



Turning Natural Resource Concerns into Opportunities

THE CONSERVATIONIST

JSWCD NEWSLETTER

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Understanding the Basics of Grazing Behavior

In order to optimize livestock production in grazing conditions, the animals must be able to graze the pasture effectively and efficiently. Having a good basic understanding of cattle grazing behavior will help you to anticipate their impact on the pasture and ultimately help improve your grazing management skills.

Cattle usually have anywhere from three to five large meals over the course of a day. The largest meals

will occur early in the morning around sunrise and again late in the day around sunset. During the daytime interval between those major meals, they will consume a few other smaller meals. Overall, they usually graze anywhere from six to 11 hours every day. The bulk of that grazing will be during daylight hours. Cattle do not generally spend a lot of time grazing at night. The exception to this is when daytime air temperature and humidity levels are high. At that point, cattle may shift their daily grazing activities to include night grazing when the environmental conditions are less harsh.

The biting rate of cattle is an impressive 30 to 60 bites per minute. Variation in an animal's biting rate can be due to many factors, one of which is the condition of the pasture. In a pasture of short, sparse forage, cattle will take more bites, but they will be smaller bites. Whereas in a lush, thick pasture, the animal may take fewer bites, but each bite will contain more forage. This behavior can also impact the total time they spend grazing each day. Where there is an ample supply of good quality forage, cattle will spend less total time grazing than when the

quantity and/or quality of forage are inadequate. Cattle exhibit preferences for different parts of the plant based on their palatability. That extra time spent grazing when pasture conditions are less than favorable is because the cattle are spending extra time searching for the most palatable forage from what is available. So even though they appear to be grazing for a long period of time, their actual intake

(Continued on page 5)

In This Issue:

Juanita Wright - Joins District Board
Page 2

A Comment from Us-A Question for
You!
Page 3

Creating 'Walkable' Places
Page 4

Forestry Department at 100
Page 6

Benefits of Living in an Urban Forest!
Page 8

Protecting Your Drinking Water
Page 9

Invasive Weeds in Your Pasture
Page 10

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Soil and Water Conservation District**

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Office Hours:

Monday—Friday 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM
Board Meetings: All are welcome to attend!
October-March 4 PM April-September 7 PM

USDA

Natural Resource Conservation Service

Staff:

Erin Kurtz, District Conservationist
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Bill Cronin, Irrigation Engineer

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Diane Rabbe, Program Technician

**Tax Deductibility for
Donations / Contributions**

Please think of Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District (JSWCD) if you are interested in donating, gifting, granting, and/or bequeathing items, real or personal property, or monetary contributions for soil and water conservation efforts. Conservation Districts are political subdivisions of state government. IRS Code, Section 170(c)(1) states: Contributions or gifts to a state or any of its political subdivisions, i.e., conservation districts, are "charitable" contributions for tax purposes, and are, therefore, tax deductible. (See IRS Publication 526: Charitable Contributions).

Your help is greatly appreciated.
Contact: Markie Germer
markie.germer@jswcd.org

573 Parsons Drive, Suite 102, Medford, OR
541-776-4270 Ext. 3 FAX: 541-776-4295
Web site: www.jswcd.org

Welcome New Board Member

Juanita Wright

—Zone 3—



Juanita grew up in Gold Hill, Oregon where she was raised on her family's cattle ranch known as D. Estremado, Gold Crest Ranch. She was involved in the Jackson County 4-H program as a member for many years and enjoyed raising a market beef that she selected from her grandfather's herd for her project. After graduating from Crater High School in Central Point, Juanita attended Rogue Community College receiving an Associate Degree in Applied Science, Forest Industries. She later received her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Communication at Southern Oregon University.

Juanita first gained valuable hands-on ranching experience while growing up on her family's ranch and forestry knowledge working summers with her father and brothers in the family logging business (Estremado & Sons Logging). Since 1989, she has worked for the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Boise Cascade Corporation in various forestry positions.

She continues to be active in the community as a volunteer 4-H leader for the Gold Hill Community Club and Rogue River Beef Club, where her 14-year-old daughter, Caitlin Wright is now a member. Juanita is the local Federal Women's Program coordinator and supports the Women in Living Leadership program of Jackson County.

