

UI Extension Update

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

Spring/May 2019 Volume 6 Issue 2

2019 Workshops

May

Weed Identification Field Tour
May 31, 2019
Kendrick, ID

June

Anticipated Affects of Climate
Change on Forests & Other Ecosys-
tems in North Central Idaho & the
Region
June 4, 2019
Orofino, ID

NRCS Cost Share Programs
June 18, 2019
Orofino, ID

Forest Insect & Disease Field Day
June 20, 2019
Kamiah, ID

Ecological Forest Management
Field Tour
June 27, 2019
Kendrick, ID

Forest Landowner Peer Learning
Field Tour
June 28, 2019
Cottonwood, ID

2019 Camps

July

Sixth Grade Forestry Tour
July 9 - 11, 2019

4-H Camp
July 12 - 14, 2019

Greetings !

by Bill Warren

I hope everyone is enjoying the spring weather (which was sunny and warm at the time of this writing!), and is making progress on all those spring chores.

This time of year many of us start wondering about what the summer is going to be like, especially with regard to temperature, precipitation, and wildfire risk. Although a lot can change between now and July-August, the National Interagency Fire Center's (NIFC) monthly wildfire forecast for May is calling for normal wildland fire potential for the June through August period for our area.

This is good news for us given the above-normal risk for wildfire we have had in recent years, but the forecast comes with a few caveats.

Although above normal precipitation is predicted for these months, this may not compensate for the above normal temperatures forecast. As the NIFC report points out, since our "normal" precipitation in the summer months is small, "above normal" precipitation does not mean that we will get enough precipitation to compensate for increased drying of fuels due to high temperatures.

In addition, precipitation in summer can often come with lightning, creating increased chances for ignitions. Also, if warmer than average temperatures develop in May, it could lead to faster snow-melt resulting in earlier drying of fuels.

Continued on page 2.



2019 ISDA Grasshopper/ Mormon Cricket Program

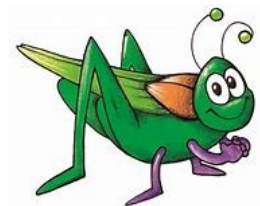
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Idaho & Clearwater Counties

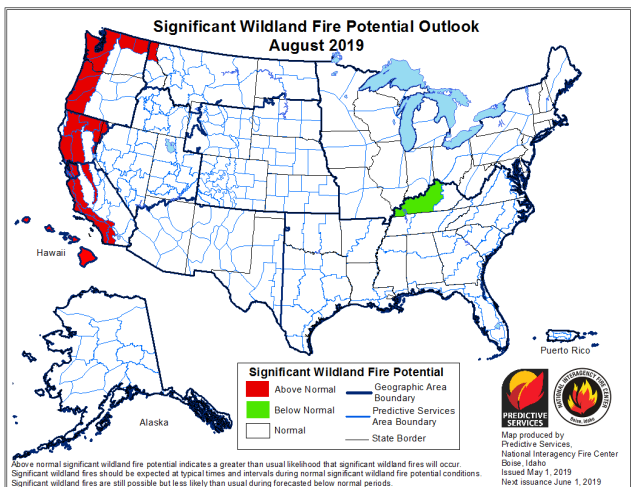
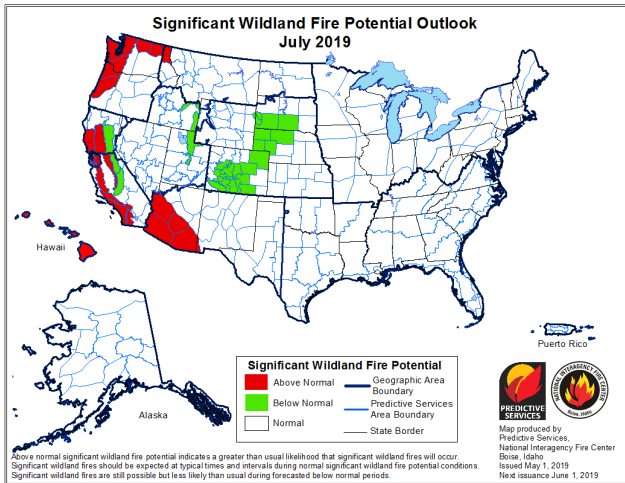
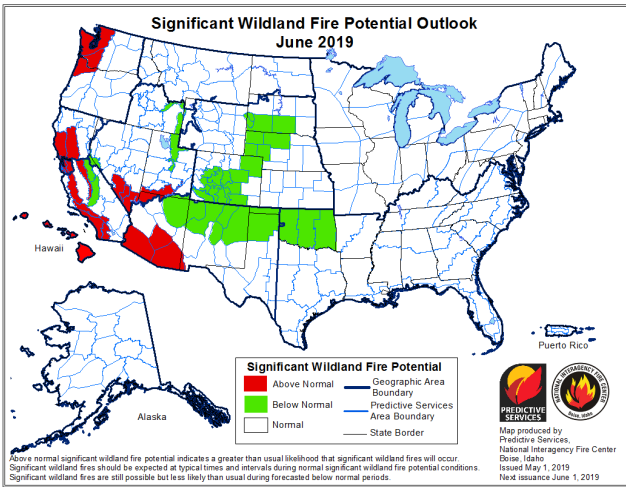
Idaho County Extension Office
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[http://
invasivespecies.idaho.gov/
grasshopper-mormon-cricket-
control-program/](http://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/grasshopper-mormon-cricket-control-program/)



