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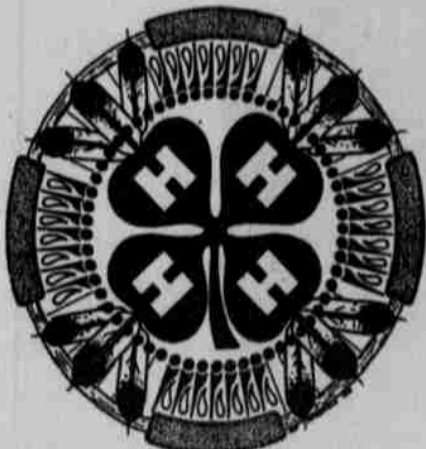
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The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant 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
 The former Crystal Springs 4-H camp has a new name—Hi-Desert 4-H Camp. This camp is already looking for youth counselors for this summer. Here are the details in



this news release from the Deschutes County 4-H office. They are coordinating the camp. The Deschutes County 4-H

Youth Development program is offering a unique camp leadership experience for 4-H'ers, middle and high school youth in the 8th through 12th grade. Camp Counselors and Counselors-in-Training (CIT) are being sought to staff the High Desert 4-H Camp at Crystal Springs. Counselors are responsible for working closely with youth in 4th through 6th grade. This year's camp will be from June 21st through June 26th.

Four-H Camp provides recreational and educational experiences enhancing citizenship development, environmental stewardship, healthy living, and leadership development through outdoor living. The High Desert 4-H Camp provides a safe environment for youth to meet new friends from Jefferson, Crook, Deschutes, Klamath, and Lake Counties. (This includes youth from the Warm Springs Reservation. Camp Counselors and Counsel-

ors-in Training are at the heart of a successful camping program. Therefore, Counselors are selected very carefully. Each applicant participates in a comprehensive training, interview, and selection program conducted at the Deschutes County Fairgrounds on May 7th and 8th.

Youth in grades 9-12 wishing to be Camp Counselors and 8th graders wishing to be CIT's for the High Desert 4-H Camp must submit a completed application to the Deschutes County Extension Office by April 30, 1999. Applications can be obtained through the Oregon State University Extension office located at 1421 S. Hwy. 97, Redmond, OR 97756, or your local Extension office. (In Warm Springs, this is at the Education Center located at 1110 Wasco Street).

Additional information about this exciting opportunity for middle and high school aged youth is available by calling David J. White, Deschutes County 4-H Youth Development Agent at 541-548-6088, ext. 2.

Natural Resource notables

by Zach del Nero, Natural Resources Extension Agent

There's no place for weeds in habitat restoration

The planting of desirable grasses and other vegetation is a key strategy in restoring habitat for salmon and other threatened or endangered species in Oregon. But it will do no good if what is planted is infested with weed seeds. The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is using education as a means to ensure the right kind of seeds go into the ground this spring.

From the 2-acre landowner who plants from a 20-pound bag of seed to a federal agency land manager responsible for thousands of acres that may buy seed by the ton, using clean seed is critical to repairing the land.

Yellow starthistle, knapweed, and white top are examples of weeds that have contaminated seed mixes and fouled restoration projects. "Habitat restoration projects are designed to get a desirable species to establish in a sensitive area," says Tim Butler of ODA. "Grasses you are trying to establish have a fibrous root system that holds the soil together and prevents erosion. But if something undesirable like knapweed gets a hold, it can dominate the site with a taproot system that doesn't hold the soil and increases siltation in nearby streams." The siltation from increased erosion destroys instream habitat for species like salmon and steelhead.

Oregon's history—both past and present—offers examples of the unintended consequences of seed plantings that inadvertently included weeds.

In the late 1980's, to prevent erosion, the US Forest Service used aircraft to drop grass seed on thousands of acres of fire-damaged lands in NE Oregon. Unfortunately, that seed was contaminated with yellow starthistle. The weed spread like a biological wildfire and has become a serious threat to the ecological diversity and economics of the area. This problem is further complicated by limits on the use of effective herbicides, as the

Forest Service is unable to use the



newer, more effective and safer herbicide chemicals to combat the problem.

In the past couple of years, contaminated wheatgrass seed from California was sold by a Central Oregon seed dealer and has introduced yellow starthistle to several counties. The spillway site at the Ochoco reservoir site will need to be monitored for several years to control the yellow starthistle which was introduced by the contaminated seed mix.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of weed-free seeds—or more. It is much more cost-effective to spend money up front and ensure that seed sources are weed-free than to spend time and money controlling infestations. ODA provides regulation of seed dealers through sampling and testing of product as well as auditing of records. Companies selling seed contaminated with noxious weeds are subject to civil penalties, and even the most reputable company can find itself in trouble if seed sources are not adequately sampled and tested.

One indicator of seed source purity is on the label. Like any other product sold commercially, the label will tell the buyer what the package contains—or at least it is supposed to. ODA advises buyers not to accept any seed that is not labeled. The origin, purity, and germination for each component of the seed mix must be on the label.

Any questions about test reports, blending reports, labels or other information connected to seeds can be referred to ODA and the OSU Extension Service.

HOME SWEET HOME

By Bernadette Handley, OSU Extension Home Ec Agent

A drop or loss of income requires a change in spending priorities. When you're forced to think about it, you discover that some goods and services are more vital for survival than others. For many families, following a few basic survival principles can minimize the undesirable effects of a cut in income. With a positive attitude, learning and following good management practices can be sources of satisfaction in themselves. Many persons realize, after learning to manage their resources better, that their situation is not as bad as it seemed. Their income may be less than before, but the "slack" in their financial system has been reduced and they are doing more with what they have.

