

THE CONSERVATIONIST

JACKSON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT NEWSLETTER

SPRING 2008 VOLUME 4 ISSUE 4

2008 Oregon Envirothon Crater High School FFA Team Brings Home a Flag

By Heidi Beuttner - Public Education and Outreach Coordinator/Grant Writer

On May 9th, five local students from Crater High School participated in the Oregon Envirothon Competition. The team of students included Brytanie Baker (11th grade, Crater FFA president), Tillie Brotherton (12th grade), Garrett White (9th grade), Paul Gladman (9th grade), and Lexi Doss (11th grade, Crater FFA secretary). This was the first time a Southern Oregon area team has competed in the Oregon Envirothon competition.

The Crater High students traveled to the Oregon Gardens and competed with 32 other Envirothon teams, both FFA and non-FFA teams. This local FFA team placed Third of all the FFA teams competing in the event. The Envirothon day also included a geocaching competition, which is like a treasure hunt, using GPS units. Crater came in second of the 32 teams in the geocaching portion of the day. Congratulations to these motivated, aware and intelligent students!

Envirothon is an annual event where high school students learn about the environment through hands-on field experiences and demonstrate their knowledge of natural resources. Teams are made up of five students and work together through the five different hands-on science stations, plus competing in an oral competition. They train and compete in the areas of soils, aquatics, wildlife, forestry, and a current environmental issue relating to

particular ecosystems. This year's current issue was "Recreational Impacts on Natural Resources". At next year's event the current issue will be "Biodiversity in a Changing World".

The Envirothon mission is "to develop knowledgeable,

skilled and dedicated citizens who are willing to work towards achieving and maintaining a natural balance between the quality of life and the quality of the environment." Each year, over 500,000 students in North America participate in Envirothon. The number of participating teams continues to grow as additional states become involved; in fact, interest has been sparked internationally, from Turkey to Australia.



Paul Gladman & Garrett White hold the Crater High School teams 3rd place FFA Award.

Prior to the event, teams are provided with reference materials and may participate in hands-on training to acquire the knowledge and skills needed in each of the testing areas. In the oral presentation component, students learn the complexi-

(Continue on page 4)

In This Issue:	
New JSWCD Staff	2
Chair's Corner- Charlie Boyer	3
Across the City Fence--Urban Tips	5
Links to the Past-Mail to Climax	7
Weed of Distinction-Buttercup	8
Across the Fence-Rural Tips	8
Annual Tour--July 31-Aug. 3	10
Mark Your Calendar	10

Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District is your gateway to natural resource assistance. Board members and staff work with the Natural Resource Conservation Service to ensure educational and on-the-ground technical assistance opportunities take place which help the landowners of Jackson County.



Heidi Buettner

New Public Education and Outreach Coordinator and Grant Writer

On May 1, 2008 Heidi Buettner joined the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District as the Public Education and Outreach Coordinator and

Grant Writer. She kicked off her involvement with JSWCD by teaching 360 students about storm water at OSU Extension's Hands on Agriculture day and accompanying Southern Oregon first team of participants to the Oregon Envirothon Competition.

Heidi grew up in Ashland, Oregon and received her BS in Biology and Environmental Studies with a minor in French from Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. She then worked as a seventh grade science teacher through the Teach for America program in Henderson, North Carolina. Since moving back to Southern Oregon in 2004, Heidi has worked locally with all aspects of nature education

programs and non-profit organizations in the Bear Creek Watershed in Southern Oregon. She spent one year as an Americorps member as Service Learning Coordinator at North Mountain Park Nature Center where she coordinated restoration projects as well as education programs. She then spent two years as Coordinator for the Bear Creek Watershed Education Partners (BCWEP) and Educator for Oregon Trout's Healthy Waters Institute (HWI). In these positions Heidi learned to coordinate the financial and administrative aspects of organizations while continuing to plan and teach nature education programs.

