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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

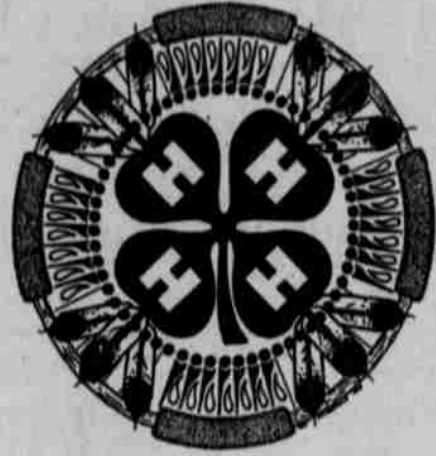
Excerpts from U.S. House Resolution Commending 4-H On Monday October 5, 1999 during National 4-H Week, the U.S. House Resolution discussed and voted on H.R. 194 recognizing the contribution of 4-H clubs. Rep. Nathan Deal from Georgia sponsor of the resolution started the discussion. He stated "for nearly one hundred years over 45 million Americans, myself and many other members of this body included, in some 3,150 counties have subscribed to the 4-H philosophy of learning by doing. In all projects, 4-H members strive to develop and improve.

Other representatives to speak on behalf of 4-H were Rep. Kind from Wisconsin who had this to say, "Many people believe we live in an era of unprecedented cynicism and skepticism. That is why it is important for this congress to take a little time to recognize the outstanding organization like 4-H which brings young people together to do good for their community and to grow as principled individuals."

Rep Barrett from Nebraska also spoke in support of the 4-H program. At a time when

we are so concerned about youth who act in negative ways, I think it is fitting that we take a moment to honor young people who work to give back to their communities in positive

ways, through services, education and leadership. With eight curriculum areas ranging from live stock and food preparation to innovative projects in communication arts and environmental stewardship, the 4-H program challenges kids to work together and with adults to learn new skills and develop lifelong interest and contribute to their communities.



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For more information, contact your County Extension Office.

Natural Resource notables

by **Zach del Nero, Natural Resources Agent**

Extension Forestry
The Forest Products Extension Team, a part of Oregon State University's Extension Forestry program, is committed to serving the state's wood products industry. Whether it be through educational programs that develop quality control improvement programs in sawmills, introduce scanning technology on the cut line, or assist small entrepreneurial firms to incorporate strategic planning, the team can help the industry increase its profitability, fiber recovery, and competitiveness.

These in turn will promote economic development, job growth, and community stability.

Through informal education, the Forest Products Extension Team seeks to:

- Extend existing, emerging, and newly developed technologies to Oregon's wood products manufacturing industry and associated entrepreneurs and suppliers.

- Help Oregon's wood products industry apply marketing concepts to broaden existing markets and penetrate new ones.

- Provide best manufacturing processes and quality control training to the industry's first line supervisors.

-Stimulate researchers to pursue applied research that is directly and immediately ap-



plicable to Oregon's wood products industry.

Our programs target both primary and secondary forest products manufacturers. We work with hardwood and softwood sawmills, panel manufacturers, makers of furniture, cabinets, moulding, doors, pallets and many other wood products. We serve manufacturers of all sizes, ranging from large integrated companies to one-person business ventures.

HOME SWEET HOME



By **Bernadette Handley, Family & Community Development Agent**



Does Gambling Affect Everyone? You Bet!

Gambling was a topic identified for study by the Oregon Association for Family and Community Education (Oregon FCE). A lesson, Does Gambling Affect Everyone? You Bet! was developed by a committee comprised of the Oregon State University Family Economics Specialist, the Lincoln County Extension Home Economist, and an Oregon FCE member from Lincoln County.

The objectives of the lesson were to cause participants to think about the effects of gambling on individuals, families, and com-

munities, and to cause participants to examine their beliefs about when gambling is and is not appropriate. The lesson is based on a Gambling Facts Quiz, 15 questions and answers, to provoke discussion. Participants receive the Oregon State Lottery publication, Gambling, Becoming a Nightmare? and materials from Gamblers Anonymous.

The lesson was taught to approximately 2,500 Oregon FCE members in 1996 and 1997. Based on evaluations from 863 participants in 16 Oregon counties, most (92%) said the lesson did cause them to think about the effects of gambling. Slightly over half (54%)

said that prior to the lesson they were not aware of the Oregon hotline for problem gamblers. Ninety percent said they would refer a friend or family member with a gambling problem to the hotline. Seventy-four percent were planning to share the lesson materials with family and/or friends.

