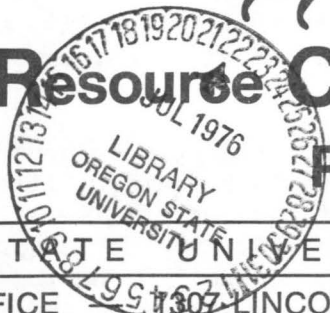


Upper Willamette

Resource Conservation & Development Project Newsletter



OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

RC & D PROJECT OFFICE LINCOLN ST., EUGENE, OR 97401 — PHONE: 687-6454

NEWSLETTER - Volume VIII, No. 2 - July 1976

THANKS, BUCK!

After more than ten years of leadership of the Upper Willamette RC&D Project, Buck Nash turned over the chairmanship to Tom Kerr on May 27th. We haven't "lost" Buck but he will assume a less active role as vice-president on the RC&D Executive Board.

Buck's support of the Resource Conservation and Development Program began in 1964 when the Upper Willamette, Mid Lane, North Lane, Linn Lane and East Linn Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Lane County sponsored the adoption of the Program. He served as leader of the steering committee which held seventy-seven meetings, involving 1500 persons, to develop the Plan.

Although coming from an East Coast career in music and WWII duty to settle on a tree farm near Creswell, Buck's roots were already deep in Oregon. He was born and educated in the Willamette Valley and is a graduate of the University of Oregon. Buck is the grandson of Wallis Nash, Oregon pioneer and secretary of the Board of Trustees of Corvallis College at the time it became Oregon Agricultural College, now Oregon State University. In 1974 the new microbiology building at OSU was given the name "Nash Hall."

The Buck Nash enthusiasm and organizational know-how have not been confined to RC&D over the years. Much of his interest has been in forestry and land resource management fields relevant to the RC&D work. Activities include the Lane Willamette Greenway Association, Bureau of Land Management Advisory Board, County Plan Advisory Committee (C-PAC), Eugene Gleemen, Creswell Telephone Company Board, Creswell Chamber of Commerce, and he influenced the formation of the Oregon Small Woodland Association.



1976 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Tom Kerr, newly elected president of the Upper Willamette RC&D Executive Board, is shown (center) with board members (L to R)

- Ted Dietz North Lane SWCD
- Commissioner Frank Elliott Lane County
- Commissioner Ian Timm Linn County
- Otto Leever, treasurer East Linn SWCD
- Tom Kerr, president Upper Willamette SWCD
- Buck Nash, vice-pres. Upper Willamette SWCD
- Slim Kasner, secretary Lincoln SWCD
- Jeane Hutcheson RC&D secy.

Not shown is Lynn Barnes, Little Muddy Water Control District, alternate.

Tom Kerr has been a strong supporter of the Upper Willamette RC&D Project, having served as acting chairman of the Community Planning & Development Committee. While an assistant planner in Lane County, Tom was involved in the "Planning for People" program.

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AGRICULTURE, HOME ECONOMICS, AND 4-H CLUB WORK

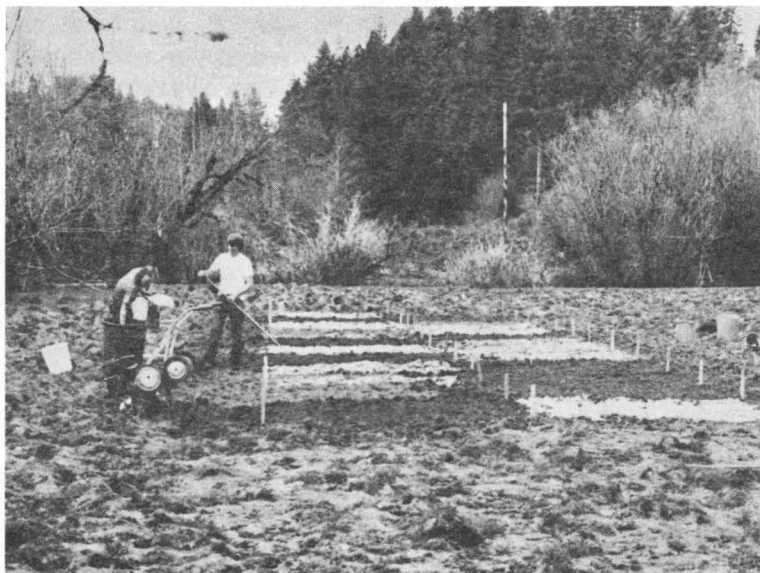
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND OREGON COUNTIES COOPERATING

AGRICULTURE & MARINE INDUSTRIES HELP EACH OTHER

John Fitzpatrick, Lincoln County agricultural extension agent, reports that Newport fish processors are required by the DEQ to stop dumping crab and shrimp waste in Yaquina Bay July 1, 1976. It is a tough demand! If the refuse were hauled to the dump, the producers face the cost of burying three to six million pounds of shellfish waste that accumulates annually from Newport's basic industry. Where, indeed, could they put it?

