UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION—CLEARWATER COUNTY

# UI Extension Update

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

Winter/February 2021 Volume 8 Issue 1

*You may be receiving this newsletter as part of our once-a-year direct mailing to all rural landowners in the Clearwater Valley, (check for green box near mailing label). Unless you have signed up to be on our regular mailing list, or attended one of our programs, this will be the only publication you receive this year. If you would like to receive all our quarterly newsletters, and our program brochures and announcements throughout the year (all free of charge!), please contact us at clearwater@uidaho.edu, or 208-476-4434 and we will put you on our regular mailing list.* ***It's Free!!***

## Greetings and Happy New Year!

by Bill Warren

I hope everyone is off to a good start for 2021 despite the continuing challenges with COVID-19.

We are doing our program planning differently this year due to the uncertainty presented by the continuing pandemic. Rather than set dates and venues now for all our programs as we have done in past years, we will be implementing programing incrementally throughout the year as we adjust to the changing circumstances of the pandemic.

While we hope to be able to provide in-person programing later in the year, for the next several weeks at least we will only be delivering programs on-line. Our ability to conduct in-person programs will depend on the progress of the pandemic, access to suitable venues that are large enough for social distancing and are adequately ventilated, the willingness of attendees to wear masks, and the willingness of presenters to present at an in-person program.

Continued on page 2

## Clearwater Basin Elk: History, Research, & Management

The Clearwater Basin Collaborative (CBC) and UI Extension are presenting an educational program on Clearwater Basin elk on the evenings of March 22nd and 24th. This program will highlight the results of the Wildlife Habitat Restoration Initiative (WHRI) along with presentations on the history of elk and elk management in the basin, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game elk management plan, and how the WHRI results are being used by managers.

The WHRI was developed and administered by the CBC, and was funded and implemented by various partners including the US Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Idaho Department of Fish & Game, Washington State University, and National Council for Air & Stream Improvement (NCASI).

Presenters include Jim Peek, Professor Emeritus, UI College of Natural Resources, John and Rachel Cook wildlife research biologists with NCASI, Michael Wisdom, wildlife research biologist with the US Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, Kevin Labrum, wildlife biologist with the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests, and Zachary Swearingen and Clay Hickey with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

**See page 3 for registration information.**



University of Idaho Extension Clearwater County

Continued from page 1

One program that we are currently planning, Clearwater Basin Elk: History, Research, and Management, will be held on March 22nd and 24th in an on-line format. I think this will be a great program featuring several research scientists and managers addressing elk in the Clearwater Basin. This is a jointly sponsored program by the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and UI Extension.

Other programs we are looking at for 2021 include Planning & Conducting Your Own Timber Sale, Natural Resource Planning for Rural Landowners, Anticipated Effects of Climate Change on Forests & Other Ecosystems in North Central Idaho & the Region, one or two programs dealing with weed management, and Forest Insects and Disease. Other programs we are considering will depend on our ability to conduct in-person programing and field tours.

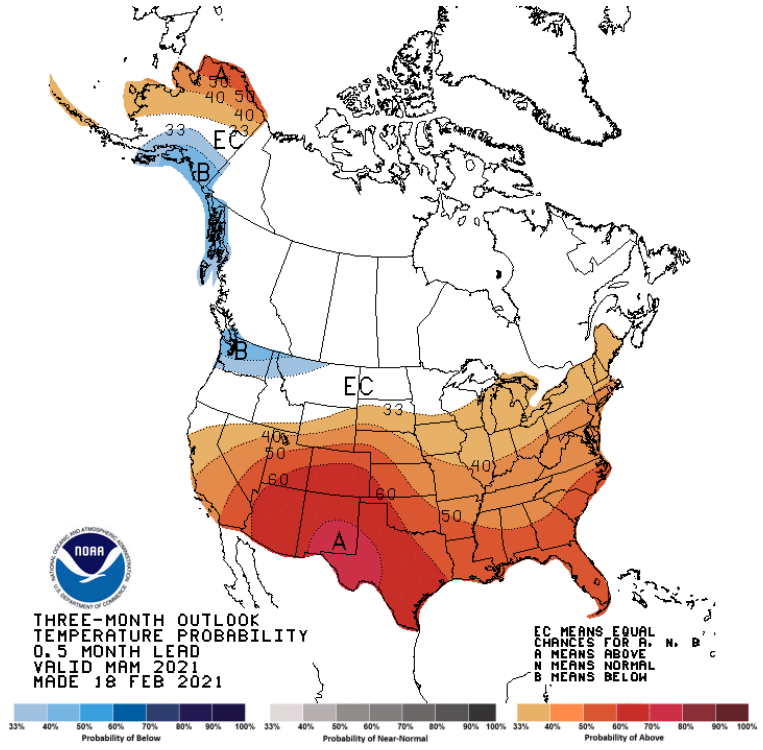
I encourage everyone who is interested in our program offerings to contact our office to get on our regular mail/email list and you will automatically receive all our program announcements a few weeks prior to the program. Unless you have attended one of our programs in the past, or have previously requested to be on our distribution list, you are receiving this newsletter as a one-time annual mailing and will not receive additional announcements for our programs in 2021.