Backpacking, camping, hiking, traveling and swimming are some of Heidi's favorite pastimes. She just returned from a four-month journey to Costa Rica and Panama where she traveled, studied Spanish, surfed, and visited family and friends.

Heidi is inspired by teaching and believes that students, including her, learn the most when they have hands-on experiences outdoors. She looks forward to helping expand, publicize, and teach the education and outreach programs for the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District--helping to create the next generation of conservation stewards.

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Contact: Markie Germer(541) 734-3143 markie.germer@or.nacdnet.net

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Chair's Corner

By *Charlie Boyer*

July 1 marks the beginning of a new fiscal year for the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District and the end of the first year we have operated under a permanent tax rate. I think we can all be proud of how we have used the tax dollars we have received from the citizens of Jackson County.

When we prepared the budget for the 2007-2008 fiscal year, we knew we would not receive any income from taxes until at least the end of November so we planned for a line of credit loan up to \$150,000.00 to operate on until we actually receive our first tax income. Thanks to Randy White, our District Manager, and his staff Markie Germer and Angie Boudro, we never had to borrow a dime and saved what could have been considerable interest payments. On top of that, they carried out a full workload of putting conservation on the ground.

Over the past year the district staff and directors have been involved in many activities that will pay big dividends for conservation in Jackson County. In the space allotted for this column I cannot cover them all so I will just give a few highlights.

The staff worked very hard with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Small Grant Team for our region to help develop a functioning operation. For the first time since the small grant teams have been in operation, all of the \$100,000.00 for the region has been allocated to 'on the ground' projects to save our soil and improve our water quality for humans and wildlife. They have also just completed the third class on Forage Resource Management with 18 students representing 14 operations. The classroom was maxed out. For the first time the district had a booth at the Jackson County Home Show at the Expo in Central Point. We were able to get our message about conservation out to thousands of citizens with whom we seldom interact.

Keith Emerson and Brian Gebhard have worked closely with Randy White to select some new staff. Angie Boudro started last July and already seems like an old timer. Heidi Buettner was recently hired as the Public Education and Outreach Coordinator/Grant Writer specialist. In June we should have two more new people on staff. One is from Ecuador though Experience International. Patricio Quinde is a graduate in engineering and will be working on irrigation improvement projects. Mark Weist will be working as a Natural Resource Technician helping land owners get conservation projects implemented and working.

Allen Campbell has been working with Heidi, representatives from OSU Extension, several state and federal agencies, and private landowners on a Forest and Range Day Camp to be held in mid June for students in grades 4-6.

Keith Corp is working closely with the irrigation districts, City of Medford, The US Bureau of Reclamation, and several other organizations on the Water for Irrigation, Streams and the Economy (WISE) project.

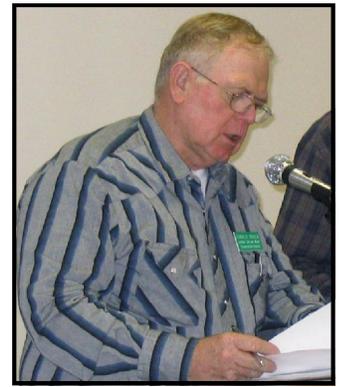
Marilyn Rice worked with local schools to send a team of FFA students to Salem to participate in the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts Envirothon. The team from our county placed third in their division. Not bad for the first time! Marilyn was just appointed to the Oregon State Soil and Water Conservation Commission to fill the position I vacated.

Barbara Niedermeyer is currently serving as Vice Chair for the District and she is also the Vice Chair for the Oregon Association of Conservation Districts. She has served on several committees working to improve statewide conservation programs so they can better serve our constituents in Jackson County.

With an active and energized board of directors, a full staff of talented and eager professionals, and great partners like the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service and Farm Service Agency, OSU Extension, and many other organizations we are ready to enter the new fiscal year with our feet on the ground and going full blast.

Join us in the new year by volunteering on one of the many activities we have going.

