Greetings from Extension

Tomato Green Chile Pineapple Preserve

2017 ISDA Grasshopper/Mormon Cricket Program

Current Log Prices

Idaho Hay Report

Contact

The Weedy Side

2017 Workshops

December

Current Topics in Farm & Forest Health

December 14, 2017

Orofino, ID

by Bill Warren

Hope everyone has had a great summer so far.

We completed a successful 2017 workshop season in June with record turnout at many of our programs. July was the month for our area 4-H summer camp on the Tucannon River near Dayton, WA, as well as the 57th Sixth Grade Forestry Tour near Headquarters. Both camps had increased attendance from recent years and were very successful.

We are currently planning for the upcoming Clearwater County Fair which will be from Thursday, September 14 through Sunday, September 17. Please consider coming down to the fair grounds to view our 4-H livestock showing events and all the 2017 projects of our 4-H youth.

We have also begun planning our 2018 workshop offerings, with the first workshop scheduled for December 14, 2017 (our Extension programming year is from Nov. 1 to Oct. 31) in Orofino which will be our annual Current Topics of Farm and Forest Health program with pesticide recertification credits offered. Be sure to see our Winter 2018 newsletter which will have a listing of most 2018 workshop offerings.

See you at the Fair!

Bill

Tomato Green Chile Pineapple Preserves

1 lb. ripe slicing-type tomatoes
2 cups frozen chopped green chile (mild, medium, or hot) thawed and drained
1 20-oz can crushed pineapple in juice, not drained
1 1.75-oz packaged powdered pectin
6 cups granulated sugar
Makes 6 half-pints

Wash tomatoes. Immerse tomatoes in boiling water for 30 seconds. Remove and plunge into cold water. Slip off skins. Process peeled tomatoes in a food processor for 1 minute. Combine pureed tomatoes, green chile, pineapple, and pectin in an 8-quart non-stick pan. Bring mixture to a full boil over medium-high heat, stirring constantly. Add sugar all at once. Return mixture to a boil, stirring constantly. Boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from heat. Skim off foam if necessary. Ladle hot preserves into hot jars, leaving a 1/4” headspace. Attach two-piece lids. Process in a boiling water bath for 10 minutes, adjusting processing time for elevation as necessary.

Continued on page 2.
Continued from page 1.

Sweet and Sour Pork with Tomato Green Chile Pineapple Preserves

1/2 cup all-purpose flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 lb. pork, cut into 3/4-inch cubes
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup pineapple chunks, drained
1/2 medium green bell pepper, cut into 1/2-inch cubes

Combine flour and salt in a flat dish. Dip pork cubes into beaten egg, then in flour mixture, coating each

Drain on paper towel; keep warm. In a deep non-stick skillet, bring preserves to a boil. Blend cornstarch with cold water in a small bowl; gradually stir cornstarch mixture into preserves. Continue cooking, stirring constantly, until mixture is thickened and bubbly. Stir

warm pork cubes, drained pineapple chunks, and bell pepper into thickened sauce. Heat, stirring constantly until pork, pineapple, and pepper are heated through.

Serve over hot cooked rice.

Taken from New Mexico State University Extension Guide E-326. www.aces.nmsu.edu

A Sampling of Current Log Prices from Local Mills—June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Douglas Fir</th>
<th>Grand Fir</th>
<th>Ponderosa Pine</th>
<th>Cedar</th>
<th>Blue Pine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empire Lumber 208-435-4703</td>
<td>$325-375</td>
<td>$300-350</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$750-900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Forest Group 208-507-0783</td>
<td>$470-500</td>
<td>$450-480</td>
<td>$300-340</td>
<td>$1,00-1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Idaho Hay Report

Idaho Hay and Forage Association

| Alfalfa—Mid Square | Timothy Grass—Mid Square | | | |
| Premium | $130.56 | Fair | $215.00 | |
| Good | $110.00 | | | |
| Fair | $120.00 | Wheat Straw—Mid Square | | |
| Utility | $105.00 | Fair | | $60.00 |

Friday, August 25, 2017

Contact Us!

University of Idaho Extension
Clearwater County
2200 Michigan Avenue
Orofino, ID 83544
Phone: (208) 476-4434
Fax: (208) 476-4111
extension.uidaho.edu/clearwater
Clearwater@uidaho.edu

Bill Warren, Extension Educator
Land-Based Economic Development & Land Stewardship
willwar@uidaho.edu

Erin Rodgers
4-H Program Manager
erodgers@uidaho.edu

Meladi Page
Extension Administrative Assistant
mpage@uidaho.edu

The Weedy Side

Poison Hemlock

Poison Hemlock, is a member of the plant family Apiaceae, which contains a few important vegetable crops such as carrots, celery, parsnips and herbs such as parsley, cilantro, chervil, fennel, dill, and caraway.

Poison hemlock is an herbaceous plant the reproduces solely by seeds that separate from the plant when mature. Seeds are dispersed over a considerable time period, beginning in July and ending in late February. Poison hemlock seeds remain viable for only two or three years, unlike the long-lived seeds of most weed species.

Hand removal is recommended for small infestations. When pulling the plants the entire taproot should be removed to prevent regrowth. Care must be taken with manual control to minimize soil disturbance that can encourage further germination of seeds at infested sites. Plowing or repeated cultivation of newly germinated plants will prevent poison hemlock establishment.

Chemical control for noncrop and rangeland sites: Refer to Idaho’s Noxious Weeds 2011 Control Guidelines.

Taken from Pest Notes, University of California Agriculture & Natural Resources. http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/index.html

Canola Thistle

Canola Thistle is an erect perennial that forms a rosette with distinctive leaves the first year. Canola thistle is dioecious both male and female plants must be present for seeds to be produced. The average seed production is about 1500 seeds per plant. Canola thistle also reproduces very successfully through vegetative spread from horizontal creeping roots. Research test that tested the combined effects of mowing with herbicides showed that mowing two or three times following applications of picloram, picloram with 2,4-D, chiralrad with 2,4-D, or dicamba enhanced the control of Canada Thistle.

Chemical control for noncrop and rangeland sites: Refer to Idaho’s Noxious Weeds 2011 Control Guidelines.

Taken from University of Nevada Fact Sheet-03-43. www.unce.unr.edu