



Country Living

Provided to you by the
OSU Extension Service Columbia County
505 N. Columbia River Hwy, St. Helens OR 97051
Phone: 503.397.3462 ▪ Fax: 503.397-3467
Email: chip.bubl@oregonstate.edu
Office hours: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
The office will be closed Fridays from Noon to 1 p.m.
Website: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/columbia/>

September 2014

Programs for you . . .

Listen to the Gardening Spot on KOHI (1600 am) radio - Every Saturday, 8:05 to 8:15 a.m.

- Sept. 1..... **Labor Day Holiday** - Extension Service office closed
- Sept. 2..... **Scappoose Bay Watershed Council**. 7 p.m., SWCD office-35285 Millard Rd., St. Helens.
<http://www.scappoosebay-wc.org/>
- Sept. 4..... **Demonstration Garden and other MG Extension Projects Planning Meeting**. 3:15 p.m., OSU Extension Classroom, St. Helens
- Sept. 4..... **Master Gardener™ Board Meeting**. 3:45 p.m., OSU Extension Classroom, St. Helens
- Sept. 6..... **3rd Annual Small Farm School**. 8am-4:30pm, Clackamas Community College, register at website: <http://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/node/175835> (by August 22 or until filled)
- Sept. 16..... **Lower Columbia Watershed Council**. 7 p.m., SWCD office-35285 Millard Rd., St. Helens
- Sept. 17..... **Soil & Water Conservation District**. 7:30 p.m., SWCD office-35285 Millard Rd., St. Helens
- Sept. 20..... **Sauerkraut Festival**. Scappoose. OSU Master Gardeners, OSU Financial Literacy and the Scappoose Bay Watershed Council will have booths there. Great fun! 9 am until late afternoon.
<http://www.scappoosecommunity.org/scappoose-communityclub-sauerkraut-festival/>
- Sept. 25..... **Master Gardener™ Chapter Meeting**. 6:30 p.m. Speaker will be Aland Kanaskue, "Tree Health: Facts, Fiction & a Few Lies," and Fruit Tasting, OSU Extension Classroom, St. Helens.
The public is invited. Free.
- Sept. 25..... **Upper Nehalem Watershed Council**. 7 p.m., Vernonia Grange, <http://nehalem.org/> 503-429-0869

Oct. 17 & 19..... **The All About Fruit Show**. The Clackamas County Fairplex, Canby OR. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. A great opportunity to taste hundreds of apples, pears, kiwi and grapes. You can order a custom-grafted tree, made just for you, to be delivered in the spring. Great speakers, experts to answer all your questions, pie baking contest, exotic fruit sorbet to taste. The ID Team will try to identify your mystery apples. <http://www.homeorchardsociety.org/events/>



Chip Bubl

Chip Bubl, OSU Extension Faculty, Agriculture



Agriculture, Family and Community Development, 4-H Youth, Forestry, and Extension Sea Grant Programs. Oregon State University, United States Department of Agriculture, and Columbia County cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.

In the garden

Late summer topics

A number of **small plums** have been brought into the Extension office. Clients want to know if they are edible (they are) and what the variety is. Most are quite sweet but have large pits in comparison to the flesh. Skin colors range from green to orange/yellow to red to purple to almost black. The skins textures go from tender to rather tough. I suspect most of them are seedling plums from dropped or animal consumed and distributed seeds from cultivated plum trees that bear larger plums. Since the seeds are produced by cross pollination, they tend to have, when grown out, the more wild-type plum genes. Alternatively, there are a number of plum rootstocks that spread by suckering. Those root sprouts are not the desirable variety but more wild. Finally, the cultivated ornamental purple leaf plum will, many years, produce small orange/golden fruit.

By the time you get this, **tomato late blight** may have gotten a start. There is wet weather forecast for the last weekend in August. It is not yet clear how persistently wet it will be. Late blight is best controlled by good air circulation and preventative copper sprays applied before the persistent rain hits. Removal of infected leaves may slow the progression into the main stem. Covering a planting with something that still allows good air circulation can help as well.

Treat for **slugs**. We have some monsters out there now. They have reproduction on their minds. Perish the thought. Get busy!

Keep watering blueberries and any newly planted landscape materials. The soil profile is very dry. Blueberries need the water for their new growth. Landscape plants put in this year probably have not grown new roots much yet and so are vulnerable to drying out.

Whitewash the trunks of your fruit trees with exterior white latex paint. This will protect them from sunburn when the weather is cold but the sun is shining brightly.