I'm looking forward to seeing you at one of our programs this year, whether on-line, or in person!

## Zoom Recording

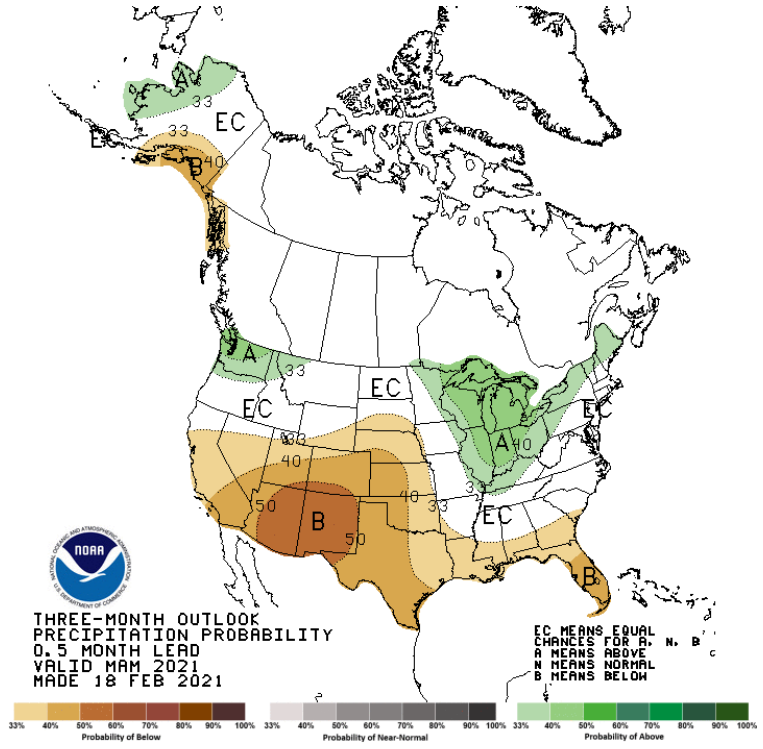
Did you miss one of these workshops?:
Introduction to Small-Scale Grass-Fed Beef Production for the Rural Landowner
Managing for Forest Resilience
Dry Land Pasture Management
Forest Insect & Disease
Wildlife Management for Landowners
Reducing Wildfire Risk to Your Home & Outbuildings
Forest & Canyonland Grazing

Handouts & recordings are available on our website: https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/county/clearwater/land-steward




Temperature

March, April, May




Precipitation

March, April, May

## Snowpack and Climate Outlook

Fortunately, at the time of this writing, the Clearwater Basin snowpack is above 90% of normal for this time of year (see map on page 4). Our winter started off dry, but recent precipitation has increased our snowpack. Yet, much of the rest of the west, including parts of southern Idaho, have snowpacks below normal, and most of Idaho is categorized as either abnormally dry or in some stage of drought by the US Drought Monitor (see map on page 4).

Long-range forecasts are projecting slightly better odds for a colder and wetter than normal March through May period (see maps on page 2). Climate forecasts for the summer of 2021 are, like most recent summers, projecting above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation (see map on page 3). Below normal snow-pack, dryer springs, and abnormally hot and dry summers, all increase risk for wildfire.

## Site Visits

Do you have land management questions or concerns that you would like one-on-one consultation on? Bill is happy to come visit you and tour your property to answer questions or provide another perspective regarding land management issues related to natural resources such as forest management, wildlife, weeds, land/forest planning, and other topics. Call our office (208) 476-4434 or email Bill to schedule a visit williamw@uidaho.edu).