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Reducing raven population should help declining grouse

Southern Oregon and Northern Nevada's raven population has been found responsible by the Nevada Division of Wildlife for a significant decline in the state's sage grouse population.

An effort is to reduce numbers of the egg-eating culprits. They will be given lethal doses of poison and shot on sight. Ravens rarely make the news. But if you think back to school days, you will probably remember Edgar Allan Poe's poem, "The Raven," and recall the chilling experience of one who was at home alone reading and dozing on a bleak December night when a tapping was heard at the door. It was not some late visitor calling. Rather, it was "a stately raven" and "a thing of evil." And it spoke only one word: "nevermore." Well, it's nevermore for this crow-like bird, this "thing of evil," because it has been determined to be a proximal cause of nest loss for sage grouse. Cooperative studies by NDOW and UNR support the findings.

Biologists report sage grouse populations in Nevada have been decreasing for the past 20 years. This decline has generated interest in the petitioning of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list the sage grouse under

the Endangered Species Act.

Ravens are rascals. In Southern Nevada, where plenty of the wily birds can be found, especially around Lake Mead, they pose a problem for desert tortoises. Biologists report that young tortoises, with their soft shells, are literally picked to death by hungry birds. Undoubtedly, the tortoise population will continue to be impacted. But ravens also play havoc with garbage at the lake. They pick from trash containers and carry their prize to a location where it can be investigated further or devoured. It all amounts to littering. So, for being what they are, ravens must pay the ultimate price. A spokesman for NDOW said the experimental project will be conducted in the Grassy/Hart Camp area of Washoe County and the Lone Willow area of Humboldt County. One unit will be designated as a treatment area, and the other will be a control area. Each site is about 150 square miles.

Because ravens are fond of eggs, it has been determined that the best way to kill them is by inserting lethal doses of a poison that reportedly will not be harmful to other critters should they consume the bait. Contracted personnel will patrol the area daily and monitor

activity. The bait will be removed at the end of the day and set up again the following morning. The project is expected to last about five years. Work is expected to begin in March.

In another unrelated matter, NDOW acknowledges giving incorrect information about statewide mule deer numbers in a report entitled, "Preliminary Big Game States Forecast for the 2000-2001 season." "Over the past four years, the division has been likely overestimating the size of Nevada's mule deer population," biologist Mike Cox said. Blame was said to be a result of human error, but this will surely raise questions or doubts about accuracy in future reports. Can this happen again? What is the public to believe? Are improvements to be expected? But the admission is also positive. The frankness shows character. Cox said the state's mule deer population is expected to increase this year, which translates into "increased hunting opportunity." Desert bighorn populations continue to show "slow growth," and mountain goat populations "are experiencing moderate growth."

SMILE program receives \$20,000 grant

The Science and Math Investigative Learning Experience, or SMILE, program at Oregon State University has received a \$20,000 grant from the Howard Vollum Scholarship Fund of the Oregon Community Foundation.

The grant will help provide scholarship support for new and continuing Native American students at OSU. The OSU SMILE Scholarship/Mentor Program was established in 1996 to provide both financial and mentoring support for Native American students who had been members of the SMILE program in their local schools. Scholarship recipients will be students interested in majors in Science, Math, Engineering, Health Profession and other related fields.

SMILE, now in its 12th year of operation has served more than 2,500 students, provided professional development for more than 200 teachers and been nationally recognized for its accomplishments. The Oregon Community Foundation of Portland, OR uses an endowment totaling \$300 mil-

lion in 600 funds from individuals, families and businesses to enhance and support the quality of life in Oregon communities.

Seminar set for Thursday, March 9

"Irrigation Management" is next in our Year 2000 Series of Seminars. The Seminar will present and discuss alternative irrigation systems, soil types, how to determine soil moisture, how often do you need to irrigate, pasture and other crop water needs for the season, equipment choice and maintenance, and resources and technologies available to help.

The Seminar is Thursday, March 9, 7 to 9 p.m. at the Redmond Branch Deschutes County Library, 827 S.W. Deschutes Avenue on corner of 9th Street. Amber Hudspeth and Jim Burr are the instructors.

Pre-registration is encouraged. The cost of the Seminar is \$5 to cover materials and refreshments. If space allows, registration will

be taken at the door. To pre-register and for more information on upcoming Seminars, contact the Oregon State University Extension Service Office in Crook County 447-6228; Deschutes County 548-6088; Jefferson County 475-3808 or Warm Springs 553-3238.

