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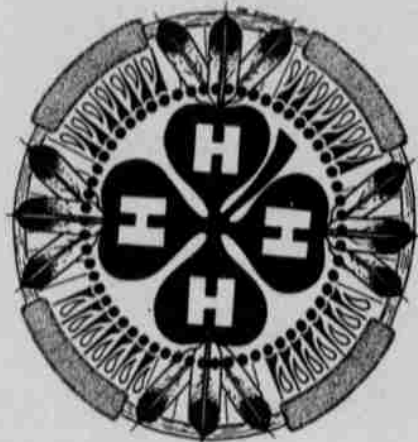
The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant program with OSU, United States Department of Agriculture,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

**National 4-H Week is October 1st-7th, 2000**

Across the country, 4-H will celebrate National 4-H Week 2000 Sunday, October 1st through Saturday October 7th. National 4-H Week, celebrated annually, provides recognition to the 6.6 million youth involved in 4-H programs and the 6.3 million volunteers. 4-H is the largest non-formal youth educational organization in the United States.

Pledging "hands to larger service" is a key component to the 4-H philosophy of learning by doing. In 1999, more than 217,000 youth got involved in volunteerism, service learning and community service nationwide.



4-H volunteers range in age from 13 to well over 70. Many of them though not all, are 4-H alumni who wish to give back to the

organization that they benefited from. They come from a wide array of economic situations and backgrounds and share the common interest of youth development. Over 500,000 adult volunteers in the United States are getting into 4-H.

The more than 45,000,000 4-H alumni point with pride to their experiences--telling how much they gained from the discipline of keeping written records, making oral presentations, developing leadership, management and communication skills, and gaining an understanding of citizenship responsibilities.

During National 4-H Week take the time to tell your friends about your experiences in 4-H. Invite others to come along and join in on the fun and learning!

**Natural Resource Notables**

**Fall Sports Thank Oregon Grass Seed**

The Oregon Department of Agriculture recently reported on the importance of Oregon Grass Seed for fall sports. As you settle down to watch this year's pro, college, and high school football and soccer games, you'll be seeing an Oregon agricultural product. With a few exceptions, the participants will be playing on natural turf from Oregon grass seed - a prime ingredient of playing fields around the world.

Oregon's \$373 million grass seed industry supplies seed for about 66% of the world's cool-weather grasses. Some of those grasses are used for forage, but a majority is targeted for turf - the essential ingredient for football, soccer, baseball, golf, and just about any other kind of outdoor athletic activity you can think of.

Dave Nelson, executive secretary of the Oregon Seed Council, says "our turf seeds have been developed over the past 50 years to be an ideal playing surface. It has the durability and the regenerative capacity to make a playing field that is second to none."

The full range of adaptability of Oregon grass seed has been demonstrated this summer in major league baseball. Although both stadiums have retractable roofs to ward off adverse weather - rain in Seattle and searing heat in Phoenix - seed from the Willamette Valley is used in playing surfaces at Safeco Field, home of the Mariners, and Bank One Ballpark, home of the Arizona Diamondbacks.

The National Football League, as a policy, has stated a preference for real grass instead of artificial surfaces. New stadiums in San Francisco, Nashville, and Cleveland have all installed turf utilizing Oregon grass seed. A new stadium to be built for the Seattle Seahawks, opening in three years, will feature natural turf.

Most athletes - particularly baseball and football players - prefer playing on the real stuff simply because it is easier on their bodies. An increase in minor injuries such as scrapes, bruises, and hip pointers has been reported ever since artificial surfaces began to spring up in the NFL and major league baseball. There has also been a jump in major injuries such as career ending knee injuries and dislocated shoulders. When players



come down on a piece of blacktop covered with an inch-thick piece of synthetic turf, it's a hard landing. Many retired athletes claim they could have prolonged their careers if they had played exclusively on natural grass.

As a result, most of the new stadiums built over the past decade have opted for real grass. Most fans prefer seeing a game on natural turf. Technology and new techniques for groundkeepers have resulted in advances when it comes to real grass absorbing rain and holding up under heavy use. It's not very often that you see the old-fashioned mud baths at the 50 yard line anymore.

So, it's no exaggeration to say that most outdoor athletes are likely to be playing on natural turf that got its start in Oregon. Ironically, the two major universities located in the heart of grass seed country - Oregon State and the University of Oregon - have outdoor stadiums that use artificial turf. Does that bother the industry?

"It has always been an irritation, but there have been some logical reasons for that decision," says Nelson. "Given the Willamette Valley's rain and cold weather when the playing fields are getting heavy use, their decision probably makes sense." But Nelson and the industry are convinced that natural turf from local farmers would have worked just fine.

