OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE
(503) 553-3238

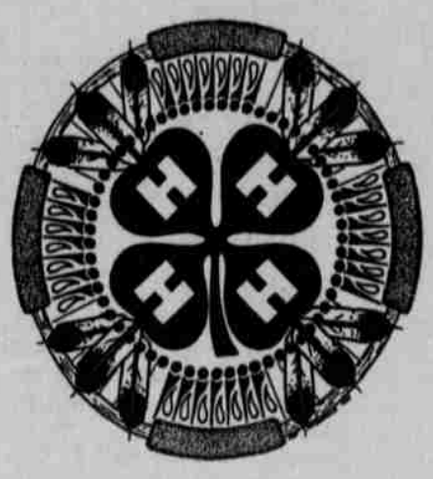
Arlene Boileau, 4-H & Youth
Bob Pawelek, Livestock
Clint Jacks, Staff Chair, Madras
Deanie Johnson, Secretary
Bernadette Handley, Home Economics
Zack del Nero, Natural Resources
Sue Ryan, 4-H Assistant

Internet Address: http://www.orst.edu/dept/wsext

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

Who says Volunteers never get thanks? This phrase is emblazoned across the top of a bright red and yellow poster outside the 4-H office. The poster is advertising the 1999



Prudential Spirit of Community Awards for 4-H Youth Volunteers. The 4-H office has applications and here are the details about this award program from a press release.

The search is on in America's middle-level and high schools, Girl Scout councils, and 4-H to select and honor top youth volunteers, and to nominate them for statewide and national recognition in the fourth annual Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program.

The awards, sponsored by Prudential in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals, honor outstanding community service by young people in middle-level and high school grades. More than 30,000 students have been considered for these awards since the program began.

Two students from each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico will be named state-level honorees next February. Each receives $1,000, a silver medallion, and a trip to Washington for recognition events in May, where America's top ten youth volunteers of the year are named. They each receive an additional $5,000 , a gold medallion and a crystal trophy for their schools or youth organizations.

Three 4-H members were among the 1998 top ten youth volunteers of the year: Aubyn Burnside of Hickory, N.C., Michael Harris, of Arapaho, Okla., and Jason Jones, of Columbus, Ga. Eleven others were among the 104 State Honorees.

Aubyn, 13 founded a program that collects and distributes used suitcases for children in foster care after learning that the belongings of kids being moved from one foster home to another are usually placed in garbage bags. Her program "Suitcases for Kids" has collected almost 4,500 suitcases and is expanding to other states.

Michael, 18, started "Environmental CPR (Conserve, Preserve, Reserve)" to establish numerous recycling projects and promote conservation awareness. He estimates that almost half a million people have been reached with his message of environmental conservation, and more than 22,000 pounds of landfill items have been recycled.

4-H has joined the search for the 1999 top youth volunteers to enter the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program.

Local 4-H programs now have the opportunity to nominate their 4-H members for state and national recognition. The deadline is October 30th.

In 1998, fourteen 4-H members were among the 104 State Honorees, three of whom were honored as National Honorees while in Washington.

For information on the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards visit the Warm Springs 4-H office or call 1-800-253-7746 extension 324.

**THE PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT OF COMMUNITY AWARDS**

Help us honor 4-H youth for volunteer community service!

***More than 600 awards***

Each state's top middle-level and high school youth volunteer receives $1,000, a silver medallion and a trip to Washington, D.C., for recognition ceremonies

In Washington, America's top five middle-level and five high school volunteers of the year are named, each receiving $5,000, a gold medallion and trophy

**Prudential, in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals**
**Supported by National 4-H Council**

For information: Contact 4-H leader. Application deadline is October 30

## MONEY 2000

A six-week course will be offered jointly with the MONEY 2000 program to enhance money management skills. The first session is scheduled for September 29 from 6:30 – 8 PM. Contact OSU Ext office @ 553-3238 for more details.

## Natural Resource notables

**by Zach del Nero Natural Resources Agent**

**Starthistle Control**

Recently, I have published several articles in the Spilyay about noxious weeds. The CTWS Department of Natural Resources has targeted one weed in particular, Yellow Starthistle, as a high priority for control. The following is a summary of a University of California Cooperative Extension release by Livestock & Farm Advisor Glenn Nader and Weed Specialist Joseph DiTomaso.