The solution may lay with Lincoln County Agriculture producers. Area farmers need a cheap source of fertilizer. Newport processors need a way to economically dispose of shrimp and crab waste.

A group formed to handle the disposal of the crab and shrimp waste, the Coastal Farmers Cooperative, was recently incorporated. The co-op is presently negotiating with the processors for hauling the waste and coordinating the spreading on farmers' fields.



The wastes are attractive to the farmers because they contain nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium and many trace minerals and also provide a liming effect which is beneficial for the acid coastal soil.

The exact value of the waste is yet to be determined but answers are on the way. OSU (Sea Grant and Agricultural Extension Service) have been testing the material for several months. According to Fitzpatrick, experiments are now almost complete in the OSU greenhouses and field test plots have

been established in Lincoln and Coos counties. So far the test plots of grass and clover pastures show the waste to be very beneficial, but Fitzpatrick sees potential for other crops, maybe vegetables, blueberries or Christmas trees in the future.

Paul Keady, President of the Coastal Farmers Coop, said, "It's a logical disposal of the material-- an excellent idea. It doesn't have to be worked into the ground. It can be left on the surface where it will work quite well. And, it can be an economic success judging from the information we have. Hopefully we have a solution to a pollution problem."

RC&D FUNDING FOR PUBLIC WATER-BASED RECREATION

National RC&D funding for Fish & Wildlife or Recreational Development depends on public ownership of the land or a perpetual easement over the land for public use. The activity must also be water-based.

A wide variety of project measures may be eligible. For example, improvement of the fish ladder system immediately below the Fall Creek dam in Lincoln County is being considered. The improvement of present boat ramp sites that are not suitable for a longer season of use is another example of a potential project.

Eligible projects can receive up to 50% in cost sharing funds. Other components include technical assistance, structural measures, land right purchase, and basic facilities.

Fish & Wildlife developments include creation of improved habitat or facilities primarily for the preservation, production or harvest of fish and wildlife. Such a development must be managed in the public interest.

Recreational developments include the creation or improvement of an area for any or all forms of outdoor recreation that are water related.

CONTACT Dave Anderson, project coordinator, (503)687-6454, if you have a proposal for:

- a drainage project
- irrigation projects
- possible watershed
- outdoor recreation
- land treatment ETC.

ANIMAL & BIRD DAMAGE CONTROL

According to Dave Shelgren, chairman of the Wildlife Committee, and Bob Jubber, executive secretary, an objective in 1976 is to develop a public information program and inform landowners and managers of the various methods of predator and animal damage control by the various federal, state and local agencies and organizations.

The following information has been prepared by Bob, biologist with the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, to assist landowners in contacting the proper person for the control of wild animals and birds which are causing problems to domestic livestock, farm crops and gardens.

Predatory animal control is funded by the State Wildlife fund, the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, participating counties, and the State Department of Agriculture. County trappers are assigned to do the control work upon the landowners request for assistance.

Game animal and bird damage (elk, deer, pheasant, etc.) is handled by the Department of Fish & Wildlife on a game district basis by district wildlife biologists.

Migratory bird depredation control is under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

I. PREDATORY ANIMAL DAMAGE

U. S. Department of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Service
919 N. E. 19th Avenue, Rm. 210
Portland, Oregon 97232
Phone: 234-3361, Ext. 4081

West Oregon Supervisor:

COUNTY TRAPPERS:

			<u>Phone</u>
Benton County:	Jones, Warren	Nashville Star Rt. Box 126 Blodgett, Oregon 97326	444-2255
Lane County:	McFadden, Lane	25116 High Pass Rd. Junction City, OR 97448	998-2788
	Smith, Damon	95454 Grimes Rd. Junction City, OR 97448	998-6002
Lincoln County:	Kelly, Lynn	Rt. 2 Box 93 Toledo, Oregon 97391	336-2893
Linn County:	Kirk, Loren	Rt. 1 Box 214 Brownsville, Oregon 97327	466-5277

