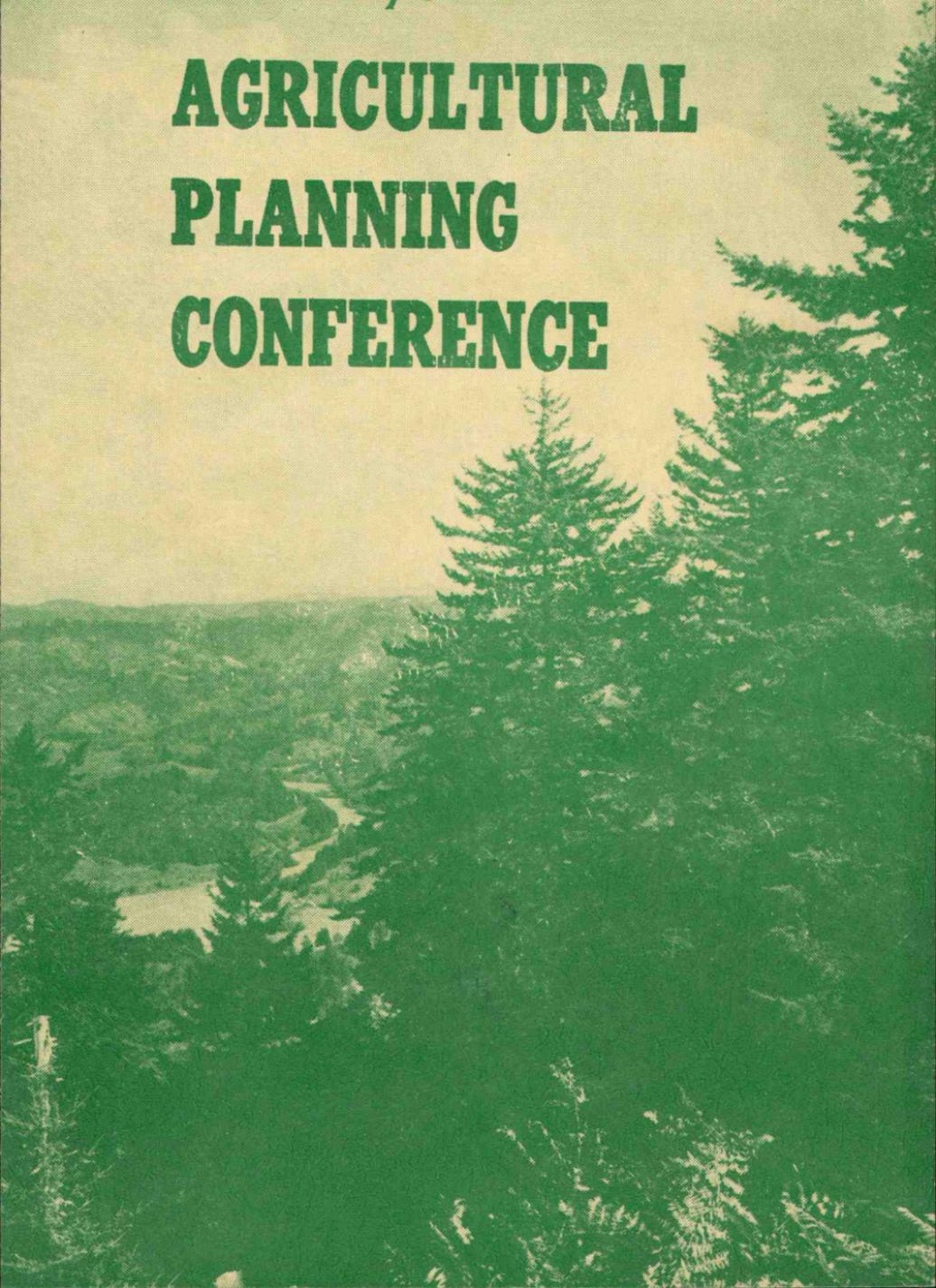


EXTENSION  
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1956 Report of  
Lincoln County's

**AGRICULTURAL  
PLANNING  
CONFERENCE**



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Lincoln County's**

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PLANNING  
CONFERENCE**



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## F O R E W A R D

This booklet deals with the future of Lincoln County. It presents the judgment of a large number of local citizens concerning problems, probabilities and opportunities. It supplies some guides for the action of organizations and individuals interested in local improvement.

The reports contained in this book were developed by local committees for presentation at a County Agricultural Planning Conference in April 1956.

That conference was organized and conducted by the county agricultural planning council with the cooperation of the Oregon State College Extension Service. Similar conferences had been held in the county at several earlier periods, the most recent being in 1947. Experience has shown that these conferences are effective in accurately predicting trends in the local society and economy and in influencing developments in farming and rural living.

Each of the reports in this booklet is the work of a committee that met several times over a period of months and considered data from a variety of sources in arriving at its conclusions. It is believed that this booklet will be significant and useful as earlier similar booklets have been.

If additional copies are needed, they can be obtained from the local County Extension Service Office, Room 104, Court House, Newport, Oregon.

