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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.

Internet address: <http://www.orst.edu/dept/wsex>

**The Clover Speaks**

**Arlene Boileau 4-H Agent And Minnie Tulakus 4-H Program Assistant**  
 New 4-H Agent has joined the Jefferson County OSU Extension Office in Madras. Please stop in at the OSU Extension Office and say Welcome to Jefferson County Amy Davis.  
 Events happening in February 2001: Idea Fairs at the Hugh Hartman Middle School Located at 2105 W Antler, in Redmond, Oregon. Livestock/Small Animal Idea Fair for February 10<sup>th</sup>. Horse & Home Economic Idea Fair is on February 24<sup>th</sup>. Lots of opportunities to learn and have fun.  
 Some events you will want to be a part of. This is the time to start planning for those summer events  
 4-H Know Your State Government Conference  
 The 2001 Know Your State Government Conference is scheduled for April 18-21, 2001 in Salem. This year's Conference headquarters will be the New Kings Inn Best Western at the I-5/Market Street exit.  
 The 2001 KYSG Conference is the beginning of a change for this dynamic program. This year marks the first annual Conference. It also marks a change from three days to four days. Participants will arrive on Wednesday afternoon and the Conference will close around noon on Saturday. The extra day will include a mock legislative session, in which youth delegates will be assigned as a member of the House or the Senate and work on a bill. The mock session will take place at the hotel. Participants will still visit the Capitol, meet with their elected officials and learn about our legislative process the same as in past years, but the mock session will provide an additional and more hands-on style of learning. The mock session will be spread over the length of the Conference. Another change will be the opportunity for some of the youth to serve as KYSG reporters. As a reporter, the participant will be involved with such things as interviewing delegates, speakers and others, writing short articles about the interviews and various aspects of the Conference and helping produce a KYSG newsletter. Reporters will have access to a "press room", complete with computers and printer.  
 We are requesting an e-mail address from participants if they have one. There is no limit to the number of youth who can apply, but please note that application does not guarantee acceptance. All youth will be accepted as long as we do not exceed the maximum number that we can house. If we exceed that number, applicants will be prioritized by the

grade they are in - the higher their grade, the higher their priority. The Conference is for all high school age youth. The registration fee for the conference is \$125.00 per person. This fee includes the delegate's room, all meals and any handout materials provided. Delegates will be responsible for getting to Salem and back home again, but all transportation to and from the Capitol during the Conference will be provided. We are also requesting that each county sending a delegation provide a chaperone. The registration fee for chaperones is also \$125 and covers all their expenses during the Conference. Official 4-H registration forms are required for each youth and adult participant. The group form and individual application forms are due at the State 4-H Office by March 20, 2001. If your county does not plan to participate, please notify us promptly.  
 4-H Summer Conference at OSU: Dates June 20-23, 2001 Intermediate grades 7-9. Open Track, similar to Summer Days. Senior grades 10-12 Open Track Oregon 4-H youth council Educational, Selective Track Seniors, Recognition, scholarship, Nat'l Congress, Ambassador Training, county, state. This is 4-H Sponsored program, to teach leadership and citizenship to youth while acquainting them with the Oregon State University Campus. Cost \$ 150.00. Deadline May 15, 2001  
 4-H Camp at Round Lake, near Sister Oregon, June 25-29, 2001 Cost \$95.00

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Arlene Boileau or Minnie for more information on these. We will keep you updated on all these activities in the up coming months.  
 The following list of producers who sell market animals to 4-H and FFA members. Make arrangements with the breeder to ensure that a litter will be available. Many of these producers started taking orders in the fall. Contact your producer as soon as possible to reserve your market animal for fair.  
**Swine**  
 Pete & Candy Abbas (00) Terrebonne - 548-1784 2 Jan litters Hamp X  
 Owen Allbritton (01) Sisters - 504-0091 Hamp/Duroc/York/Berk X Jan/Feb litters  
 Jean Anderson (00) 447-1064 Duroc/Berks Feb Litter \$50-60

Debbie Bartholomew (01) bfive@bendnet.com Bend - 388-3127 Duroc/Hamp X Jan/Feb litters

Mike Crawford (01) mmc@bendnet.com Alfalfa - 389-4078 Duroc & Berks & Xs Several litters-Jan Feb Mike Duggan (00) Terrebonne - 548-1432 Duroc, Jan litters

Judy Hackett (01) judyh@deschutes.org Redmond - 548-0729 Duroc, Hamp X \$75 Feb litters