II. GAME ANIMAL AND GAME BIRD DAMAGE CONTROL

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Rt. 5 Box 325
Corvallis, Oregon 97330
Phone: 757-4186

District Wildlife Biologist

MID-WILLAMETTE:	Benton County, Lincoln County (south 2/3), Lane County coast (north 1/2) Linn County	Sturgis, Harold Pesek, Joe (Asst.)	757-4186 757-4186
NORTH WILLAMETTE:	Lincoln County (north 1/3)	Heintz, James Hattan, Greg (Asst.)	378-6925 378-6925
	Lane County except north 1/2 of coast portion	Jubber, Bob Carleson, Dan (Asst.)	726-3515 726-3515

III. MIGRATORY BIRDS

U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
P. O. Box 7075
Salem, Oregon 97303
Phone: 399-5870

Game Management Agent:
Richard F. Coleman

June 7, 1976

WHAT IS A PREDATOR?

In Oregon, animals preying on domestic livestock and wildlife are the coyote, domestic dog, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, foxes, eagle and raven. According to Don DeLorenzo of the Lane Extension Service, whether or not a given predator species causes unacceptable (to Man) losses of the prey species depends largely on the density of the predator, vulnerability of the prey species and predator-prey interactions.

Coyotes are distributed throughout Oregon and are the most abundant large predator. They eat mostly rabbits and rodents but also account for over half of the livestock losses to predators.

Domestic dogs often roam in packs and inflict serious losses on sheep flocks and deer near urban areas.

Bears and mountain lions are relatively scarce; although they occasionally prey on lambs, sheep, calves and deer, their overall impact on livestock and wildlife is small in most situations when compared to damage by coyotes.

Foxes are probably the most numerous of the predators but only rarely take a lamb or fawn; however, they can become a real problem to turkey and chicken growers.

Bobcats are less numerous than foxes or coyotes and eat mostly rabbits, rodents and ground nesting birds. They may take an occasional fawn or lamb, but their impact on these animals is small.

PREDATOR CONTROL--There are two types of controls used against predation. The first is active--that of killing by poisoning, trapping, shooting or running them with dogs. The second, a passive form of control, involves reducing livestock vulnerability by such management practices as using a "coyote-proof" fence, keeping sheep in closely supervised pastures and using herders.

The only legal toxicant, sodium cyanide in the M-44 device, is restricted to private land and may be used only by licensed government trappers.

Trapping is one of the oldest methods and the selectivity for target species is great-

ly influenced by the techniques used and the experience of the trapper.

In the valleys and mountains of western Oregon aerial gunning is not suitable. Another shooting method is utilized by sportsmen who use "calls" to lure predators within shooting distance. This method is very selective, but the number of predators killed is small as there are not that many hunters trained to use "calls." (A list of members of the Linn County Varmint Control Club is available from John Frizell, Linn Extension Service, POB 765, Albany 97321.)

Dogs may be effectively employed to locate and kill predators but there are few persons with trained dog packs available.

For most operations the economic costs for protective measures are prohibitive. Fence materials and installation can cost \$5,000 a mile for a so-called "coyote-proof" fence. Also, there are few experienced herders and labor costs for them and their dogs can be prohibitive.

THE NEXT STEP--By now, you probably have several unanswered questions. The Oregon State Extension Service and the Fisheries & Wildlife Department of OSU are cooperating in developing and delivering a state-wide Predator Information & Education Program funded by the Oregon State Legislature. If you are interested, contact Don DeLorenzo, 950 West 13th Street, Eugene 97402--phone: 687-4243.

CITY PROBLEMS

It would be difficult to list referrals for each city in the RC&D four-county area. If your city has a rodent control officer, call him if you are having rodent problems and in some instances he may be able to help you with the too friendly raccoons and possums in your yard.

For game animal and game bird damage (deer, pheasant, etc.) call the District Wildlife Biologist for assistance and information.

If dogs are your problem, call the Humane Society or City Hall. (Lane County, Springfield and Eugene have just established the Tri-Agency Dog Control Authority at 447 N. A Street, Springfield --phone: 746-6161. This is a temporary address until they get a new pound and administration building completed in the Glenwood area this year.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

New emphasis is seen for using Mother Earth as a receptacle for much of the solid waste formerly burned or diluted into the river systems.

The Agriculture & Water Committee of the Upper Willamette RC&D project also identified the disposal of industrial as well as domestic wastes onto crop land as one of the goals that committee will work toward.

