



# Conservation Insider



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## Emerging Hazelnut Pest: Pacific Flatheaded Borer

By: Jeff Choate, Commercial Horticulture, Oregon State Extension Service

The Pacific flatheaded borer is a pest of many trees, including hazelnut. The adult form of this insect is a beetle, but damage is associated with the larval (juvenile) form. Adult beetles emerge in late spring and mate, then females lay eggs on the bark of host species. Larvae - which have enlarged, flattened heads - hatch out and bore into the bark where they feed on the vascular tissues of the cambium (the live tissue immediately under the bark), potentially girdling young trees. Significant damage to the vascular tissues of a tree results in wilting. Even partial girdling may lead to weak areas of the trunk with an increased susceptibility to breakage.



Photos: Heather Andrews

Young trees are more susceptible than older trees to damage from the Pacific flatheaded borer. Given the recent and ongoing planting of new hazelnuts throughout the Willamette Valley, the Pacific flatheaded borer is rapidly gaining notoriety as a hazelnut pest. In particular, damage is most prevalent on young trees experiencing stress, such as sunburn on the trunk, lack of water, etc.

*Continued on page 11*

**Your Newsletter Subscription will soon EXPIRE!**

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Marion Soil & Water  
 Conservation District



Your Partner in Conservation



## August 12<sup>th</sup>

Come see us  
at

### Salem Saturday Market

8 am to 2 pm

Topic: **Water!**  
(Quality & Quantity)

## August 29<sup>th</sup>

Oregon Soil  
Health Partners  
Presents this  
informational  
Webinar:

### Slugs & Soil Health Principle Implemen- tation

10 am- 11:30 am

Speaker: Dr. Rory  
McDonnel, Asst.  
professor, Dept. of  
CSS, Entomology

Connect through your  
computer to [https://  
ornrcs.adobeconnect.  
com/oshp](https://ornrcs.adobeconnect.com/oshp). (Speaker/  
headphones required).

NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation  
Service) & Benton SWCD

## Time to clean out the barn, the tool shed, the garage and rid yourselves of those empty Chemical & Fertilizer Containers!

Take them to the OVS Collection site nearest you (Salem or McMinnville) on **Friday, September 15<sup>th</sup>**. Be sure to TRIPLE rinse your containers, and to REMOVE all labels, lids, caps and bucket handles. For more info, contact OVS @ 1-800-653-2216, (503) 435-2700 (www.ovs.com).



## 2017 Chemical & Fertilizer Container 2nd Recycling Day

Proudly offered as a **FREE** service!

FRIDAY, September 15th  
8am - 4pm

OVS McMinnville  
2700 St. Joseph Rd.  
McMinnville, OR 97128  
503-435-2700

OVS Salem  
3526 Brooks Ave. NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
503-437-5509



- All jugs and buckets must be **triple rinsed**.
- Lids, caps and bucket handles **must be removed**.
- Label books **must be removed**.
- **NO BOXES**

**Please Note:** We are no longer able to accept drip tube or old grow tubes as our recycling vendor no longer accepts these items.

\*\*\* Check in with store staff for directions to the "drop off site" location \*\*\*

800-653-2216 ♦ 503-435-2700 ♦ www.ovs.com ♦ info@ovs.com  
Corporate office: OVS McMinnville ♦ 2700 St. Joseph Rd. ♦ McMinnville, OR 97128  
Additional locations: OVS Aurora, Medford & Salem, OR ♦ OVS Lynden & Pasco, WA

## Riparian Buffer Demonstration Workshop for Forest Landowners

Thursday, September 14, 2017

9:00 am – 3:00 pm

At the Hopkins Demonstration Forest  
16750 S Brockway Rd, Oregon City

Oregon's new riparian rules were adopted *July 1, 2017*. Rules have changed to include streams specifically identified to have salmon, steelhead or bull trout (SSBT). Understand best management practices to minimize damage to streams when harvesting timber. See examples of how to implement the new rules. We'll start with an indoor session in *Everett Hall* where we'll cover some essential basics and then move outdoors to demonstration areas along the Hopkins Riparian Trail. *Jen Gorski and Glenn Ahrens*, OSU Extension Forestry and Natural Resources will guide the session.