For leisure, she enjoys spending time with her family and friends, attending ASA Fastpitch softball games, 4-H events, theater, camping, and horseback riding into wilderness areas.

As a Rogue Valley native, whose roots are in ranching and forestry, Juanita understands and appreciates the value and importance of our renewable natural resources for future generations. She is excited to join the JSWCD team in fostering natural resource conservation through education and creating partnerships within our community to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality and stewardship of Jackson County lands.



Around the Stump — new seedlings grow!

By Allan Campbell —JSWCD Board Chair

A Comment from Us — A Question for You!

Soil and water are two primary keys to all life forms on planet Earth. The needs and demands of our ever-increasing human population have resulted in the deterioration of the quality of water and soil in many areas around the world, including the United States.

Why? Primarily because of the lack of stewardship (i.e., wise use) of the renewable natural resources (e.g., animals, birds, fish, and vegetation) that are dependent on fertile soil and clean water. And, of course, these natural resources are found on wild lands (e.g., forests, meadows, and prairies) and agricultural lands (e.g., grain fields, orchards and pasture). From “stuff” we visit, play in, and take pictures of, to “stuff” we eat. Proper management is the missing link.

From the JSWCD “Board Forester”, here is one example of what is happening in our part of the world.

The forests and woodlands of Oregon are literally crawling with insects. Most species are not harmful to forest trees, in fact, many species, such as pollinators and predators are highly beneficial. Some species of forest insects, however, are capable of causing serious damage to Oregon’s commercial and preserved trees.

The direct volume loss from these insects is estimated to be 3.7 billion board feet annually—in Oregon alone (Table 1). This does not include the consequences of increased fire hazard, elimination of wildlife

habitat, loss of recreational values, or damage to watersheds.

Many of us are familiar (in a personal way) with one or more of these consequences. In the “days of long ago” before humans dominated the environment, insect epidemics were cured by raging wildfires. The land was cleansed, seeds would germinate and new seedlings had room to grow. Such conflagrations are not permitted anymore—at least we try to stop them. The Oregon Department of Forestry has provided exceptional leadership in the prevention and suppression of wildfires in Oregon.

Listed below are five (5) objectives for proper management/use of Oregon’s forest environment:

1. Maximize production of healthy trees
2. Minimize negative effects of soil disturbance (e.g., compaction, erosion)
3. Preserve appropriate wildlife habitat
4. Sustain desired water quality
5. Maintain an attractive forest environment

What activities can you visualize that would support one or more of these objectives?

Let us hear from you!

Note: Allan’s email address is:

allancampbell@jswcd.org

Table 1:

How much is 3.7 billion board feet?

IF: Each log truck could carry 4,500 board feet

THEN: 3.7 billion board feet would fill 822,222.2 log trucks

IF: Each three-bedroom house required 12,000 board feet

THEN: 3.7 billion board feet would build 308,333.3 houses



Across the City Fence

By Lori Tella, Urban & Community Conservationist

Creating ‘Walkable’ Places

For decades, the urban landscape has been constructed with priority given to the automobile. Many residential areas are located miles from the places where people shop, work, and go to school. The rising costs of gas and environmental concerns have made driving all over town to meet our basic needs more noticeable. How can we make our communities more ‘walkable—pedestrian-friendly’?

There are many ways to infuse walkability into a built city, but it is easiest if you plan for it from the beginning. First, creating walkable places requires an understanding of the destinations that draw people and the routes that connect them. Then link these key areas logically through safe routes, like sidewalks, skyways, greenways, and bike paths.

Sprawling parking lots, highway barriers, and heavy traffic can make alternative transit like biking and walking unsafe for both motorists and pedestrians. By placing priority on the needs of pedestrians, while still balancing the space requirements of cars, we can reduce damage to the environment, improve health, and enhance quality of life. Providing for basic needs, within a reasonable walking distance, and in a safe environment, can encourage people to shave off a few car trips. This in turn can reduce traffic congestion and result in improved air and water quality.

Pedestrian-friendly development can also have benefits for health. For some, the reliance on the car has led to a more sedentary lifestyle, with busy schedules leaving little time for exercise. Studies show many people are willing to walk $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile before they would choose to drive and battle traffic. By incorporating errands at these walkable distances into our daily routines, we sneak in some exercise.