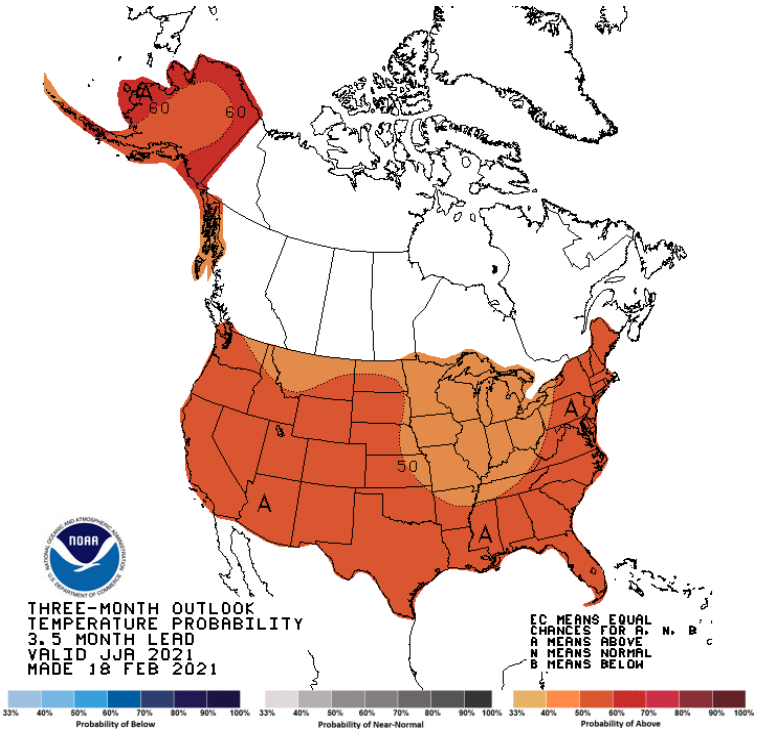
**Clearwater Basin Collaborative**
**&**
**University of Idaho Extension**
**Clearwater County**

### Clearwater Basin Elk: History, Research, & Management

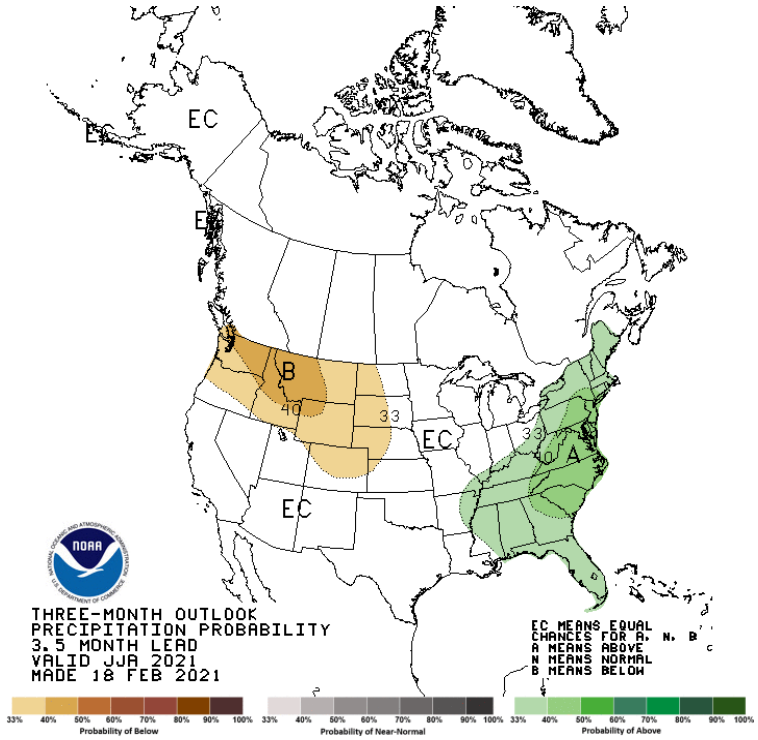
**March 22 & 24, 2021**
**On-line**
**6:00 pm—8:30 pm**

Contact UI Extension—Clearwater County for more information (208) 476—4434

Register online at: uidaho.edu/clearwater-events




Temperature
June, July, August




Precipitation
June, July, August


Clearwater County UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION UPDATE

Published quarterly by University of Idaho Extension, Clearwater County.