### You will learn:

- Basic stream classifications
- Buffers required for SSBT and fish streams
- Tree retention requirements
- Limiting factors for water quality
- Practice laying out "leave trees"
- Invasive plant control in buffered areas
- Simple practices to limit erosion from entering streams



There is no cost. Dress for the field, rain or shine and bring lunch and water. Registration is required, please contact *Jean Bremer* at 503-655-8631 or [jean.bremer@oregonstate.edu](mailto:jean.bremer@oregonstate.edu).

For questions contact *Jen Gorski* at 503-655-8684 or [jennifer.gorski@oregonstate.edu](mailto:jennifer.gorski@oregonstate.edu).



Zone 1 Director  
Doug Kraemer



Zone 2 Director  
V a c a n c y



Zone 3 Director  
Darin Olson



Zone 4 Director  
Tim Bielenberg



Zone 5 Director  
Bob DeSantis



At-Large 1 Director  
Scott Walker



At-Large 2 Director  
Kenneth Hetzel



# Shade Loving & Low-Water-Use

## Native Plants

### Ground Covers:

Oregon redwood sorrel  
*Oxalis oregana* (Perennial)

Western star flower  
*Trientalis latifolia*

Early blue violet  
*Viola adunca*

### Shrubs:

Lewis' mock orange  
*Philadelphus lewisii*

Thimbleberry  
*Rubus parviflorus*

Red huckleberry  
*Vaccinium parvifolium*

### Perennials:

Wild ginger  
*Asarum caudatum*

False lily of the valley  
*Maianthemum dilatatum*

Smith's fairy lantern  
*Prosartes*

### Ornamental Grasses:

California sweetgrass  
*Occidentalis*

Tufted hair grass  
*Deschampsia cespitosa*

California fescue  
*Festuca californica*

## Minimize Costs & Maximize Beauty! Low-Water-Use-Plants

### Full Sun:

#### Ground Covers:

##### Common Name

\*Broadleaf stonecrop

Creeping Juniper

\* **Kinnikinnick**

\* **Oregon Stonecrop**

St. Johnswort

Rock Cress

##### Botanical Name

*Sedum spathulifolium*

*Juniperus horizontalis*

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

*Sedum oregonum*

*Hypericum calycinum*

*Arabis ferdinandi*



*Kinnikinnick*



*Oregon Stonecrop*

#### Shrubs:

##### Common Name

\* Blueblossom

\* Currant, Golden

\* Dogwood, Red Osier

\* Osoberry / Indian Plum

\* Douglas Spirea

\* Mock Orange

\* Ocean Spray/ Cream Bush

##### Botanical Name

*Ceanothus thrysisiflorus*

*Ribes aureum*

*Cornus sericea*

*Oemleria cerasiformis*

*Spiraea douglasli*

*Philadelphus lewisii*

*Holodiscus discolor*



*Ocean Spray / Cream Bush*

#### Perennials:

##### Common Name

Black-Eyed Susan

Coreopsis Aster

Purple Coneflower

\*Blanket Flower

Lavender

Russian Sage

Euryops

\*Western Yarrow

\*Oregon Sunshine

##### Botanical Name

*Rudbeckia hirta*

*Coreopsis aristata*

*Echinacea purpurea*

*Gaillardia grandiflora*

*Lavandula*

*Perovskia atriplicifolia*

*Euryops pectinatus*

*Achillea millefolium*

*Eriophyllum lanatum*



*Blanket Flower*

#### Ornamental Grasses:

Blue Fescue

\*Bear Grass

\*Roemer's Fescue

*Festuca cinera*

*Xerophyllum tenax*

*Festuca roemerii*



*Bear Grass*

\* *Native to Oregon*

## INVASIVE PLANT ALERT - INVASIVE PLANT ALERT - INVASIVE



### Evergreen bugloss

*Pentaglottis sempervirens*

**Description:**

Herbaceous perennial

**Height:** up to 3.3 ft (1 m)

**Leaves:** alternately arranged, covered in \*stiff hairs (as is \*stem)

**Flowers:** blue, 0.35 in (9-10 mm) across, and clustered at ends of stems

**Bloom time:** May - October

**Fruit:** ridged nutlets with a knob-like stalked base

*From a distance, may be easily mistaken as Forget-Me-Nots (Myosotis)*

**Where Found:** Moist soils on roadsides, open areas, riparian areas and forest understories.

Evergreen bugloss has been spotted growing along the Northfork Road in Lyons, OR (Marion County side) and is slowly spreading to new areas. The most effective control is prevention. Prevent plants from going to seed. Seeds spread by wind, boots, clothing, pets, and vehicles. Vast infestations can impede growth of other native plants. Common bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*) (same family: *Boraginaceae*) has had detrimental impacts to alfalfa fields, pastures, pine forests, rangeland, and riparian areas.