**HOME SWEET HOME**

By Bernadette Handley, Family & Community Development Agent



Whether you have huckleberries, blueberries or chokecherries, the time to preserve is now. Jams and jellies are a perfect way to preserve so you can enjoy the fruits all year long.

**Canning Basics:**

\*Use only fresh, ripe fruit.  
 \*Always use the amount of sugar specified in recipe. Reducing the sugar may result in syrup rather than a jam.  
 \*Follow the directions enclosed with commercial pectin packages. Be accurate in measuring.

\*Never double recipes. Large quantities take too long to heat and the pectin will break down which can result in a runny product.

\*Visually examine jars and sealing surfaces for nicks, cracks or sharp edges. Wash jars in hot, soapy water and rinse. Sterilize by boiling for 10 minutes. For elevations above 1000 feet, add 1 additional minute for each 1,000 foot increase (KahNeeTa = 1400 feet, Warm Springs = 1600 feet, Seekseequa = 2000 feet, Simnasho = 2400 feet, Sidwalter = 2600 feet).

\*Keep jars hot in dishwasher or hot water until ready to fill.

\*Follow manufacturer instructions for preparing lids.

\*Process all jams/jellies in a boiling water canner to prevent mold growth. Place jars in a boiling water canner, covering jars with 1 inch of water.

\*Bring to a boil and start counting the processing time. Remove jars immediately from the canner at the end of the processing

time and place on a towel or cooling rack.  
 \*Let the product stand undisturbed for 12 hours to allow the gel to form.

\*After the product has cooled, check the seal, remove the screw band and wash exterior of jars.

\*Label and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

\*Remember: The shorter the storage time, the better eating quality of the product.  
 NOTE: Paraffin is no longer recommended because of high spoilage.

**Huckleberry Jam**

6 Cups crushed huckleberries (approximately 2 quarts huckleberries)

1 package powdered pectin

8 Cups sugar

1. Prepare 9 half-pint jars.

2. Wash and drain berries. Crush.

3. Put 6 Cups fruit into a 6-quart pan.

4. Stir in pectin and bring to a boil, stirring constantly.

5. Add sugar, stirring constantly.

6. Bring to a full, rolling boil. Boil for 2 minutes.

7. Remove from heat and skim.

8. Place in jars and attach lids and screw bands.

9. Process in a boiling water bath for 10 minutes.

**Chokecherry Jelly**

3 1/2 Cups chokecherry juice (from approximately 2 quarts chokecherries)

1 package powdered pectin

4 1/2 Cups sugar

1. Select 7-8 cups of fresh cherries; wash, cap, stem and sort fresh fruits.

2. Crush the fruits using a potato masher, food mill or food processor.

3. Place crushed fruit in a saucepan.

4. Heat to boil and simmer until soft (5-10 minutes). Strain hot pulp through a colander and drain until cool enough to handle.

5. Strain the collected juice through a double layer of cheese cloth or jelly bag.

6. Do not squeeze the bag. Discard the dry pulp.

7. Measure strained juice and pour into 6-quart pan. The yield should be about 3 1/2 to 4 cups.

8. Prepare half-pint jars.

9. Stir pectin into chokecherry juice and bring to a full rolling boil.

10. Stir in sugar.

11. Return it to a full, rolling boil, stirring constantly. Boil for 1 minute.

12. Remove from heat and skim.

13. Pour into jars and attach lids and screw bands.

14. Process in a boiling water bath for 5 minutes.

For additional recipes or instructions on food preservation, contact Bernadette Hoyer @ OSU Ext (553-3385).

**Big Game from Hunt to Home**, a workshop on the proper handling, preparation and storage of game will be offered on September 26 from 6 - 9 PM. It will be held at the Central Oregon Experiment Station, 850 NW Dogwood Lane, Madras. Limit: 20 participants. Contact Bernadette Hoyer @ OSU Ext (553-3385) to register.

**Lost & Found**

Lost & Found items from the Peter's Pasture 4-H Wilderness Camp can be picked up at the 4-H office at the Education building or by calling Arlene or Minnie at 553-3238. There is one particular item that is lost, it is a blanket with teddy bears on it, brown, yellow and some light blue on it, the blanket was given to another camper because it was needed. It needs to be returned to its rightful owner. No questions asked. Please bring to the 4-H office, the owner would like it back.

