun. If you have any questions concerning the Internet, give us a call at the extension office.

Childproof your home-Safety check list

Throughout your home:

Cover all used or unused electric outlets that are accessible. You can get covers designed for outlets that are in use all or part of the time.

Cleaning supplies, medication, shampoo, and cosmetics should be locked up.

Knives, tools, pencils, and other sharp objects (this includes boxes with serrated edges like plastic wraps) should be locked away or out of reach.

Lock up matches and cigarette lighters.

Keep plastic bags out of children's reach.

Keep small objects like coins, small doll shoes, marbles, and paper clips picked up and out of sight.

Never give a balloon to a child under three.

Check for poisonous plants in your home. If you're not sure about a specific plant check with your local nursery or poison control center.

Check to make sure that furniture is in good repair with no shapr corners. Furniture should be stable and not easily overturned.

Make sure there are no toys, electrical extension cords, or rugs in the walkways that could cause someone to trip.

Make sure that guns are locked up and that the ammunition is stored separately.

This partial checklist is from "The ABC's of Home Child Care" by Karen Potter.

Home canning must be done with care

an excerpt from PNW 199 (full copies available at O.S.U. Extension office)

Home canning of fruits must be done with care. All foods-even those that are garden fresh and thoroughly washed-harbor microorganisms (bacteria, yeasts, and molds). Microoganisms decrease food quality and may form toxins, or poisons, under certain conditions.

To preserve food for long-term storage, conditions must be made unfavorable for the growth of microorganisms. When fruits are canned, some microorganisms are destroyed by heat; others survive but cannot grow in acid foods or in air-free jars. These conditions also retard other undesirable changes (such as vitamin loss, darkened color, and off-flavor).

The directions in this bulletin have been carefully researched for safe home canning. Following the directions exactly is vital.

Selecting Equipment

Food acidity determines which canning method to use. If you are canning fruits, you may safely use a water-bath canner. Molds, yeasts, and bacteria which can grow in these acid foods are destroyed at boiling water-bath temperatures.

The canner must have room for at least 1 inch of briskly boiling water over the tops of the jars during processing. Measure with a ruler when you buy; purchase a canner with a lid and a rack.

If you are canning vegetables, you must use a pressure canner. Only pressure canning produces temperatures high enough to kill bacteria that grow in low-acid foods. For instructions in canning vegetables refer to PNW Bulletin 172; for instructions on canning tomatoes, refer to PNW 300.

Standard Mason jars are the best choice for canning. Other jars may not be heat tempered and may break from the temperature fluctuations during canning, or they may not seal properly because the sealing surfaces of packers' jars (mayonnaise jars and the like) may not exactly fit canning lids.

Preparing Equipment

Inspect the jars for cracks and chips, and discard damaged ones. Also inspect and discard rings with dents or rust. Wash jars, metal screw bands, and lids in hot, soapy water. Rinse. Place jars upside down on a clean, dry cloth, or leave them in the dishwasher until needed.

Check manufacturer's directions for heating lids before use. Don't reuse lids. Jars may not seal if lids are reused. Spoilage could result if jars don't seal, and food is wasted.

For more information on canning fruit - stop by the Warm Springs O.S.U. Extension Service and pick up the appropriate publications.

4-H... More Than You Ever Imagined.

Jefferson County Demographics

Total Population by Age

Age	1990	1994	2000*
0 - 19	4,608	5,234	6,473
20 - 34	2,961	3,387	3,430
35 - 49	2,551	2,832	3,659
50 - 64	1,855	2,059	2,480
65+	1,701	1,888	2,247
	13,676	15,400	18,289 (Projected)

Total Population by Community

	1990	1994	2000*
Madras	3,443	4,200	5,082
Warm Springs Reservation	3,076	3,750	4,536
Culver	570	625	765
Metolius	450	465	558
Ashwood Area	326	315	320
Camp Sherman	150	200	242
Crooked River Ranch	1,800	2,500	3,025
Other Areas	3,861	3,345	3,761
	13,676	15,400	18,289 (Projected)

By Race As of 1990 Census

White	9,530	=	70.00%
Black	20	=	.15%
American Indian	2,551	=	18.33%
Hispanic Origin	1,448	=	10.59%
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	=	.45%
Other	65	=	.48%
			100.00%

* Projected by Portland State University
Compiled by The Madras/Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce - 1995

Useful Internet lingo to help understand, not be labeled a newbie

So you won't get flamed (hit with nasty e-mail) or labeled a newbie (new user of the Net), bone up on these:

ASCII: a universal computer code for English letters and characters, and also a method, or protocol, for copying files from one computer to another over a network.