Restrictions imposed by the public and governmental regulations against allowing effluents to enter rivers and bays brings renewed efforts to dispose of municipal and industrial wastes onto agricultural land--particularly those wastes that have soil-building capabilities.

Recent efforts of the Lincoln County farmers to cooperatively utilize crab shells and seafood wastes on their fields has been reported on page 2 of this newsletter.



A waste product from the Teledyne Wah Chang industry was recently deposited on agricultural land purchased near Albany. This is being incorporated into the surface soil. Judging from laboratory experiments, plot studies and field trials, the waste product is highly beneficial to crop yield and soil tilth. Its value is due at least in part to the 30% calcium sulfate content. It is largely a by-product of sand, coke, and lime used in the purification of zirconium ore. Teledyne Wah Chang officials estimate they produce some 20,000 yards per year at a consistency of 10% solids.

More refined treatment of digested sewage sludge is also being required of cities, which may lead to increased amounts being applied to agricultural land.

Field studies are being conducted at the OSU North Willamette experimental station on benefits and limitations to using digested sewage sludge produced in the Multnomah and Washington county areas. Reports on these results will be forthcoming. In the meantime, agricultural land is being used as an approved disposal site under certain conditions as prescribed by the Department of Environmental Quality in Oregon.



Oregon State University research scientist Wheeler Calhoun and a flowering crop of meadowfoam. The seeds yield oil that can be chemically converted to wax esters comparable in quality to sperm whale oil.

MEADOWFOAM--THAT WHALES MAY LIVE!

Meadowfoam is a white-blossomed plant which grows wild in Oregon and California. It has been found to grow well in the Willamette Valley and to be the source of an oil needed to replace the ending supply of sperm whale oil.

Sperm whales were declared an endangered species in 1971. Their oil is valued due to its unique ability to cling to slippery surfaces while withstanding wide variations

in temperature and pressure. The oil is used in automotive transmission fluids, leather tanning substances, textile manufacturing, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, watch lubricants and many other products and processes.

Whale oil was stockpiled in preparation for the federal importation ban imposed on the oil when the whales were declared endangered. However, those stockpiles will run out by 1977, according to Calhoun.

The meadowfoam crop holds promise as an alternative or additional crop to those presently grown, though establishing production, processing and marketing methods will take several years.

It has above average tolerance for cool, wet soils and has an October to June growing season that may allow a second crop, for example vegetables.



At OSU, Wheeler Calhoun has directed the research on meadowfoam. "We've made significant progress in making plant selections with improved seed retention and upright growth habits in meadowfoam. Right now we know we can produce 1,000 pounds of seed

per acre--which will yield about 250 pounds of oil per acre--and we think that by conducting more breeding research, we can double that amount."

Calhoun says the harvest price for the oil will determine whether farmers will grow the crop. Prices for the sperm whale oil have fluctuated between 40 cents and \$2 per pound. There are no processing facilities yet to accommodate oil extraction and conversion processing of meadowfoam oil although one Willamette Valley firm is investigating such an operation.

SIUSLAW ALSEA LAND USE PLANNING

The Siuslaw National Forest office has sent out a questionnaire to residents of the Alsea Planning Unit area to identify major concerns and the Unit's physical, biological, and social resources.

The Unit occupies portions of Lane, Benton and Lincoln counties. The Alsea River drainage and approximately 20 miles of the Pacific coastline, including Cape Perpetua Visitor Center and the Sea Lion Caves, are within the planning unit boundaries.

Because ownership is mixed on the unit, Forest Service plans must respond to planned uses on adjacent private and other agency lands, which are not controlled by this planning activity.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact:

Land Use Planner
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

SILETZ SPIT EROSION REPORT

"The Causes of Erosion to Siletz Spit", a bulletin compiled by Oregon State University Sea Grant College Program, is now available. It documents the severe erosion during the winter of 1972-73, when the Siletz Spit, on the central Oregon Coast, was in danger of breaching. "...one partially constructed house was lost and others were saved only by the immediate placement of riprap, large rocks installed at the back of the property to prevent erosion."

In understanding the causes of this erosion, damage can be prevented at other locations along the Oregon coast. The bulletin contains numerous photographs of a before-and-after nature, as well as charts.