**Mechanical Control:** Manual removal can be difficult, due to large woody taproots. Small infestations can be dug out with a pick or shovel.

**Chemical Control:** For optimal control, spray with a broadleaf herbicide when the weed is still in the initial rosette stage (early growth). As plant grows, a higher rate of herbicide will be needed, as the hairs on the leaves make it difficult for herbicides to penetrate the plant. Adding a surfactant will aid in efficiency.

Regardless of method used, continuous efforts will be required to control Evergreen Bugloss. Spraying or cutting new rosettes found in spring and/or fall will help reduce populations.

## INVASIVE PLANT ALERT - INVASIVE PLANT ALERT - INVASIVE

*Though not identified by Marion County as one of the Top-Ten Most Wanted Weeds, Evergreen bugloss has the potential of becoming wide spread in a very short time. Like so many plants, its seed can number easily up to 900 per plant. Marion SWCD gives thanks to all its friends and supporters for taking the job of preventing the spread of invasive plants and noxious weeds seriously. As we all know, it takes the actions of a community working together, to combat that which can become like a plague to our natural environment.*

*Two Handy Guides You'll Want to Have! & Available for no cost at our office*

**Marion County Reference Guide: Most Unwanted Noxious Weeds**



**Learn to identify 10 Noxious Weeds.**  
*"If you see it, pull it!"*

*Compliments of the Marion County Weed Control District*

<http://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/ES/weeds/>



**Provides you with alternative plants to grow in place of the invasive plants you have come to love.**

*(Sometimes it's a love/hate relationship)*



## Fall Pasture Grazing & Nutrient Management Field Workshop



**September 19<sup>th</sup>**  
**9:30am- 12:00pm**

**at Whispering  
Hills Farm, Dallas**

**Meet at 9:30am at**  
Old German Baptist  
Brethren Church,  
13100 Beck Rd,  
Dallas, OR 97338

Group will carpool to  
the farm site at 9:45am  
(parking not available  
on site).

**Cost: \$10 per person.**

**Register to participate**  
on-line at  
**[Yamhillswcd.org](http://Yamhillswcd.org)** or  
call: 503.851.4369

*Sponsored by:*  
Polk SWCD, Yamhill SWCD  
& Marion SWCD

## Conservation Efforts Target Water Quality in Upper Mill Creek

*By: Meredith Hoffman, Conservation Program & Partnership Lead*

Marion Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) along with their local partners, will focus to provide technical assistance to landowners and producers who want to improve water quality in the Upper Mill Creek Watershed.

Technical assistance will be provided by Ag Specialist Jon Blatchford, Native and Invasive Specialist Jenny Meisel and Water Quality Specialist Meredith Hoffman. They will be teaming up with individuals on the North Santiam Watershed Council along with those working in the USDA Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).

Focus Areas include: Upper Mill Creek, North Fork Mill Creek, South Fork Mill Creek, Salem Ditch, Porter Creek and the Highberger Ditch.

Marion SWCD provides technical assistance to landowners, agricultural producers and operators, who plan and implement conservation practices that improve soil, water, plant, animal, air and related natural resources on agricultural land. Landowners, agricultural producers and operators who are eligible may apply for financial assistance from various sources to assist in implementing some of the practices.

Since 1971, Marion Soil and Water Conservation District has been vested in helping people make conservation improvements; working throughout Marion County with landowners, agricultural producers and operators to protect land, improving soil health, cleaning and conserving water and enhancing wildlife habitat. For more information or to schedule a site visit, call Marion SWCD at 503-391-9927.



