

Brucellosis Committee Meets in Salem Today

Salem - Members of the brucellosis advisory committee to the Oregon Department of Agriculture meet today, June 11, in the conference room of the State Department of Agriculture Building, Salem. The meeting will start at 10 a.m.

GARDENING TIPS

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Agent
Lawn Watering
You might spend a lot of time and effort watering your lawn, but are you watering properly? If you are like most home

owners, you think more about fertilizing and spraying for weeds than about this important cultural practice. Proper watering will produce a much better turf in your lawn.

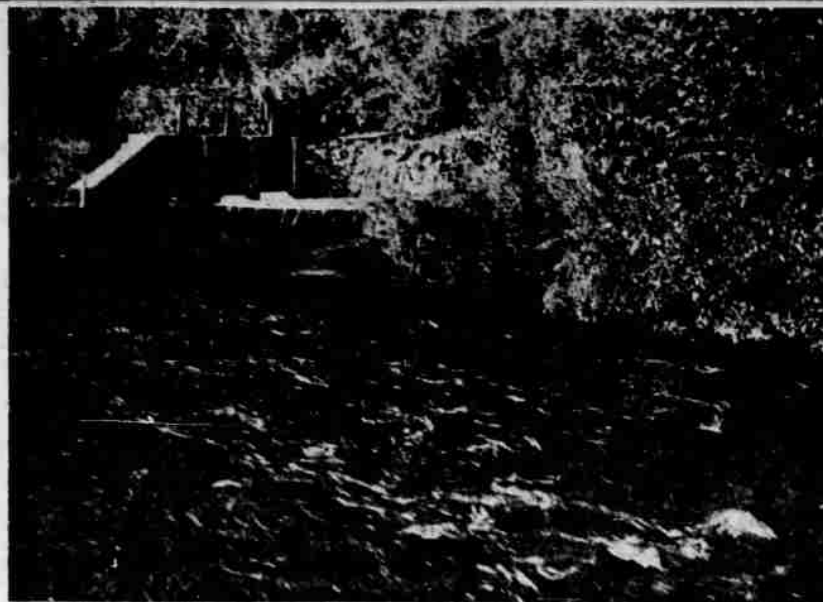
If you are not watering properly you are then applying too much water or watering too frequently and too lightly. Too much water will cause a loss of plant food by leaching and will encourage shallow rooting of the grasses. Frequent light waterings will encourage shallow root species such as annual bluegrass and other weeds to grow and will bring about drought susceptibility.

How To Check
The best way to determine when to water is to examine the soil for moisture content. Remove a plug of soil with a knife, soil tube or shovel. If the soil is wet in the upper two inches delay sprinkling for a day or two then re-examine the soil. When water is needed wet the soil to the effective rooting depth of the grass. This is usually about eight inches, but this depth will vary considerably with the soil type and soil depth. A sandy loam soil over eight inches deep will maintain grass for seven to 12 days without watering. A granite soil or shallow soil may require watering every three days during the hotter weather. A sprinkler that applies water at a slow rate may be necessary to wet a heavy soil to the proper depth without having surface run off.

An important part of determining watering practices is to consider the needs of water by the grass. During the summer months the grass will not use more than 1/4 inch of water daily. If this figure is used as an index then 1 3/4 inches of water would be the maximum amount needed per week.

To check your lawn sprinklers for output, place coffee can or other flat-bottomed containers with verticle walls in the sprinkler pattern. At the end of the normal sprinkling time, measure the amount of water in the container and this will tell you how much water was applied.

Dry Spots
Dry spots may occur in the lawn because of a heavy compacted soil, steep ground, matted turf grass or a poor distribution of sprinkler water. If dry spots occur examine the area for compaction and a matted turf. These conditions can be corrected by the use of an aerator or vert cut in power respectively. This equipment is available at the rent-alls.



BIG BUTTE CREEK - Water flows by Eagle Point Irrigation district's present point of diversion on Big Butte creek as shown in this early day picture. New state legislation allows for an additional point of diversion for the district a short distance downstream from the present one.