KEN ZEEK, General Chairman  
R. H. CATE, JR., General Secretary  
County Extension Agent

# REPORT OF FAMILY LIVING COMMITTEE

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT

### Recreation

The recreational program in Lincoln County does not extend to people of all ages, physical and mental abilities, and occupations. Recreation is valuable in building positive physical and mental health, in maintaining emotional balance, in helping to prevent juvenile delinquency, and in promoting appreciation of others.

The committee recommends that:

1. That assistance be given by the Extension Service in setting up a community development project with the following items in mind.

- a. Study of meeting places available and the need for additional facilities.

- b. Recreational activities for all age groups.

- c. Opportunities for leadership training.

2. That service clubs and social organizations put more emphasis on family meetings and family entertainment.

3. That improved entertainment be provided in the line of books, television, movies, radio, newspapers, and magazines.

### Parent-Teacher-Youth Cooperation

A rapid increase in Lincoln County population has created conditions from which a number of problems may arise. Inasmuch as a large percentage of this increase is composed of children, the problems relating to this group are of particular concern to this committee. Schools will feel the impact of this increase thus offering an op-

the best of their ability for the purposes for which they were set up. Increased social and athletic activities in the school portunity for PTAs and other youth organizations to serve to programs have created a number of problems for youth as well as the family unit.

The committee recommends:

1. That counseling services be made available for troubled children and parents.

2. That information on parent responsibility laws be made available to parents and parent organizations, as well as teenage youth.

3. That PTAs become acquainted through school budget meetings with the existing costs and growing needs of the county schools.

4. That parents and teachers serve each other and the youth of our communities by discussing at PTA meetings social and academic activities of our local schools.

5. That service organizations and the general public be encouraged to support school activities such as plays, debates, music festivals, scholastic achievement, and other activities on the same level as is now being given athletic events.

### Driver Training

Only two high schools in Lincoln County have driver training available. It is also noted that many adults cannot make efficient or profitable use of their time because of their inability to drive.

We recommend:

1. That driver education be

made available in all county high schools, and that driver training sessions be made available to adults.

### **Library Services**

Currently only two public libraries are available to people of Lincoln County. Most schools maintain libraries, however the-

se facilities are not adequate to meet the needs of the school children in all fields. Library facilities in the rural areas are especially inadequate.

The committee recommends:

1. That information be secured regarding traveling library services and the family living committee study plans for such service in Lincoln County.

## **HEALTH**

### **Dental Care and Services**

Lincoln County ranks among the highest in prevalence of tooth decay. One dental survey has been made — in Newport only. The results of a number of scientific studies have shown conclusively that the addition of approximately one part per million of sodium fluoride to a sodium-free public water supply reduces the incidence of tooth decay among children by almost 60 per cent. From all the scientific evidence available, it is indicated that no harmful effects have been observed from the consumption of water containing either naturally or artificially added fluorides in the approximate amount of one part per million. Fluoridation of public water supplies for the partial control of tooth decay has the approval of the American Dental Association, American Medical Association, National Research Council, U. S. Public Health Service, American Public Health Association, Oregon State Medical Association, Oregon State Board of Health, and numerous other scientific organizations all of which are vitally interested in the improvement of the health of the people of our country. Lincoln County has the ratio of only one dentist per three thousand people. Oregon State Dental Associa-

tion recommends that there be one dentist for every 1,200 people.

In view of this the Family Living Committee recommends:

1. That the fluoridation program in Lincoln County be promoted by radio and newspaper educational programs on the facts of fluoridation programs in other areas.

2. That research reports on fluoridation be made available to groups, schools, and communities desiring information.

3. That there be education regarding the benefits of regular and frequent dental check-ups.

4. That there be adequate opportunity for regular dental care.

### **Medical Care**

Lincoln County now has one physician for every 2,000 people. The recommendation is one physician for every 1,500 people. We now have a part-time health officer. In a recent survey in Lincoln County grade schools, it was found that the hearing loss rate of the children is considerably higher than the state rate. On the basis of this, we recommend:

1. That surveys be conducted to determine the apparent high rate of hearing loss.

2. That a full-time health officer be employed. Budgetary

expediency might require that this officer be cooperatively employed by an adjacent county.

3. That adequate medical care be made available.

### **Nutrition**

It is apparent small youngsters participate in the hot school lunch program, but that the older youth do not take enough advantage of this program. Soft drink machines have been removed from the schools, but in only a few instances have they been replaced with machines serving nutritious foods. Much misinformation is prevalent in the county. Therefore, the committee recommends that the following measures be adopted:

1. That there be general encouragement of older boys and girls to take advantage of hot lunch programs in our schools.

2. That milk and fruit juice machines be made available in all county schools.

3. That candy machines be removed from all county schools and that excessive consumption of candy and soft drinks be discouraged through a nutrition education program carried on by the Extension Service.

4. It is also recommended that this nutrition education program serve to make known good nutrition practices in order to counteract the prevalence of misinformation in the county.