Pedestrian-oriented development can also improve quality of life by adding gathering spaces, and improving access to services for residents. Pedestrian nodes, or centers of activity, can create the

backbone of a walkable town. If you put a playground next to a coffee shop, a library, clothing store, and a post office, suddenly you have a place where many daily activities can be met at once.

Pedestrian-friendly developments can happen at many different scales and locations. Examples range from upscale town centers that mix shops, entertainment and homes, to resort communities where people can bike or walk to the various amenities.

Many developers, residents and planners are working together to address these challenges by creating walkable places and forming public and private partnerships. Residents working with the public sector, such as city planners are essential for developing meaningful solutions. For example, in Ashland, the city is currently working with residents to develop three pedestrian nodes. Through public meetings and hands on design activities called charrettes, these places are beginning to take shape. Working together can help to build a vision and consensus to determine where new walkable places would be appropriate.

If you’d like to learn more about creating walkable places in your area, please contact Lori at the District office -- 541-776-4270 Ext. 120 or email lori@jswcd.org

Some Ways to Enhance Walkability:

- Create separate routes for non-motorized travel like bike paths and greenways
- Improve availability of public transportation
- Plan bicycle parking facilities
- Offer community or shared bikes
- Rent alternative energy powered vehicles (solar buggies or go-cars)
- Mixed-use neighborhoods (allowing for multiple zoning such as housing above retail stores)
- Encourage shared parking lots (practical for businesses on different schedules)
- Allow for narrower streets (can be safer for pedestrians)
- Create a sense of place (encourage local business and artists)
- Design for the human scale
- Create mental speed bumps to slow traffic (changes in paving or vegetation)

Grazing Behavior*(Continued from page 1)*

may not differ or may even be less than that of cattle in pastures of adequate forage availability that spent less time grazing.

Cattle will consume young tender leaves before eating more mature leaves or stems. This is also why you may see pastures become “patchy” under continuous grazing conditions. There will be certain areas of the pasture that cattle will graze and then revisit at a later date to graze the regrowth, never allowing the area to become too mature. This is much like what happens when you mow your lawn on regular intervals. Areas in a pasture where forages have become more mature will be avoided because of their decreased palatability. Cattle will avoid those areas and the plants will become even more mature. All this leads to the formation of both under and over-grazed patches in the pasture.

Another cause of mature patches in pastures is the result of cattle avoiding areas where they have defecated. Even if those areas have new plant growth, cattle will generally not eat plants that are too near their own feces. Over time that new growth matures, contributing additional mature patches to the pasture that will be left ungrazed. Eventually when the feces have broken down, cattle may return to graze there. But again, if they have more palatable forage elsewhere, they will graze the new growth first.

Pasture condition will also impact how much time the animal spends ruminating each day. In general, cattle probably spend five to nine hours each day ruminating. Most ruminating occurs at night when

cattle are bedded down, but cattle also ruminate between meals during the day. The more mature the forage is that is being consumed, the more time the animal must spend ruminating in order to break down that forage for further digestion. Eventually, daily intake may be restricted when mature forage is consumed due to the excessive amount of time necessary to ruminate that forage.

Since the biggest meals of the day are at dawn and dusk, this means that interrupting those meals will cause a change in the animals' natural grazing behavior. If animals are being fed supplemental feed, think about what time of day that feed is offered. If it is early in the morning during one of their biggest grazing meals of the day, they will stop grazing to consume the supplement. This will result in less time spent grazing. However, if they are fed the supplement in the middle of the day or early afternoon, this will not interrupt the morning meal and they should still resume their large evening meal as normal. Interrupting the major grazing meals of the day may lead to a decrease in intake and animal performance.

Take the opportunity to watch your cattle during different times of the day and pick up on their customary behaviors. Also take note of how they behave when grazing during different times of the year, when grazing various types of forage, and when different supplemental feeds or hay are offered. Having the knowledge of what their routine behaviors are will help you determine how well they are responding when new or different management regimes are being implemented. —WLJ

RAIN GARDEN DESIGN



Rain gardens are a beautiful solution to help solve flooding and pollution problems caused by stormwater runoff.