Harvest **winter squash** before fall rains start in earnest. Clip the ends, leaving little handles. Wash the squash. Some gardeners rinse the surface with a chlorine bleach solution of one part bleach to nine parts water. Then dry the squash thoroughly. Leave the squash in a warm place for about two weeks to develop a nice hard skin. Then store in a cool and dry place. Hubbard and butternut squash store the best. Acorn squash should be used sooner.

Spots in apples

Small brown spots in apples may be due to a disorder called bitter pit. Apple bitter pit shows up as circular or slightly irregular depressed spots on the fruit surface. Beneath the spots you will see brownish or streaked flesh. The “pits” are more common on the blossom end of the fruit. However, in serious cases, the pits may cover the entire fruit.

Bitter pit is caused by a lack of calcium in the fruit. Within the tree, the fruit and the shoots compete for the calcium. Shoots tend to win, so trees with a lot of vegetative growth may also show a higher incidence of bitter pit. King, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden and Baldwin are very susceptible. Golden Delicious is moderately susceptible. Many varieties are fairly resistant.



To minimize apple bitter pit, prune trees lightly in the winter by thinning out branches rather than by heading them (which will produce more shoots). Where practical, head new shoot growth in the summer. This may be done up to a month before harvest and will reduce competition for calcium supplies.

Hot weather in July and August tends to increase bitter pit. Keep susceptible trees watered if possible.



That's the Way it Grows

Summertime Gardening

It's hard to believe that summer is over and the kids are back in school, which means I am back to work. I have enjoyed gardening this summer a lot, spending evenings digging in the dirt, weeding, picking and watering. *A lot of watering.*

I have drip hoses in many areas, but they can't always get the smaller plants that need water right at the soil ball. Many annuals and perennials come in a soilless mix that dries out quickly, so they need extra care throughout the dry months.

Remember to keep watering, even as the temperatures lower, especially vegetables. Your annuals will not need as much water as they did in the height of summer, since plants don't transpire quite as much in cooler temps, but they still need to be watered if you want to take them into fall.

Even your perennials that are established might need some supplemental water. Check for signs of drought stress, such as browning vegetation or drooping. The goal is not to encourage new growth that could be damaged in freezing weather, but to keep the plant healthy and strong.

If you want your annuals to last as long as possible, be sure to clip off any spent blossoms so the plant doesn't go into seed mode. Very rangy petunias can be cut back some, as they will have new growth often at the center.

My pole beans have grown into a huge mass of vegetation, but are producing only a few beans each day. They are now taking up valuable resources (water, garden space) that I want for fall crops of peas, spinach and lettuce. Don't be afraid to tear out your veggies when they wind down and aren't paying for their upkeep.

Divide your perennials in fall to keep them healthy and producing large blooms. I have often felt bad for not planting all the divisions, but have tried to remember that I only have so much room, so much time, and really only need the strongest divisions to replant. We gardeners tend to take on more and more work, and make more work for ourselves by filling every empty spot with high maintenance plants that require frequent watering, deadheading and dividing. One example are my beloved irises. They require trimming, deadheading and dividing every couple of years. And they aren't very pretty in the summer after they finish blooming for only a couple of weeks. I do still love them, so I have them everywhere, but I only replant the largest rhizomes now and compost the rest.

I remind myself that any plant can be a weed if you don't like it, or it doesn't fit, or takes up too much room. If some plants end up in the compost, they are not wasted, just

recycled.

I am very proud to announce that this is my 200th article for the Extension Service. I started writing this series back in 1997, first trying to make it purely chapter news and gardening how-to. Now, I strive to entertain, inspire and inform.

I have published back issues as ebooks that can be downloaded, starting with 2011. Find them at:

Smashwords.com/profile/view/LisaMarieLong



Excerpt from the very first *Grows*, April 1997:

Garden fair and Plant Sale

The Columbia County Master Gardeners are proud to present the first annual Town and Country Garden Fair, May 10 at the St. Helens High School commons, beginning at 9 am. Several seminars on gardening topics will be held throughout the day, and many local vendors will join the MG plant sale to give visitors the opportunity to get jump-start on their spring gardening.

Seminars will include Washington County Extension agent Steve Morgan, on the home orchard; commercial organic vegetable grower Will Newmann, on organic vegetable growing; Yamhill County Extension agent Gail Gredler, on landscape trees; MG Lisa Long, on orchid culture for the beginner; Jane Anders, past president of the Portland Rose Society, on ponds and water gardens; Keith Hawkins, owner of ProTime Lawn Seeds, on lawn care; and our own extension agent Chip Bubl will discuss getting rid of unwanted garden pests, and everything you ever wanted to know about growing garlic.

