

UI Extension Update

University of Idaho, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Idaho counties cooperating.

Fall/September 2019 Volume 6 Issue 3

2019 Workshops

**Current Topics in Farm &
Forest Health
December 12, 2019
Orofino, ID**



**Look for our winter 2020
newsletter, which will
have the schedule for
most of our Extension
workshops, tours, and
other educational events.**



Greetings !

by Bill Warren

We finally had a summer that according to northwest climate scientists was near “normal,” at least for the five-month period from March to August; however, July and August were dryer than normal for our area even though temperatures were normal.

The “normal” temperatures (average daily temperature for a 24-hour period) were produced by the maximum daytime temperatures being cooler than normal, but daily low temperatures being warmer than normal. So, sometimes “normal” is not really normal!

This weather pattern likely contributed to us also having one of the mildest wildfire seasons in several years.

Despite the unseasonably cold weather predicted for the first part of October, the NOAA Climate Prediction Center is still forecasting a greater chance for a warmer than normal late fall and winter for our area, with normal precipitation (see maps on page 2).

Don't forget our annual Current Topics of Farm and Forest Health program on December 12 at the Ponderosa Restaurant in Orofino, and look for our winter 2020 newsletter which will include information on most of our programming for the coming year.

Enjoy fall!



**2019 ISDA Grasshopper/
Mormon Cricket Program**

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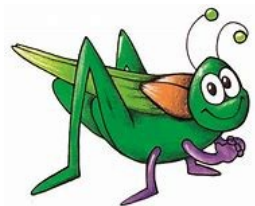
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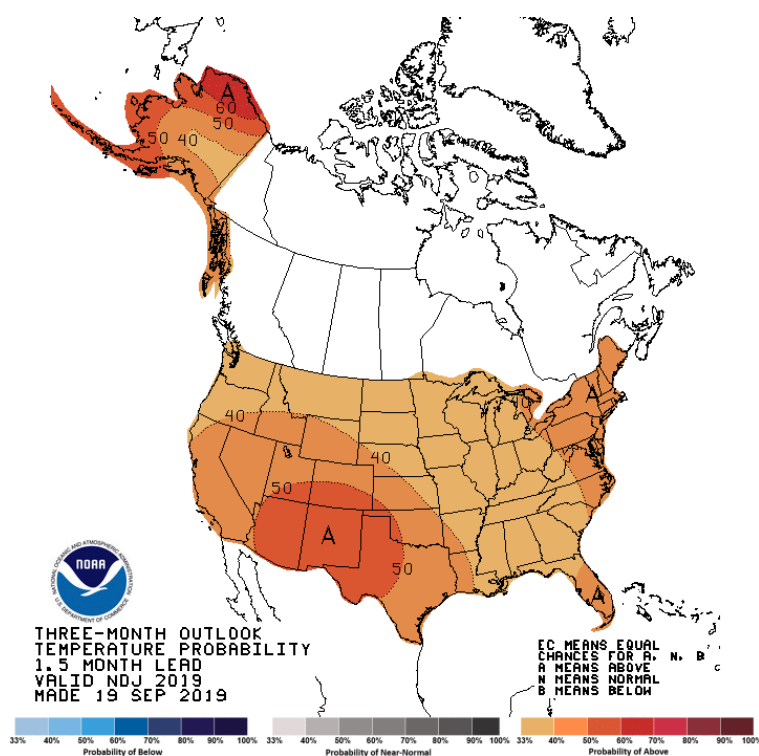
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[http://
invasivespecies.idaho.gov/
grasshopper-mormon-cricket-
control-program/](http://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/grasshopper-mormon-cricket-control-program/)