Charlie



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Please

Contact Randy at 734-3143

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Oregon Envirothon

(Continued from page 1)

ties of solving environmental problems while working as a team and having fun.

The Oregon Envirothon competition is held at the Oregon Garden in Silverton each spring. The competition is a full day event and all participants receive a t-shirt, breakfast, and lunch. The state winners receive cash prizes and plaques for 1st - 4th places and the FFA team winners receive flags for 1st - 3rd place. In addition, the overall first place team at the Oregon competition has a chance to compete at the national Canon North America competition for the opportunity to receive recognition and portions of \$100,000 in scholarships.

At this year's Oregon Envirothon event, the first place team was from Newburg Oregon, second place went to Churchill High School students and third place went to the Douglas High School team. In the FFA team category, first place went to Junction City, second place went to the team from Newberg High School and third place went to our team from Crater High School.

Garrett White, a 9th grade student shares his thoughts



Crater students & teachers use GPS during the geocaching competition.

after participating in the Envirothon. " Envirothon was a great learning experience that taught me more about the environment than I could ever imagine. I like how well organized it was." Lexi Doss, also an 11th grader comments: " I liked some of the resources at the stations. I especially liked the forestry station. I learned a lot about geocaching and *Sudoku*! I thought that it was a really good experience and the Oregon Gardens were beautiful. I'm glad that I didn't have to present our video,



The team working together to figure out current issues portion.

but I know that next year we can work harder and win it! I think that the event is important because it teaches kids about our local environment and it's fun!"

Envirothon works in partnership with local conservation districts, forestry associations, educators, and cooperating natural resource agencies to organize and conduct competitions on the local, regional, and state level. Teachers and others volunteer to help prepare the teams. The Crater High School team received support from many teachers and volunteers. Crater teachers, Haven Brownsberger and Anna Palmer helped prepare and chaperone the students and Crater High School teacher and FFA advisor Kristin Kostman helped train the students for the competition. Additionally, Jackson SWCD directors Marilyn Rice and Allan Campbell volunteered their time to help train the students.



The team searches for clues, ultimately capturing 2nd place in the geocaching competition.

Allan taught the student team a silviculture class on the use of forestry tools while Marilyn worked with the students to help them prepare their oral presentation and learn study concepts for Envirothon tests. Thank you to these directors for their work to promote youth education. Additional support for the students was offered by Alexandra Steiner from the Jackson County OSU Extension office, who taped the team's oral presentation.

The Oregon Envirothon is planned and sponsored by the Marion Soil and Water Conservation District. In the future, the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District hopes to help enhance involvement in Envirothon by encouraging more southern Oregon teams to participate. We look forward to helping teachers and students prepare for the event and support participation and training for the Envirothon in coming years. Watch this young Crater High School FFA team place with honors again next year!



Congratulations

Crater High School
FFA
2008 Oregon
Envirothon Team



Across the City Fence

By Angie Boudro — Natural Resource Specialist

Editors Note: We usually think of Conservation issues occurring in rural areas, but as the county population increases urban pollution also increases. Jackson SWCD is joining with other organizations to increase awareness of how city dwellers can help the environment in the urban landscape. This is the next article on helpful conservation practices.

Rainwater Harvesting — A Conservation Tool —

In our last article, we discussed how prior to land development, rain and snow was able to permeate the soil or slowly flow across vegetated land where it was treated before entering the waterway, but with urban development and increased areas of impervious surfaces (houses, schools, commercial buildings, streets, parking lots), the result has been increased flooding, more pollutants entering our streams, and depletion of groundwater sources. The good news is that there are some conservation tools that we can use in an urban setting!

Rainwater harvesting is the practice of capturing rainwater that flows off impervious surfaces such as roofs. It is an ancient technique, but it has just recently enjoyed a revival here in the United States. Cultures around the globe, particularly in arid climates, use this tool to ensure a supply of clean water in dry seasons and between storms. Rainwater is clean, soft (low mineral content), free and inexpensive to store and use.