It has been estimated that a stand of starthistle can produce 50-200 million seeds per acre. It only requires about 2 million seeds per acre to repopulate that stand the next year. There is a difference of opinion on the viability of starthistle seed. Idaho researchers found that it persisted for 10 years, while others have found 99.5% germinate in three years. Exposure to increased sunlight causes more germination. This is why disturbance in an area can produce more starthistle seedlings while heavy cover decreases the number of plants observed. Starthistle's deep tap root allows it to be very effective at harvesting moisture. Research at Sierra Foothill and Extension Center has calculated that 8 inches of the available 12 inches of moisture (66%) was used up by the starthistle. This means that it will take more rainfall to saturate soils on rangeland sites occupied by starthistle. Although the toxic constituent of starthistle for horses is unknown, the entire plant is apparently toxic, either fresh or dried. A large quantity (600 + pounds) must be eaten, typically over a period of 1-3 months, before poisoning is evident.

**Review of Control Methods**

Successful control of starthistle by mowing depends on both proper timing and plant growth form. Erect, high branching plants are effectively controlled by a single mowing at early flowering (2-5% flower), while sprawling low branching plants were not satisfactorily controlled even my multiple mowing. Mowing too early stimulates starthistle growth. To be effective, mowing must cut below


the lowest branch of the main stem.

Researchers have been experimenting with fire to control starthistle at the early flowering stage. A single year (July 7) treatment was unsuccessful. The fire is fueled by the dry annual grasses and girdles the green starthistle plant. After the second year of treatment there was an 85% reduction in starthistle coupled with an increase in native forbs (in this case). After the third treatment there was a 96% control of starthistle. A single year of absence of burning has allowed the starthistle greatly rebound. This has illustrated the dynamics of the seed and repopulation by starthistle.

Yellow starthistle is difficult to control with postemergent herbicides. This is primarily due to the ability of starthistle seeds to germinate throughout multiple seasons. Effective strategies with postemergent herbicides (such as 2,4D) are expensive, increase herbicide loads at these sites, and may prove ineffective should late season rains occur. Glyphosate is an effective tool in a follow-up stategy to prevent escapes from producing seed. The use of glyphosate is not recommended when desirable perennial grasses or broadleaf species are present.

A number of selective or non-selective preemergence herbicides will control starthistle, but only Transline (clopyralid) can be used on rangelands and pastures

**Long Term Control.**

Any control approach should be continued for at least three years to reduce the yellow starthistle seedbank. Whenever possible, every effort should be made to expose and infested site to high light during germination. This will increase the rate of germination and deplete the seedbank more rapidly. Fall or winter grazing, burning, or mowing will provide increased soil surface light. By comparison, tillage will bury seeds and prolong the dormancy period. The presence of high populations of biological control agents (weevils and flies) does not appear to significantly impact yellow starthistle populations when used as the sole means of control. However, the presence of these organisms in combination with Transline applications may provide a more long-term or sustainable control. Although no evidence is yet available to support this integrated approach, landowners are encouraged to sustain high levels of the biocontrol organisms.

## HOME SWEET HOME

**By Bernadette Handley, OSU Extension Home Ec Agent**

And so the question was asked: Why did you decide to use the teepee and the house graphic for your column? Good question.... I believe I have a good answer.

As an Extension Home Economics Agent, I am expected to present and apply the principles of home economics to the needs of the community in which I work. In the Warm Springs community, this responsibility is heightened by the essence of the community itself. It is enriched because there is more history, more family ties, more sharing and more culture.

To educate the community of Warm Springs on home economics alone without tying in the culture and the values that are so much a part of every one's life here would be a great disservice to you as an individual and to the community. My vision is to include the values, beliefs and customs of the Tribe into the information I share and the workshops I develop.

That brings me to my column. The graphic of a home represents the source of topics for educational programming–issues dealing with "the home"–family development, food preparation, financing. It is a sensible choice–it is even in the job title of Home Economics Agent. The graphic of the teepee represents the traditions and values that individualize Warm Springs. Only through incorporating both of these areas do I envision my service meeting the needs of this community.. your community.

**Home Ec Advisory Committee**

Home Economics Advisory Committee held its monthly meeting on September 3 and discussed future program plans. A Workshop for Working Women is tentatively scheduled for late October and the Home Alone and Prepared (HAP) program is targeted for early November. I would like to welcome Dan Brisbois as a wonderful addition to our committee and acknowledge his participation.