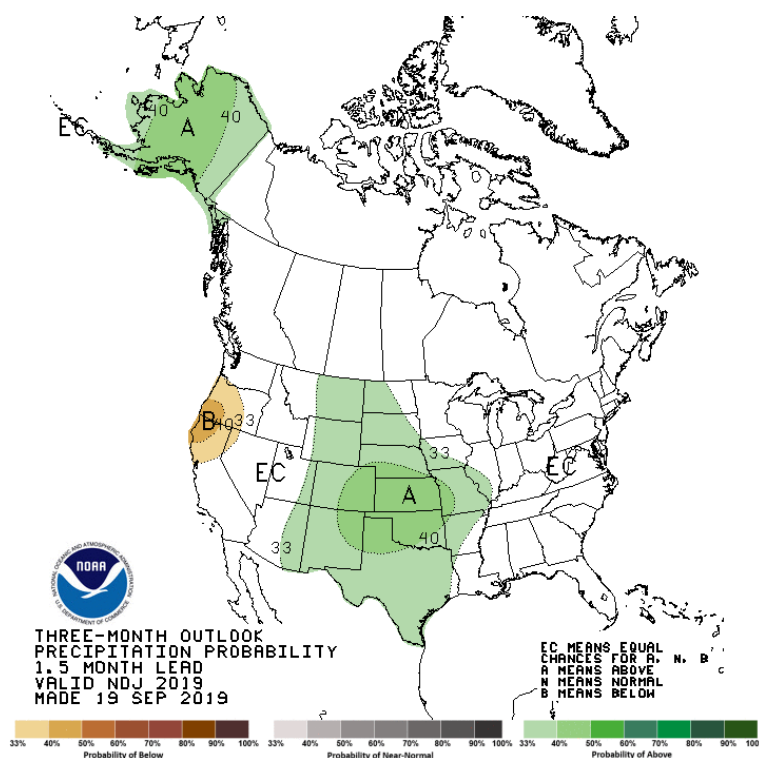
Temperature Probability

November, December, January



Precipitation Probability

November, December, January



Cleaning & Winterizing Your Herbicide Sprayer

www.techlinenews.com

Proper cleaning and winterization of herbicide application equipment is important to ensure safe storage over the winter. Spending a little extra time in the fall will save you time and money next spray season.

Some herbicides are more difficult to remove from spray tanks than others. These herbicides often have very low use rates or may adhere to residues of other chemicals in the sprayer. In some cases, additives such as crop oils or nitrogen solutions act to release herbicide residues remaining in the spray equipment.

There are numerous recommendations for removing specific herbicides from herbicide application equipment. Always consult and follow cleaning directions included on herbicide labels.

When cleaning the herbicide-contaminated equipment, wear the same personal protective equipment that the labeling requires for making applications, plus a chemical-resistant apron or other appropriate protective equipment. Also wear eye protection, even if not required by the label directions.

Solutions rinsed/drained from spray equipment, or rinsates, contain herbicide residues. Select a location to clean equipment where any spilled rinsate will not contaminate water supplies, streams, crops or other plants and where puddles will not be accessible to humans, pets, livestock, or wildlife.

For additional information visit www.techlinenews.com

Orange White Hot Chocolate

www.allrecipes.com



- 3 1/2 cups milk
- 1–8 oz package white chocolate chips
- 1 tsp orange extract

Pour milk into a saucepan over medium heat. Cook, stirring constantly, until starting to bubble, about 5 minutes. Reduce heat to low. Add white chocolate. Cook, stirring continuously, until chocolate is fully melted, about 15 minutes. Add orange extract; cook and stir until incorporated, 2 to 3 minutes more. Remove from heat

Clearwater County

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION UPDATE

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University of Idaho
Extension
Clearwater County

Current Topics in Farm & Forest Health

Thursday

December 12, 2019

Ponderosa Restaurant

Conference Room

220 Michigan Ave.

Orofino, ID

Current Topic this year will include presentations on pesticide use around the home and garden, herbicide resistance in agriculturally important weeds, new herbicides for ventenata and annual grasses, control of weeds in dry-land pastures, and herbicides for forest management applications.



Putting the Yard & Garden to Bed

Utah State University Extension

<https://extension.usu.edu/yardandgarden>

By the time frost covers the lawn at the end of the season, many gardeners, like their plants, are spent. By accomplishing a few simple chores before the snow files, gardeners can ensure an easier start to the next spring season. Here are some suggestions for getting the yard and garden ready for winter.

Remove all vines, stems, leaves and other litter from the

vegetable garden once the final harvest has happened. Add the refuse to the compost pile or take it to the local landfill. This will reduce hiding places for insect pests, such as squash bugs, and may keep diseases, such as powdery mildew, from building up.

Wait for foliage to die on perennials before cutting them to the ground. This allows for the most energy to be stored in the roots for the next year's growth. If old perennials become crowded or start to die out in the middle, divide them by cutting the clump in half or thirds with a spade or garden fork. As a rule, perennials that bloom in the spring should be divided in the fall. Perennials that bloom in the fall should be divided in the spring. In the fall, divide and plant 3 to 4 weeks before the ground freezes.

Compost is potentially anything that was once living tissue. It is the best thing you can add to your garden soil. It improves water holding capacity, drainage, and structure of the soil. Compost also acts as long-term storage for nutrients. Every season add 2 to 3 inches of well composted organic matter for every 6 inches of tilling depth to improve the soil.

Fall is the best time to plant nursery stock. Cooler weather makes the transition easier for the plants and gives them a head start for next spring by producing root growth in the fall.

Reduce mowing height to 1 1/2 to 2 inches for the last mowing of the season. This will reduce leaf length and help prevent the occurrence of snow molds that are prevalent in areas with matted grass.

