UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION—CLEARWATER COUNTY

UI Extension Update

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

Summer/July 2020 Volume 7 Issue 3

2020 Workshops

Please note that due to the COVID-19 pandemic in-person workshops have been put on hold. Please send us your email address so you can stay informed of changes.

Publications

Looking for information?
Let us assist, we have researched-based publications on many topics:
Examples:

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

Zoom Recordings

Did you miss one of these recent workshops?:

Dry Land Pasture Management
Forest & Canyonland Grazing
Forest Insect & Disease, or
Wildlife Management for Landowners

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

Greetings!

by Bill Warren

COVID has been challenging for everyone this year and I know most of us long to get back to a "normal" routine where we do not have to worry about contracting or spreading the illness.

It has also been challenging for Extension programing. Many of our spring programs were rescheduled for June, hoping that by that time it would be safe to conduct in-person programs. However, our June programs were canceled or rescheduled to on-line (Zoom) delivery due to continuing concerns with the pandemic.

We know from surveying those who have signed up for our programs that most of our clientele cannot effectively participate in an on-line format, and many of those that can have limited connectivity.

In-person programing has many educational and community development benefits that cannot be duplicated in an on-line format, and that is the format of programming that we want to resume delivering. However, recent surges in COVID cases in Idaho, our region, and the nation argue for putting off for now my original plan to repeat some of the programs that we delivered by Zoom for a live audience later this summer, as well as conducting the field tours that were originally scheduled for June but had to be canceled.

At this point I do not know when we will be able to resume live programing, but until we do I want to encourage all of you to take advantage of our print and on-line resources, contact me directly with your questions and requests for site visits to your property, as well as viewing our Zoom recordings and future Zoom programs.

I will be sending out periodic Extension Updates via email, so if you want to keep informed on a regular basis, please send us your email address so we can stay in contact with you.

We will let everyone know just as soon as we are able to deliver in-person programs again.

Wishing all of you a fabulous summer despite the pandemic!

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 or send Bill and email to schedule a visit.

Natural Resource Graduate Programs

COMPLETELY ONLINE

Coming Fall 2020

- **Master's degrees (non-thesis)**
  - Integrated Natural Resources (MNR)
  - Fire Ecology & Management (MNR)
  - Restoration Ecology & Habitat Management (MNR)* (Pending final approval)
  - Environmental Science (MS)

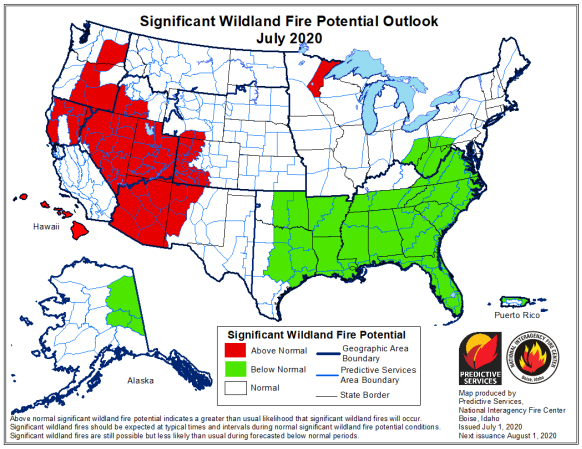
Visit:
uidaho.edu/cnr/grad-programs/online-degrees or call: 208-885-0165

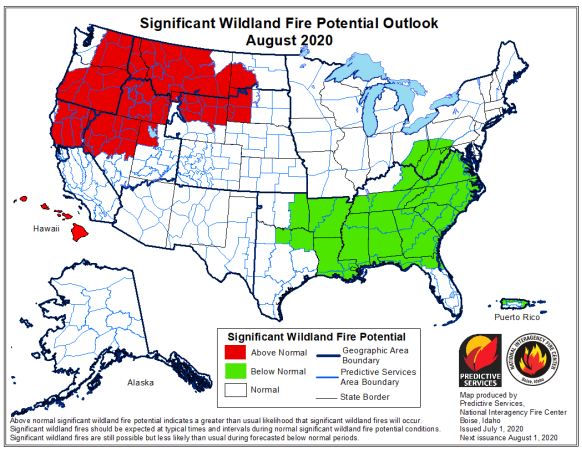
University of Idaho Extension
Clearwater County

