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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
 I shared this information on the history of 4-H quite a while back, but thought it would be a good time to share it again. This info comes from the National 4-H Council website.

Ties To Formal Education & U.S. Department Of Agriculture (USDA)

The Morrill Act of 1862 provided federal lands to establish land-grant colleges and universities. In 1890, colleges and universities for black citizens were established in the southern region to insure that all people were served. The state land-grant universities and the Cooperative Extension Service of the USDA maintained close contact with the development of 4-H. The land-grant institutions recommended organizing a distinct administrative division in each land-grant institution to direct the many Cooperative Extension activities that were developing. By 1912, virtually all of the land-grant institutions in the southern states had signed cooperative agreements with the USDA and had organized Extension departments.

Formal Establishment of 4-H
 Congressional appropriations to the state land-grant institutions began in 1912 for development of early Extension work within the states. In 1914, the Smith-Lever Act established the Cooperative Extension System within the USDA, the state land-grant universities and the counties. Since the early legislation Congress has continued to support 4-H.

Recent History
 Through the years, the overall objective of 4-H has remained the same: the development of youth as individuals and as responsible and productive citizens. 4-H serves youth through a variety of methods: *organized clubs; *4-H special interest or short term-groups; *4-H school enrichment programs; *4-H instructional TV; *4-H camping; *4-H activities; *4-H centers or * as individual members.

4-H Name
 The first use of the term "4-H Club" in a federal document appeared in 1918 in a bulletin written by Gertrude L. Warren. By 1924, wider usage of the name "4-H" was adopted. This was used thereafter throughout the world.

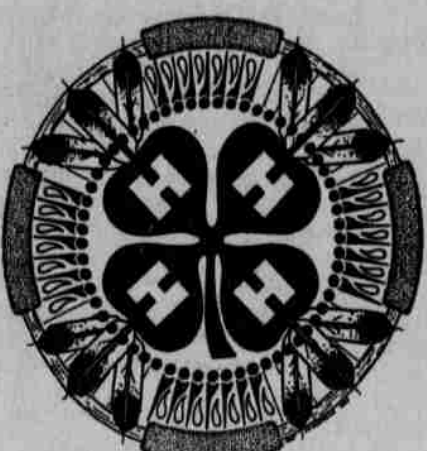
4-H Emblem
 The first emblem design was a three-leaf clover, introduced by O.H. Benson, some-

time between 1907-08. From the beginning, the three "H's" signified Head, Heart and Hands. A four-leaf clover design with H's appeared around 1908. In 1911, Benson referred to the need for four H's—suggesting that they stand for "Head, Heart, Hands, and Hustle. . . head trained to think, plan and reason; heart trained to be true, kind and sympathetic; hands trained to be useful, helpful and skillful; and the hustle to render ready service, to develop health and vitality. . ." In 1911, 4-H club leaders approved the present 4-H design. O.B. Martin is credited with suggesting that the H's signify Head, Heart, Hands and Health—universally used since then. The 4-H emblem was patented in 1924 and Congress passed a law protecting the use of the 4-H name and emblem in 1939, slightly revised in 1948.

4-H Pledge
 "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living. . . for my club, my community, my country and my world."

Otis Hall, State Leader of Kansas, was responsible for the original wording of the 4-H pledge, officially adopted by the State 4-H Leaders at the first National 4-H camp in 1927. The pledge remained unchanged until 1973, when it was revised to include "and my world."

National 4-H History
 Established in 1976, National 4-H Council is a not-for-profit organization which uses private and public resources to fulfill its mission of "building partnerships for community youth development that value and involve youth in solving issues critical to their lives, their families, and society." Council focuses on diverse groups of young people in a variety of urban and suburban locales while continuing to serve youth in rural areas. National 4-H Council helps provide "hands-on" co-educational programs and activities to young people nationwide in collaboration with the youth development education initiatives of the Cooperative Extension System of the United States Department of Agriculture, state land-grant universities and counties.