### **Sanitation**

Population concentration in Lincoln County, particularly a long the coast, has changed the picture in sanitation, sewage disposal, and water supply. It has been found that deep wells are generally unsatisfactory in Lincoln County because of heavy mineral deposits. Nor have shallow wells proven satisfactory as they are readily contaminated by

surface drainage. The mineral deposits, although not harmful, are undesirable from a taste standpoint as well as inconvenience to homemakers due to discoloration of utensils, fixtures, and clothing. Economically wells are not satisfactory because of deterioration to plumbing in the home. It has been found that stream waters are often polluted by careless disposal of rubbish by residents as well as tourists.

Therefore, we recommend:

1. That there be frequent testing for purity of water supply.

2. That residents building in rural areas contact the county sanitarian for help in placement of sewage disposal system before beginning construction.

3. That city residents wishing information on the setting up of community sewage disposal systems contact the State Board of Health, Division of Sanitation in Portland for help in planning.

4. That the Extension Service offer assistance in spreading information on sanitary disposal of rubbish, checking water supply, and controlling water pollution.

5. That planning meetings be held to develop coordinated, controlled disposal systems, in all areas of the county.

6. That adequate informative publicity be given to inform residents of this existing problem in sewage and garbage disposal.

Final recommendations of the committee are as follows:

That the Family Living Committee organize as a regular standing committee to continue working on recommendations and to investigate new fields of interest. That this committee meet at least annually and that this committee be called the Lincoln County Family Living Committee.

## FAMILY LIVING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Fred Kinsley, Chairman  
Mrs. Albert R. White  
Mrs. J. L. Howard  
Mrs. Wilburn Hall  
Mrs. Perry Downing

Mrs. Everett Barclay  
Mrs. Robert Thompson  
Mrs. H. G. Hopkins  
Mrs. LeVoie Schlappi  
Mrs. Lester Hall

## HORTICULTURE AND SPECIALTY CROPS COMMITTEE REPORT

A survey of the present situation in Lincoln County with regard to certain horticulture and specialty crops indicates that a large variety of this type of crop is well adapted to the climatic conditions of the area. In view of the small acreages of farms in the area, crops of this type which have a high cash value can be extremely important in the maintenance of a economic unit. The present volume of production has not yet made it feasible to establish processing plants in the area. This condition has also contributed to a seasonal labor problem, as volume is not great enough to attract outside labor nor has justified extensive organization of local labor resources. At present, most horticulture and specialty crop acreages are confined to the lower coastal valleys and the immediate coastal area.

### Strawberries

Strawberry acreage in Lincoln County is not large. The main acreage is now located in the Siletz area. Other areas producing strawberries on a commercial scale are Toledo, Tidewater, Logsdon, and Eddyville. The main varieties grown are the Marshall, Northwest, and Siletz. General harvesting comes in middle June most years. Pick-

ing labor is a problem. Other problems at present are marketing, weed control, fertilizer, and disease control.

The committee recommends:

1. That the growers be urged to cooperate in helping establish markets. That the Extension Service work with growers in getting together. That consideration be given to the establishment of receiving stations.

2. That growers furnish transportation or other inducements for labor.

3. That demonstrations by the Extension Service be made in coastal areas on bent grass control, other grasses, and weeds, such as: tussocks, horsetail rush, salt grass, etc.

4. That a study be made by the Extension Service of the effect of irrigation on the prevention of freezing, also the effect of irrigation before and after harvest.

### Holly

Present holly acreage is rather small in Lincoln County with around 100 acres of different varieties planted. Largest acreage is located at Neotsu. For the most part, the present acreage of harvestable holly is about 20 acres. Other plantings are located at Siletz, Thiel Creek, and Tidewater. Lincoln County has the favorable mild climate

advantageous to the production of holly. The quality of marketable varieties has been good as reported by local growers. Marketing at present is done on an individual basis. Holly growing is a long-term investment before return can be expected. Usually about 8 to 10 years before beginning harvest.

1. That growers may do some inter-cropping in early years which would assist in keeping down expenses. Possibility of producing vegetables, flowers, small holly plants, etc. Anyone starting holly should use extreme care in the selection of planting stock.

2. It is recommended that the Extension Service work with growers in development of marketing organizations and method

3. That demonstrations be conducted by the Extension Service to determine fertilizer needs, pruning, weed control, and effect of irrigation in the coastal area

4. Addition experimental plantings need to be made in Lincoln County to help determine suitable varieties.

### **Blackberries and Trailing Berries**

Lincoln County on a long range outlook is unusually adapted to all cane or trailing berries. The present outlook is favorable to those operators carrying on good management practices and marketing wisely.

The yields have not been as high, primarily due to improper care and harvesting. Other factors contributing to high unit costs have been lack of good chemical and mechanical cultural practices.

Therefore, the committee recommends:

1. New varieties now being developed should be tried by the Extension Service on an exper-

imental basis in different sections of the county, especially Siletz, Tidewater, Otis, Toledo, Eddyville, Yachats, and Thiel Creek area.

2. Demonstrations on weed control with the newer chemicals should be set up in the above communities, as chemical weed control results in other areas of the state are not always adaptable to coastal climatic conditions.

3. Growers be urged to cooperate with the Extension Service in getting together to work out mutual problems of marketing and transportation of berries to market.

4. Units of at least one acre or more are usually more economically operated from both the producer and processor standpoint.