Continued from page 1.

Spring is a good time to prepare for wildfire by reducing your risk. Please go to our website www.uidaho.edu/extension/county/clearwater/about or call our office for more information on how you can reduce wildfire risk around your home and other buildings.



Shared Stewardship

by Bill Warren

Last December Idaho entered into an agreement for “Shared Stewardship” with the USDA Forest Service Northern and Intermountain Regions. Signed by the governor and the Secretary of Agriculture, this agreement is intended to foster coordinated management across ownership boundaries (federal, state, and private) to address the increasing threats of wildfire and forest insect and disease outbreaks that threaten Idaho communities and way of life. These threats know no boundaries, as evidenced by the disastrous and tragic wildfires in California in recent years. Large-scale, landscape approaches to treating forests to reduce these risks are needed.

Part of this agreement is a commitment to double the number of acres treated (by timber harvest, other mechanical treatment, and prescribed fire) on National Forests in five years, from approximately 50,000 acres/year to 100,000 acres/year. If successful, these efforts will reduce the risk of wildfires, especially those that threaten communities, improve forest health, create better forest conditions for wildlife and biodiversity conservation, and provide additional jobs and economic vitality to rural areas dependent on the forest products industry.

To find out more visit the Idaho Forest Restoration Partnership (IFRP) website at: <http://idahoforestpartners.org/main.html>, and the US Forest Service Northern Region web site at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/deatilfull/r1/forest-grasslandhealth/?cid=fseprd609931&width=full>. IFRP recently hosted a meeting on this topic in Boise on April 30 and May 1.

May 12, 2019

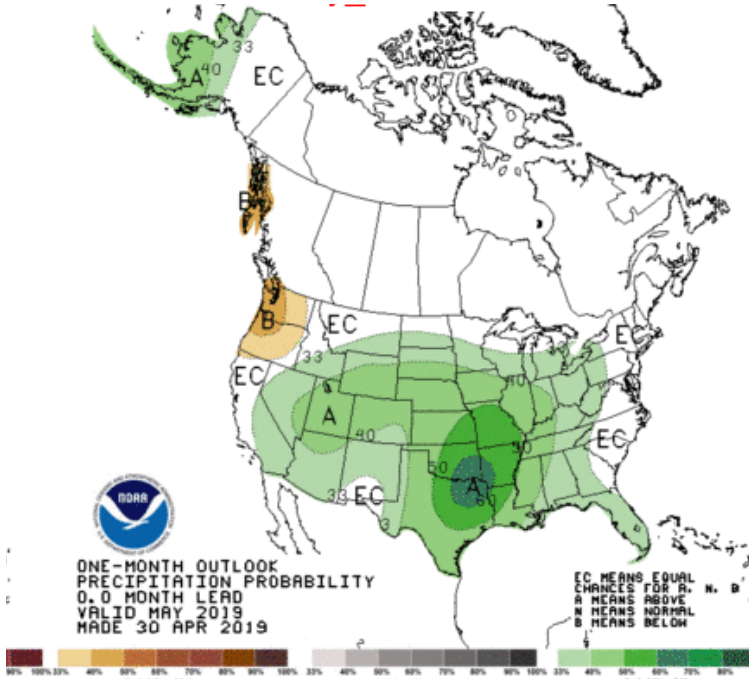


Clearwater County UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION UPDATE