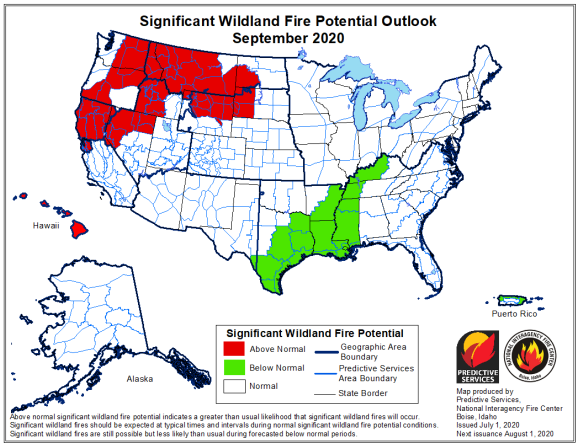
Wildland Fire Potential Outlook

The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) has revised their wildland fire potential outlook for July for our area given the precipitation we've had in June, and some weather models are predicting this wet-cool trend to continue till mid-July. As a result, they do not expect significant wildland fire potential for our area to go above normal until the end of July. However, they are predicting above normal significant wildland fire potential for our area for August through September (see maps). This is partly due to the prediction for above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for this period as well as an indication for above normal dry lightning events.

Be prepared for this year's wildfire season by properly landscaping the area around your home and outbuildings to reduce flammability and fire spread, as well as removing combustible material, such as firewood, near your home. Our office has several publications on how you can reduce the risk of wildfire damage to your home and property. Please contact our office for more information.







Idaho Hay Report

Idaho Hay and Forage Association

Alfalfa—Mid Square	
Supreme	$179.00
Fair/Good	$120.00

Friday, July 2, 2020

Zoom Recordings

Did you miss one of these recent workshops?:

Dry Land Pasture Management
Forest & Canyonland Grazing
Forest Insect & Disease
Wildlife Management for Landowners

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

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 send Bill and email to schedule a visit (williamw@uidaho.edu).

Publications

Looking for information?
Let us assist, we have researched-based publications on many topics:

Examples

- 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

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

Toffee Butter Crunch

University of Idaho Extension

Candy Making Manual

Ingredients:

½ cup nuts coarsely chopped 1 cup butter
1 cup sugar
3 Tbsp. water

½ cup nuts coarsely chopped 1 cup butter
1 cup sugar
3 Tbsp. water

Directions:

Sprinkle the ½ cup coarsely chopped nuts on the bottom of a buttered 13x9x2 inch pan.

Butter the sides of a heavy 2-quart saucepan.

Melt butter then add sugar, water, and corn syrup. Cook over medium heat 270 – 280 degrees Fahrenheit (soft crack stage).

Stir frequently; mixture should boil gently over entire surface.

Watch carefully after 275 degrees Fahrenheit because the temperature will go up quickly.

Remove from heat. Immediately turn into prepared pan.

Wait for 2 to 3 minutes for toffee surface to firm, then sprinkle with chocolate pieces.

Let stand for 1 to 2 minutes. When chocolate is softened, spread over toffee; sprinkle with the finely chopped nuts.

Chill till firm; break into pieces.

Yield: 1-1/2 pounds.

Vegetable & Beef Skillet Meal

https://foodhero.org/cookbook
Oregon State University

Ingredients:

1/2 lb. lean ground beef
3/4 cup chopped onion
1 cup uncooked white rice
1 can (15 ounces) diced tomatoes
1 1/2 cups vegetables, fresh, frozen, or canned and drained (try one or more of following: zucchini, bell pepper, broccoli, corn, cauliflower)
1 3/4 cups water
1 1/2 teaspoon chili powder
1 tablespoon oregano
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup shredded cheese

Directions:

1. cook beef in a large skillet over medium-high heat until no longer pink. Drain fat.
2. Add onion and cook until soft, about 3 to 5 minutes.
3. Add rice, tomatoes, vegetables, water and spices. Stir and bring to a boil.
4. Reduce heat to medium low. Cover, and simmer for 20 minutes or until rice is cooked. Add more water if needed.
5. Remove from heat. Sprinkle with cheese and cover for 1 to 2 minutes to allow cheese to melt. Serve warm.

Variations:

◊ Try brown rice and simmer for 15 more minutes.

◊ Try ground turkey or 1 1/2 cups of beans (a 15-ounce can, drained and rinsed) in place of beef.

◊ For extra flavor, in step 3 add 1/4 teaspoon pepper and 1 teaspoon garlic powder or 4 cloves minced garlic.