4-H began as a simultaneous response to needs throughout the country, rather than as the idea of one individual. The goal of the program was to extend agricultural education to rural youth by organizing boys and girls clubs and through "learning by doing."

Early Development
 The roots of 4-H began at the turn of the century when progressive educators started to emphasize the needs of young people and to introduce nature study as a basis for a better agricultural education. Boys and girls clubs and leagues were established in schools and churches to meet these needs. To spark the interest of young people, Farmers Institutes cooperated with school superintendents by promoting production contests, soil tests and plant identification. By March 1904 several boys and girls clubs had already exhibited projects. Most states organized clubs outside the schools with rural parents acting as volunteer leaders and County Extension agents provided materials. Farmers saw the practical benefits and public support and enthusiasm for 4-H grew through-

Natural Resource notables

Grazing Management for Riparian Areas

The following includes review of OSU Extension Specialist Michael Borman's article, published in The Grazier, number 296, June 1988.

Riparian areas are among the most resilient ecosystems and, depending on condition and potential, they can respond to management changes more rapidly than drier upland areas. Rates of change will vary, depending upon conditions at the site including topography, soils, and climate. Krueger (1996) noted that sound grazing strategies consciously incorporate animal behavior, forage selectivity, plant responses, plant community change, hydrology, and practicality. Ehrhart and Hansen (1997, 1998) concluded that properly functioning riparian areas in eastern and central Montana had one major thing in common: continual involvement by the operator or manager.

Setting operational goals and objectives should be the first step in developing your grazing management system. Good management objectives must be achievable, measurable, and worth the effort. In the end, the system should be designed so as to provide economic profitability for you and ecological sustainability for the land. As noted by Range Conservationist Dave Smith, it is in our best interest to properly manage these areas, as they are home to a host of culturally significant foods and medicines including salmon, chokecherry, tule, willow, camas, and other roots. Management must provide adequate cover and vegetation height on stream banks and overflow zones to promote natural stream functions (sediment filtering, bank stabilization, flood energy dissipation, aquifer recharge, and water storage).

Under the progressive leadership of the Department of Natural Resources, significant efforts are being made in riparian area management at Warm Springs. Past management practices have left us with many severely damaged areas, sometimes necessitating temporary exclusion of livestock while vegetation, soil, and the stream are allowed to recover. Range and Agriculture's Watershed Crew and the Warm Springs Salmon Corps have constructed approximately 50 miles of riparian area exclusion fences and off-site water sources for livestock along the Deschutes and Warm Springs Rivers and their tributaries. These improvements allow for multiple uses of the riparian area, including fishing access and limited duration grazing as determined by District Grazing Groups.

Plant responses, plant community change, and hydrology usually become the focus of many grazing strategies. However, animal behavior and forage selectivity are the driving management forces affecting those resource interactions. Foraging behavior involves three distinct levels of selection: spatial (landscape), species, and plant part choice (Stuth 1991). Water is the principal focus around which most livestock orient their foraging strategies. Periodic over-

utilization of the riparian area continues to occur when upland water sources are unavailable or less accessible. Providing off-site stock water developments and



improving upland forage conditions are techniques proven to attract livestock away from the riparian zone.

Herd management and animal husbandry practices that promote mobility, including herding and culling practices, are essential to optimizing your operation. For more specific information on these practices, including examples of successful programs here at Warm Springs, please contact OSU Livestock Agent Bob Pawelek.

Determining the appropriate season and duration of use depends on a number of factors, including: response of plant species, potential impacts of grazing, and potential for soil compaction. Spring use may be appropriate when: upland forage is attractive to livestock, cool temperatures may discourage cows from loafing in the bottoms, and site soils are well drained enough to reduce the possibility of compaction. Be sure to identify the soil types in your pasture, as conditions vary across the reservation. Fall use can be effective when: riparian plant communities are herbaceous (grasses, sedges, forbs) rather than woody (trees & shrubs), cool season grasses are available in the uplands, and / or off site water is available near quality forage sources. Fall grazing must be monitored closely so that adequate cover is left to handle peak flow energies during runoff. Summer use is often damaging to riparian areas. However, it may work under certain conditions: 1) grazing is limited in duration and frequency by close monitoring and livestock are moved as needed, 2) effective management actions have been taken to encourage livestock movement out of the riparian area, and 3) time of use and weather provide opportunities for vegetation regrowth or the area is not grazed annually. Winter use can work if soils are sufficiently resistant to compaction and pastures are large enough to provide supplemental feeds away from the stream. As in summer grazing, the riparian area must be monitored closely to protect against damage.