### **Other Small Fruits**

Other small fruits have some importance in this area and have done well under proper management. These small fruits include blueberries and raspberries. Blueberries do well on slightly acid, well-drained soil. Cost of bringing plants to bearing stage is relatively high. Plants reach maturity at 7 to 10 years.

### **Flowers, Bulbs and Greenhouses**

The production of flowers including dahlias, lilies, daffodils, gladiolas, azaleas, and fuchsias is of major importance along the immediate coastal area. A number of these flowers are raised for bulb production as well as cut flowers. Small greenhouses are also prevalent in this area with some 20 greenhouses being operated on a commercial basis. The majority of the greenhouse operators report that if the operation is properly hand-

ed. it has proven to be a profitable business. However, with the exception of daffodil growers, no organized effort has been expended toward marketing of these products. Marketing appears to be a major problem of this particular commodity group as with most perishable produce produced in the county.

The committee recommends:

1. That growers of these crops cooperate in standardization of the crop and prices in order to solve the marketing problem.

2. That specialized marketing methods using air transportation and refrigerated trucks be considered by growers in the marketing of flowers.

3. That additional demonstrational work be carried out on weed and disease control of these specialty crops.

4. That cost studies be made in this area to provide information for prospective growers and for those currently in the business.

5. That producers of the area band together with a discussion of ideas and the solving of mutual problems.

#### **Truck Crops**

Excellent quality vegetable crops can be produced in this area. Maturity of the crops in the area is generally later than other major producing areas and should provide a potential mar-

keting advantage. Cabbage and related vegetables, peas, and root crops are particularly well adapted.

Artichokes have been introduced in the area and present growers indicate that they do well here in Lincoln County and that maturity dates are such that other commercial sources of artichokes are not in production at the same time.

The committee recommends:

1. That further study of the growing potential of artichokes in the area be made.

2. That growers consider pooling of produce to reduce transportation costs to central markets and that a limited number of growers consider the possibility of marketing local truck crops through roadside stands.

#### **Orchards**

Many apple orchards and other fruit trees were established in the earlier years in the agricultural development in Lincoln County. These orchards for the most part have been poorly cared for and varieties are old.

The committee recommends that the Extension Service work with the owners of these orchards in a program of improvement, including pruning, spraying for scab and moss, and where orchards are unproductive encourage removal.

## **COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

**R. L. Nichol, Chairman**  
**Elmer Nibler**  
**C. A. Robbins**  
**Charles Zeek**  
**R. A. Lee**  
**Mrs. Hazel Twitchell**

**Paul Gibson**  
**Gus Lisi**  
**Mrs. Lester Waltman**  
**Mrs. E. C. Long**  
**Henry Baldwin**  
**Warren Ferris**

# LAND USE COMMITTEE REPORT

The purpose of the land use committee in this 1956 planning conference is to show the problems confronting the farmer and rancher in Lincoln County in regard to his land, be it agricultural or forest. This report, we hope, will be of some benefit not only to the land owner, but also to those whose purpose it is to help in the proper management of these lands.

Land in farms in Lincoln County constitutes 117,573 acres. Of this total approximately 25,000 acres are considered crop land. Of this acreage, 17,500 acres are suitable for irrigation. Currently, only 2,500 acres are under irrigation in the county. Sufficient water resources are now available to bring the remainder of the land under irrigation providing land owners obtain water rights in the near future. Industrial development of the county is rapidly making its claim on the available water resources.

One of the major problems confronting the farmer in the wise use of his lands is lack of information about Lincoln County soils. The soils of Lincoln County have not been mapped and therefore the operator is confronted with the problem of what is the best use of the land and what is its productive potential. In general we have known that the soils of the county are highly acid and are heavily leached as a result of the high annual rainfall.

Forest lands which constitute a major portion of lands designated under farm ownership are of major importance in the economic pattern of the county program.

## Fertilizer and Lime

Nowhere in Oregon is lime more important than on our wet, acid soils. Few important legumes or grasses have a tolerance for this acid condition. In 1955, thirty soil tests in Lincoln County showed the following lime requirements:

no lime required	0
1 ton per acre	0
2 ton per acre	2
3 ton per acre	3
4 ton per acre	15
above 5 ton per acre	10

The results of these tests indicate a definite need. However, large scale liming programs have been limited as adequate local supplies of lime are generally not available. Currently lime sources are in the Willamette Valley and operators of this area must compete with valley farmers who are in a more advantageous position to obtain these materials. The use of commercial fertilizers has become well established in the past 10 years. Indications are that even more intensive use will be necessary in order to maintain the increased production levels. In some areas fertilizer responses have not been consistent and additional information is needed.

The committee recommends:

1. Before any management program is started, a complete soil analysis be made.
2. That the recommended application of lime, phosphorus, or nitrogen be followed consistent with the findings of the soil test.
3. That a land capability study of all Lincoln County soils be completed as soon as possible.
4. That an adequate local supply of lime be developed.