**Clearwater County Extension Staff**
2200 Michigan Avenue, Orofino, ID 83544
clearwater@uidaho.edu (208) 476-4434


University of Idaho Extension
*Clearwater County*

## 2021 LEAP Update

Zoom viewing sites for those who do not have adequate internet access to participate in Zoom

Thursday, March 4, 2021 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Registration Required by February 26, 2021

### UI Extension Office Locations:

Benewah County, 711 W. Jefferson Ave, Suite 2, St. Maries, ID 83861 Phone: 208-245-2422

Bonner County, 4205 N. Boyer, Sandpoint, ID 83864 Phone: 208-263-8511

Boundary County, 6447 Kootenai, Bonners Ferry, ID 83805 Phone: 208-267-3235

Kootenai County, 958 S. Lochsa Street, Suite 105, Post Falls, ID 83854 Phone: 208-292-2525

Valley County, 216 Park St., McCall, ID 83638 Phone: 208-885-7718

### Other Locations:

Associated Logging Contractors: 5815 S. Hwy 95, Coeur d'Alene, ID Phone 208-667-6473

Latah County Fairgrounds, 1021 Harold Ave. Moscow, ID Phone: 208-885-7718

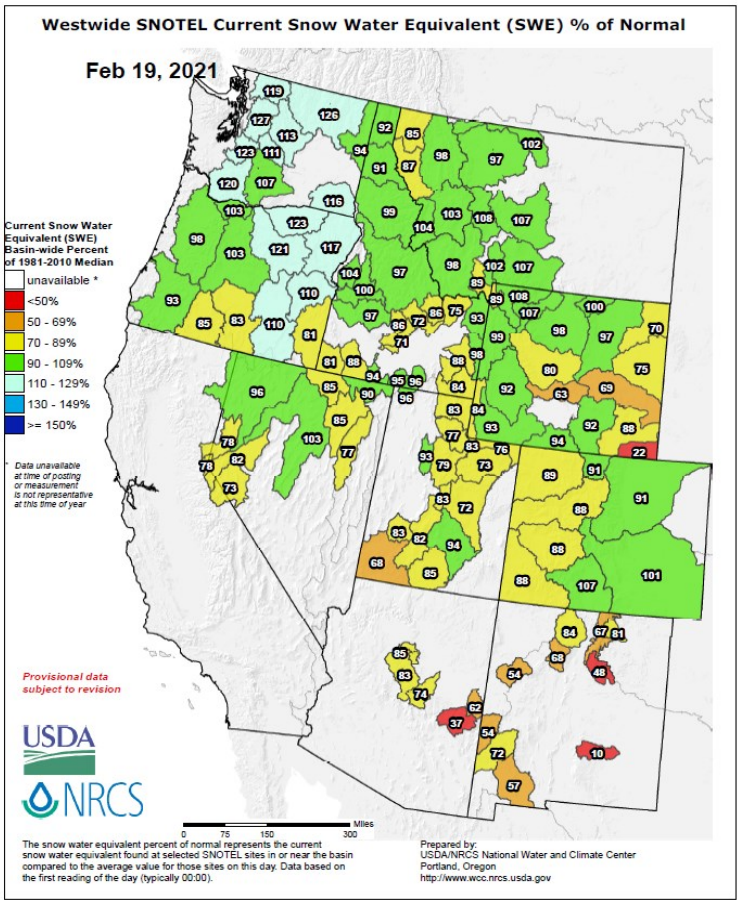
IDL St. Joe Supervisory Area, 1806 Main Ave., St. Maries, ID 83861 Phone: 208-245-4551

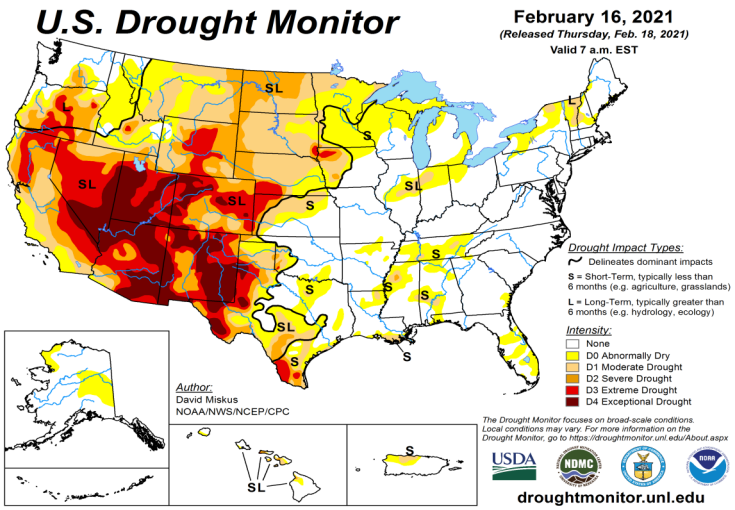
IDL Payette Supervisory Area, 555 Deinhard Ln. McCall, ID 83638 Phone: 208-885-7718

