Greetings

Current Topics in Farm & Forest Health
Idaho Hay Report
Butternut Squash & Turkey Chili
Blueberry Cream Cheese Pound Cake
Precipitation/Temperature/Wildfire Potential
Current Log Prices
Reasons for Failure in Canning
Contact
The Weedy Side

Upcoming Events

September
4H & Clearwater County Fair & Lumberjack Days
Timber, Trails & Historic Tales
September 13-16, 2018
Orofino, ID

December
Current Topics in Farm & Forest Health
December 13, 2018
Orofino, ID

Fall is fair time in Clearwater County as well as the time for all the outdoor activities we in north-central Idaho enjoy such as hunting, berry picking, steelhead fishing, and fire wood gathering.

Hope everyone has had a great summer so far. After a wet spring we progressed to the hotter and dryer-than-normal summer that was forecast, although delayed a bit due to wet weather in June. Our area is currently classified as “Abnormally Dry” by the US Drought Monitor.

Current long-range forecasts indicate above normal temperatures for September with above normal risk for significant wildland fire, although precipitation is expected to be near normal (see maps on page 3). Temperatures for the October through December period are predicated to be above normal, with below normal precipitation (see maps on page 3). In fact, long range climate forecasts indicate that all of 2019 will have higher than average temperatures for our area.

Significant wildland fire potential declines to normal levels for both October and November as we move out of the wildfire season (see maps on page 3).

Please look for our Winter 2019 Newsletter, which will have the schedule for most of our 2019 Extension workshops, tours, and other educational events.

Enjoy your fall!

by Bill Warren

2018 ISDA Grasshopper/Mormon Cricket Program
North Idaho
Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Benewah, Kootenai, Latah, & Shoshone (North of the North Fork of the Clearwater River)
Contact:
Nez Perce County Extension Office 208-799-3096
208-799-3054 Fax
Nezperce@uidaho.edu

Idaho & Clearwater Counties
(South of the North Fork of the Clearwater River)
Contact:
Idaho County Extension Office
208-983-2667
208-983-0251 Fax
Idaho@uidaho.edu

ISDA Website:
http://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/grasshopper-mormon-cricket-control-program
The 2018 installment of Current Topics of Farm and Forest Health, scheduled for Thursday, December 13, in Orofino, will focus on climate change. Topics will include the implications of climate change for pests and diseases of agricultural crops, cattle and livestock grazing systems, the spread and control of invasive plants (weeds), and some of the expected effects of climate change on insects and forest implications of climate change for pests and diseases of forests.

Workshop News

Idaho Hay Report
Idaho Hay and Forage Association
Alfalfa—Mid Square
Premium $145.00
Good/ Premium $134.00
Friday, August 17, 2018

Butternut Squash & Turkey Chili

Ingredients:
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 onion, chopped
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 1 pound ground turkey breast
- 1 pound butternut squash—peeled, seeded, & cut into 1-inch dice

- 1/2 cup of chicken broth
- 1 (45 ounce) can chopped green chilies
- 2 (14.5 ounce) cans petite diced tomatoes
- 1 (15 ounce) can kidney beans with liquid
- 1 (15.5 ounce) can white hominy, drained
- 1 (8 ounce) can tomato sauce
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- 1 tablespoon ground cumin
- 1 teaspoon garlic salt

Directions:
Heat the olive oil in a large pot over medium heat. Stir in the onion and garlic; cook and stir for 3 minutes, then add the turkey, and stir until crumbly and no longer pink. Add the butternut squash, chicken broth, green chilies, tomatoes, kidney beans, hominy, and tomato sauce, season with chili powder, cumin, and garlic salt. Bring to a simmer, then reduce heat to medium-low, cover, and simmer until the squash is tender, about 20 minutes.

Blueberry Cream Cheese Pound Cake

Ingredients:
- 1 package yellow cake mix (18.25 ounce)
- 1/4 cup white sugar
- 3 eggs
- 1 (8 ounce) package cream cheese, room temperature
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1/4 cup blueberries

Directions:
Preheat oven to 325 degrees F. Grease and flour a 10-inch Bundt pan.
In a large bowl, stir together cake mix and sugar. Make a well in the center and pour in eggs, cream cheese, oil and vanilla. Beat on low speed until blended. Scape bowl, and beat 4 minutes on medium speed. Stir in blueberries. Pour batter into prepared pan.
Bake in the preheated oven for 40–45 minutes, or until a toothpick inserted into the center comes out clean. Let cool in pan for 10 minutes, then turn out onto a wire rack and cool completely.

From: Allrecipes.com

Blueweed

Viper’s Bugloss
Blueweed can be a biennial or short-lived perennial. It has significant rooting system comprised of a taproot and smaller fibrous roots. Mature plant grows one-to-many erect, branching, flowering stems reaching over 36” in height. Both stems and leaves are covered with stout, spreading hairs that have a swollen red, purple or black base, underlain by smaller hairs. Reproduction in blueweed occurs by seed with no vegetative reproduction reported. Seeds are viable for up to 36 months, depending upon how deeply they are buried. Pulling or digging blueweed by hand works well for smaller infestations as the soil is moist making sure the tap root is removed.