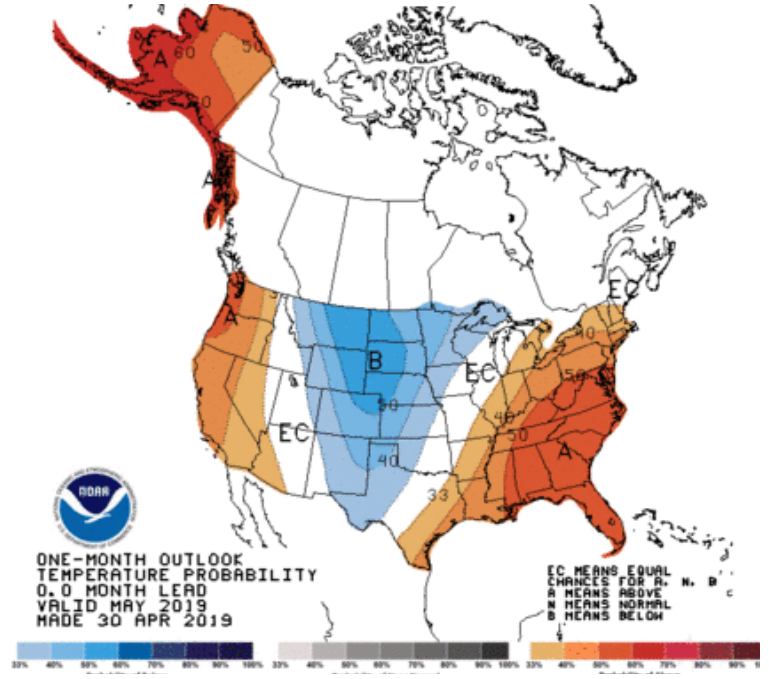
Published quarterly by University of Idaho Extension, Clearwater County.
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Extension
Clearwater County