## **Irrigation**

Irrigation offers one of the best means of intensifying production to reduce unit costs and increase the income from limited soil resources. On many farms much better use could be made of irrigation water through better management, the use of improved seedings, and the increased use of fertilizer. However, a point overlooked by many is the proper establishing of water rights, without which many farms will be greatly handicapped. This is becoming increasingly important in areas where present and future industries will take a larger supply of our water.

The committee recommends:

1. That farm operators establish irrigation and domestic water rights at the earliest possible time.

2. That competent engineering assistance be obtained in the development of any irrigation program.

3. That recommendations for seeding and fertilizers for irrigated lands be obtained from the Extension Service.

## **Drainage**

Drainage is one of the major problems confronting the land owner of Lincoln County. Most of the bottom land areas and some of the adjacent bench land are in serious need. Drainage programs in the county involve, diking, construction of tide gates, tile drains, outlet drains, and in some instances pumping. A number of drainage districts have been established in the past and have functioned with a high degree of efficiency. The Mill 4 Drainage District in the Toledo area is an example of effective community approach to the drainage problem. Many individuals have carried out drainage

practices yet few farms are completely drained. On the individual farm, improvement of existing projects probably have returned more than new construction.

The committee recommends:

1. In areas of extensive drainage problems, consideration be given to the establishment of drainage district.

2. That competent technical assistance be obtained in the laying out of any proposed drainage program.

## **Farm Forestry**

It is generally recognized that the forest resources of Lincoln County are the backbone of the county's economy. However, few people are aware that the same forest resources are also the number one producer of farm income. In the past five years, annual income from farm forest products has exceeded \$1,000,000. This has been a phenomenal growth when we consider that in 1944 income from farm forest products was \$49,593, while 1954 figures show an income of \$1,436,432 and this amount has continued to increase to the point where in the current year it is anticipated it will reach \$1,800,000. With approximately 89,000 acres of forest and potential forest land in private ownership, forestry could well maintain its place in the farm economy of Lincoln County if owners adopt wise management practices.

Much of the 89,000 acres in private holdings are among the most productive timber lands in the northwest and in the whole United States, combining deep well-drained soils with high rainfall. Under good management, much of it is capable of producing an average of 2,000 board feet per acre per year during

the rotation or crop period. On these sites, native conifers including Douglas fir, spruce, and hemlock grow at an exceedingly fast rate. With the rapid development of markets for small wood, it is apparent that income can be obtained from stands of 30 years of age and possibly younger, through periodic improvement cutting and thinning.

This tremendous growth potential limits these sites to the growing of trees for timber production. However, short term crops such as Christmas trees can be grown on the poorer land sites or possibly through the introduction of new species. Fortunately, many thousand acres of hill land in the county already support vigorous stands of conifer reproduction which can furnish some income under sound management.

Contrary to the widespread belief, tree farming seldom means starting from scratch or waiting 50 to 100 years for timber to grow to merchantable size. Many farms already have re-growth timber that is marketable. The challenge is there for the farm operator to manage his timber as a crop and not as a by-product.

It is important that the farm woodland owner obtain the best technical help available in planning the future of his forest holdings.

On the basis of this information, the committee recommends:

1. That woodlot or forest land owners in Lincoln County include such lands in their management program of the farm unit.

2. That demonstrational areas be established to demonstrate

the latest methods in managing and harvesting woodland products.

3. That experimental plantings of various coniferous species be made to determine their suitability for Christmas tree production and to demonstrate cultural practices.

4. That logged off land be replanted within a year and not to exceed two years following the removal of timber.

5. That burning be confined to fresh logged areas under the supervision and permit of local forest authorities.

6. That in the sale of timber or stumpage, that the farm owners use an acceptable written contract and never a verbal agreement, and that qualified technical assistance be obtained in drawing up such instruments.

7. It is recommended that farm operators use as a rule of thumb to plant trees on those lands which are too steep for the operation of farm machinery.

8. The committee also highly recommends that those people seeking more information about any phase of farm forestry, should use the help available to them through the extension service, Oregon State College, state farm forester, and many other state and federal agencies.

### **Taxes**

Taxes are an ever increasing burden on the land owner of Lincoln County and many inequities are in evidence.

The committee recommends:

1. The establishment of a tax committee to make further study of this problem.

## **LAND USE COMMITTEE**

**Bob Westfall, Chairman**

**Charles Koski**

**Calvert Jones**

**Bill Wakefield**

**John O'Brien**

# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE REPORT

The dairy and livestock industries are second and third respectively in the production of agricultural income in the county. Dairying accounts for the majority of the full-time farms operated in Lincoln County and most dairys are located in the lower valley reaches. Livestock, including both beef and sheep, is common throughout the inland areas with most farmers carrying on some type of general livestock program. Livestock enterprises as a whole are not large with relatively few exceeding 100 head. Mixed operations of sheep and cattle are common. Insofar as the major problems of both industries are of similar nature, the general recommendations set forth in this combined committee report applies to both industries.

## Livestock Numbers

Livestock numbers have fluctuated throughout the county during the past 50 years. However, in the past 15 years most major types of livestock have established a definite trend. From 1940 to 1956, the number of beef cows over two years of age increased from 600 to 2,000 head. Current indications are that this increase has leveled off and possibly some decline is underway.