**New beef marketing website**

By Bob Pawelek  
 I spent some time with the cattlesale.com representatives last week and they have their county page up and running. It is a good way to have price discovery, as they list the names of buyer and seller and the price. It is working so well that they are not sure that they want to use the auction. They have also added market news as an added feature. The website is <http://www.cattlesale.com/>

**OSU Business Retention and Expansion**

The BRE program is a LOCAL BUSINESS ISSUES DIAGNOSTIC program of professional quality done by trained local people. The program is based on solid community development principles and has been very successfully used across the nation.

The management and implementation of the program is completely in the hands of local people. There is professional support from outside the community to assist with the specifics of process, training, sampling and analysis. But this is support for the local people to be most effective in diagnosis of the local business community and how the community might most assist with establishment and maintenance of a viable local economy and employment base.

The community does not have to be convinced of opportunities and challenges within the local business community, the community does the interviewing.

The community is assisted with organization and process issues, but they do the actual organizing.

The community is assisted with construction of sample for firms to visit, the questionnaire, and training to do the interviewing. But they determine what parts of the business community to study, what some of the questions will be, and actually do the interviewing.

The Task Force reads the questionnaires, honoring the confidentiality requirement, for "Red Flag" or hot issues that need, and justify, attention in the next two days, weeks, or months. Things that the local Task Force can assist with in initiating action to address the issue.

The community receives an analysis report on the survey data by an experienced outsider to look more broadly at the business community health.

The support by the outsiders, the Community Consultant and the Analyst, is for a two or three year period to work with the community through a reasonable implementation period.

**Anti Grazing Range Land Symposium RANGENET 2000 SYMPOSIUM November 28 & 29, 2000 Flamingo Reno Reno, Nevada**

THEME: Looking at the proposition that, as we enter the 21st Century, the commercial production of domestic livestock is no longer an appropriate use of the public lands that make up America's Natural Heritage.

FEATURED PRESENTATIONS:  
 "A Review of BLM's Progress in Implementing "Range Reform" by Cathy Carlson, grassland advocate  
 "Why the Taylor Act Should be Repealed" by George Cameron Coggins, Professor of Law  
 "Cows Versus Condos" by George Wuerthner, photo journalist  
 "The Western Range Revisited" by Debra L. Donahue, Professor of Law  
 "Science Under Siege" by Todd Wilkinson, freelance journalist

PRESENTATION PANELS:  
 "Retirement of Grazing Privileges on Public Lands" moderated by Gilly Lyons, Oregon Natural Desert Association  
 "Sage Grouse - Spotted Owls of the Sagebrush Steppe" moderated by Mark Salvo, Sage Grouse Conservation Project  
 "Grassroots Activity" moderator to be announced  
 "Litigation Update" moderated by Jon Marvel, Idaho Watersheds Project

AGENDA AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:  
 Send a self addressed stamped envelope to:  
 RangeNet 2000  
 PMB #251  
 2850 SW Cedar Hills Blvd.  
 Beaverton, OR 97005  
 CONTACT:  
 Larry Walker  
 PMB #251  
 2850 SW Cedar Hills Blvd.  
 Beaverton, OR 97005  
 email: [lwalker@rangebiome.org](mailto:lwalker@rangebiome.org)  
 phone: 503-646-5674

**STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Nervous Cows**



by Bob Pawelek  
 OSU Livestock Agent

Now that I have you attention regarding rabies in cows start thinking about a cow on the range that shows nervous signs or any kind of abnormal behavior. Such an animal could be demonstrating signs of

locoweed poisoning. We are receiving many reports of an increased prevalence of locoweed poisoning this year. hesize nitro compounds. There are over 370 species of plants classified as locoweed. Many species are not toxic and are good forage plants. Variation in toxicity in plants of the same

Species have been found and this may account for the increased prevalence of poisoning reported this grazing season. All species on the range should be considered potentially dangerous to livestock.

Signs of selenium poisoning include blind staggers, excitability, depression, faulty respiration, death, or so called alkali disease with weight loss and the loss of hooves. Oregon has areas of selenium deficiency and areas with adequate soil selenium.

The most important toxin to consider in Oregon and Nevada is locoine. The signs

Locoweed poisoning is caused by plants that accumulate selenium, plants that contain the toxin, locoine, and those that synthesize include depression, lowering of the head, tremors, incoordination, poor vision, excitability, inability to eat or drink, paralysis, and death. Birth defects and abortions develop in pregnant animals.

The only treatment consists of removal of the livestock from the locoweed infested range. The herd needs to be removed before some of the cattle develop a craving for the plants. If this occurs the afflicted animals will most likely die even if they are removed from the source of locoweed.

Locoweed poisoning is more likely to be observed in the Western US than rabies. Always consider rabies and don't unnecessarily expose your self. The cost of rabies treatment is very expensive. I know from experience!!