Learn how this type of garden can help your home or business become a zero-runoff landscape, while enhancing wildlife and aesthetics.

This course will take you through the rain garden construction process and will introduce creative design and planting concepts.

(The Oregon Rain Garden Guide will be available for \$5.)

AGES: 10 & up

DAY : Wednesday

DATE : May 25

TIME: 7—8:30pm

PLACE: North Mountain Park

COS T: \$5

INSTRUCTOR:

Lori Tella—JSWCD—Urban & Community Conservationist

Jackson SWCD Partners in Conservation

Forestry Department at 100

Continuing the partnership with forest landowners

When the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) was created in 1911, it could well have been named the Oregon Fire Department. In 1910, forest fires in Oregon burned 511,000 acres of timberland with the loss of six lives and 2 billion board feet of timber. As a result, the 1911 Legislative Assembly passed forest laws that established the Department of Forestry and the Board of Forestry.

Today, the department provides fire protection on 16 million acres of forest and wildlands, which includes all private forestland in Oregon and all state-owned forestland. By contract ODF also protects federal Bureau of Land Management forests in western Oregon.

ODF's protection work obviously covers the actual "sirens and flashing lights" but also includes fire prevention, suppression planning, and even working with homeowners and landowners to undertake fuels management projects that make their properties safer and more defensible.

Fire protection is the largest single budget item at the department, and also where most of ODF's small share of State General Fund revenue is found.

This timeline tracks some of the key events that led up to the formation of the Department of Forestry:

- **1905:** As an industry develops around wood products, land-owning companies feel an increasing need to protect forests from fire. By 1905 some of these companies began a cooperate and form something known as an "association,"—or forest protective association—so the fire patrol could work on more than one company's forestland. It just made sense. These were men on horseback, mostly, spending lots of time "out of the office."
- **1908:** President Teddy Roosevelt, concerned about diminishing forests, calls a conference of governors in 1908 to consider what to do about a shrinking national timber supply. Oregon Governor George Chamberlain returns home from the conference and in 1909 helps to craft the Oregon Conservation Commission focused on developing something called a

"forestry program for Oregon."

- **1909:** The recommendations of the 1909 report written by the Oregon Conservation Commission seem contemporary:
 - * Oregon needs a State Forester familiar with western conditions and experienced in organization for the prevention of forest fires.
 - * Oregon needs to provide liberal appropriations for forest fire patrol services.
 - * Forest fire laws need to be improved and strictly enforced.
 - * Study ways to acquire cutover or burned-over private lands that are better suited to public ownership than private ownership.
- **1910:** Huge fires in the Intermountain West cause a public uproar and consternation in the forest products industry.

(Continued on page 7)



State Forestry Department Forest Conference, April 1947, Salem, OR (ODA Photo)

Forestry

(Continued from page 6)

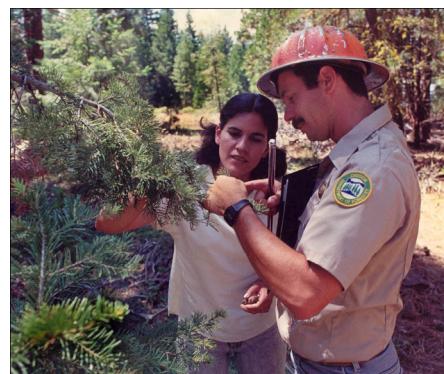
Legislative action at the state and federal levels ensues. Even though Oregon escaped the worst of these fires (northern Idaho forests were decimated), the die was cast.

- **1911:** Following the 1910 fires, Congress passes the Weeks Law, which provides federal funds to states to help them fight fire. At the same time, the 26th Oregon Legislature finally appropriates funds for the new Board of Forestry, designates Francis A. Elliott as State Forester, and decrees that the primary work of the State Forester and new Board will be:
 - * protection of timber values on private forestland
 - * cooperation with private landowners to ensure effective fire protection

Thus emerged the first two major and defining themes of the Department of Forestry during the last century to the present: 1) fight fire, and 2) work with landowners.