Perennial weeds such as dandelion, field bindweed, and Canada thistle, regrow every year from the same root system. They are best controlled with herbicides late in the season. In the fall, energy within the weeds moves into the root system to be stored until spring. Spraying herbicides at this time is most effective because they are more likely to reach the root system, resulting in better control.

Fall is also a great time for maintenance of hand tools and garden equipment. Hand tools, such as shovels, hoes, loppers, and pruners, should be cleaned, sharpened and stored in a dry, protected area. Sharpen the beveled side of the blades with a hand file or ceramic sharpening stone. Rubbing a small amount of lightweight oil onto the metal with a cloth will help prevent rusting. A little linseed oil also helps prevent wooden handles from cracking.

A Sampling of Current Log Prices from Local Mills - September 2019

Per thousand board feet (mbf) (Preferred lengths)

	Douglas Fir Larch	Grand Fir White Fir	Ponderosa Pine	Cedar	Spruce, Lodgepole	White Pine	Blued Pine
Empire Lumber 208-435-4703	\$375-425 \$325	\$325-375	\$100	\$725-800	\$300-325	\$300-325	\$80
Idaho Forest Group 208-507-0783	\$420-450	\$420-450	\$260-400	\$850-1,000	\$400-430	Other \$150	\$125

Sausage & Quinoa Stuffed Zucchini

www.eatingwell.com/recipe/250995/sausage-quinoa-stuffed-zucchini



Ingredients:

1 tbs. Extra Virgin Olive oil.
3 links sweet or hot turkey sausage, casings removed.
1 small onion, chopped
1/2 cup quinoa
1 cup water
1 cup quartered grape or cherry tomatoes

1 tbs. chopped fresh marjoram or 1 tsp. dried.
4 medium zucchinis
1/4 tsp freshly ground pepper
1/8 tsp. salt
1/3 cup finely shredded Parmesan cheese

1. Heat oil in a large saucepan over medium-high heat. Add sausage and onion and cook, breaking the sausage into small pieces, until no longer pink, about 5 minutes. Add quinoa and water and bring to a boil. Reduce heat to maintain a simmer, cover and cook, stirring once or twice, until the water is absorbed, and the quinoa is tender, 15 to 20 minutes. Remove from heat and stir in tomatoes and marjoram.
2. Meanwhile, cut zucchini in half lengthwise. Cut a thick slice off the bottom so each half sits flat. Scoop out the pulp, leaving a 1/2-inch shell. (Discard the pulp). Place the zucchini in a microwave-safe dish and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Cover and microwave on High until tender-crisp, 3 to 4 minutes. Uncover.
3. Position rack in upper third of oven; preheat broiler to high.
4. Transfer zucchini to a broiler-safe pan (or pans). Fill with quinoa mixture and sprinkle with cheese. Broil on upper rack until the cheese is melted, about 2 minutes.

Serving Size: 2 zucchini halves.

Per serving: 293 calories; 13 g fat (3 g sat); 4 g fiber, 23 g carbohydrates; 22 g protein; 97 mcg folate; 58 mg cholesterol; 7 g sugars; no added sugar, 806 IU vitamin A; 41 mg vitamin C; 150 mg calcium; 3 mg iron; 911 mg potassium.

Contact Us!

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Clearwater Cooperative Weed Management Area 2019 Landowner Cost Share Program

Private landowners/land managers are eligible for reimbursements of 100% of the cost of herbicides, adjuvants, surfactants and dyes purchased in 2019. Herbicides must be applied within the boundaries of the Clearwater CWMA.

For additional information contact:

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Alan Martinson 208-883-7210

Idaho Hay Report

Idaho Hay and Forage Association

Alfalfa—Mid Square

Good	\$154.00
Fair/Good	\$140.00
Utility	\$120.00-\$130.00

Wheat Straw—Mid Square

Good	\$45.00
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Friday, September 20, 2019

Workshop News

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 will no longer be accepted prior to the brochure being mailed out. Pre-registration will be accepted once the brochure is mailed, and registration and payment are required prior to the deadline on the brochure (approximately one week prior to the day of the workshop).

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The Weedy Side



Hoary Cress (Whitetop)

Hoary cress commonly known as whitetop, is a creeping perennial that is a member of the mustard family.

In the rosette stage, leaves may grow up to 2 inches in height and produce grayish-green leaves that are lance shaped. The

leaves are alternate & 3/4 to 4 inches long. The upper leaves have 2 lobes that clasp the stem. The plant has numerous small, white flowers with 4 petals on stalks radiating from a stem. Seed capsules are heart-shaped with two small, flat, reddish brown seeds. One plant can produce from 1,200 to 4,800 seeds. The plant emerges in early spring with stems emerging from the center of each rosette.