Landscape and bedding plants will be available at the plant sale and other vendors, along with herb, vegetable and flower transplants, mini-roses, decorative grasses, indoor plants, and specialty soaps made by the MG chapter. There will also be demonstrations on composting, attracting hummingbirds to the garden, and free soil pH testing.

As you can see, we had big plans way back then, and our garden Fair has evolved over the years to include many more local vendors.

Here's to the last 17 years of "Growing" together and I look forward to many more!

—Lisa M. Long

Columbia County Master Gardener™

Compost, rock and bark dust delivered; 397-2989

SEPTEMBER 2014

Garden hints from your OSU Extension Agent

Oregon State University Extension Service encourages sustainable gardening practices. Always identify and monitor problems before acting. First consider cultural controls; then physical, biological, and chemical controls (which include insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, botanical insecticides, organic and synthetic pesticides). Always consider the least toxic approach first.

All recommendations in this calendar are not necessarily applicable to all areas of Oregon. For more information, contact your local office of the OSU Extension Service.

Maintenance and Clean Up

- Recycle disease-free plant material and kitchen vegetable and fruit scraps into compost. Don't compost diseased plants unless you are using the "hot compost" method (120° to 150°F).
- Harvest winter squash when the "ground spot" changes from white to a cream or gold color.
- Pick and store winter squash; mulch carrot, parsnip, and beets for winter harvesting.
- Protect tomatoes and/or pick green tomatoes and ripen indoors if frost threatens.
- Reduce water on trees, shrubs, and vines east of Cascades to harden them off for winter.
- Stake tall flowers to keep them from blowing over in fall winds.
- Dig, clean, and store tuberous begonias if frost threatens.
- Harvest potatoes when the tops die down. Store them in a dark location.
- Optimal time for establishing a new lawn is August through Mid-September.
- Aerate lawns.
- (Early-September): Apply 1 lb. nitrogen per 1,000 sq.ft. to lawns. Reduce risks of run-off into local waterways by not fertilizing just prior to rain, and not over-irrigating so that water runs off of lawn and onto sidewalk or street.
- Stop irrigating your lawn after Labor Day to suppress European crane fly populations.



Planting/Propagation

- Divide peonies and iris.
- Plant garden cover crops as garden is harvested. Spread manure or compost over unplanted garden areas.
- Plant or transplant woody ornamentals and mature herbaceous perennials. Fall planting of trees, shrubs and perennials can encourage healthy root growth over the winter.
- Plant daffodils, tulips, and crocus for spring bloom. Work calcium and phosphorus into the soil below the bulbs at planting time. Remember when purchasing bulbs, the size of the bulb is directly correlated to the size of the flower yet to come in spring.
- Plant winter cover of annual rye or winter peas in vegetable garden.

Pest Monitoring and Management

- Continue monitoring late-season soft fruits and berries for Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD). If SWD are present, use an integrated and least toxic approach to manage the pests. To learn how to monitor for SWD flies and larval infestations in fruit, visit <http://swd.hort.oregonstate.edu/gardeners>.
- Apply parasitic nematodes to moist soil beneath rhododendrons and azaleas that show root weevil damage (notched leaves).
- Bait for slugs with traps or iron phosphate products that are safe for use around pets.
- Monitor trailing berries for leaf and cane spot. Treat if necessary.
- As necessary, apply copper spray for peach and cherry trees.
- Spray for juniper twig blight, as necessary, after pruning away dead and infected twigs.
- Spray susceptible varieties of potatoes and tomatoes for early and late blight.

Houseplants and Indoor Gardening

- Clean houseplants, check for insects, and repot and fertilize if necessary; then bring them indoors

Name that weed

Weed identification can seem difficult. But consider how important it is:

- ❖ There aren't that many garden weeds to learn to identify
- ❖ Once you identify them, you know their life cycle
- ❖ Once you know their life cycle, you have some idea of how to manage them



Weeds show up in somewhat predictable locations. All need some ground disturbance, at least at first.

Annual weeds need areas (or patches) of bare ground. Vegetable gardens that are tilled or spaded every year are prime sites for summer and winter annual weeds. So too are bare areas in landscape beds, gravel walkways, driveways, plowed or recently logged areas, or areas of natural disturbance like floodplains, etc. Annual weeds produce seed prolifically. Often the seed ends up fairly near the “mother” plant though some species can disperse seeds over a long distance. Once an annual goes to seed, it dies.