Nearly 11 million acres of Oregon's forests are privately owned and are managed for a variety of uses. Though federal forest ownership exceeds 18 million acres, timber harvesting on federal lands in the state has declined significantly. Today, private forestlands account for more than 80 percent of the timber cut in Oregon. Private forest landowners range from companies with thousands of acres to families with small tracts.

ODF administers the Oregon Forest Practices Act, which went into effect in 1972 to "encourage economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest



Current ODF Staff (Photo—Steve Jones)



Conocher Log Company—1938 (ODF Photo)

tree species and the maintenance of forestland." The Act safeguards soil and water resources and also fish and wildlife habitat.

The department's stewardship foresters serve in a dual role: They enforce the Forest Practice Act, and provide technical and financial assistance to forest landowners. Since forest products companies typically have their own in-house technical expertise, stewardship foresters focus their assistance outreach on family forest landowners. Unfortunately, Oregon's economic downturn has thinned the ranks of these front-line field personnel. ODF is reaching out to a broad

group of interests for help in crafting solutions to the budget shortfalls that have hit the Private Forests program particularly hard.

Oregon's land and citizenry have experienced considerable change over the past century, and the Department of Forestry reflects that evolution. Despite development and land conversion, 92 percent of the land that was forest in 1850 remains in forest cover today.

"To serve the people of Oregon by protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's forests to enhance environmental, economic, and community sustainability"

ODF's mission statement stands as a reliable guide to maintain this natural legacy in perpetuity.

By Doug Decker & Rod Nichols

The Benefits of Living in a Forest – an Urban Forest

Even in the city we are still in a forest — an urban forest! All of the trees in our neighborhoods, parks, and backyards comprise what is called the urban forest, or a community forest. The trees and plants we include in our homes and parks are an invaluable part of our urban landscape.

Energy Savings Using Trees

Planting deciduous trees on the southwest side of the home will provide energy savings all year long. Shade provided from the deciduous trees in the summer, combined with the extra sunlight allowed in during the winter, can provide reduced energy costs for buildings. Planting evergreen trees on the north side of the house can block cold winds in the winter, conserving energy and heating costs.



Urban Trees Provide

- **Water Quality** – Street trees intercept thousands of gallons of rainwater per tree, reducing storm water runoff and removing pollutants.
- **Air Quality** – Trees work to remove major pollutants from the air, such as dust and other particulates that cause respiratory illnesses.
- **Wildlife Habitat** – Urban forests provide food and cover for hundreds of species, including birds, insects, and mammals.
- **Reducing Heat Island Effect** – Summer temperatures can be abnormally high as concrete and rooftops warm in urban areas. Temperatures can be significantly reduced by the shade and evaporative cooling provided by trees.
- **Increased Economic Return** – Maintaining an urban forest has initial costs but the economic return in ecological services (such as air and water quality) outweighs the initial investment.
- **Higher Property Values** – Trees, parks, and open space are often key selling features of homes. Research suggests a direct correlation between healthy neighborhood trees and the value of the surrounding homes.
- **Combating Climate Change** – Trees absorb atmospheric carbon dioxide in their tissue, reducing the amount of emissions in the air.
- **Sense of Community** - Green space, parks, and old trees add character, increasing community pride and identity.
- **Health Benefits** - Trails, walking paths, and inviting landscapes can encourage physical activity.
- **Improved Business** - Research from the University of Washington suggests that people are willing to linger longer and spend more in downtown areas that have healthy trees.

Trees for Water Filtration

Trees can also be used in bio-filtration systems where trees are combined with an underground stormwater filter to clean water.



Image Courtesy of Peter Evans.

Learn More

On the Oregon Department of Forestry's *Urban Forestry* web page you can find articles and handouts about tree care, tree first aid, and maintenance.

Go to:

[ODF –Urban Forestry](#)

City governments also often have recommendations and guidelines for street tree planting. Check with your city.

Protecting Your Drinking Water

High nitrate concentrations have been found in some parts of the Rogue Valley, which can be a result of fertilizer applications and animal and human wastes. The full extent of nitrate contamination is unknown and additional data is needed to assess the extent and severity of nitrate contamination, and the risk water consumption poses to rural residents.