Rainwater harvesting has environmental benefits as well. Rather than allowing rainwater to flow off impervious surfaces and be dumped untreated into the nearest stream or waterway, the water is captured and released slowly over time. This keeps rainwater in the area where it falls and releases it slowly throughout dry periods. Because the captured water is used slowly over time, the soil is able to accept and hold it, which more closely mimics nature, and recharges groundwater stores. The soil acts like a saturated sponge, releasing water into creeks and streams slowly through the dry season. As a result, stream flow in natural areas or areas where rainwater harvest is practiced is higher during the dry season. With cooler water, fish and wildlife are more abundant than in urban streams without these practices in place. In addition, homeowners who capture rainwater and store it can expect savings on both their water and electrical bill!



Rainwater can be harvested in a number of ways. Many homeowners, especially when they are first starting, use 55 gallon barrels attached to their gutter downspout. These barrels can often be obtained for free or for just a few dollars. Fittings to convert the barrel generally cost

less than \$10. On the other hand, some homeowners and commercial centers use 2500 gallon or larger storage tanks. Regardless of how it is stored, the barrel or tank should include an overflow valve, and a faucet or other fitting to allow the stored water to be used. Captured water can be used in a variety of ways, including watering yards and gardens, washing cars or dogs, and many other outdoor uses. Rainwater, especially off barn roofs, is great to use for watering livestock.

In order to keep the captured rainwater clean, screens should be used to keep debris and mosquitoes out of the water. The “first flush” of water off the roof each fall, or after a prolonged dry period, contains extra dirt, bird droppings, and other impurities; it should not be captured for livestock watering. The first flush can be used for watering plants, but may require extra filtering to prevent irrigation systems from clogging.



It is easy to think that the amount of rainwater that can be harvested would be insignificant. However, even in relatively low rainfall areas like Medford, each roof sheds a significant amount of water throughout the year. For example, assuming a rainfall of 20 inches per year, a 1500 square foot roof sheds over 18,500 gallons of water! In Ruch, which has an average rainfall of 26 inches per year, the same 1500 square foot home would shed over 24,000 gallons of water. A 2500 square foot home would shed approximately 31,000 and 40,000 gallons of water in the same two areas.

Collecting and redirecting rainwater does not have to be expensive or high tech. Even one homeowner’s small rainwater harvesting system can make a difference in water conservation!



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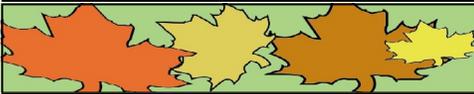
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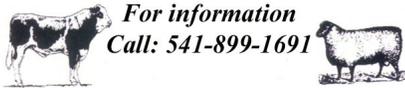
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Links to the Past

Getting the Mail to Climax

By Stan Bennett



Editors Note: The following article is an excerpt telling the history of the mail to Climax from 1892-1992. It is the first of two articles to appear in the Links to the Past column.

On this July day in 1992, Joanna drove her U. S. Postal Service vehicle four miles further up Antelope Creek than had been her custom. For the residents of Climax, it was a red-letter day. Mail delivery to this community was being restored after a fifty-year interruption.

The area known as Climax in Jackson County, Oregon is in the upper reaches of Antelope Creek approximately seventeen miles southeast of Eagle Point via Rile and East Antelope Roads.

Mail was first delivered to Climax early in 1892 and continued for fifty years until Camp White was activated in 1942. Then for another fifty years the residents in this community were without mail delivery. On July 25, 1952 mail service was restored.

Settlers moved into this remote pristine wilderness on the north slopes of Grizzly Peak in the 1870's. The Jacob Worlow family, who homesteaded in 1873, was perhaps the first. In 1890, John Wyland, another settler of the area sent a petition to the Postal Service to establish a post office in the community.