Kristel Hamlin (01) jgbkt@deschutes.net Redmond - 923-6022 York/Duroc/Pietrain X Feb litters

T. J. Heywood (00) Bend - 385-8856 All breeds, several Jan litters

Kim Houston (00) Bend - 312-0169 Spot/Duroc X Feb 5 Litter Tame/Long/Red w/bl spot

Penny Howard Bend - 317-4974 20 sows/all breeds Jan & Feb litters

Joyce Hyder (00) Redmond - 548-0561 Old Spot - \$75 Jan Litter - 21

Paty Jager (01) Redmond - 548-6455 \$50 Feb litter

Erica Margo (01) emargo@redmond.k12.or.us Bend - 388-8285 Duroc & Duroc/Spot X Jan/Feb litters

Stephanie Morris (01) Bend - 330-1506 Duroc/Hamp/York Landrace Feb litters

Gene & Sue Nance (00) Redmond - 923-0954 Duroc - High Quality Blue Ribbon Mkt & Prod Jan-Feb litters \$75

Kristy Prosser (01) Terrebonne - 923-3633 kdprosser@yahoo.com Hamp/Duroc Feb litter

Mike & Susan Quinlan Powell Butte - 504-9354 Duroc/Duroc X

Phillis Ruffkahr (01) ewelady524@aol.com Alfalfa - 389-9528 Landrace/York/Duroc X Mid-Dec litters

Sue Schwann Bend - 389-9008 Landrace Several litters

Mike Wendte Cornelius - 503/628-0798 Jan-Feb litters

Lee & Susan Williams (00) Spray - 541/468-2200 MT Blacks/Beltics/Hamps/Durocs Early Feb litters

Lorren Wunder (01) Bend - 617-1888 York/Duroc X Late January

**Goats**  
 Judy Hackett (01) judyh@deschutes.org Redmond - 548-0729 Boer & Dairy Feb-Apr kids

Pierre Kolisch (00) Juniper Grove Farmmailto:jpfcheese@coinet.com Redmond 923-8353 Nubians, Saanans, Alpines, LaManchas, Toggenburgs Dec, Mar-May kids

Ashlee Sykes (01) lanis@matters.com Terrebonne 548-4037 Boer X Market Goats Jan Kids Special price for 4-Hers

Red Sky Farm (01) Linda Tenbrink redsky@coinet.com Bend - 389-7693/318-4910 Pygmy/dairy goats (Nubians) Mid-Mar/Apr kids

Thunderhead Farm (01) Jim & Toni Selk tks@teleport.com Redmond - 923-2456 Kids & breeding stock Colored Angora Goats

**Natural Resource Notables Outdoor Safety in Winter**

This time of year, just getting to work can be a life threatening situation. I have been driving in from Simmasho and / or Bear Springs just about every day for the past 4 years and have seen more wrecks and accidents than I can count. Of course, Fridays and late Sundays seem to be the worst, with weekend vacation folks trying to get to wherever they are going just as fast as they can get there.

We haven't had a lot of big storms on us this year, in fact, there is a lot of worry about possible drought conditions this year. I saw on the news this morning that, normally, a big blanket of Arctic air comes down toward us through Canada. This year, it has been sliding over into Siberia instead. We have had some pretty nasty road conditions though, especially out on Sidwalter and down the grades into Warm Springs.

Safety tips? Make sure everyone is seat-belted in - especially the little ones. Car accidents are still one of the top causes of death for our children, and the injuries are sometimes even worse. If you don't need to go somewhere - don't. You'll save gas and time, and maybe even get into a snowball fight with your kids or grandkids instead. If you are driving,

take your time and carry along some blankets, a first-aid kit, and flares in case you do make an unscheduled exit. Ok, so there is a foot of fresh snow and the kids want to go sledding. Sledding is great, just need to watch out for a few things there too. Remember to dress the kids warm - especially the youngest. Kids are more at risk to hypothermia than you and I - so we need to keep them safe. Check out the hill you are sledding for hazards - rocks, tree roots, barbed wire, etc. Find a safe spot and have a good time. It is always safer to sled feet first, as it will reduce your risk of head and neck injury.

OSU Extension 4H will be working with the Warm Springs Community Center and the Boys & Girls Club this year to form an Outdoor Recreation Club. This will be for all ages. We'd like to get people interested in hiking, snowboarding, survival skills, mountain biking, river sports, and anything else outside. We'd also like to work with Elders to bring the knowledge and tradition associated with cultural foods back into our children's lives. If you would be interested in participating in such a club, or volunteering to help - let us know at OSU Extension.