Biennial weed seeds germinate in the spring through fall. The overwintering (and visible plant) is called a rosette. They bolt to seed the following summer. Biennials also prefer bare ground get started but capable of inserting themselves into more perennial spaces like lawns, pastures, reforestation and restoration sites, in berry rows, or around fruit trees. Biennial weeds also die when after they produce their seeds.

Perennial weeds live for extended periods of time. Most start from seed but a few propagate only by root and/or crown pieces of the “mother” plant. Wandering perennials send out lateral roots with shoots and can produce large patches of shoots all connected together by a common root

system. Woody perennials like poison oak, and blackberries survive winter with cold-tolerant above ground stems. Herbaceous perennial weeds like morning glory and horsetail die back to the ground each fall. But the roots and crown live and send up new shoots, leaves and flowers every year. Perennial weeds do not die after flowering. They grow and flower again and again. Many perennial weeds spread both by seed and by a spreading underground root system. Perennials, wandering or not, are some of the most challenging weeds to deal with.

Invasive versus noxious weeds: Invasive weeds are ones that can take over a natural area, hold it, and spread to other areas. It is a biological term, not a legal one. The weeds below that have an asterisk are invasive and should be of significant concern to any landowner. Most invasive plants west of the Cascade are perennial species though there are a few biennials and annuals in this list. Noxious weeds are ones that the State of Oregon has designated for special attention and they may be invasive or just a problem in farming and/or forestry.

Here is a list by plant type of the weeds you may encounter in your garden, farm, forest, along roadways, vacant lots, and/or in natural areas. You can always send a picture to me at the Extension Service for identification. Once you have a good identification, we can talk about management options.

Winter annuals (some may also show up in summer)

Chickweed
Little bitter cress
Groundsel
Red dead nettle
Annual bluegrass
Bedstraw
Nipplewort

Marestail (*Conyza*)

Summer annuals (don't show up in winter)

Pigweed
Lambsquarter
Petty spurge
Purslane
Black and hairy nightshade
Smartweed
Dog fennel
Crabgrass
Barnyard grass

Biennials

Queen Anne's lace (wild carrot)
Poison hemlock
Bull thistle
Prickly lettuce
Tansy ragwort
Herb Robert (Robert's geranium or "Stinky Bob") *
Garlic mustard*

Herbaceous perennials

Wandering types

Field bindweed (morning glory)
Hedge bindweed (climbing morning glory)
Canada thistle*
Japanese knotweed complex*
Giant hogweed (somewhat wandering)*
Horsetail (*Equisetum*)
Buttercup
Red or sheep sorrel
Oxalis corniculatus and stricta
Quackgrass
Velvetgrass
Reed Canary grass*
Yellow flag iris*

Stationary types (except by seed)

False dandelion

True dandelion
Knapweed (spotted, diffuse, and meadow)*
Plantains (broad and narrow leaf)
Dock (curly and broad leaf)
Willow herb

Woody perennials

Gorse*
Scotch broom*
Poison oak (wandering) native
Old Man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*) (wandering)*
Armenian (formerly Himalayan) and Evergreen blackberry (wandering)*
English Ivy (wandering)*
Old Man's Beard (*Clematis vitalba*) (wandering)*
English holly*
Purple loosestrife (wandering)*
Spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*)*
Butterfly bush (*Buddleia*)*

(* = invasive)

Books that will help

Northwest Weeds by Ronald Taylor
Weeds of the West Extension Publications



Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) Herbaceous and wandering perennial. Photo by J. Altland, OSU

Natural landscapes

How will invasive weeds do in a warmer climate?

Most areas of the continental U.S. are experiencing warmer winters. Winter survival strategies are crucial to plants in this latitude. Herbaceous perennials die back to a soil-protected crown. Woody plants go dormant with their buds protected by coverings and their stems by bark. Annuals pass the winter as seed, except the winter annuals. Anyway, there are cues that push plants into dormancy (usually shortening fall day length) and other cues that the plants measure to emerge from their deep sleep (generally exposure to a certain number of “chilling” hours to unlock dormancy followed by exposure to warming or oscillating warm and cool temperatures).

The scientific question is whether some plants will respond more quickly to shorter winters than others. The evolutionary process tends to be conservative. Woody species that bud out too early are the ones that get killed by a hard, late freeze. But there is also a competitive advantage to growing earlier than the surrounding plants (the plants that capture the most sunlight, win).