ROWLAND CREEK HAS NEW LOOK

An improved stream channel not only removes flood waters quickly from the surface of cropland but provides an outlet for field drainage tile. Such is the case with Rowland Creek as it winds its new grass and tree-lined way through the agricultural land between Harrisburg and I-5. Ray Schmidt and Leo Nofziger of the Grand Prairie Water Control District visited this RC&D funded measure sponsored by the Little Muddy Creek WCD.



SOILS WORKSHOP SUCCESS

(Above) Soil Conservation Service staff with participants in the soil survey workshop held in Corvallis on May 7th; on April 23rd a similar session was held in Eugene.

A review of the use of available soils data is timely with the expanded interest in and use of soil survey data by counties and cities developing revised comprehensive plans. It is a 1976 objective of the Community Planning & Development Committee to sponsor these training sessions.



ON DISPLAY

In April a Home Gardener and Weekend Farmers display was presented in the mall area of Valley River Center by the Lane County Women for Agriculture and Lane County Extension Service in cooperation with Valley River Center.

The Upper Willamette RC&D Project sponsors were invited to participate. Project coordinator Dave Anderson is shown with one of the five display boards used to illustrate our "Decade of Progress."

FALL CREEK RESOURCE PLAN READY

Local landowners, government agency officials and timber company representatives have completed a coordinated resource plan for the Fall Creek area in southeast Lincoln County.

The plan deals with such areas as game management, timber management, water quality, fish habitat and recreation opportunities. Mel Rigdon, Soil Conservation Service, said it is the first such plan attempted in the Coast Region. It is now being compiled and printed and should be released soon.

Rigdon said one of the concerns expressed in the planning meetings was the difference

in the cycle of timber harvesting between public and private lands. Private timber companies generally operate on a shorter rotation than federally owned lands. The feeling was expressed at the meetings that by adjustment of harvest schedules, it would be possible to keep a certain portion of the watershed covered with timber at all times.

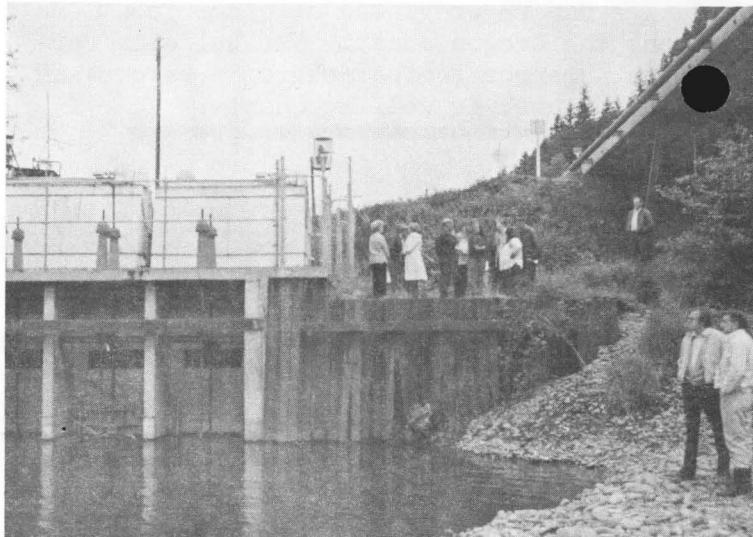
The plan grew out of a project request by Del Skeesick, formerly a staff member at the Oregon Fish & Wildlife Department's Newport lab, to the Upper Willamette RC&D sponsors to investigate rehabilitating Fall Creek and improving the roadway and parking. A staff report on the request found it was a lot more complex problem and recommended the development of a coordinated resource plan for the area.

The small landowners seemed to be pleased that they had an opportunity to participate in the preparation of the plan. Governmental funding for most of the projects outlined will be sought. Rigdon added that the plan will be reviewed annually and updated.

WE HAD A TOUR

First stop on the RC&D bus tour on May 27 was the pumping station at the headworks of Muddy Creek's irrigation system on the Mc-

Kenzie River, across from Armitage Park. The major flood drainageway improvement of



Periwinkle Creek and the recreation development on a section going through Albany, the Rowland measure and Phase III of Little Muddy were other interesting stops.

The Upper Willamette RC&D Project has provided soil and water improvement with over \$1.5 million expended in flood control, drainage, and irrigation measures since it went into operation in 1965. Maybe on the next field trip, YOU will be first in line to attend and see what YOUR RC&D is doing.

This newsletter is a quarterly publication edited by the Community Development Specialist assigned to the Upper Willamette RC&D Project by Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service. The Project is designed to accelerate resource development in the 4-county area of Lane, Lincoln, Linn and Benton Counties.

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