In all cases, your constant involvement is the most effective tool in herd management. Riparian areas can be improved and maintained using several strategies, including those mentioned above. For more information on riparian area grazing, please contact Range and Ag or the OSU Extension Service.

Beef producers working to improve product, image

by Robert Pawelek

How often have you stood staring at the grocer's meat case wondering whether or not to spend that ten bucks on a good steak? Most often, you're probably satisfied with your purchase.

Beef quality, or lack thereof, is a hot topic. Take the April 7 issue of Newsweek, for instance. An article in that magazine took a disparaging view of beef's future. In it, Robert J. Samuelson wrote, "...our steak isn't very good. Or, at least, it's not good enough. It's not tasty enough, tender enough or convenient enough-and predictably so-to make us buy it."

Samuelson is not a cattleman. Nor is he a retailer. He is a former Washington Post reporter who now writes an economic column for Newsweek. In his opinion (which Newsweek shared with hundreds of thousands of consumers around the world), cattle raisers have failed to improve the overall quality of their product because the industry is too "splintered."

Samuelson said variable quality is the main cause for beef's disfavor in America's changing diet.

This article reinforces two major issues for the beef industry-one, the negative impact on consumption of beef as a result of quality variances and inconsistencies, and two, the need to get serious about changing the packer purchase of livestock to a "grade and yield" system.

National Cattlemen's Beef Association figures mirror some effects of that failure. From beef's 55 percent share of the market in 1975, NCBA estimates that beef will hold only 25 percent of the market in 2005 if changes are not made.

In other words, beef's market share will have dropped 50 percent in the span of three decades.

The beef industry's image will probably not improve until producers receive a profit for making positive changes. Although the industry has talked for years about paying premium prices for excellent carcasses and discounting poor carcasses, nothing yet has been done for the rank-and-file cattle producer. So, perhaps the industry is too splintered.

Branded beef products may help to unite the beef industry. NCBA's goal is to have managers of commodity beef operations gear their programs as if they were producing for a brand name. The producers would not generate a specific product; rather they would use existing technology to increase quality and consistency to give consumers "a great beef experience every time."

Such beef products probably would carry a trademark. It would enable consumers to identify those beef products generated through the extra care. They would carry a higher price tag, and the objective would be to send these profits back through the chain to reward cattlemen who subscribe to the initiative.

Consider another commodity-cotton. Through improvement of cotton products and a massive television campaign that carries the line, "the fabric of our lives," cotton producers have experienced their highest market share in 30 years, from 34% when the campaign started to 60% last year.

The beef symbol/trademark is under consideration now by NCBA staff for use by each segment of the industry from cow-calf producers to feeders, packers,

processors and retailers.

Television ads will carry the beef symbol so that over time, consumers and retailers will identify it with beef products. The effort is similar to what Cotton Inc. did with its symbol. In 1999, the industry will evaluate and refine the program. By 2000, it should be ready to roll out nationwide.

In Nebraska, they're taking a different approach. The Nebraska Cattlemen's Association will soon be producing "Nebraska Corn Fed Beef," a real brand name. Interested cattle producers attend training to become certified NCFB producers. To become certified, producers have to be members of the association, and keep and present accurate records to the association on cattle enrolled in the program.

NCFB has many specifications, including:

- *No discernible dairy or Bos indicus (Brahman) influence.
- *Cattle must be fed at least 90 days on a high-concentrate corn based ration.
- *Hot carcass weight of 575 to 900 pounds.