Prep time: 10 minutes
Cooking time: 40 minutes
Makes: 8 cups

A Sampling of Current Log Prices from Local Mills — July 2020

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	$300-425	$325-375	$100	$825-900	$300-325	$300-325	$80
Idaho Forest Group 208-507-0783	$420-450	$405-430	$100	$650-950	$355-420	Other $150	$100

2020 ISDA Grasshopper/Mormon Cricket Program

2020 Contact Information & Request for Assistance

Infestation on State or Private Lands

If your infestation is in one of these regions or counties:

NORTH IDAHO

Bonner, Boundary, Benewah, Kootenai Latah & Shoshone
Latah County Extension Office
Voice: 208-883-2267
Fax: 208-882-8505
Email: latah@uidaho.edu

Nez Perce and Lewis Counties
Nez Perce County Extension Office
Voice: 208-799-3096
Email: nezperce@uidaho.edu

Idaho and Clearwater Counties
Idaho County Extension Office
Voice: 208-983-2667
Fax: 208-983-0251
Email: idaho@uidaho.edu

Floating Row Cover: An organic gardening tool that improves plant growth and excludes pests. (GE004)

University of Maryland Extension
www.extension.umd.edu

Floating row cover is a white, lightweight, non-woven fabric made from spun-bonded polyester or polypropylene. It has a "gauze-like" appearance. Vegetable farmers and gardeners drape it over and enclose plants – individuals, rows, or groups – and secure it to the ground with sod pins, boards, bricks, sandbags, rocks, or soil. The cover "floats" directly on top of the crop. The growing plants push the cover up, if you give it enough slack. Alternatively, you can erect simple frames to support it above your plants. Air, sunlight, and water can penetrate the material.

Why Use It?

1. Frost protection in the spring and fall due to increased temperature under the cover.
2. More rapid plant establishment and growth in the spring and fall due to increased temperature and humidity under the cover.
3. Creates a shield around your plants keeping insects, rabbits, deer, birds, and groundhogs from feeding on your plants.
4. Relatively inexpensive at 2.5 to 4 cents/sq. ft. Can be re-used two or three years.

What Kind of Row Cover Should I buy?

Floating row cover is available in many widths, lengths, and weights.

- Lightweight are marketed as "insect barriers", have 90-95% light transmittance, 2°-6° of frost protection, and can be left on many crops from seedlings to harvest.
- Medium weight row covers are the most common type of cover. They allow 85% light transmission and frost protection down to 28°F.
- Heavy weight row covers are usually used to extend the growing season in the spring and fall, allow 50-70% light transmittance, and 4°-19°F of frost protection.

Maintenance - water, weed, and harvest

Weeds grow faster under floating row cover. Be prepared to pull the cover back to hand-pull or hoe out weeds. Or lay down an organic mulch (e.g., sections of newspaper covered with last fall's shredded leaves) before install the floating row cover. You can water your plants through the row cover if it laid directly on the crop. If using a frame to support the row cover, it's better to lift it to water around plants or use drip irrigation or a soaker hose. Simply lift the cover back to harvest and replace the cover to continue protecting your plants. To re-use the floating row cover next year store it indoors in plastic bags or containers to prevent mice from nesting in it when left in a shed, barn, or garage.

Disadvantages of the Floating Row Cover

- Pest insects can become trapped under the cover, especially aphid, whitefly, mites, and thrips.
- Can abrade and injure stems and foliage during windy weather.
- Difficulty to use on tall plants.
- Temperature under the cover can increase dramatically above outside temperature.
- Must be removed from members of the squash family when plants flower.

Contact Us!

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

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

Russian Knapweed

Russian knapweed is a deep-rooted perennial that spreads by aggressive, creeping, horizontal roots and seeds. The roots are brown to black with a scaly appearance. It can grow up to 3 foot in height. The stems and leaves are covered with short gray hairs. The flowers are urn-shaped, pink to purple in color, and are solitary at the tips of the upper branches. Russian knapweed can be distinguished from other knapweeds by the smooth, papery, rounded bracts that surround the flowers. Russian knapweed emerges in early spring after soil temperatures remain above freezing. Seeds set in early fall and are viable for two to three years. Reproduces primarily from its root system. Buds on the horizontal roots can form shoots that can grow to become independent plants. Russian knapweed is allelopathic, which means it contains a toxic substance that inhibits the growth of competing plants.

Maintain healthy pastures and prevent bare spots caused by overgrazing. Bare ground is prime habitat for weed invasions. Establishing sod-forming grasses or vegetation with dense shade can be effective cultural control.

Mowing several times before the plants bolt stresses Russian knapweed and forces it to use nutrient reserves stored in the root system. However, mowing alone will not eliminate the infestation and it can stimulate shoot sprouting the following year. Mowing combined with a fall herbicide application will enhance control. Tilling and disking can create root fragments that can sprout. However, repeated deep tillage over 3 years can kill mush of the root system.

Milestone at 5-7 oz/acre applied in the fall when above-ground stems die back and root buds are susceptible; can also apply in the bud to senescence stages. Add non-ionic surfactant at 0.32 oz/gal. water or 1 qt/100 gal. water. Perspective at 4.75-8 oz product/A plus adjuvant applied in the fall when above-ground stems die back and root buds are susceptible; can also apply in the bud to senescence stages. Applications greater than 5.5 oz product/A exceeds the threshold for selectivity. Do not treat in the root zone of desirable trees & shrubs.