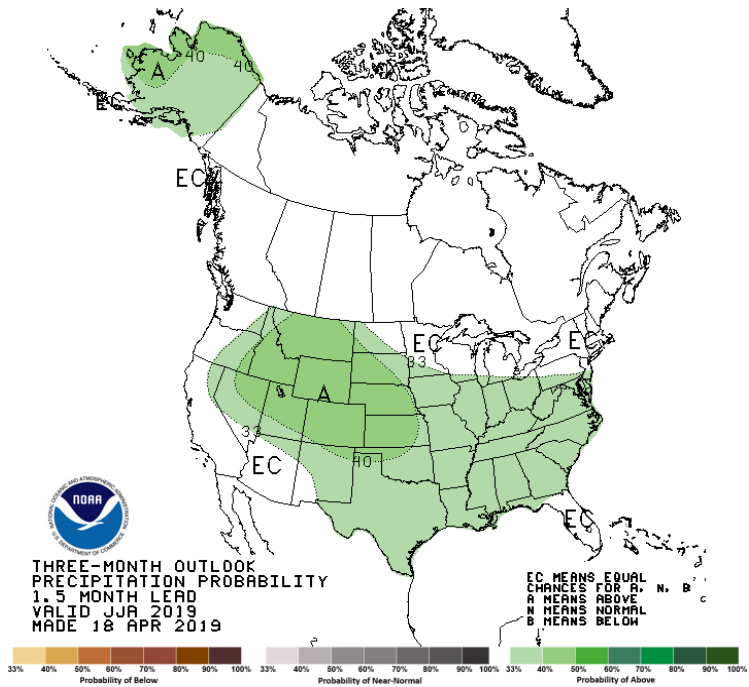
Precipitation Probability May 2019



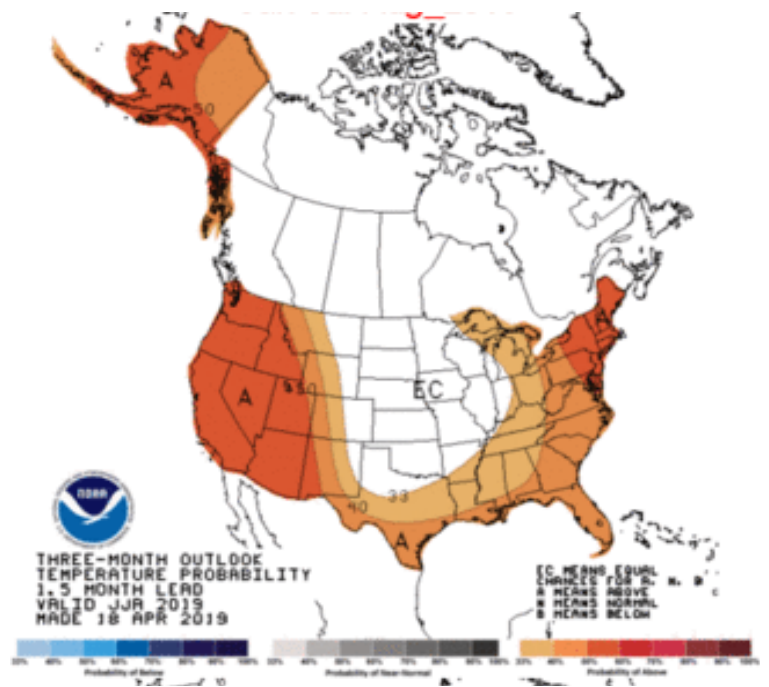
Temperature Probability May 2019



Precipitation Probability June/July/August 2019



Temperature Probability June/July/August 2019



A Sampling of Current Log Prices from Local Mills— April 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	\$300-400	\$300-350	\$100	\$700-900	\$275-325	\$275-325	\$80
Idaho Forest Group 208-507-0783	\$420-450	\$420-450	\$260-400	\$850-1,000	\$400-430	Other \$150	\$125

Asparagus, Chicken, and Pecan Pasta

www.allrecipes.com/recipe/163162/asparagus-chicken-and-pecan-pasta



Prep: 30 mins.
Cook: 20 mins.
Total: 50 mins
Servings: 6

Ingredients:

- 1 (16 oz package penne pasta
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 teaspoon minced garlic
- 1 red bell pepper, chopped
- 2 bunches asparagus, trimmed & cut into 1 inch pieces
- 1 cup chicken broth
- 1/4 cup chopped fresh basil
- Salt to taste
- 1/2 tsp pepper
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 lb. grilled chicken breast strips
- 1 1/2 cups grated Parmesan cheese
- 1/2 cup pecan halves (optional)

Directions:

1. Bring a large pot of lightly salted water to a boil. Add penne pasta and cook until al dente, 8 to 10 minutes, drain.
2. Heat the olive oil in a Dutch oven or large pot over medium heat. Stir in the garlic, red pepper, and asparagus; cook and stir 5 minutes until the garlic softens and mellow. Pour in the chicken broth, and bring to a boil over medium-high heat. Simmer until the vegetables have softened, then add the basil, salt, pepper, butter, and chicken. Cook and stir a few minutes until the chicken is hot. Stir in the cooked pasta, then fold in the parmesan cheese and pecan halves to serve.

Nutrition Facts Per Serving: 685 calories; 44.8 g protein; 64 g carbohydrates; 29.2 g fat; 94 mg cholesterol; 478 mg sodium.

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:

Clearwater County:

Pam Steinbruecker 208-476-4262

Nezperce County:

Nez Perce Soil & Water CD 208-843-2391
Lynn Rasmussen or Monica Smith

Lewis County:

Chip Haight 208-937-2380

Latah County:

Alan Martinson 208-883-7210

Idaho Hay Report

Idaho Hay and Forage Association

Alfalfa—Mid Square

Premium	\$161.50—\$170.00
Good	\$145.00—\$160.00
Fair	\$140.00
Utility	\$130.00

Friday, May 3, 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 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).