Research is starting to focus on the timing of bud break and flowering of both native and non-native species. This study, which is called phenology, has been used for years to predict fruit crop harvest dates, insect emergence, and other day length/temperature dependent biological processes in agriculture. But with climate change, it is being used to assess the resiliency of our native landscapes and their competitiveness with some invasive species that may be more adept at growing and reproducing in the changing seasonal

climate patterns. Stay tuned. We may have some “citizen science” projects that you might be able to do on your own property.

The hummingbird’s special sweet tooth

Hummingbirds can detect the sweetness of nectar because of a taste receptor that took an unexpected evolutionary path, researchers say.

Nectar is known to make up about 75 percent of a hummingbird’s diet. But birds seem to lack the receptor that vertebrates normally use to taste sweetness, as scientists discovered when they sequenced the chicken genome in 2004.

“We thought, if the chicken is missing the sweet receptor, then maybe all birds are,” said Maude Baldwin, a biologist at Harvard and an author of a new study (<http://www.sciencemag.org/content/345/6199/929>), published in Science. “And if all birds are, then birds that eat nectar, like hummingbirds, have to be tasting sugar in a new way. It was a big puzzle.”



To find the answer, Ms. Baldwin and her colleagues scanned whole-genome sequences of 10 bird species, looking for a receptor that would respond to sweets. They found that in hummingbirds; the receptor highly responsive to sugar was one normally used by vertebrates, including chickens, to detect umami, the savory flavor in foods like mushrooms and soy sauce.

Somewhere along the way, the researchers believe, hummingbirds adapted to regain the ability to taste sweets that was lost in other birds, giving them an important evolutionary advantage for gathering food.

--DOUGLAS QUENQUA, *New York Times*



The Grapevine
 News for Columbia County Master Gardeners™
www.columbiacountymastergardeners.org
September 2014



Deadline for THE GRAPEVINE - All materials will need to be into the OSU Extension office no later than the 20th of each month.

President's Corner

What an amazing summer! For everyone that has a garden, the weather has been perfect (a little too hot according to my wife). We have had some of our biggest crops ever - blackberries & melons. The melons aren't as big this year, but everything is ripening early.

We have a new apple this year called Wynoochie Early. I know there are any number of early apples such as Early Transparent and Gravenstein, but this is a very good eating apple as well as cooking (makes great baked apples). Everyone has their own taste when it comes to flavor, but I have had a number of people eat this one and everyone has been very positive about it.

With the abundance of produce that we are harvesting from our gardens, please remember the Food Bank. Remember that many hungry folks aren't as fortunate as we are. Happy Gardening!
 --Dennis Snyder

Mason Bee Wash and GardenFest

This year the New Bug Crew Mason Bee Wash will be part of the Scappoose Senior Center GardenFest on October 11. **Bring your mason bee nests and straws to the Senior Center at 33342 Meadow Dr. (off of 4th St) between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.** The New Bug Crew will help you wash mites off the cocoons and prepare them for winter using Ron Spendal's Sandblaster method. Information will also be available about how to swap and clean nesting blocks that can't be opened and don't have straws.

The GardenFest is part of the Scappoose Senior Center's OctoberFest. Master Gardeners will be on hand to share vegetable gardening tips, including season extension ideas. Leo Mock has built examples of his pallet composting system in the garden and will be happy to demonstrate his ideas about composting garden soil health. Leo is

Calendar: At-A-Glance

- Sept. 4 . Demonstration Garden and other MG Extension Projects Planning meeting, 3:15 p.m., Extension office
- Sept. 4 . Board Meeting, 3:45 p.m. Extension office
- Sept. 25. Chapter Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Speaker: *Adam Kanaskue* and the **Annual Fruit Tasting Contest**, OSU Extension Classroom, St. Helens

Don't forget that each Monday from 10 a.m. to Noon work is done at the Demo Garden

celebrating the release of an updated edition of his book which will also be available at the garden.

The Seniors have a big OctoberFest planned on the 11th that also includes a CraftFest. Come and enjoy the harvest celebration.

--Deb Brimacombe

2015 Election of Officers



If you or someone you know would like to hold office, please contact: *Lavina Patterson* (contact information is in your Master Gardener roster). You must have completed your payback hours to qualify for nomination (turn those sheets into Vicki at the Extension office).

The Columbia County Master Gardeners nominating committee will present at the September meeting a list of candidates for the 2015 year. At that time nominations can also be made from the floor. You should make sure that the person you nominate would be willing to perform the duties of the office you nominate them or volunteer yourself for!