Air Conditioning Deferment Urged

Corvallis - Chancellor Roy Lieuallen of the State System of Higher Education Monday recommended "deferment" of air conditioning equipment for several new campus buildings.

Lieuallen recommended the deferment for new buildings at Oregon State, Southern Oregon college in Ashland, Eastern Oregon college in La Grande and Oregon College of Education in Monmouth.

Allan Hart, Portland, member of the board's building committee, said he was not changing his earlier view that air conditioning was a desirable program. "But, it is something we can defer," he said.

Lieuallen estimated construction costs would be reduced \$220,000 by not installing air conditioning.

Mathematical Group Set Regional Session

Eugene - Faculty members from seven western universities will be discussion chairmen during the 98th western regional meeting of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics to be held at the University of Oregon, June 20-21.

Topics for the two-day session will include survival problems, stochastic processes, statistical inference, topics in probability, and mathematical programming.

Dendrometers Used To Check Growth

Dendrometers - devices to measure radial trunk growth - are appearing in Oregon fruit orchards and may prove valuable in determining irrigation schedules and cover crop practices, reports Robert L. Stebbins, Oregon State university extension horticulturist.

A dendrometer is attached to the tree trunk and measures to within 1/5,000 of an inch the growth of the trunk. This is significant because studies have shown the trunk to be the most sensitive part of the tree to moisture changes, Stebbins explained.

Both Oregon state staff members and Oregon orchardists are currently using these sensitive devices developed at the University of Idaho. Stebbins believes the possibilities of dendrometers in research work are just being tapped.

Extension specialists are using dendrometers on demonstration plots in Union county to determine the best cover cropping practices for stopping erosion, Stebbins said. The fine measurement is one way of showing differences on plots being studied.

Stebbins and Marvin Shearer, OSU extension irrigation specialist, are using dendrometers on a second experimental plot in the Milton-Freewater area in an effort to determine if the number of orchard irrigations can be reduced.

FARM Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
State Farm Forester
Life is full of many well understood things, but it is also full of many misconceptions. One of these misconceptions is the profession of forestry.

For years, people have thought of a forester as a forest fire fighter, a fire lookout on a tower, or a man with a big western style hat on a white horse. More recent, this image was modified to where it also associated him with tree planting.

The profession of forestry does include all of the above mentioned practices. Fire control, both suppression and prevention, is indeed a very important phase of forestry. Also reforestation, which covers all artificial means of replacing tree growth, is very much a part. These two phases, however, only represent part of the entire picture. Such things as silviculture, logging, utilization, research, economics, engineering, and management are also in the picture. Webster's description of a profession is "occupation requiring an education." Foresters today are mostly college trained men and a number of self-trained men. Most of the foresters today are graduating from accredited four year colleges or universities. Some have gone further for their master's or doctor's degrees.

Another misconception in the field of forestry is that all forestry is either a federal or state activity. The federal and state governments are practicing forestry but so are many private enterprises, either individuals or companies. Private forest products companies hire a great many foresters to carry out all phases of forest and production plant management from tiny seedlings, to logs, to the finished products.

Private enterprise harvest and process virtually all the timber and owns most of it in the United States. A vote of appreciation should be given to our local lumber industries for the good work they are doing for the benefit of us all.

Agency Differences
Another misconception or misunderstanding is the difference between the federal forest service (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Oregon State Department of Forestry (OSDF).

The USFS manages the national forests throughout the nation. The BLM manages the Old Oregon - California railroad lands and the public domain lands throughout the United States. The OSDF manages the Oregon state forest lands and the state land board lands. Also the OSDF has the responsibility to protect certain private and public owned lands from fire.

Leave of Absence Granted UO Dean
Eugene - Dr. Harry Alpert, dean of the Graduate school at the University of Oregon, will go on leave of absence as dean effective Sept. 1 to accept a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, Calif.