**Raising Grandkids: a love story**

In a perfect world, grandparents would never have to step in to keep their grandchildren safe. But at a time when many grandparents are looking forward to retirement, others are revisiting a routine of diaper changes and parent-teacher conferences.

Intimate profiles of five "grand" families are featured in a heartwarming new documentary "Raising Grandkids: a love story" which premieres October 5 at 11 PM on KOAB Channel 3. "Raising Grandkids" goes beyond the statistics to chronicle the sacrifices, challenges and joys experienced by grandparents who become the primary caregiver for their grandchildren. The program seeks to raise awareness of these families' unique situations and special needs, and to stimulate reflection on the meaning of family, responsibility and love.

**Salmon Season**

Is it safe to process seafoods in a boiling water canner?

No. The temperature must be above the boiling point of water to destroy Clostridium botulinum spores. If you don't process seafoods in a pressure canner, these spores will grow and produce the toxin that causes botulism.

**Is it safe to leave salt out of canned seafood?**

Yes. Salt is added only as a flavoring. Add an amount that's suitable for your own taste.

Glasslike crystals sometimes form in canned salmon. Are they harmful?

No. These crystals of magnesium ammonium phosphate are safe to eat. There's no way for the home canner to prevent their formation, but they usually dissolve when heated.

For more information on canning seafoods, contact the Extension office at 553-3238.

## STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: *New Oregon feed library available*

**by Bob Pawelek**
**OSU Livestock Agent**

Winter feeding costs put Oregon beef producers at an economic disadvantage. Beef cattle producers in the Western United States, including Oregon, compete at an economic disadvantage relative to other regions in North America because of relatively high winter feed costs. Feeding 1.5 to 2.5 tons of hay to mature cows during the winter feeding period can represent more than 50% of the producer's input costs. The ability of cow-calf producers to compete with other regions of North America may relate to how effectively winter feed costs can be reduced while maintaining acceptable levels of beef cattle production.

Accurate forage analysis is critical to profitable winter feeding programs. It has long been recognized that book value nutrient analyses for forages grown in other parts of the country do not accurately represent Oregon forages. To formulate winter beef diets, analyses for Oregon produced forages are needed. Therefore, over 30 forages grown in Oregon were selected for extensive analysis by researchers from Oregon State University. These forages were evaluated for protein, energy, fat, fiber, and mineral content. In addition, the OSU research team has also compiled dry matter, crude protein and acid detergent fiber results from hay surveys of over 400 forage samples to create the Oregon Forage Library.

**How do I use the Oregon Forage Library?**

Oregon livestock agents have furnished complete analyses of 32 Oregon forages in TAURUS format. Ideally, producers should have their own forage tested each year for dry matter, crude protein, and acid detergent fiber. Compare their forage analysis with this table and use the estimates of energy for beef cattle (TDN, NEm and NEg) and the other analyses to formulate the rations. This information is in the format used in the TAURUS program. The mineral analyses are also included on this table.

Averages and ranges of forages for which we had multiple samples are included. The DM for the forages are all stated as 90% with a range of 88 to 92. If you do not have a forage analysis available, pick out the feed that most closely describes the producer's growing conditions and then turn to Tables 1 and 2 for estimates of chemical analyses. The nutrient requirements for various classes of cattle are available from several sources including text books, the Cow-Calf Management Handbook and several computer ration formulation programs.

We chose to use a theoretically-based model that could be used for legume and grass forages, as well as byproduct feeds and heat-damaged forages. The OARDC Prediction Model was developed at Ohio State University by Conrad in 1984 and revised by Weiss (1992). Forages are analyzed for protein, fat, soluble carbohydrates and fiber fractions and results are summed to estimate the energy. Instead of using ADF to predict TDN, a complication equation is used that includes analysis of crude protein, protein bound to the ADF, ether extract, neutral detergent fiber, lignin, protein bound to NDF, and ash (Weiss, 1995). The TDN values were converted to NEg and NEm by using a conversion table in the Beef Cow Ration Balancer from Kansas State University Extension Service.

## Wanted: 4-H Leaders!!!!!

Male and/or female, willing to teach a skill or craft to children. You pick the age group to work with, the days & times to meet, the length of the class & the number of children in each class. It can be short-term or spread out throughout the year. Also it can be anything you to teach, sports, crafts, home ec., etc. etc.
The 4-H office can help with some supplies or a location to meet.
Please contact Arlene or Sue at the OSU Extension Office if you are interested 553-3238.