In October a ballot will be mailed out to members to vote. You will have the option to either mail in the ballot, drop it off at the Extension Office or bring it with you to the October meeting. We of course would prefer you take the time to attend the meeting and bring your ballot with you! We will count the votes at the October meeting and welcome our new officers at that time!



Turn in your volunteer log sheets!

Farm and livestock notes

How Plants Grow Most Efficiently

Clover and grass pastures grow most efficiently if you hold them at 2.5 to 6 inch height. Pastures in Phase 1 (1 inch high, 450 lb. dry matter per acre) grow very slowly both above and below ground because they lack leaf area for photosynthesis.



In Phase 2 (2.5 - 6 inches, 900-2200 lb. dry matter per acre), the plants make the most rapid and efficient growth; their leaf area is great enough to use all the sunlight falling on the area.

Pasture growth slows in Phase 3 (6-12 inches high) as lower leaves become shaded and die. Allowing dry matter per acre to exceed 3500 lb. before grazing, or grazing below 900 lb. of dry matter per acre, will seriously reduce the pasture regrowth and, thus, the efficiency of pasture production. This pattern of growth will be influenced by soil temperature, soil moisture, and day length.

Livestock feeding habits

Cows prefer grazing grasses over legumes and will graze those species that are most palatable. For example, they'll graze ryegrass before tall fescue. Their pasture intake is directly affected by the amount of feed that you allocate in the pasture.

Cattle on pasture will graze a maximum of 8-10 hours a day and spend an additional 3-4 hours ruminating the feed they've gathered while grazing. A cow's pasture intake is controlled by her biting rate.

Research studies show a cow will take about 36,000 bites per day consuming a maximum of about 24 lb. of dry matter if conditions are ideal.

Under less than ideal conditions, the amount of pasture dry matter consumed will be considerably less.

The ease with which the animals can tear off and consume the pasture plants, and the quality or maturity of the pasture, greatly influence biting rate. In addition, feed intake is reduced if you don't control livestock's tendency to walk considerable distances while grazing.

Sheep tend to graze selectively, preferring clover, grass and short lush feed to tall coarse plants. They graze for up to 8 hours per day and even when feed supplies are short, will not graze much over 10 hours per day. Young and aged sheep don't compete well with mature ewes for pasture and should be run in separate flocks. Continuous grazing of the pasture by sheep will result in selective grazing or patch grazing.

You allocate feed when you control the height of the pasture presented to the animal, the size of the grazing area they're given, and the percentage of the pasture allowance they're forced to use.

In "residual dry matter" grazing management, you control feed intake and animal production by adjusting the amount of forage dry matter (DM) that remains when you move the livestock to the next pasture. If you maintain forage quality, the height of the pasture determines how much feed the animal can consume and how much milk or weight gain is produced.

Pasture allowances for high-producing livestock need to be generous if they're to consume the 20 plus pounds of pasture dry matter they need daily. High production from pasture requires low use at any one grazing, which means consumption of 60% or less of the pasture allocation or available forage.

--From a publication written by Lynn Cannon, Coos \County OSU Extension agent, retired. Picture from Trinity Farms, Ellensburg, WA



READING THIS ON PAPER?

You can receive this newsletter (in full color and with working links) and other news by subscribing to our email list.

Just send an email to vicki.krenz@oregonstate.edu and request to be on the Country Living email list. Include a physical address and phone number (so we can remove you from our paper mailing list and keep our email list current).

Canning Information/Publications

Are you planning to preserve food from your garden or fishing expeditions this summer? If so, call or visit the OSU Extension Service office BEFORE you start canning, freezing or drying. Costly and potentially harmful mistakes can be made as a result of using outdated canning recipes and instructions. Come by the office and talk with Jenny Rudolph - you can also bring your lid to your pressure canner to have the gauge tested – free of charge – what a deal! There are a number of publications from OSU Extension Service that can help you safely process your garden fruits and vegetables. Listed below are publications you can either pick up at Extension office or download online:

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/details.php?search=canning&submit.x=0&submit.y=0>
or <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/fch/food-preservation>



Canning Vegetables (PNW 172), Canning Fruit (PNW 199), Canning Seafood (PNW 194), Canning Tomatoes and Tomato Products (PNW 300), Salsa Recipes for Canning (PNW 395), Freezing Fruits and Vegetables (PNW 214), Canning Meat, Poultry, and Game (PNW 361), Using and Caring for Your Pressure Canner (PNW 421), Home Canning Smoked Fish (PNW 450)

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