The fellowship will be financed by a senior award for governmental studies given by the Social Science Research Council. Dr. Alpert will work on a study of the interrelations of the federal government in the social sciences. He will be absent from the Eugene campus during the 1963-64 academic year. During his absence, Dr. Clyde P. Patton, associate professor of geography and associate dean of the Graduate school, will be acting dean of the school.

Generally, plants of similar structural characteristics look best if used together. For example, the heaths and heathers, mahonia and ferns, Japan Fatsia, and David Viburnum. Low growing skimmia and ajuga, with their similar textures, also complement one another. Plants should create a single expression and not compete for attention. Unpleasant combinations Martel has noted include Strawberry Madrone and Escallonia, Fatsia and broom.

Some trees such as Sargent Cherry and Shore Pine have a definite ascending character. Those that are descending tend to draw the eye toward the ground. These include pendulous Appleblossom, Weeping Cherry, Escallonia and Crabapple. Martel cautions against combinations of two strong opposite forms together in the garden. They tend to negate each other.

Structural qualities of some plants vary from season to season. The silk tree in summer has a slightly arching character. In winter, it's very ascending. Rhododendrons as they bloom are ascending, in winter they're pendulous.

Use plants that are "at home" in the environment. Western Oregon has an abundance of native plants that grow well and look appropriate gardens. Martel doesn't set any hard

and fast rules for using different size plants together. If large plants are used with small, control the area of view. For example, a plot of ajuga 100 feet square looks fine with a tree planted in its midst. The two create a pleasing overall effect.

Hillside families can take advantage of plants that look good from above such as silk trees, David Viburnum and pa-hysandra. Maples, oaks and flowering cherries are good for larger areas. Some plants create slender wall forms. These include the Bamboos, Pyramidal Arborvitae and Sentry Maples. Nandina is useful in creating a low barrier or to block off garden space.

Martel says we can learn many tricks from the Japanese - students of plant form - without copying their gardens. The Japanese plant many materials away from the foundation of the house and the house appears to float in space.

They're also sensitive to the simple pattern in leaf forms and shy away from garish colors and a great assortment of trees and shrubs. A repetition of forms results in a peaceful whole.

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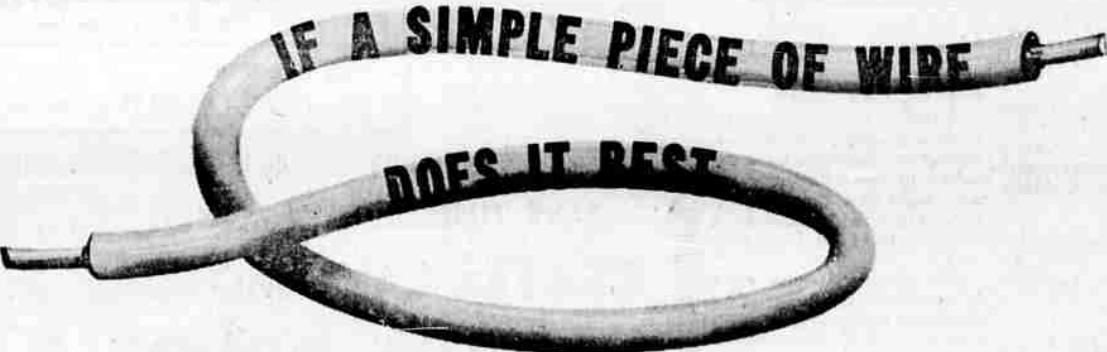
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Suggestions Given On Home Shrub, Tree Planting

Corvallis - Trees and shrubs with their individual characteristics are best handled like people - use discretion in combining types for an overall harmonious effect.

Donald J. Martel, head of the landscape architecture department at Oregon State university, suggests that gardeners observe the structural qualities of plants at all seasons for best use in the landscape.

Generally, plants of similar structural characteristics look best if used together. For example, the heaths and heathers, mahonia and ferns, Japan Fatsia, and David Viburnum. Low growing skimmia and ajuga, with their similar textures, also complement one another. Plants should create a single expression and not compete for attention. Unpleasant combinations Martel has noted include Strawberry Madrone and Escallonia, Fatsia and broom.

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