"The proposed post office in Climax was a popular project among the people of upper Antelope Creek Valley, and the petition, circulated by John Wyland, was signed by every adult then living there. It seems that (the word Climax) was a favorite of this man (Wyland) who stated that the climax of his efforts was a teetotal landslide. He suggested that the post office, when established, be named Climax." [1]

The Climax post office became reality on November 10, 1891 with Mary Emma Worlow as the appointed postmaster. [2] The first post office location was in the Worlow residence (no longer existing) just across Antelope Creek from the now existing residence that is on the road where a sign says Climax.

The Climax post office was located in the homes of the appointed postmaster, and the people of the people of the surrounding area served by the post office came to the office to collect their mail. It is interesting to note that in various map corrections over the years, the name Climax appears at different locations in the community giving evidence of the location change. During the period 1891 to 1933 there were eight different postmasters. ...

Bring(ing) [sic] the mail to Climax was not an easy task in those early days. The mail route in most cases started at Eagle Point and went via the community of Wellen [4] to Climax, a distance of plus or minus 20 miles depending on where the post office was located. However, when Will Holman was postmaster, the mail route was changed to come from Ashland and Nels P. Hanson rode horseback over the northwest flank of Grizzly Peak to the Climax Post Office. Holman lived on the west side of the valley, thus making the mail route from Ashland less than 10 miles.

"The Climax-Ashland route had it's hazards of deep snows and high water with few bridges, but the motto, 'The mail must go thru' held and it was seldom that it did not" [2] ...

The mail was delivered three times a week during the period 1892 to 1933. Payment to the mail carriers in the earlier years was from \$300 to \$380 per year. It is noted that the last carrier in 1933 received \$1052 per year. The postmaster's pay was from the sale of stamps, cancellations, money orders, etc. Exact amounts are not available

but were probably not more than several hundred dollars a year. Mail on horseback was carried in a leather pouch fashioned to fit around the saddle similar to the 'Mochila' [7] leather vest of the pony express days. The leather bag was secured with a brass lock and only the postal officials at each end of the route had a key.

In 1933 after a postal investigation as to the operation of the post office and mail deliveries, the Climax Post Office was terminated and rural

(Continued on page 9)

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"Weed of Distinction"

During the month of May, many irrigated pastures here in the valley become very noticeable because of the profuse golden-yellow color display of a very invasive weedy species --Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*). There are many native species of buttercup, but Creeping Buttercup, a plant of European origin, is the most troublesome, growing particularly well in moist or poorly drained sites. Most buttercup species spread by seed. Creeping Buttercup spreads by seed and by creeping stems called stolons that send out roots at each node that touches the soil. (The same growth pattern of a strawberry plant.) This buttercup species especially crowds out other plants and decreases desirable grass forage species for grazing animals. It is tolerant of trampling, compacted soils, and grazing.

Creeping Buttercup seeds develop soon after the bright shiny golden-yellow five-petal blossom opens. Each plant produces approximately 20 to 150 seeds, which can remain viable in the soil for 20 to 80 years, especially under acid or waterlogged conditions. Wind, water, birds, farm animals, rodents, and other animals disperse Creeping Buttercup after the hooked seeds adhere to them. Once the plant is established, it over-winters as a rosette lying close to ground level. The nutrients stored in the short swollen stem produce rapid growth in spring, between April and June.

Unfortunately, Creeping Buttercup not only competes with desirable forage plants, it is also toxic to livestock. Most animals avoid eating the plant because of the bitter, acid taste. Cattle usually avoid eating buttercup when adequate feed is available, but on poor pastures or on pastures heavily infested with buttercup, milk may be tainted, and can cause cattle severe gastrointestinal irritation and/or ulceration of the skin. The toxin protoanemonin is at its highest concentration when the plant is flowering. As hay, the toxin is unstable and is not a problem, but hay is also the perfect way for buttercup seeds to be widely dispersed increasing the number of plants in corrals and pastures.