These two attempts at branded products indicate different ways the industry can send economic signals back to producers who generate the kind of products that consumers want.

This is a step in the right direction. No one benefits from a doubtful discussions of beef's quality spread in national magazines. The beef industry is working to deliver a consistent product that is tasty enough, tender enough, and predictably convenient enough to be happy about the ten bucks we spend on a good steak.

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Wise livestock marketing-private



by Bob Pawelek
 OSU Livestock Agent

Not all horses and cattle are sold through the auction yard these days anymore. The stockman has various methods by which to market his stock. There are now satellite video auctions, where cattle are seen in the pasture and bids are placed by phone. Order buyers are also available, who buy direct from the ranch.

This method is becoming popular, but it pays to be knowledgeable about the buyer, as well as the method of payment.

A cattle producer may wish to hang on to some of his steers and sell them as yearlings. This approach is called a "roll-back," as more pounds of beef are sold, but at a slightly lower price than for weaner calves.

Horses are often bought and sold privately. This is a desirable option for many stockmen. However, some get non-payment problems in return. Reduce your risk by using a few precautions: *Ask for cash (obviously); *Verify the buyer's ability to pay by calling his bank; *Retain title to livestock until final payment is received. *Insist on other acceptable methods of payment, such as wire transfer, cashier's check, money order, letter of credit, or cash.

When selling by private treaty, a personal check may be written. Make sure all pertinent information is on the check, including mailing address, phone number, and date of birth. It would be wise to

jot down the auto license number if you accept a check from someone you've never done business with before.

Other stuff...

Some folks might be interested in getting the youth on the North End interested in Rockin' 4-H. We need volunteers. Also lots of interest in getting youth involved with horses and horse management. We had a horse health clinic a couple of weeks ago and it went quite well.

Lots of dogs again this year. Let's hope the problem won't be as severe for the calves.

Now is the time to think about improving forage production for next year. There are many varieties and mixes available for less than \$2.00 per pound. Check with me about your plans. I'll be glad to help.

The Intertribal Ag Council and Reservation Extension Agents will be meeting together this fall in Reno. Contact Jason Smith or Evans Spino if you'd like to attend the IAC meeting.

Remember the trees and shrubs

by Bob Pawelek

You've been faithful about watering the vegetable garden. That's great, since it has been so hot.

How about the trees you planted last fall? Every newly planted tree and shrub needs extra attention their first two years after planting.

Different trees and shrubs have different needs. For instance, young Quaking Aspens require more thorough watering (almost every day) during the hot summer months. Russian Olives on the other hand, can handle drouthier conditions, but that is not a reason to neglect them.

Fruit trees must have sufficient water during flowering and when harvest is near.

Water the root zone slowly and adequately. To test for moisture, insert a soil probe or porous stick to a depth of 8-12 inches. Feel the soil brought to the surface and provide water if it is needed.

It is unwise to prune your trees and shrubs in the heat of the summer, unless your goal is to retard growth. That may be the case for such trees as elms, and you can probably get away with doing just about anything to an elm tree anyway. They are practically indestructible!

Later on in the fall, say after Thanksgiving, prune your tree to open up its interior, letting in sunlight. Always prune without exposing trunk tissue. Postpone the pruning when foliage is wet or damp. Disease organisms spread quickly in moist conditions.

To rejuvenate shrubs, prune approximately one-third of the oldest branches to ground level. Trimming away old growth increases light and air for the plant and prevents woody, unattractive and unproductive growth.

Tender leaves of shrubs are like a salad bar to critters such as aphids. Check the underside of the leaves carefully. If you're getting like me, have someone younger look at the leaves for you. You may wish to adopt a season-long insecticide spray program to control insects. Always follow label directions for appropriate application.

As with all chemicals, read the label and follow the instructions exactly. A little bit is good, but a lot is too much and will certainly damage the plant.

Keep the lawn away from the trunk of the tree or shrub. Place a flower bed, ground cover, or mulch around it. This protects the tree from an overly aggressive lawnmower.