No single treatment provides effective, long term control. The best and first defense is always prevention. Once established, integrate a variety of combinations of competitive planting, crop rotations, and herbicides. This can reduce Hoary cress to manageable levels.

Mechanical Control: Mowing several times before the plants bolt stresses Hoary cress and forces the plant to use nutrient reserves stored in the root system. Combining mowing with herbicides will further enhance control of this weed. Mow repeatedly during the summer, then apply a herbicide in the fall.

Herbicides:

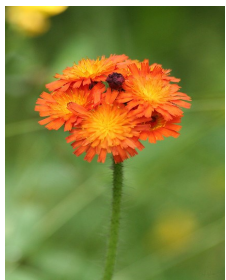
Escort XP (Metsulfuron) 1 oz. product/acre 0.25 v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply at the early bud growth stage.

Telar (Chlorsulfuron) 1 oz. product/acre 0.25 v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply at the early bud growth stage.

Plateau (Imazapic) 12 fl. Oz./acre + 2 pints/acre methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate. Apply at late flower to post-flower growth stage.

Taken from Colorado Department of Agriculture Fact Sheet. www.colorado.gov/ag/csd

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



Orange Hawkweed

Orange hawkweed is a perennial plant, it reproduces from runners, rhizomes, sporadic root buds, and seed. The plant also contains a milky juice.

Leaves are basal with one or two small leaves occasionally occurring on the bristly stem. Rosette leaves are 4 to 6 inches

in length, spatula shaped and have finely toothed margins. The plant grows 10 to 20 inches in height. Flowers have 5 to 35 red-orange-yellow heads with petals that are strap-shaped with notched tips. The flowers generally grow in clus-

ters and look similar to dandelions. They range from 1/2 to 3/4 inches in size.

Using cultural and herbicide control methods together proves to be key in eradicating established infestations.

Herbicides:

Milestone-general use (Aminopyralid) 4–6 oz product/acre plus 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply when plants are in rosette to bolting stage.

Transline-general use (Clopyralid) 1.33 pints product/acre plus 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant. Apply when plants are in the rosette to bolting stage. (Use 6 oz first.)

Clopyralid + 2,4-D 3-4 quarts product/acre plus 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply when plants are in the rosette growth stage.

2,4-D 2 quart/acre plus 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply when plants are in the rosette growth stage.

Taken from Colorado Department of Agriculture Fact Sheet. www.colorado.gov/ag/csd

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

Rush Skeletonweed



Rush skeletonweed is an herbaceous perennial that reproduces by seed and an extensive root system. Stems from 1 to 4 feet tall are hairy from the ground up 4 to 6 inches high with smooth stems above. Leaves on stems are sharply toothed. The hairless basal leaves are 2 to 5 inches long and 1/2 to 2 inches

wide. A vigorous mature plant can produce up to 1,500 flowers capable of 20,000 seeds. Plants usually overwinter as rosettes that resemble common dandelion.

Cultural: Prevent the establishment of new infestations by minimizing disturbance and seed dispersal, eliminating seed production and maintaining health native communities.

Mechanical: Diligent hand-pulling or digging can be effective for very small infestations only. New plants arise from root fragments. Hand-pull or dig when soil is moist, try to remove all roots. Carefully bag as to not scatter seeds. Mowing & cultivation are ineffective.

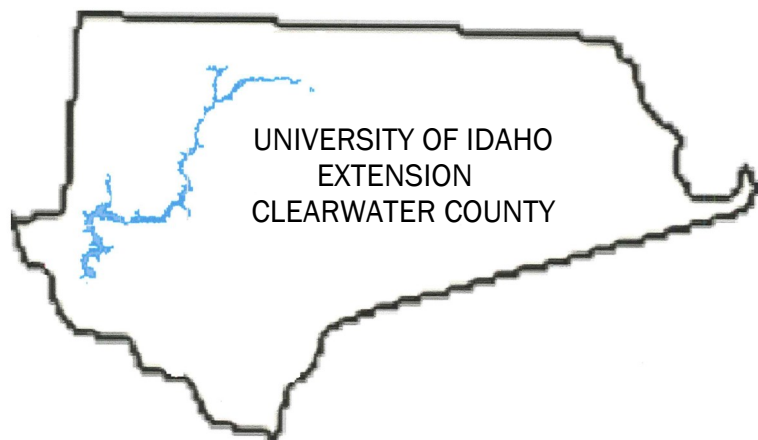
Herbicides:

Milestone (Aminopyralid) 5 to 7 fl oz/A + 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply at rosette growth stage.

Taken from Colorado Department of Agriculture Fact Sheet. www.colorado.gov/ag/csd

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

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