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The Weedy Side



Diffuse Knapweed

Diffuse Knapweed is a biennial that reproduces solely by seed. During the first year of growth, diffuse knapweed appears as a rosette in spring or fall. During the second year in mid to late spring the stem bolts, flowers, sets seed, and the plant dies. Once the plant, it breaks off at ground level and becomes a tumbleweed which disperses the still viable seeds over long distances. Diffuse knapweed can produce up to 18,000 seeds per plant.

Cultural Control: Establishment of selected grasses can be effective control. Maintain healthy pastures and prevent bare spots caused by overgrazing.

Mechanical Control: Any mechanical or physical method that severs the root below the soil surface will kill diffuse knapweed. Mowing or chopping is most effective when diffuse knapweed plants are at full-bloom. Be sure to properly dispose of the flowering cut plants, since seeds can mature and become viable after the plant has been cut down.

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.



Dalmatian Toadflax

Dalmatian Toadflax is a perennial with bright yellow flowers that look like a snapdragon. The stems grow up to 3 feet tall with creeping roots. One plant can produce nearly 500,000 seeds that can live in soil for up to 10 years. Dalmatian toadflax grows in arid rangelands, pastures and roadsides.

Cultural Control: Plant and manage desirable winter annuals and perennials to compete with young Dalmatian toadflax infestations. The combination of herbicide spraying and seeding competitive grasses controls Dalmatian toadflax better than spraying alone.

Manual Control: For small infestations, pulling toadflax by hand can be effective. Pull every year for 5 to 6 years to deplete the reserves of the root system. Monitor the site for 10–15 years to remove seedlings produced from dormant seeds.

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.



Scotch Thistle

Scotch Thistle is a biennial that reproduces by seed. Each plant can produce up to 14,000 seeds per plant, and seeds can remain viable for up to 30 years.

Key ID Points:

1. Pitted fleshy flower receptacle.
2. Prominent mid-rib.
3. Wide lobed leaves with distinct mid-rib.
4. Wide spiny wings extend the length of the stem.

To control seed production, plants and buds or flowers should be collected, bagged and immediately disposed of or destroyed. Chemical Control is most effective when plants are in rosette stage, spring or early fall.

Cultural Control: Maintaining or restoring a competitive native forb. Include cool and warm season as well as perennial and annual grasses in revegetation efforts. Soil may need to be restored by adding soil amendments. Manage land uses so they do not create bare mineral soil or compact soil.

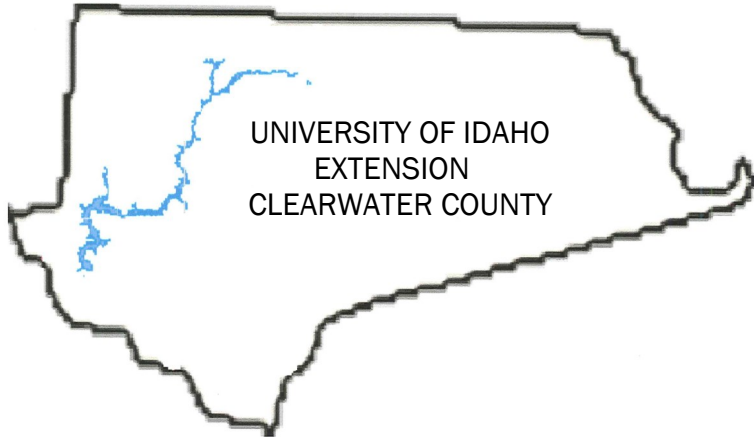
Mechanical Control: Methods, such as tilling, hoeing, and digging, are best for small infestations. Sever roots below the soil surface during the first year before the plant stores energy and in the second year before seed production. Mowing, chopping and deadheading stimulates more flower production; these methods require consecutive years of season-long treatments. Flower heads must be collected, bagged, and disposed of or destroyed; seeds will mature and germinate if left on the ground. Fire gives Scotch thistle a competitive advantage. Large fleshy stems and leaves would not be consumed in a low severity fire and seeds would remain unaffected. High severity fires would likely damage native plants, which favors Scotch thistle if seeds are not killed and this is not recommended.

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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