Economizing refers to allocating your personal and family resources where they do the most good, either by increasing your family's well being or, in a time of recession, by minimizing economic hardship. To economize does not necessarily mean to buy less of an item—it might even imply purchasing more. For example, if you determine that home baking or sewing or another activity would pay for itself by either saving resources or producing income, then increasing expenditures for needed supplies may be in order. Economizing can be achieved in a number of ways: substituting less costly for more costly resources; finding new uses for resources you already have; conserving resources through wiser use; co-

operating with others to stretch resources; or taking advantage of community resources per Family and Consumer Sciences, North Carolina State University.

Resources can be multiplied when you cooperate with others. Food co-ops, housing co-ops, baby sitting co-ops, and car pools are just some of the many forms of co-ops, either formal or informal in an organization, that can help you and others economize in your use of resources. They operate from a common principle to provide members of a buyers' co-op with goods or services at lower cost and to help members of a producers' co-op market their products themselves. Organizing a cooperative to provide necessary goods and services permits members to help each other. When considering a co-op of any kind, be sure you understand the operating rules and are confident of the manner in which it is run.

I had been approached by folks in the community about establishing a community co-op or buying club for food and non-food purchases. With rising prices and our geographic location, shopping can be quite expensive in terms of both time and money. The goal of a food club is to buy items in bulk for a lower price with a greater variety of products to choose from. I explored some different options—none of which seemed to provide the "right" mix of the items and service desired...UNTIL RECENTLY!!

I stumbled upon a food buyer's club that should include items on everyone's shopping list for a reasonable price.

Here's how it works...you browse the catalog of thousands of items and make a "shopping list" on an order form. Orders need to be placed by 5 PM Thursday in Madras. Payment is due upon receipt of goods (except for orders totaling greater than \$50). Deliveries are made every Monday and are ready for pick up after 2 PM. You have the option of ordering as often as every week!!! No more driving to Bend to shop and spending hours driving back and forth.

The buyer's club offers an incredible selection of foods and nonfood items ranging from bulk foods to personal care, refrigerated to frozen, pet products to personal care, supplements to non-foods. Healthy food options include organically grown fruits/vegetables as well as whole wheat or wheat free products. Sounds too good to be true, doesn't it? If you are interested in more information, contact OSU extension @ 553-3238.

A teleconference featuring Robert Theobald, Cynthia Beal and Rachel Bagby

April 8, 1999
 9:00 am - Noon, Pacific Time
 The second Resilient Communities program in this three part series brings together people who are making waves in their local communities and internationally by promoting preparedness and sustainability practices in the face of Y2K.

Robert Theobald, futurist, author and socioeconomist will be joined by Cynthia Beal, an Oregon grocer and international advocate for community preparedness and Rachel Bagby, poet, vocal artist and ecological activist for an interactive dialogue with over 100 communities around the U.S. and Canada. In this program, we will address the need for spiritual resiliency during this turbulent time. It will provide you with common-sense advice that competent people are giving about food and water storage, electricity concerns, availability of money, medicine, etc. It will also look at how higher levels of sustainability can emerge from the immediate requirements posed by Y2K challenges.

Our first program aired on January 22, 1999 and provided an opportunity for interactive dialogue on community resiliency with Robert Theobald and management consultant, author and noted Y2K commentator, Margaret Wheatley. They looked at shifting global dynamics and discussed new forms of leadership needed for the new millennium. It received excellent reviews and is now available on video at the Resilient Communities website.

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Y2K and ag



by Bob Pawelek OSU Livestock Agent

If you have not heard about it by now, you will soon.

Y2K is just around the corner. It refers to problems that are expected to occur when computers and dated-embedded chips using two-digit dates-99 instead of 1999, for example—fail to read 00 as 2000 rolls in. Some say this date problem could trigger disruptions of systems, such as electricity and telecommunications.

Whether Y2K creates only a slight hiccup in this nation's food supply system or whether it triggers widespread famine, it is sending out an important message about agriculture.

First, you have to understand the problem. I have included a flow chart which illustrates it.

First question: Is Y2K a problem?
 Options: No (but why are firms spending millions to correct a scam?)
 Yes (but will it be fixed in time)
 -If yes, then there's no problem to prepare for.
 -If not, then you can either do nothing or take action.
 This depends on your answer to this question: will the power go out?
 -If yes, then, can you survive without power?
 -if yes, then there's no problem to prepare for
 -if no, then you'll need food, heat, water, etc.

If the answer to will the power go out is no, but there will be some problems, then you need to answer more questions regarding food, fuel, communications, farm vendors, packing plants and processors etc.

We in Extension have done considerable reading and investigation on Y2K issues. As I see it, there is no way around some supply interruptions for the Year 2000. Some will start before 2000 and others could occur for an extended time. So we want to be prepared for at least three weeks.
 For the farm business, however, you

should consider purchasing enough supplies in 1999 to carry you through the year 2000.

The real Y2K issue comes down to energy supplies. I think frequent and widespread outages is a best case scenario. We probably should stretch our power supplies as necessary and as far as possible. That means access to a generator, and an alternate heat source for the home.

Y2K, after all, will roll around in the dead of winter.