***Come visit us at Salem Saturday Market, August 12<sup>th</sup>***  
***Theme Topic: Water (Conservation, Quality & Quantity)***

# Beneficial Insect: Green Lacewing

By: Janice Calkins, Office Coordinator

**Keeping insect pests at bay in a garden or crop, can be done naturally with help from beneficial insects.** One such “dandy” is the Green Lacewing (*Chrysoperla rufilabris*). This laced wing beauty is a nocturnal predator and will help reduce the numbers of aphids, mealybugs, whiteflies, thrips, mites, small caterpillars, leafhoppers and other small soft bodied insects, and insect eggs that abound.

Adult lacewings are predaceous, others feed strictly on nectar, and pollen. Females lay their tiny oblong eggs on silken stalks attached to plant tissues. Depending on the species, eggs are laid singly or in clusters, each on an individual stalk. Eggs are green when laid, then darken before hatching.

Lacewings undergo a complete metamorphosis with eggs hatching about 4 days after laid. The larvae once developed, look like tiny alligators, having dark markings with a body that tapers at the tail, and measures about 1/8 to 4/5 of an inch. It is these small creatures that have the voracious appetites and whom feed upon the insect pests that can devastate crops and vegetation.

All states of lacewings can survive mild winters. They are available commercially and are of the most commonly released predators. Word of caution: If you wish to collect the larvae and distribute them elsewhere, they have a painful bite, and as they (the larvae) are carnivorous - it is wise to keep them separate from one another.



Photo by Sharon Cates

Sources: <http://greenmethods.com>, [www.arbico-organics.com](http://www.arbico-organics.com); [ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/NE/green\\_lacewing](http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/NE/green_lacewing)

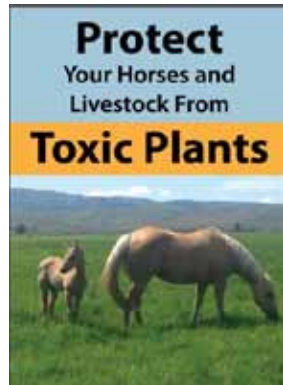


Learn: what happens to your garbage and recyclables once they leave your curb; the foundations of the solid waste management industry in Oregon; effects of consumer choices on the environment; resource conservation; recycling improvements; and what actions have the largest environmental impact in terms of waste reduction and commercial recycling.

Class costs \$75 or \$50 for groups of 5 or more, and takes 11-30 hours. Some modules are free. To receive a certificate of completion - 8 modules must be completed and the final exam passed. Learn more at [MasterRecycler.net](http://MasterRecycler.net)  
Marion County Master Recyclers

## “Protect Your Horses and Livestock from Toxic Plants”

A new publication  
by the Washington  
State Noxious Weed  
Control Board



A “Must Have” Guide  
for owners of Horses,  
Cattle, Sheep, Llama,  
Alpaca, Goats or  
Poultry.

### What you will find:

- Steps to take if you think your animal has been exposed to toxic plants
- Integrated pest management strategies to control & prevent weeds
- Tips for choosing suitable hay (plant can remain toxic even when dried)
- Information about Kochia, pigweed, common groundsel, milk thistle, Russian knapweed, tansy ragwort, yellow starthistle, houndstongue, death camas, creeping buttercup, poison and water hemlock, cheatgrass & more!

**Go to:** [http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/pdfs/Final-WSNWCB-toxic-booklet\\_low\\_res.pdf](http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/pdfs/Final-WSNWCB-toxic-booklet_low_res.pdf) and download your free copy.

## How Are Your Showy-Milkweed Plants Doing?

Whether you purchased your Showy Milkweed seeds or seedlings at our Native Plant Sale (held in March at Bauman Farms in Gervais, OR), or elsewhere, we'd love for you to share some photos. Let us know how things are growing and whether or not there have been any Monarch butterflies visiting the area. Send an E-mail to Janice or Jenny. (their e-mail addresses are listed on the back page of this newsletter). Thank you!