Dairy cattle have shown a continuous decrease from 4,900 head of producing cows in 1940 to some 3,000 cows in 1956. Current high cost of feed and difficult marketing conditions will probably be responsible for further reductions in total dairy numbers. Sheep have shown more fluctuation than other types of stock. Since 1950, sheep numbers have increased from 3,500 to 6,200 head of ewes and with

the infestation of range lands with tansy ragwort and the more favorable economic situation enjoyed by sheep producers, it is anticipated that these numbers will continue to rise.

Hogs have shown a close correlation with the dairy industry and have decreased from 1,500 head in 1940 to 500 head in 1956. Poultry numbers in the county show a definite decline during the early 1950s. However, in 1956 they have returned to the 1940 level of approximately 30,000 birds. Lincoln County is a poultry importing area.

Based on this information, the committee makes the following recommendations for the adjustment of livestock numbers in the county:

1. The committee recommends the increase of sheep and poultry numbers, providing sound management and marketing practice are followed.
2. Committee recommends that until marketing conditions improve that there be no further increase in beef and dairy cattle numbers.

## Livestock Improvement

Since the last planning conference in 1947, the committee feels that considerable improvement has been made in the quality of livestock produced in Lincoln County. However, there is still much room for improvement. Currently, there is no artificial insemination program in the county as livestock numbers are too widely scattered and communications are too limited to make the program economically feasible. DHIA and other record keeping programs are carried on only on a local or individ-

ual basis. In this regard, the committee recommends:

1. That only the best quality sires be used.

2. That the artificial insemination program be studied further and be made available to county producers when feasible.

3. That each producer keep records of their herd or flock as a guide for improving livestock quality.

### **Marketing**

The committee recognizes that marketing is one of the major problems facing the livestock producer in our county today. Major factors contributing to this problem are limited local markets, distance to central markets, small numbers of livestock per producer resulting in marketing of mixed grades and quality, and high costs of feed materials for the production of finished stock.

The committee recommends:

1. That growers consider the establishment of informal market pools for both livestock and wool.

2. That consideration be given to the establishment of purchase pools for the purchase of feed stuffs including grains and hay.

3. That additional information be made available to the producer relative to available markets and prevailing market prices.

### **Parasite and Disease Control**

Internal parasites are a serious problem in the production of quality livestock in the county. Livestock producers of the area absorb large annual losses as a result of parasitism. The majority of the losses result from infestation of stomach worms. Climatic conditions in the county seem to favor the development

of this type of parasite and in general pasture management practices have not been such as to assist in their control. The major disease problem confronting the livestock and dairy industries is the control of Brucellosis. Incidence of the disease is extremely low throughout the county and has not exceeded one per cent the last several years. Lincoln County has long been a compulsory test county. However, a number of livestock owners still do not regularly test and until such time as they do the county can not be certified as a modified-certified Brucellosis free area. Lincoln County is a certified tuberculosis free area and as such is on a biannual testing program.

The committee recommends:

1. That the internal parasite control program be intensified by both sheep and cattle operators.

2. That the Extension Service carry on additional and educational work on control methods and management practices which will reduce the severity of infestations.

3. That the Extension Service assist cattle owners in this program by supplying plans for simple corrals and chutes to provide facilities for testing.

4. That every livestock owner cooperate in the Brucellosis testing program.

5. That the county veterinarian cooperate with cattle producers to improve testing schedules so as to be in line with individual management programs insofar as possible.

### **Forage Production**

Success of the livestock industry of Lincoln County is dependent to a large part on the production and preserving of forage

crops. Costs of hay and grain shipped in from outside the county are generally so high that practical livestock operations can not be carried on without the production of the major part of the food supply.

Throughout the majority of the county, weather conditions are such that forage crops are the only feed stuffs that can be readily grown. These weather conditions also make it difficult to put up quality hay in most years. Most dairy operators and some livestock operators are utilizing silage programs to good advantage. Legumes of major importance in the area include: New Zealand white clover, Kentish clover, subclover, and lotus major. Perennial rye grass, alta fescue, and orchard grass are the major grasses used in forage plantings in the area at this time.

The committee recommends:

1. That the Extension Service establish grass and legume nurseries.
2. That pasture rotation demonstrations be established to emphasize the importance of this management method in forage utilization.
3. That wherever the size of the operation justified, that a ensilage program be utilized to preserve forage for winter feedings.

### **Legislation and Taxation**

Taxes continue to increase and are becoming a proportionately large burden to farm operators each year. In legislative sessions, bills affecting agriculture are becoming more numerous. Currently, few farm operators are aware of the content of these bills and the effect they will have on their farm operation.

The committee recommends:

1. That all organizations main-

tain an active legislative committee to keep their membership informed of legislation affecting their industry.

2. That the Land Use Committee of this conference appoint a special tax committee to study the taxation program of Lincoln County.