Our Annual Living On a Few Acres Seminar Series primary goal is to improve farmer/rancher land, water and business management knowledge and skills. Of the 1,235 farms/ranches in Deschutes County 75% were less than 50 acres; 521 in Crook County 27% were less than 50 acres and in Jefferson County 31% less than 50 acres according to the 1997 U.S. Census of Agriculture.

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Ag medicine convergence predicted



by **Bob Pawelek**
OSU Livestock Agent

Focusing on a "systems convergence" between the agriculture and medical industries, a New Mexico State University professor describes his future vision for agriculture as one in which the two industries will become indistinguishable in the

years ahead. According to Dr. Lowell Catlett, U.S. farmers and ranchers must take note of societal demographics and trends in order to cash in on this inevitable revolution.

"Agriculture will be the dominate industry of the 21st century, but will be radically different than today," Catlett said. "Those that embrace the changes will find the opportunities more abundant than at any time in human history."

Catlett cited statistics highlighting the United States' high-quality and abundant, but inexpensive, food supply. "In the late 1960s, Americans spent one-third of their income to eat. Now, we're only spending 10 percent of our income on food, allowing us to buy nicer homes, have more pets and afford other extras." Catlett said this additional income is changing what we want, and even how we eat.

"Twenty years ago the average American ate one in four meals outside the home; recent statistics show Americans now eat half of their meals at restaurants. "But, now that we have more money to spend on nicer homes, we're spending it to renovate our kitchens. Even though we're there a whole

lot less, the kitchen is the No. 1 room to renovate. In a society that uses 10 percent of our income to eat, we spend money on weird things."

By grasping the demographic, economic, biotech and cybermechanic trends in preparation for the development of what Catlett calls "convergence food,"

producers can look forward to a prosperous future. "The four trends will cause medicine, ecology and food to converge into one industry that is strange, fascinating and capable of improving the quality of all life," Catlett said. "Convergence food will have an almost limitless market, but it will demand a knowledge not only of technology but of life systems." Catlett described cereal containing disease vaccines as an example of convergence food.

By looking at the four generations coexisting now, in conjunction with how the world population continues to diversify, Catlett said farmers can ensure a successful and thriving future for themselves, and continue to offer the superior products consumers depend on. "Different people and cultures have divergent interests and tastes. If you know that difference, you can feed a hungry world."

MARCH

Garden hints from your OSU Extension Agent

- **Western Oregon:** If soil is dry enough, begin vegetable garden soil preparation and plant cool season crops (peas, lettuce, cabbage, onions, kale, chard).
- **Central Oregon:** Plant seed flats for cole crops (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts).
- Divide hosta, daylilies, mums, and peonies.
- Plan and plant an edible landscape or flower bed.
- If you lack in-ground gardening space, plan a container garden: grow radishes, carrots, lettuce, and tomatoes.
- Fertilize evergreen shrubs and trees.
- Treat crowns of raspberry plants with registered insecticides to control raspberry cane borer.
- **Western Oregon:** Plant berry crops (strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, blackberries).
- **Western Oregon:** Fertilize caneberrys (broadcast or band a complete fertilizer or manure).
- Prune gooseberries and currants; fertilize with manure or a complete fertilizer.
- Spray trees and shrubs for webworms and leafrollers, if present.
- **Western Oregon:** Take geraniums, begonias, and fuschias from storage. Water and fertilize. Cut back if necessary. Move outdoors next month.
- **Western Oregon:** Plant gladiolas and dahlias.
- Start tuberous begonias indoors.
- Prune spring-flowering shrubs after blossoms fade.
- Trim or shear heather when bloom period is finished.
- Fertilize rhododendrons, camellias, azaleas with acid-type fertilizer.
- Spray to control leaf and twig fungus diseases in sycamore, hawthorne, and willow trees.
- Use stored scion wood to graft fruit and ornamental trees.
- Treat lawns for chinch bug or European crane fly, if damage has been observed.
- Spread compost over garden and landscape areas.
- Spray tulips at 10- to 14-day intervals soon after plant shows through ground to control tulip fire, a fungus disease.
- **Western Oregon:** Best time of year to thatch and renovate lawns.
- Plan the vegetable garden carefully for spring, summer, and fall vegetables that can be eaten fresh or preserved.
- Learn to identify the predatory insects that can help to keep aphids and other pests under control.
- Protect new plant growth from slugs. Use bait or traps.

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