Unlike municipal water users, rural residents dependent on well water do not benefit from public health safeguards. The burden of water quality risk assessment and protection falls on the individual well owner. Some rural residents may be unaware of their drinking water quality, lack information related to well water management, and may not be prepared to make informed decisions about personal risk from this water.

The **Care and Feeding of Your Well and Septic System** class provides rural homeowners with the background necessary to understand their groundwater resource and the role they have in protecting it. The goal of this class is to motivate well owners to implement practices that reduce nitrate contributions to their community water resource.

Information courtesy of OSU Extension Service.

Easy Things You Can Do To Help Protect Your Drinking Water!

- * Locate your well
- * Obtain your well log and register your well with Oregon Water Resources Dept.
- * Locate your septic system and drainfield
- * Pump your septic tank (How long has it been? If you can't remember –it is time!)
- * Test your well water for nitrate and bacteria annually
- * Check the sanitary seal on the well head
- * Check the well head for screens in the vent holes
- * Install backflow protection on all outdoor faucets
- * Protect your well head from livestock access and other risks
- * Manage livestock manure and compost piles – cover these in the winter
- * Clean out your pump/well house – do not store chemical products and ‘stuff’ there
- * Designate a concrete area for mixing chemicals and refueling equipment
- * Protect your drainfield from aggressive trees, shrubs, heavy objects and vehicles
- * Limit the use of lawn and garden fertilizers and chemicals
- * Protect soil from contamination by oil, gasoline, paint thinner and chemicals
- * Use less water, if possible



—Free Class—

Care and Feeding of Your Well and Septic System

Come learn how to prevent contamination of your drinking water supply and how to keep your septic system operating properly for years to come. Find out about groundwater quality in your area. Learn about other tests that you should conduct regularly to protect your family's health.

May 8, 2011, 2:00-3:00 pm

Master Gardener Spring Fair
Compton Arena
Jackson County Fairgrounds

May 11, 2011, 6:00-7:00 pm

Shady Cove Library
22477 Highway 62
Shady Cove, OR 97539

May 19, 2011, 6:00-7:00 pm

Rogue River Fire Station
5474 N River Road
Gold Hill, OR 97525

May 21, 2011, 1:00-2:30 pm

Eagle Point Library
239 W Main Street
Eagle Point , OR 97524

Sponsored by:

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality For more information contact Audrey Eldridge at:
telephone 541-776-6029
e-mail:eldridge.audrey@deq.state.or.us

"Weed of Distinction"

Have these WEEDS invaded your irrigated pasture?

There are times when too much water can create a problem for permanent pastures. Those areas that receive continual water often become a wetland with plant species that are not palatable for grazing animals.

Soils become saturated in areas that may have the water table too near the surface and shallow water persists or on other areas that are inundated too frequently. Without good drainage, plant species that grow well in wet conditions and saturated soils may become established, are persistent, and difficult to control. Pastures that have been overgrazed and are prone to continued wet soil conditions will not have good re-growth of grass species.

Wetland species such as those in the Sedge Family and Rush Family will often take over the pasture leaving less pasture forage available for grazing animals.



Rush Family

There are some 400 species in the Rush Family (Juncaceae) and the native species found in pastures are long-lived perennials. They form a tough uniform carpet of clumps that adapt to wetland conditions and where it is unsuitable habitat for other grass species. The plant often has smooth, dark green, leafless, wiry, round stems with clusters of small flowers on the side of the

**Too much water —
Pastures become wetlands!**
**Poor drainage—
Soil becomes saturated!**

stem near the top. The hollow, round stems are a definite identification characteristic. The roots are thick, stout, long-creeping, horizontal rhizomes with an extensive fibrous root system. Rush is a fair to poor forage source, but cattle will graze on young shoots until the stems mature and become tough. Most Rush species are difficult to control with herbicides because of the nature of the 'round' stems and growing in wet sites.

A pasture filled with rush plants can be renovated and restored back to good forage, but it will take time and good management. The first step is to remove the grazing animals and re-ditch the main source of water and how it is distributed over the fields. Installing gated pipe will help to distribute the water evenly by being able to control how much water comes out of specific gates—more or less depending on how it flows over the land along the 'checks' (defined areas between raised soil bars). Barriers need to be constructed so the grazing animals can not get into the ditches or displace the pipe.