### **Sheep Production**

Sheep numbers have shown considerable increase throughout Lincoln County in the past few years. In part this increase may be attributed to economic advantage enjoyed by the sheep industry as compared to other major segments of the industry in this area. Other factors contributing to the increase is the infestation of out-range and marginal pastures with tansy ragwort, which is poisonous to cattle but which has no apparent adverse effect on sheep during their normal lifetime. Sheep readily eat tansy and have been recognized as one of the best control methods for this noxious weed. Sheep operators have also been encouraged by the establishment of a full-time government hunter program which provides protection for the sheep flock through the control of predatory animals. Sheep flocks of the county are primarily long wool breeds with some medium wool breeds being used in the eastern section. The general pattern has been late lambing with fall marketing of lambs and limited winter feeding. The lamb crop as a whole has been below average and in more severe winters, losses have been heavy.

Under proper management the committee feels that sheep enterprise offers the best possibility for economic return to the operator of any livestock program in the area.

The committee recommends:

1. That fine wool breeds not be used in view of the extremely wet weather conditions.

2. That the basic sheep operation of the county be based on long wool breeds, and that the producers of 50 ewes or less use bucks of the same breed. Operations with more than 50 ewes may well justify the use of bucks of the same breed for replacement and mutton type rams for the production of market lambs.

3. That operators recognize the importance of the wool crop and cooperate in a marketing program.

4. The committee recommends the spring and fall shearing of long wool breeds and the spring

shearing of all others.

5. That the average operator set a goal for the production of early lambs with lambs being ready for market on or before June 15. In making the recommendations, the committee recognizes the importance of providing adequate winter shelter and sufficient winter feed if this program is to be followed.

#### **Special Recommendations**

The committee commends the Extension staff members in the fine service that they have extended the livestock industry. However, if schedules permit, they would recommend that staff members make more farm visits.

### **COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Don Kessi, Co-Chairman  
Kenneth Zeek, Co-Chairman  
Brown Wakefield  
John Kosydar  
James Kent  
Elmer Hess

Lou Bristlin  
Dan Springer  
Lester Hall  
Jeff Modlin  
Jack Prewitt

## **REPORT OF TOURIST RELATIONS COMMITTEE**

**Lincoln County — 1956**

#### **Information on Tourist Business**

The travel information division of the Oregon State Highway Commission estimated that Oregon received \$126,000,000 from out-of-state tourist trade in 1955. The in-state tourist spent \$108,000,000 making a total of \$235,000,000 in tourist revenues for that year. Of the 36 counties in Oregon, Lincoln County received the largest share of this amount. Lincoln County received approximately \$10,000,000 as a result of tourist trade in 1955. Analysis shows that 20 per cent of the total expenditure in the

state by tourists is paid for accommodations; while meals, car servicing, retail purchases and services account for \$100,000,000 expenditure. This large amount spent for food and related items is indicative of a potential market for more local agricultural products if properly prepared and made available during the tourist season.

Lincoln County is more fortunate than many areas of the state in that its natural location makes it a favored spot for tourists. Located near the center of Oregon's westerly coast-

line, Lincoln County is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean for over 65 miles. Traversing this coastline area is Federal Highway 101. U. S. Highway 20 and State Highway 34 connect the coastal area with the valley area to the east and the famous Salmon River Cut-Off provides a major link between the coastal area and the metropolitan area around Portland.

### **Tourist Families**

Statistics show that larger numbers of people are taking vacations as a family group in recent years. This group of tourist for the most part does not move around as much as strictly adult tourists. They seek outdoor overnight camping facilities or motels offering family rates. A general survey of the tourist opportunities aimed directly for the youth or family tourist shows very little has been offered to date in Lincoln County. Only a few motels have any special play equipment available for children. Our present park or roadside picnic areas offer only limited youth accommodations. Fishing areas, streams and boating are all primarily on the adult level. No streams or areas are designated strictly for our younger people.

The committee recommends:

1. That certain streams be designated for children's fishing only.

2. Chambers of commerce, Extension Service, and youth committees of other groups study the youth recreational areas for boys and girls here as tourists.

### **Hunting and Fishing**

Hunting and fishing in Lincoln County offers a major attraction for the vacationing public. Public access to streams and other

recreational areas in the county are limited. With increased numbers of tourists, land-owner, sportsmen relations are becoming more strained.

The committee recommends:

1. That farmers and land owners promote friendly and cooperative fishing and hunting by the use of "Hunting and fishing by permission" signs furnished free by the Oregon State Game Commission. The Extension Service in cooperation with the Game Commission could carry on an educational program.

### **Public Parks and Camp Facilities**

Present park facilities in Lincoln County are not adequate to serve the tourist public during the peak season. Needs for improved and additional park facilities are particularly apparent in the north end of the county where at present no overnight parks exist between Otter Rock and Otis; and in the inland area where only limited park facilities are maintained by the U. S. Forest Service. Surveys show that overnight camping is increasing annually with camping out and using house and camp trailers. The committee survey shows overnight camping facilities are even more inadequate than picnic and day-time facilities. This condition in many instances has let to tourists trespassing on private lands in order to find overnight camping facilities.

The committee recommends:

1. That further study be given this problem and that the State Park Board, U. S. Forest Service, and the State Forest Service be requested to consider the establishment of more overnight camping areas in Lincoln County.