Chemical control with metsulfuron (Escort) or chlorosulfuron (Telar) a rate of one ounce per acre has shown to be very effective on rangelands. Pasture formulations containing D LVE and Crossbow have been used successfully.

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

Puncturevine

Puncturevine
Puncturevine is a summer annual plant. The plant has a deep, somewhat woody taproot, which obtains moisture for growth under conditions unfavorable for most other plants. Puncturevine reproduces from seeds formed in woody, spiny fruits with five segments that split when mature. Each bur contains one to four seeds separated by the same woody tissue found in the outer walls of the fruit. Although not considered a prolific seed producer, a plant growing by itself without competition may produce over a million seeds.

The best method of controlling puncturevine is to prevent establishment by destroying the first plants found in an area before burs begin to form. To discourage puncturevine infestation, plant desirable grass along field borders and leave the grass undisturbed. If puncturevine is present in these areas, a selective herbicide such as 2,4-D can be used until the grass can fill in.
Puncturevine plants are easily controlled by hoeing, by shallow tillage, or by use of contact herbicides, such as 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba (Banvel or Clarity) and glyphosate (Roundup). Soil-applied herbicides that may prevent puncturevine establishment are Arsenal or Habitat and Casoron. Timing the application is important for effective control. Apply soil residual herbicides for bare ground in the late fall or early spring when rain fall can move the chemical into the soil. A single herbicide application rarely provides season-long control.

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

The Weedy Side

Don’t be disappointed, REGISTER EARLY!

We highly recommend that if you are interested in one of our workshops that you register early. Attendance at workshops has increased in recent years and late registrations and walk-ins have been turned away.

Pre-registration is acceptable prior to brochures being mailed. Once brochures are mailed out Registration and Payment are required prior to the deadline on the brochure (one week prior to the day of the workshop).

For the program, but we’re hoping to get at least 3 credits.
Loss of Liquid:
1) Packing food too tightly in jar.
2) Filling jars to full (will start siphoning affect)
   a. Fill non-starchy food to within 1/2” of top
   b. Fill starchy food to within 1” of top
   c. Fill liquid for all vegetables 1/2 ” of top
3) Too high pressure
4) Fluctuation in pressure (sudden lowering)
5) Leakage of steam at petcock or around lid of cooker
6) Opening petcock before gauge returns to zero

Why Fruit Floats:
4) Boiling water level not one inch above jars
3) Temperature not high enough
2) Fruit not processed long enough
1) Fruit not processed long enough

Why Fruit Turns Dark:
4) Filling jars too full
3) Filling jars to full (will start siphoning affect)
2) Packing food too tightly in jar.
1) Filling jars too full
   a. Raw pack—syrup and fruit to within 1/2” of top
   b. Hot pack—syrup and fruit to within 1/2” of top
2) Water in water-bath cooker doesn’t cover tops of jars
3) Boiling the water too hard during processing
4) Not getting air bubbles out of jars
5) Using too high of a temperature for processing
6) Processing too long
7) Using too heavy syrup
8) Using overripe fruit
9) Packing fruits that should be precooked (pears, apples, pineapples)

Why Jars Do Not Seal:
3) Improper Processing Methods
   a. Pressure cooker not accurate (incorrect temperature) - should be tested once a year
   b. Failed to exhaust pressure cooker for 10 minutes
   c. Failed to make altitude adjustment
   d. Failed to keep pressure accurate—less than 10 pounds of pressure will not sterilize bacteria in vegetables and meats
2) Boiling Water Bath Canning Methods
   a. Not having water at rolling boil when jar is placed in canner
   b. Not having water 1” above jars entire processing time
   c. Not keeping water at rolling boil the entire processing time
   d. Not processing for correct time of product being canned
3) Improper Processing Methods
   a. Failed to take jars out of processor when time was finished
   b. Filled to properly cool jars after processing (1” between jars)
   c. Filled liquid for all vegetables 1/2 ” of top
   d. failed to keep pressure accurate

A Sampling of Current Log Prices from Local Mills— August 2018
Per thousand board feet (mbf) (Preferred lengths)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>2-8&quot;</th>
<th>8-12&quot;</th>
<th>12-24&quot;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir</td>
<td>$525</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>$600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Fir</td>
<td>$480</td>
<td>$510</td>
<td>$560</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine</td>
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<td>$450</td>
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<td>Cedar</td>
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<td>$1,200</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spruce, Lodgepole</td>
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<td>$450</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Pine</td>
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<td>$425</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blued Pine</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Wildfire Potential

Contact Us!
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