Return to a rotation program and follow up by mowing (using a rotary mower) to a four-inch height—grass and rush plants alike. Cattle will eat the young rush plants and weaken the growth. Over several years, the results of good water management and controlled mowing along with rotation, can return grass species to dominate once again. This controlled management program did not require re-seeding or use of herbicides.



Sedge Family



Yellow Nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) and Purple Nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*), are tough customers! Nutsedge is an aggressive perennial resembling a grass, but has a 3-angled (triangular in cross section) pithy stem. The leaves and stems have a waxy or shiny appearance. It can spread by seed, creeping rootstocks, or by many small hard, brown underground nutlets. The nutlets lie dormant in the soil for years before producing new plants.

New plants grow up to 30 inches in height and clusters of straw-colored seed-heads form on the central stalk about two months after plant emergence. Mature nutsedge can produce hundreds of millions of seeds per acre. However, the viability of a mature seed is relatively low, depending on favorable environmental conditions. Seedlings often perish due to their small size and lack of vigor. The nutlets in the soil are more difficult to eradicate and there are different options too numerous to explore in this article. Contact JSWCD for advice on control measures for both rushes and sedges.

**Sedges have edges!
Rushes are round and hollow!**



Registration closes

June 10th

Register your kids by calling:

541-775-4270 Ext.3

Natural Resources Day Camp

For kids with an interest in the natural world, the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District offers a week-long educational day camp for youth entering grades 5-7.

Click below to watch a short video on
[Natural Resources Day Camp](#)

June 20-24, 2011
\$50.00/student fee
grade 5-7

Don't Miss Out!

At the Natural Resources Day Camp you will:

- Meet new friends
- Learn about soil and water
- Play and learn outdoors
- Get muddy (if you want)
- Learn about our local natural resources and resource management
- Have a great time.

**Date:
June 18th
Time: 9-1
BBQ served
at Noon!**

**LET'S PULL
TOGETHER
2011
WEED EVENT
-VOLUNTEER-
PULL WEEDS BEFORE
THEY GO TO SEED!**

**Denman
Wildlife Refuge
1495 East
Gregory Road
Central Point**


**Pull
Invasive Species
Cutleaf Teasel
Tools and Gloves
Provided
Free T-shirt**

**Sponsor:
Jackson County
Cooperative Weed
Management
Area
(CWMA)**

**For
Information
Call:
Barbara
541-899-3855
or Vince
541-826-8774**



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Jackson Soil & Water

Conservation District

573 Parsons Drive, Suite 102,

Medford, Oregon 97501

Telephone: 541-776-4270 Ext 3

Fax: 541-776-4295

On the web at: www.jswcd.org

OR CURRENT RESIDENT

If your mailing address has changed, please call us at:

541-776-4270 Ext. 3 or

e-mail:

markie.germer@jswcd.org

The Newsletter has gone 'color' and we appreciate your feedback?
Give us a call! 541-776-4270 ext.3

Natural Resource Adventure Tour



WHAT: You are invited to attend a Natural Resource Adventure Tour dealing with Forest Stand Management and Timber Harvest.

WHO: This tour is specifically designed to be a hands-on, interactive adventure for high school students and their teachers.

WHEN: May 19, 2011 from 8:30 – 2:30

WHERE: **Timbered Rock:** View and discuss post fire management methods for replanting trees and brush control. (Butte Falls, OR)

Road A: Students and teachers will be divided into 4 groups and paired with 2 – 3 professionals that will represent 4 sectors of forest management.

If you are a High School student or High School Teacher interested in knowing more about the management of the forests and natural resources that surround you,

You Need To Be On This Tour — Hands-on Experience in the Woods !

Contact Markie — 541-776-4270 Ext. 3 for more details.



MARK YOUR CALENDAR

UP-COMING JSWCD OPPORTUNITIES

— May 14th —
Landstewards Raingarden Workshop

— May 19th —
Natural Resource Adventure Tour

— May 25th —
Rain Garden Design

— May 28th —
Horses and Wilderness

— June 18th —
Weed Event —Let's Pull Together!

— June 20th-24th —
Natural Resources Day Camp

— August 4th-7th — (tentative)
JSWCD Annual Tour