**If you wish to participate at one of these sites, you will need to sign up separately at that site by Friday, February 26, 2021.**

Register online at https://uidaho.edu/leapupdate

*For help with or questions regarding registration, please contact Audra Cochran at audra@uidaho.edu or 208-885-7718.*




## A Sampling of Current Log Prices from Local Mills— February 2021

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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho Forest Group 208-507-0783 | $415-490 | $410-460 | $200-350 | $875-1,075 | $360-410 | Other $150 | $100 |
| Bennett Lumber 509-758-5558 | $225-560 | $225-525 | $225-460 | $425-1,175 | $225-485 | $225-465 | $100 |
| | | | Bennett Lumber prices change monthly | | | | |

University of Idaho

Extension

Clearwater County

**Planning & Conducting Your Own Timber Sale**

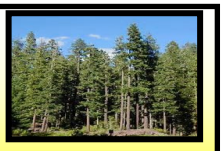
TBA

Contact UI Extension—Clearwater County to Register or for more information (208) 476—4434

University of Idaho

Extension

Clearwater County



***Natural Resource Planning for Rural Landowners***

TBA

Contact UI Extension—Clearwater County to Register or for more information (208) 476—4434

## Idaho Hay Report

Idaho Hay and Forage Association

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfalfa—Large Square | |
| Fair/Good | $150.00 - $160.00 |
| Fair | $150.00 - $155.00 |

Friday, February 12, 2021

# Contact Us!


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


## Publications

Looking for information?

Let us assist, we have researched-based publications on many topics:

- Forest Management
- Gardening
- Canning
- Wildlife Habitat
- Wildlife Damage Control
- Weeds
- Fire Management for the Landowner

Contact us to have publications sent to you on a given topic. You can find many of them on our website: https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/county/clearwater

## Cranberry Upside-Down Coffee Cake

https://www.allrecipes.com/recipe 26016

Ingredients:

2/3 cup packed brown sugar
1/3 cup butter
1 1/4 cups cranberries
1/2 cup chopped pecans
1/2 cup butter, room temperature
3/4 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 tsp vanilla extract
1 cup sour cream
1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
1 1/2 tsp baking powder
1 1/2 tsp baking soda
1/2 tsp ground cinnamon
1/4 tsp salt

Directions:

Preheat oven to 350°F. Wrap the outside of a 9 inch springform pan with aluminum foil to prevent leaking. Sift together the flour, baking powder, baking soda, cinnamon and salt. Set aside.

In a saucepan over medium heat, combine brown sugar and 1/3 cup butter. Bring to a boil, then pour into bottom of springform pan. Sprinkle with cranberries and pecans.

In a large bowl, cream together the butter and 3/4 cup of sugar until light and fluffy. Beat in the eggs one at a time, then stir in the vanilla. Beat in the four mixture alternately with sour cream. Pour batter into prepared pan.

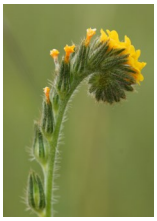
Bake in the preheated oven for 60 minutes, or until a toothpick inserted into the center of the cake comes out clean. Cool in pan for 10 minutes, then invert onto serving platter and carefully remove pan. Serve warm.


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

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

Meladi Page
Extension Administrative Assistant
mpage@uidaho.edu

# The Weedy Side



### Fiddleneck

Fiddleneck is a slender, erect winter annual that typically grows from 8 to 32 inches tall but can occasionally reach 4 feet tall. The most distinctive feature of fiddleneck is the flowering head that curls like the neck of a fiddle. The flowers in most fiddleneck species are yellow and often have an orange tinge. Plants reproduce only by seed, which germinate in fall through early spring and are primarily dispersed short distances by falling from the parent plant, or occasionally longer distances when they attach to the hair or fur of animals.