Spraying with herbicides (e.g. MCPA) while plants are actively growing is the most effective method of control of permanent pastures and large areas. Creeping Buttercup's short fibrous roots also make it easy to dig individual plants when a few are growing in a small area. Proper grazing and pasture management is one of the most important tools in eliminating Creeping Buttercup. Contact Jackson SWCD for ways to improve your management goals.



Across the Fence

Helpful tidbits shared by FARRM members. This came from Margaret Meierhenry working with pasture management.



Like most property owners that have permanent irrigated pastures, we have had to battle the invasion of Creeping Buttercup. The plant began showing up in the valley during the mid nineteen eighties via irrigation water. The story goes that hay brought from the coast contained buttercup and the seed spread to land that received irrigation water. It is hard to say how Creeping Buttercup really appeared on our property. I remember being concerned at that time and became involved with the OSU Extension Service and was happy to test various herbicides they were applying. I noticed how invasive the plant was and decided that I would not let it get out of control in our pastures or landscape.

So began the campaign – my fight against Creeping Buttercup—the pretty, golden yellow May flower! I would like to share with you some of the tricks I have found to keep Creeping Buttercup at bay—it still appears, but not for long. We still receive irrigation water and neighbors nearby have it in their fields, so it is hard to keep it completely out of the pasture.

Initially, I spot-sprayed plants with a backpack using the herbicide MCPA and yes it was hard work and time consuming, but it paid off. MCPA does kill the buttercup plant and also knocks down clover. It does not affect grass species. The clover will come back, but by spot spraying I only targeted the buttercup plant I wanted to kill. Here are some tips for controlling this invasive weed on



your property:

- Know what your plant looks like at all stages of growth!
- The best time to spray is when the plant is in bloom—check for the plantlets (stolons) that are still attached to the mother

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

plant.

- Keep checking the fields for yellow flowers after the initial spraying and throughout the summer.
- Try to kill the buttercup plant before the seeds have matured! Stop the spreading of the seed.

Now that I have eliminated most of the Creeping Buttercup from the pasture, I still keep watching for yellow flowers as I do the irrigating and intensive pasture management practices. You may see another plant with yellow flowers that also appears this time of year. Birds-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) is a perennial legume that is the “Good Guy” in your pasture. It can become invasive, but has good attributes of adding nutrients to the soil and in combination with grass it can be grazed as a non-bloating legume. Avoid spraying it if you have a choice.

Other tips to keep from spreading seed are:

- Avoid bringing home seed in bales of hay. Seed can also be transferred from hay field to field by equipment.
- If animals have eaten hay containing buttercup, keep them in a corral or confined area for several days before putting them out into the pastures. The buttercup seed is not killed during the digestive process and mixed in the manure has a healthy environment to germinate and grow. It is easier to control the buttercup plants in a smaller area.
- Persistence at keeping Creeping Buttercup under control is the best attack for an invasive plant. I do not spray much anymore, but when I do see a plant I stop and dig it out of the ground right then. It also goes into the burn barrel so that it does not spread beyond our property.



Be AWARE and be PERSISTENT and many invasive plants can be controlled or even eradicated. Join other volunteers on June 28th at the Let’s Pull Together and help eradicate other invasive weeds. Check out the information on the Let’s Pull Together Day in the next column.

Links to the Past

(Continued from page 7)

route was started with mail coming from Eagle Point. This rural route continued until it was closed when the Camp White Cantonment was started. (watch for next article)

[1] *Oregon Geographic Names*; L. A. McArthur, 5th . 1982
 [2] *Oregon Postal History Journal* 1983 Vol. 111 No. 1
 [4] Wellen is the neighborhood of the home of H. Von Der Hellen on Meridian Road near its junction with Yankee Creek Road.
 [7] Pony Express, *The Great Gamble*, Roy S. Bloss, 1959

Let's Pull Together, June 28th

Lets Pull Together is a multi-county noxious weed education event consisting of collaborative partnerships with city and county government and boards, parks, schools and irrigation districts, neighborhood & homeowners associations, utility companies, private and public entities, businesses and our incredible volunteers all join together for good times and clean country (city) living.