The Showy Milkweed Plants she purchased at the MSWCD's Native Plant Sale last year (above) are doing well, reports subscriber Patty Snowfox.





## ***Southern Oregon E-Team is off to Maryland for the North American Envirothon***

*By Ron Crouse – Natural Resource Education Specialist*

The students from Medford prevailed for a second time in three years at the 2017 Oregon Envirothon natural resources competition, with a winning score of 295 out of 350 possible points. These students are primarily home schooled with support from the Logos Public Charter School.

This year's competition started in the midst of a rainstorm, but the students were undeterred though relatively unprepared for the weather, as were the sponsors. No matter, everyone survived, the rain subsided and the test papers dried. A total of 29 teams representing 16 high schools from across Oregon competed. Also, we were once again honored to host two teams from California's Granada Hills Charter School who were unable to attend their state Envirothon. The final results:

1st Place – Southern Oregon E-Team

2<sup>nd</sup> Place – Newberg High School FFA

3<sup>rd</sup> Place – Amity High School FFA Team 1

4<sup>th</sup> Place – Sutherlin High School FFA Team 2

5<sup>th</sup> Place – Sutherlin High School FFA Team 1

1<sup>st</sup> Place California Team – Granada Hills Charter School “Sick-a-mores”



The winners have been busy with fund-raising efforts and published a television news interview describing their efforts. It can be found at: <http://www.kdrv.com/story/35511851/girl-squad-heads-to-north-american-envirothon-championships>.

We will be traveling to Emmitsburg, Maryland several days ahead of the national competition to study the environment in a region of the country that we all know little about. Field guides have been assembled and nature centers and interpretive trails have been identified, including an excursion to an estuary on the Chesapeake Bay.

The North American competition will be held at Mount Saint Mary's University and will extend through the last week of July. The students will be tested on their knowledge of aquatic, forest and wildlife ecology and soils and land use. Included is a testing section and an oral presentation on the 2017 current environmental issue which is “Agricultural Soil and Water Conservation Stewardship.”

Bisected by a rigorous schedule of study and testing is an education day in Washington D.C.. Over 400 participants will be deposited on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial for a group photograph before being discharged to discover the monuments and museums along the National Mall for the rest of the day. Before returning to the university everyone will enjoy a Maryland Blue Crab Feast at Sandy Point State Park on the Chesapeake Bay.

We want to wish the students the best of luck and safe travels on their journey east. Once again, we applaud their effort and determination to become the champions and honorably represent our great State of Oregon.

***Envirothon is a hands-on environmental problem-solving competition for high school-age students in the United States and Canada. Participating teams complete training and testing in five natural resource categories; aquatic ecology, forest ecology, soils & land use, wildlife ecology and one current environmental issue. Teams consist of five high school-aged students and an advisor.***

***E-Mail: [info@oregonenvirothon.org](mailto:info@oregonenvirothon.org) for more information.***

*“The Conservation Insider” is available electronically. No subscription fees are charged.*



## 2017 Oregon Envirothon Competition Winners



Hannah VonHolle, Madysen Scarborough, Dana Baughman, Darci Layer, Lillian Purl



*The Mission of the Oregon Envirothon is to develop knowledgeable, skilled and dedicated citizens who are willing and prepared to work towards achieving and maintaining a natural balance between the quality of life and the quality of the environment.*



*All photos within this newsletter are the property of Marion SWCD unless otherwise identified.*

*Subscribers are asked to please keep us apprised of any changes in contact: address, phone number & e-mail.*

# The 2017 Total Solar Eclipse



**Monday,  
August 21<sup>st</sup>**

*between the hours of  
9 am-12 pm*

*1- million visitors  
from around the  
world, are expect-  
ed in Oregon to  
view this “once in  
a lifetime” event.*

*State officials  
are encouraging  
citizens to remain  
home, and off  
the roads if pos-  
sible that day, in  
hope of alleviating  
traffic congestion,  
and emergencies  
that may arise.*

*Enjoy the  
eclipse, but first  
take necessary  
precautions to  
protect your  
eyesight by  
purchasing &  
wearing CE-  
certified solar  
filters/glasses.*