Chemical control for noncrop and rangeland sites: refer to Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook. http://pnwhandbook.org/weed

Taken from Colorado Department of Agriculture - www.colorado.gov/ag/weeds.

Multiflora Rose

Multiflora rose is an invasive shrub that can develop into impenetrable, thorny thickets. Multiflora rose is very aggressive. Distinguished from other roses by two features—its white to pinkish, five-petaled flowers occur in branched clusters, and the base of the leaf where it attaches to the thorny stem is fringed. Seeds can remain viable in the soil up to 20 years.

A single-method control approach will not eradicate a multiflora rose infestation. Brush mowers, or similar equipment can be used to cut and pulverize the top growth of established plants. Mowing alone will not control multiflora rose but will make it easier to treat the plant with herbicides.

Herbicides can be applied to rose foliage or to the stems. Cimarron (1 oz/100 gal) Cimarron is extremely active against multiflora rose. Thoroughly spray all the foliage to the point of being wet with running off. Add surfactant according to label directions. Metsulfuron is somewhat selective at this rate, but avoid treating adjacent grasses, and limit this treatment to grassland plantings.

Roundup Pro (128 oz/100 gal) is not as active against rose as Cimarron, but is a safer option in tree plantings because it has no soil activity. If you have a lot of problem woody species, tank mis this treat with Cimarron at 0.5 oz/100 gallons for broad spectrum brush control in grassland plantings.

Crossbow (1 gal/100 gal) Crossbow contains triclopyr + 2,4-D, and is safer to grasses than Cimarron, but more expensive. Avoid using this treatment in tree plantings. Crossbow can potentially injure trees through root absorption, or volatilization during high air temperatures.

Chemical control for noncrop and rangeland sites: refer to Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook. http://pnwhandbook.org/weed

Taken from Penn State Vegetation Management - http://vm.cas.psu.edu

Dyer's Woad

Dyer's woad ranges from 1 to 4 feet tall with a deep taproot. The basal rosette produces stalked, bluish-green leaves covered with a fine hair. Leaves have a white mid-rib on the upper surface of the leaf. Flowers are numerous, yellow and very small. Fruit or seed pods are winged, slightly pear shaped and change from light green to a shiny purplish-black color as they mature. The seeds contained in the fruit are cylinder-shaped and brownish-yellow.

Keeping desirable vegetation healthy and thick will help keep invaders out. Hand pulling or digging are effective control methods when dealing with dyer's woad. Hand pulling should occur when soil is moist and be certain to pull all the roots. It is important to bag specimens carefully so as to not scatter seeds if the plant is flowering.

Escort—general use applied at the rate of 0.5 oz product/acre plus 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply at the bolt to bud growth stage (Late winter to early spring).

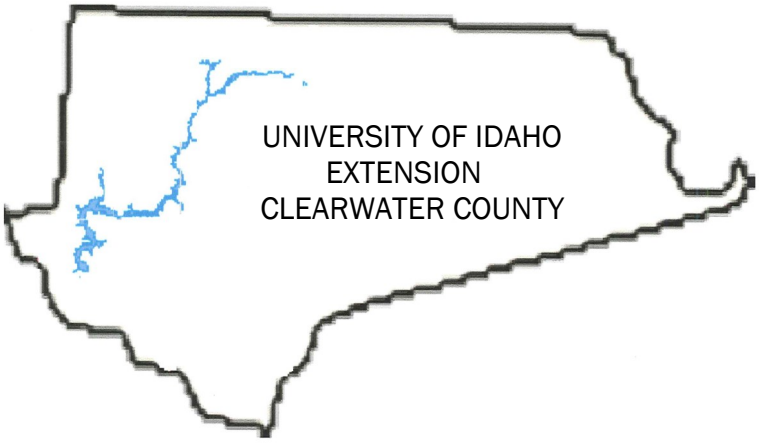
Telar—general use applied at the rate of 1 oz product/acre plus 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant. Apply at the bolt to bud growth state. (Late winter to early spring).

Chemical control for noncrop and rangeland sites: refer to Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook. http://pnwhandbook.org/weed

Taken from Colorado Department of Agriculture - www.colorado.gov/ag/weeds.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO—**CLEARWATER COUNTY**

UI Extension Update



INSIDE THIS ISSUE . . .

Greetings! | 1
Natural Resource Graduate Programs | 1
Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook | 2
Idaho Hay Report | 2
Zoom Recordings/Site Visits/Publications | 2
Toffee Butter Crunch | 3
Vegetable & Beef Skillet Meal | 3
Log Prices | 3
2020 ISDA Grasshopper/Mormon Cricket Program | 4
Floating Row Cover: An organic gardening tool that improves plant growth and excludes pests. | 4
Contact | 4
The Weedy Side | 5

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

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