Why pull noxious weeds?

Noxious weeds are non-native invasive species that threaten our ecosystem. They not only crowd out native plants, but they starve wildlife, use water, create allergens, and yes, they are trying to take over Oregon! Noxious weeds also provide tremendous ladder fuel, which during wildfires can radically change the speed and fury at which wildfires burn.



To Volunteer

Meet us on June 28th at 9am at your local weed pull site. This year’s sites include:

- North Mountain Park, Ashland**
- Prescott Park on Roxy Ann**
- The Bear Creek Greenway at Central Point**
- Denman Wildlife Preserve**
- Valley of the Rogue State Park**
- And, The Jefferson Nature Center**

All sites need volunteers: scout troops, church groups, sportsmen and farming organizations, school groups and folks like you to protect our ecosystem from these non native invasive species!

After the weed pull, all volunteers are welcome to feast at our complimentary BBQ at Hawthorn Park in Medford. Festivities will include entertainment, a complimentary gourmet lunch, refreshing beverages, and fabulous prizes! An event tee will be guaranteed for all volunteers. For more information, contact the event coordinator, Bob Budesá at 326-2549 (Cell).



**Jackson Soil & Water
Conservation District**
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On the web at: www.jswcd.org

If your mailing address has changed,
please call us at (541) 734--3143 or
e-mail markie.germer@or.nacdnet.net

Jackson SWCD prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital of familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Jackson SWCD is an equal opportunity employer.

Jackson SWCD—Annual Tour July 31-August 3

The annual tour (ag related) is being planned and has space for 40 people. Please RSVP as soon as possible so we can secure lodging and meals at the best price. (Tours are subject to change.)

North Valley Farms Chevre'— Tour the processing facility, and goat farm before enjoying handcrafted cheeses and other snacks.

Solar Living Institute—Tour the institute to learn how sustainable living techniques can be used in agriculture.

Hopland Research and Extension Center (HRE)— Learn about current agricultural research including how sheep are used in vineyards to control weeds without nibbling on the vines.

Clover Stornetta Farms—This dairy processor specializes in both organic and conventional dairy products and are committed to sustainable agriculture, are certified "Free Farmed", and excel at marketing their product. They are also active in water quality research with the local RCD.

Yolo Land & Cattle— This working cattle ranch, located in Yolo County, CA and owned by the Stone Family, received the 2008 Environmental Stewardship Award and raises one of the top commercial herds of Angus cattle in California.

The Goat Works—Learn how goats are used commercially to manage weeds and reduce fire hazard in the Sierra Nevada foothills.

Grass Valley, California - Free time to tour this old mining town
Sierra Foothill Research & Extension Center—Join a tour and discussion of current agricultural research including riparian grazing and recovering from fire, oak recruitment, vegetative filter strips, water quality and more.

Lodestar Farms—Visit this boutique olive oil orchard and tasting room to "experience the true taste of California Olive Oil." Learn about the olive oil industry and how to market specialty products!

← Mark Your Calendar →

June 11—FARRM Seminar, OSU Extension Auditorium—Time: 6 pm
Paul Dailey—"Bacteria Source Tracking on the Smith River"
Question: Should JSWCD consider the same approach on our local streams?

June 14—Horses & Wilderness Seminar
Another seminar of the Smart Horse Stewardship Program, this seminar will cover navigation, packing and trail riding, emergency horse first aid and wilderness ethics. Time: 9am-4:30

June 16-20—Forest & Range Day Camp
"For kids with an interest in the natural world."
Day camp for youth in grades 4-6 (*more info on the web*)

June 28—Let's Pull Together
A multi-county noxious weed education event
(*see article on page 9*)

July 31-August 3 -JSWCD--FARRM Annual Tour
(*see article to the left for itinerary details*)

JSWCD web site: www.jswcd.org