Mechanical: Hand pulling is effective but usually populations are too dense for this to be practical. The stiff bristly hairs on the plant make hand pulling without gloves unpleasant. Mowing before seed production can reduce seed set and will kill many of the plants. Tillage is effective in cultivated areas but not feasible in many range or wildland areas.

Cultural: Fiddleneck is a highly competitive plant in agricultural fields but it does not compete well in a dense stand of grass or other perennial plants.

Chemical: Chemical control should be done in early spring before seed set. Telar (Chlorsulfuron) has mixed selectivity and is generally safe on grasses. Milestone (Aminopyralid) is a selective broadleaf herbicide and is generally safe around grasses. Outrider (Sulfosulfuron) can be applied when desirable perennials are dormant and is fairly safe on native perennial grasses.

Taken from UC Weed Research & Information Center https://wric.ucdavis.edu

### Sweetbriar Rose

Sweetbriar rose develops distinct shrubs up to 9 feet tall, even when in dense thickets. The flowers of the sweetbriar rose are white to pink and have 5 petals in a single whorl. The stamens and pistils are numerous. The sepals have glandular hairs. Roses reproduce by seed and vegetatively from stems that root at the tips when in contact with the soil. Hips remain on plants through winter and into the following spring. Animals sometimes consume the fruits and disperse the seeds.

Mechanical: Removal should be conducted when soil is moist and care should be taken because of the sharp spines. A single mowing or cutting to the base will not control sweetbriar rose it is capable of re-sprouting from the base. If 3 to 6 mowing's are done ear year for 2 to 4 years, control may be possible. After stems have died from an herbicide application, mowing will allow site access to livestock or wildlife. Repeated cultivation effectively controls this rose.

Cultural: Burning may remove canes but is not considered effective as shrubs will resprout from the base following the burn. Competitive grass communities may slow establishment of new shrubs but likely will not prevent increasing shrub densities.

Chemical: Roundup, Rodeo (glyphosate) or Tordon (2,4-D + Picloram) can be used as a foliar application by wetting entire plant. When wetting leaves, leaves should be completely coated without dripping or running of product from the leaves. Vigilant II (picloram + aminopyralid) or Access (triclopyr + picloram) can be applied to a cut stump within 30 seconds of cutting and the plant will translocate the product through the remaining system.

Taken from UC Weed Research & Information Center https://wric.ucdavis.edu

### Redroot Pigweed

Redroot pigweed is a course, erect plant, growing two to three feet tall. The lower stems and branches and the upper portion of the taproot are frequently red or striped with red. Leaves are alternate, with long petioles and distinct veins. Branches or small flower clusters typically occur in the leaf axils. The majority of the flower clusters are at the top of the plant and appear as greenish, somewhat prickly, bushy-looking spikes. Redroot pigweed reproduces only via seeds which are small, black and shiny.

Cultural: Maintain a healthy plant or turf area to provide competition .

Mechanical: Cultivation (rototilling or hoeing) will effectively eliminate plants. Hand pulling is effective when done when soil is moist. Mowing to prevent seed production is a very effective means of management. Careful digging is useful to manage weed populations. Digging can carry undesirable weed seed to the surface and foster further germination.

Chemical: Landscape Areas: Products containing: glyphosate, dichlobenil, oryzalin, trifluralin, or diquat. Turf Areas: Products containing 2,4-D, MCPA, triclopyr or 2,4-D + MCPP + dicamba. Bare Ground Areas: Products containing glyphosate, oryzalin, diquat, 2,4-D or triclopyr.

Apply chemical products according to label directions only.

Taken from Washington State University Extension http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu

For additional information refer to the following online publication PNW (Pacific Northwest) Weed Management Handbook; https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed

# Constructing a Small Self Venting Garden Tunnel

Taken from Utah State University Extension publication

https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/extension_curall/1051

This garden tunnel is designed to trap solar radiation during the day, creating a warm and protected environment for growing plants. The design incorporates the use of an automatic greenhouse vent opener that eliminated manual ventilation requirements without the use of electricity. At night the temperature within the tunnel may only be 3 to 5° F warmer than outside due to limited insulation. The use of an additional plant blanket within the tunnel is advised during cold weather conditions. The protection of the tunnel allows for planting vegetables and flowers approximately one month earlier than average, however success will vary between plant species and local climate conditions. The tunnel base is designed to hold soil to create a raised bed, which allows for warmer soil temperatures and better drainage for plants. Fill with quality garden soil mix and/or topsoil. Select a site that will not be shaded in the winter months, and that has a 4'3" clearance on one side for opening the tunnel for planting.