*Go to: [http://  
registerguard.  
com/rg/news/lo-  
cal/35734917-75/  
dont-be-blinded-  
by-the-light.html](http://registerguard.com/rg/news/local/35734917-75/dont-be-blinded-by-the-light.html)  
[csp](#) to learn more.*

## Irrigation Efficiency

*By Jon Blatchford, Ag Specialist*

We are in the middle of the irrigation season in the Mid-Willamette Valley. Even though we had a wet winter and spring, we should still use water efficiently. Regardless of the type of irrigation system you have or what crop you are raising, you can still practice efficient irrigation with scheduling and proper irrigation management. To develop an irrigation schedule you will need to know the following things:

- What soil types are in your field and what the water holding capacity is.
- Your irrigation system output; this can be measured in different ways, inches per hour is a common method.

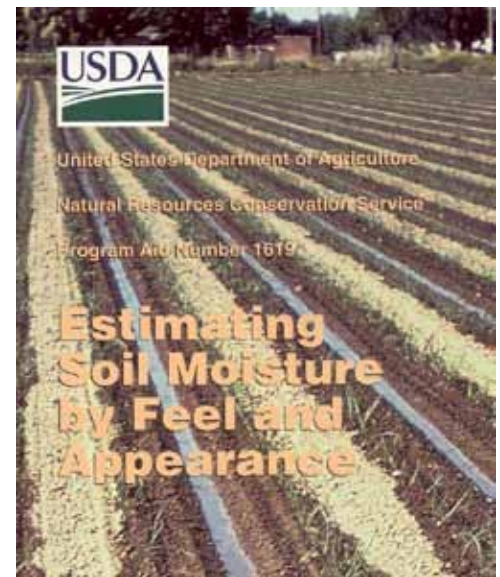
-The crops rooting depth, transpiration rate and peak water demand timing.

In an irrigation schedule, you want to replace what the plant is using and what is evaporated off the soil surface. This can be a balancing act to make sure the crop isn't over or under watered and you aren't depleting the soil moisture. A schedule is a guide and should be verified by paying close attention to crop response and checking the soil moisture. A soil moisture monitoring device may be used but a shovel and pair of hands works well too. You can estimate soil moisture by the feel and appearance method, though this may take practice. Please refer to the USDA document, Estimating Soil Moisture by Feel and Appearance.

A good irrigation schedule is as important as performing system maintenance. It is important to remember to periodically check for leaks and application uniformity. Leaks can lead to large amount of water being wasted but are often easy to repair. Non-uniform system applications can lead to poor plant growth and yield loss. Poor water quality can lead to many problems too, fortunately there are often solutions to remedy water quality problems.

Before investing a large sum of money into a newer system, we suggest evaluating your current irrigation system; make repairs and updates where they are needed. We would also suggest developing an irrigation plan to ensure you are using your current irrigation system efficiently.

For more information, or for further assistance please contact a Marion SWCD Conservationist at 503.391.9927.



*The Marion Soil and Water Conservation District is an equal opportunity employer, providing services to the public without regard to race, religion, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, mental or physical disability, marital status, age, or other protected status or activity in accordance with applicable law.*



## Fire Prevention

Fire season is upon us and has come with a vengeance this year as is evidenced by the raging fires that have engulfed our nation. After several extremely dry summers, Oregonians have appreciated the very wet fall/winter they received this year. It was a blessing, and answer to many prayers. Our lakes and rivers have filled up nicely, and the plants and grasses have flourished. But like a doubled edged sword, the tall grass and abundant foliage can quickly become fodder/fuel for a extreme fire.

Fire is made possible with oxygen, fuel and heat. Heat can be provided by sunlight, friction, electrical energy, gas compression, bacterial or chemical reactions as well as by open flame like a cigarette, lighter, blow torch, or open fire. Hay, livestock bedding materials, blankets, cobwebs, fertilizers, paints, pesticides, chemicals, sawdust and wood shavings can all become sources of fuel for a fire. And cobwebs provide excellent pathways for flames to travel across - spreading a fire across a large building or barn in only a matter of seconds.