Domain: the last part of an Internet address, such as "news.com".

Emoticon: a smiley, such as :-) or :-(which indicate the obvious emotions.

F2F: Meeting correspondents face to face.

FAQ: frequently asked questions, and a compilation of answers.

Freeware: software that doesn't cost anything.

FTP: file transfer protocol. A system for transferring files across the Net.

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language; used by programmers to link web pages.

HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol; a means of transferring HTML documents between computers.

Hypertext: An interactive documentation technique which allows the user to select certain words and phrases and immediately display related information for the selected item.

IRC: Internet Relay Chat- A real time communications system allowing many people to coverse in a text based forum over channels that are organized by topic.

Server: A computer program or a machine which provides a service to others over a network.

TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol-The standard means of transmission over the Internet.

URL: Universal Resource Locator- A method for specifying the location of a file over a computer network.

Usenet: A bulletin board system by which messages are passed between computers organized by subject into units called "newsgroups".

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Designing your grazing system

by Bob Pawelek
OSU Livestock Agent

If you have livestock, you already have a grazing system of some kind. It might be one pasture you use all the time. That's a system, alright. But to be efficient in management of livestock, you should remember that any grazing management problem usually has many possible solutions and very few things you can do are "right" or "wrong." Most of all, no one grazing system is best.

To be successful, you will need to creatively combine a few principles into a grazing plan designed specifically for your operation's unique circumstances:

Timing. Avoid repeated grazing during critical stages of plant growth. This is when plants are starting new leafy tissue. This includes new growth in the spring or fall and midseason regrowth after grazing.

Frequency. If given an opportunity to regrow and replenish its energy stores, a plant can be grazed several times during one growing season. But that plant needs time to regrow. Avoid grazing too often during a single growing season.

Severity. Avoid removing too much of a plant's leaf area. If too little leaf area remains after grazing, the plant will be unable to regrow and replenish its energy reserves.

Season. Crested wheatgrass can cope with grazing an area at the same time of year, year after year. But varying the season of grazing from year to year is recommended for most kinds of plants.

Type of Cattle. Graze the type of cattle best matched with the kind of forage available and its nutritional quality. For exambple, dormant forage will not meet the high nutrient requirements for growing yearlings. You should also match the type of cattle to your topography. Cows with calves, for example, usually will not use steep topography as fully as dry cows or yearlings. Texas Longhorns work best for verticle pastures.

Cattle raised on flat, open grasslands usually do not adapt well when relocated to steep or timbered grazing lands. An animal's previous grazing experience should also be considered when purchasing new animals. This is because cattle unfamiliar with the kind of plants in a pasture usually will not perform as well as cattle that previously have grazed similar forages.

Number of Cattle. Too many animals will cause cattle performance to decline, but the soil and vegetation will have deteriorated before animal performance begins to suffer.

Cattle Distribution. Prevent large numbers of cattle from congreating, especially on sensitive areas such as along streams. If cattle are causing soil or plant damage, it is often a problem of poor animal distribution rather than too many animals.

Grazing Selectivity. Cattle make choices and select those plant species and plant parts they find the least objectionable. Grazing systems can affect the extent to which cattle are allowed to graze selectively. The best individual animal performance will result when cattle are allowed to be the most selective in choosing their forage. Individual animal performance will drop below maximum whenever cattle are forced to graze less selectively. Non-selective grazing is appropriate when the objective is to prevent plants from becoming too coarse or "wolfy."

Cattle generally perform better under less intensive grazing systems, whereas forage plants are ususally healthy under slightly more intensive grazing systems.

Because the conditions and objectives of your operation are unique, the economic outcome of a new grazing system can't be precisely known until after it is implemented. Therefore, be cautious when considering economic projections of changes to your grazing plan.

Good grazing systems develop conditions for soil and vegetation improvement. Several years may pass, however, before any improvement is very noticeable.

Flexibility is critical. Manage your pastures and animals according to the varying plant, animal, and economic conditions that exist, not according to specific calendar dates or pasture rotation schedules.

You're the key to success. If it's your grazing plan, then it's up to you to make it work.