If you would like to have a copy of this publication please visit the website using the link above or contact our office at clearwater@uidaho.edu or call 208-476-4434

## Cabbage & Dumplings

https://allrecipes.com/recipe/155190

Ingredients:
1/2 cup butter
1 onion, chopped
1 head chopped green cabbage
1 cup flour
1/2 cup water
Salt to taste.

Prep: 20 mins
Cook: 10 mins
Total: 30 mins
Servings: 4

Step 1: melt butter in a skillet. Cook the onion and cabbage in the butter over medium-high heat until the cabbage is translucent.

Step 2: Bring a small pot of water to a boil. Mix the flour and water together into a dough. Drop the dough by small spoonful's into the boiling water and cook until firm; drain. Add the dumplings to the cabbage mixture. Season with salt to serve.

Per serving nutrition facts: 402 calories; protein 7.5 g 15% DV; carbohydrates 43.5g 14% DV; fat 23.6g 36% DV; cholesterol 61mp 20% DV; sodium 2019.2 mg. 9% DV.

# Spring Vegetable Planting Guide for Idaho

https://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/html/BUL965-Spring-Planting-Guide

Are you new to the area? Did you just move here from another state? Are you starting a new hobby with an intent to produce some fresh vegetables? If so, one question that will arise is, when is the best time to plant my garden?

This depends on where you live and which crops you want to plant. Optimal planting dates for vegetables vary widely across the state.

Although the chart published in this guide provides ranges of planning dates, they should be used only as a general guide because weather can fluctuate from year to year. Make plans based on the recommended dates, but watch your local weather forecast and adjust actual planting activities a few days earlier or later depending on spring conditions.

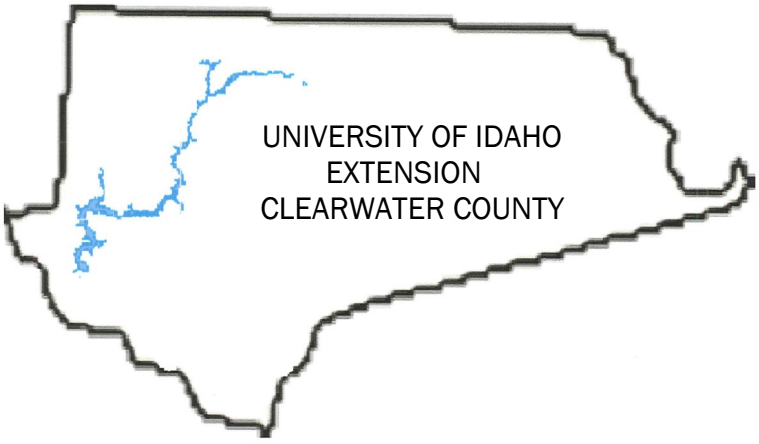
The first step in using this planting guide is to determine your local hardiness zone. To find your zone, go to https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/ and enter your zip code. Another key point for successful vegetable production in Idaho is understanding the length of the growing season for you local area. Knowing your hardiness zone will not tell you how many frost-free days you will have. One trustworthy source to consult to obtain your area's average first and last frost dates is The Old Farmer's Almanac website: (https://www.almanac.com/gardening/frostdates). Use these dates and frost-free days values to help you to determine which crops you can grow and to refine planting dates.

Another advantage to knowing the number of frost-free days is it improves your ability to choose adapted cultivars. Most crops offer a choice of cultivars that express a wide range of maturity characteristics. For example, you can get shot-day tomatoes (50 days) or long-day tomatoes (90-days). When purchasing seeds or starts, select only those that fit well within your season length.

Understanding the difference between cool-season and warm-season vegetables will help as you firm up your planting dates. Cool-season vegetables grow best in temperatures of 50°F-75°F. Warm-season vegetables grow best in temperatures of 70°F-85°F. Many warm-season crops benefit from being started indoors and then transplanted to the outdoor garden when temperatures warm and the last frost has passed. Some cool-season crops also grow best if transplanted.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO—**CLEARWATER COUNTY**

# UI Extension Update




INSIDE THIS ISSUE . . .



University of Idaho Extension
Clearwater County
2200 Michigan Avenue
Orofino, ID 83544

NONPROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE PAID
OROFINO, ID
PERMIT NO. 40

You are receiving this as a once a year mailing. Contact our office if you would like to get all of our mailings.