2. That chambers of commerce

community clubs and other organizations work toward the development of such facilities.

3. That farm organizations and other community clubs make picnic spots available to the general public.

### **Fisheries Resources**

The fisheries resource is one of the major tourist attraction and off-shore fishing industry accounts for the fourth largest income source in Lincoln County. Reports from local fishermen and others indicate that seals and other predators are causing considerable loss to this resource.

The committee recommends:

1. Further study be made by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the damage being done to our salmon and fishing industry by the seals eating salmon and preventing entry into streams and bays.

2. The Extension Service through the Extension Wildlife Specialist participate in this study.

### **Boat Launching**

There is an increasing number of tourists and sportsmen coming to Lincoln County to fish who bring their own boats. Present facilities for launching and handling these boats are inadequate. The result is that many potential tourists for this area are forced to move on and seek locations where adequate launching facilities are readily available.

The committee recommends:

1. That additional launching facilities be established along our streams, lakes, and coastal bays.

2. That consideration be given to the establishment of public launching facilities.

### **Other Tourist Attractions**

Lincoln County abounds in natural attractions which are lost to or misused by the tourist as a result of lack of information or organization. An example of this might well be the extensive agate beds which are located along our beaches. Many tourists fail to avail themselves of this opportunity or are disappointed in their efforts due to a lack of information.

Also roadside shrubs and flowers are removed and otherwise damaged by the uninformed tourist public.

The committee recommends:

1. That clubs and organizations consider organizing agate and marine life tours.

2. That garden clubs and similar clubs make available to the public information on these natural attractions, and that the Extension Service work with these clubs in developing the educational phase of the program.

3. That garden clubs make available to the tourist, lists of local shrubs and flowers suitable for transplanting and provide them with information on regulations as to picking and removing.

4. That local clubs work with radio, television and newspaper outlets throughout the metropolitan areas keeping the public informed as to current weather conditions in the area.

The Tourist Relations Committee recommends:

That the Extension Service cooperating with tourist agencies or groups set up a standing tourist relations committee of representatives of the major enterprises in Lincoln County with the following items in mind:

a. Study the recreational facilities for children in Lincoln County.

b. Opportunity for better understanding between agriculture, civic, and other groups dealing with the tourist.

c. Ways be determined in order to get more tourist dollars both for farms and for business in Lincoln County.

d. That the committee meet at least three times per year, after this the committee will be called the Tourist Relations Committee. This committee to be organized and called regularly by the Extension Service.

## TOURIST RELATIONS COMMITTEE

**Tim Bjelland, Chairman**  
**Dan Bond**  
**Bob Crosby**  
**Phil Wilson**  
**Mrs. Archie Zeek**  
**Tom Chamberlin**  
**H. S. Pruner**  
**Keith Taylor**

**Mrs. Claude Hall**  
**Murle Watson**  
**Frank Gilkey**  
**Jerry Parks**  
**Mrs. H. S. Pruner**  
**Archie Zeek**  
**Bill Commer**

## LINCOLN COUNTY FACTS

### Physical Characteristics

Lincoln County is comprised of 630,400 acres of which 105,282 is classified as farm lands. The average size of the Lincoln County farm is shown to be 155½ acres with an average of 29.5 acres of tillable land per farm. The largest land unit in the county is comprised of timberland which accounts for 472,827 acres of the total. Of this, some 222,000 acres are government owned, 171,000 are industry owned, and 89,000 individually owned.

The climate of Lincoln County is mild with a growing season of some 200 plus days, with rainfall ranging from 65 to 80 inches. Topographically the county is divided into two sections the coastal plain which is a narrow strip along the western margin of the county, and the inland area of steep mountainous land interspersed with small valleys along the major stream courses. These valleys account for the

majority of the agricultural land of the county.

### Social Characteristics

The population of the county is 23,440 of which approximately 9,000 is urban, 12,000 rural non-farm, with the remainder classified as farm. This population is comprised of approximately 7,000 school and preschool children and approximately 3,000 in the over-sixty age group.

Including communications under the social aspects of the county, we find that telephone service is available in all except two of the major areas of the county. Two radio stations serve the area and four weekly newspapers are published within the county. There are three major highways that traverse the county in an east-west direction and one major north-south highway on the westerly margin. All-weather county market roads lead into the major areas of population. However, the more

secluded areas are served by unimproved roads in many instances. There is only one railway serving the area and this is on a freight basis only. One major seaport exists in the Yaquina Harbor.

In the social structure of the county, organizations play an important part. Schools are conducted on the county unit system. All communities are served by churches with major areas of population having most major denominational groups and the smaller communities being served by non-denominational community churches. Service or fraternal organizations are well represented with nearly all major national organizations being active in the centers of popula-

tion. Rural organizations are represented by thirteen granges, one farmers' union, and one soil conservation district which embraces the entire county. Of special note is the Oregon Coast Association which serves the area in promoting and furthering tourist relations.

### **Economic Characteristics**

The economy of the county is supported by four major industries. These are forestry, tourist trade, agriculture, and fishing in that order. Under agriculture, farm forestry produces the largest single income with dairy, general livestock, horticultural specialties, and poultry following in that sequence.