So what can we do to prevent fires? We can clear the weeds and brush from around our homes, our barns and any place where volatile items like gasoline, propane, firewood, etc. are stored. We can prune and clean beneath trees and bushes to reduce potential fuels and keep the vegetation managed. We can remove cobwebs, and clean the floors of our homes, out-buildings and barns of any debris accumulated (sawdust, shavings, bark dust, other). If we have piles of hay, bark dust or other combustible materials around, we can monitor the heat that is building-up inside with a thermometer. If the temperature becomes 150 degrees Fahrenheit or greater, keep monitoring the pile every 4 hours.



flicker Photo

Prevention is your best defense against fire. If you have any questions about fire prevention or would like help in designing a fire prevention plan for your property, please contact your local fire district (Willamette Valley Fire and Rescue Authority 503.588.6526, or the Salem Fire Department 503-588-6245).

If the temperature soars to 175 degrees or higher, it has become an area of great concern. Mild eye irritation may be a sign that a fire is smoldering within. If the pile is located within the confines of a barn, ask the fire department to come stand by, as you work to relocate the pile outside the barn, at least 50 feet away.

When emergencies arise, it can be easy to forget your own address so be sure to post a large sign above or near the phone with clear instructions for what to do and say in an emergency. And if animals' or peoples' lives are endangered - be sure to notify the authorities during the call.

*Adaptation of 2009 Article from Marion SWCD Archives*

### **Pacific flatheaded borer** (Continued from Page 1)

Regular irrigation is essential during the establishment of new orchards and is highly recommended throughout the life of an orchard rather than being limited to establishment. Using trunk guards or painting trucks with a white, exterior, latex paint diluted 50/50 with water will minimize sunburn injury; however, these practices do not provide physical barriers that prevent infestation.

Nik Wiman, OSU's Orchard Specialist, reported emergence of the Pacific flatheaded borer during the week of June 9<sup>th</sup> at the North Willamette Research and Extension Center in Aurora. Once adult beetles emerge, it is too late to apply systemic insecticides as a soil drench. Therefore, growers with a history of borer damage and susceptible trees that have not yet been treated for Pacific flatheaded borer should make a spray application to protect the trunks from this pest. Many products labeled for filbert worm control also are effective against Pacific flatheaded borer. However, many of these products currently are not labeled for borer control due to its status as an emerging pest. The Hazelnut Pest Management Guide is updated annually and includes information about control of Pacific flatheaded borers in hazelnuts: <https://pnwhandbooks.org/insect/nut/hazelnut/hazelnut-pacific-flat-headed-borer>

Additional information about the Pacific flatheaded borer is available in the PNW Insect Management Handbook: <https://catalog.extention.oreognstate.edu/sites/catalog/files/project/pdf/em8328.pdf>

## A Failing Septic System Got You Down?

The Oregon legislature recently approved Senate Bill 383 and awarded the DEQ (the Department of Environmental Quality) \$1.5 million to add to their budget for Oregon's Septic System Replacement Loans. They are working with a non-profit called Craft 3 which has 10 years of experience in Washington State with this loan program. Loan terms are up to 15 years, interest rates vary according to one's Annual Household Income (1.99% - 4.99%) making it more affordable to make needed repairs possible.

Go to: <https://www.craft3.org/Borrow/Clean-water-loans> for details.

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# Conservation Insider

## Quarterly Newsletter Summer 2017



Open M-F 8:00am - 5:00pm

**Services Provided Include:**

- Zero Cost Field & Farm Audits
- Vegetation Surveys
- Conservation Planning
- Technical Advice

**Education & Guidance in...**

- Solutions to Natural Resource Issues
- Best Land Management Practices
- Native Plants
- Invasive & Noxious Weeds
- Control of Soil Erosion
- Means to improve Water Quality
- Livestock & Land Management

MARION SWCD STAFF 503.391.9927	
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Doug Krahmer, Vice Chair	Zone 1
Director Position - Vacant	Zone 2
Darin Olson, Director	Zone 3
Bob DeSantis, Director	Zone 5
Scott Walker, Director	At-Large 1
Kenneth Hetsel -Sec./Treas.	At-Large 2
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**The Mission of the Marion SWCD:**

To protect, conserve, and improve the quality of soil and water in Marion County through planning, technical and financial assistance, and education.