**Livestock marketing**

**by Bob Pawelek**  
 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 "rollback," 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.

**Home Sweet Home: Grandparents Day!**

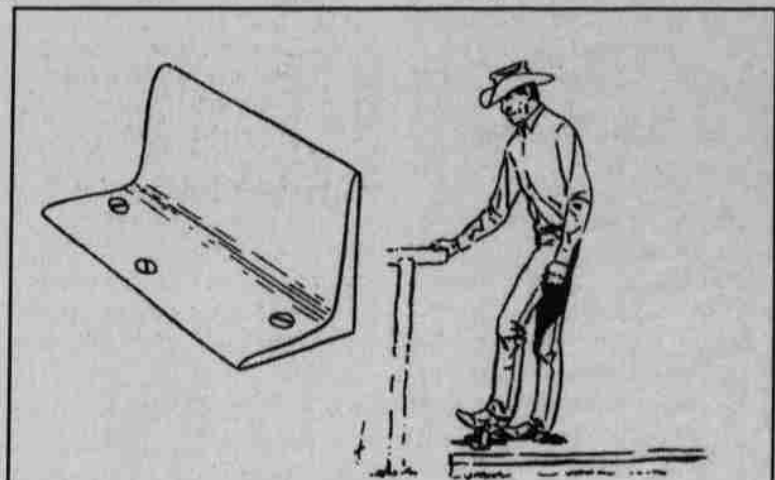
Many older Americans approaching or in retirement suddenly find themselves caring for and raising their grandchildren according to the Administration on Aging. A grandparent stepping in to raise grandchildren or other relatives is not a new development. What is new is the growth in this phenomenon. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 1997 3.9 million children were living in homes maintained by their grandparents, up 76 percent from 2.2 million in 1970. In a majority of the cases, grandparents are the primary caregivers. One in ten grandparents have been the primary support of a grandchild at sometime in their lives. Grandparents who are caregivers tend to be women. The majority of grandparents raising their grandchildren are younger than age 65. Based on 1996 Census data, 48 percent of grandparent caregivers are between age 50 and 64; 33 percent are younger than age 50 and 19 percent are age 65 plus.  
 University of Wisconsin-Extension categorizes grandparent caregivers into three types. First are the custodial grandparents. These grandparents have legal custody of their grandchildren; they provide daily care and decision making tasks. Typically, severe problems existed in the child's nuclear family. The focus of this type of caregiving is on the grandchild and providing them with a sense of security.  
 The second type of grandparent caregivers are the "living with" grandparents. These grandparents provide daily care for their grandchildren, but do not have legal custody. The child's parent may or may not live in the home. These grandparents focus on providing a stable environment for the child, and often on helping the parent. Because the grandparent does not possess legal custody, he or she has no way of protecting the child from an unsuitable or dangerous parent.  
 "Day care" grandparents are the third type of grandparent

caregivers. Their focus is on helping the child's parent and on fulfilling their own needs. These grandparents tend to be least affected by their caretaking role because the children return home at the end of the day. They function closest to the societal definition of "grandparent."  
 Grandparents may resume a parenting role for a variety of reasons, most of which revolve around problems related to the child's parent. Increasing numbers of grandparents are providing permanent care to their grandchildren as a result of divorce, substance abuse, child abuse and/or neglect, abandonment, teenage pregnancy, death, HIV/AIDS, unemployment, incarceration and mental health problems. The reasons why grandparents raise their grandchildren are varied, but all result in a great deal of responsibility for the grandparent who takes on the task.  
 For some grandparents, health may be an issue. Older grandparents may be coping with progressively serious and frequent health problems. Many grandparents report feeling both emotionally and physically drained. They may fear that as a result of their tiredness (and possible health problems) they may be unable to meet the demands of parenting. Older grandparents also worry about what will happen to their grandchildren if something happens to them.  
 Many grandparents in this situation suffer from economic difficulties. Because many elderly people are already living on a low income, taking on the care of a grandchild may put their economic future in jeopardy. Some grandparents are forced to make job-related sacrifices while others, who were comfortably retired, quickly deplete their funds when they take on the responsibility of their grandchild. Although there is an increasing number of support groups and informative organizations, there still exists a lack of government support. For example, many grandparents are denied benefits provided to foster parents based on their blood

relation to the child, even though they may be in just as much need. Such inadequate assistance only compounds the grandparents' economic difficulties, and in a sense penalizes them for their willingness to care for their grandchildren.  
 Whatever the reason and situation, grandparents raising grandchildren face major changes in their lives, shoulder an enormous responsibility and face a range of difficulties, including legal and policy challenges. Many organizations that provide services for both generations are not prepared to deal with the special needs and situations presented. Legal options are limited and emotionally draining and financially expensive. Few attorneys are familiar with the relevant laws.  
 A national satellite videoconference, February 27, 2001 from 12:30-1:30 PST will look at some of the legal concerns of grandparents raising grandchildren and the agencies and professionals they work with. The program entitled "Grandparents Raising Grandchildren: Legal and Policy Issues" will be available for broadcast through the OSU Extension Office in Warm Springs. The program will explore the implications of various forms of informal and formal custody arrangements, how laws and policies impact custodial caregivers, ways to improve interaction between grandparents and professionals, including lawyers, medical personnel, schools and social service providers and how states might design and implement changes in state laws.  
 For more information on the upcoming video satellite program, contact Bernadette Hoyer, OSU Extension @ 541-553-3535. Local sponsors are the Warm Springs Senior Program, I.H.S. Public Health and Oregon AARP. National Sponsors are the Cooperative Extension Services of the University of Wisconsin-Extension and Purdue University, AARP, Generations United and the National Association of State Units on Aging.

**Stockman's Roundup: Estimating body weight with a simple formula**

Knowledge of horse body weight is useful in determining how much daily feed is needed. Also, paste wormers and other medications are designed to be dispensed at specific levels relative to a horse's weight.  
 Unfortunately, most horse owners do not have easy access to a set of scales and must often resort to visual evaluation for estimating weight.  
 However, one study conducted in Florida found that 88% of horse persons underestimated actual weight by an average of 186 pounds. Similar trends have been observed at educational programs elsewhere. In one field study, 37% of horse owner estimates were at least 150 pounds below actual weights. Some horse owners tend to overestimate actual weights by visual observation. In the Florida study, 13% of participants overestimated by 90 pounds. Fortunately, there is a simple formula that can be used to estimate body weights of individual horses fairly accurately. This formula utilizes heartgirth circumference, body length measurements and an adjustment factor. This horse weight prediction equation is shown below:  
 (Heartgirth x Heartgirth x Body length) ÷ 330 = Wt (lbs)  
 Measurements should be taken and recorded in inches with a tape that is at least 75 inches long. Plastic measuring tapes are preferred over cloth tapes because they won't stretch. Metal tapes can be used but they sometimes scare horses, making them the least preferable. Heartgirth is a measure of the circumference, taken by running the tape measure all the way around the horse, using the highest part of the withers. Body length is measured from the point of the shoulder, straight back along the horse's side, and to the point of the buttock. The tape should go around the corner of the hip and to the actual point of the buttock, which



A RANCH in winter and spring can be a mighty muddy place. I don't know of any ranch wives who don't get madder than a wet hen when their husbands or kids or one of the hands drags gobs of mud into the kitchen. The simple angle iron scraper I've shown can be rigged at a strategic spot outside the house.

is essentially half the distance from the corner to the tail. Two persons will be benefited in taking body length measurements.  
 For owners who are learning to take measurements for the first time, it is advisable to get an actual scale weight on one horse and compare it to the prediction equation. This will help determine whether or not measurements are being taken from the proper points. The horse should be standing somewhat square.  
 Furthermore, measurements of a horse to compare changes in weight over time should always be taken at the same time of the day, preferably in the morning prior to feeding.  
 In two demonstrations conducted at Texas A&M, a total of 12 horses were taped. The horses of Arabian, Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred breeding and had actual scale weights ranging from 725 to 1275 pounds. The tape measurements and equation underestimated actual weight of 5 horses by an average of 15 pounds and overestimated actual weight of 5 horses by 12 pounds. One mare, that was extremely heavy fronted, deephearted and light hipped, was overestimated by 150 pounds. The prediction equation estimated weight of 1 horse exactly. Overall, the procedure averaged being within - 24 pounds of actual weight.  
 In summary, the above mentioned prediction equation appears to be a more reliable method for estimating weight than visual observation. The procedure can be used effectively on many horses, but may not be highly accurate for pregnant mares or for horses with extreme conformational irregularities, especially very unbalanced horses. All in all, horse owners should be able to utilize this simple tool in better managing horses.  
 Adapted from Householder, D.D. and P.G. Gibbs. 1990. A method demonstration comparing visual estimation and use of a prediction equation to actual scale weights of horses. Robert Pawelek