



September 2009

Nez Perce Soil & Water Conservation District
www.nezperceswcd.org

Forever Soil & Water

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Unless otherwise noted, all articles are written by Whitney Garrison, and all photos courtesy of Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District.



Cover photo courtesy shopperati.com

Dalmatian Toadflax

Linaria dalmatica

What began as an ornamental garden plant is now becoming nothing more than a vexing nuisance as the noxious weed spreads over Nez Perce County.

Introduced into the United States from Europe, Dalmatian toadflax was thought to be your typical flowering plant. Over time, the weed has managed to over-power its confinement and drift throughout the country.

“Recently, Dalmatian toadflax has become a big concern,” said Hugh Jacobs, a noxious weed superintendant for Nez Perce County.

Several Nez Perce County agencies are currently working to control the ever-present weed that is dominating land and vegetation.

“It is usually occurring along highways,” said Jacobs, “and it’s difficult to kill. We have problems just getting access to some of it.”

Jacobs said Dalmatian toadflax can be spotted along U.S. Highway 12, Culdesac Road, U.S. Highway 3 and many other roadsides, pasture and rangelands.

The plant is one of Idaho’s noxious weeds that is hard to eradicate simply because it spreads so easily.

Dalmatian toadflax can easily be mistaken for a flower. It is a perennial weed with bright yellow, 1 to 2-inch snap-dragon look-alike flowers budding from its stems. Bright green stems



can reach up to 4 ft. tall and are dotted with waxy green, lance-shaped leaves.

Don’t let its attractiveness fool you. Lest we forget, one plant can produce nearly half a million seeds that live for up to 10 years. The plant is one of Idaho’s noxious weeds that is hard to eradicate simply because it spreads so easily.

There are a few different approaches taken to control the weeds in Nez Perce County.

“We use chemicals and biocontrol agents to combat it,” Jacobs said. “It’s best to hit it in its early growth stages. A chemical called Telar is especially good for this weed, although it’s a bit expensive. We are very careful using the chemical around water because of contamination. Also, there are a number of biocontrols available and some work better than others.”

In Nez Perce County, Dalmatian

above:
Dalmatian toadflax
Photo courtesy UI Weed Diagnostic Lab

right: Hugh Jacobs, Nez Perce County Noxious Weed Superintendant
Photo courtesy Nez Perce County



toadflax is a primary target and is being contained by county agencies in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Transportation. Landowners whom discover the weed on their property can abolish it utilizing a few different options.

“Under law, noxious weeds are the responsibility of the property owner,”

continued on page 2

Dalmatian Toadflax, *continued from page 1*

Jacobs said. "We encourage people to form coalitions with neighbors to help control these weeds. In 2009, we received \$25,000 in grant funding for the coalition chemical reimbursement program."

Jacobs, who has worked as Noxious Weed Superintendant since 2003, said grant funding via the county can provide landowners reimbursement for chemical costs used in treating Dalmatian toadflax and other noxious weeds. He said that the county is also trying to obtain equipment in order to loan to residents for coalition projects.

Another way Jacobs said noxious weed assistance and support can be provided is through educational classes.

"The Clearwater Basin Cooperative Weed Management Area (CBCWMA) sponsors a day-long clinic in Orofino, Idaho and Lewiston, Idaho every February. The subject is how to identify and control noxious weeds," Jacobs said.

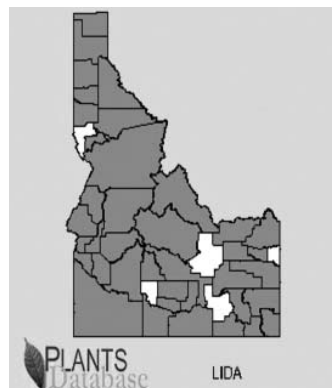
The Clearwater Noxious Weed Clinic is free to the public.

For more information regarding the clinic, Dalmatian toadflax or for noxious weed assistance, contact Hugh Jacobs at (208) 799-3066.



Dalmatian toadflax plant

Photo courtesy of USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service



Shaded areas denote Dalmatian toadflax presence in Idaho counties



Potlatch River

Information by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

The Potlatch River watershed, part of the Lower Clearwater River Subbasin, drains into the Clearwater River between Myrtle and Spalding. The upper reaches of the Potlatch River are divided into two main tributaries, the East Fork and West Fork Potlatch Rivers. The East Fork originates in the northwest corner of Clearwater County and flows southwest to its confluence with the mainstem. The West Fork originates in the northwest corner of Latah County and flows southeast to its confluence with the Potlatch River. The Potlatch River drains the eastern two-thirds of Latah County, running from northeast to southwest.

Monitoring was conducted biweekly in 2002 and 2004. Water quality parameters and pollutant concentrations measured included: stream temperature, *E. coli* bacteria and fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved oxygen, ammonia, total nitrogen and total phosphorus, turbidity and total suspended solids, pH, and stream flow. Based on data collected, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is establishing TMDLs to control temperature, bacteria, excess nutrients, and sediment in various water body segments in the Potlatch River watershed.

TMDLs to restore stream temperatures to background conditions by increasing riparian shade were developed for all listed water bodies in the Potlatch River watershed. Temperature is a key factor in the quality of water bodies and the health of fish and other aquatic species. See table below.

Bacteria TMDLs were developed to control *E. coli* bacteria in several creeks. *E. coli* bacteria wasteload allocations also have been developed for five wastewater treatment facilities (Bovill, Deary, Juliaetta, Kendrick, and Troy) that discharge to the Potlatch River or associated tributaries and estuaries.

Nutrient TMDLs were developed to control excessive aquatic plant growth in Pine and West Fork Little Bear Creeks.

Lastly, sediment TMDLs were developed for several creeks. Waste load allocations were developed for the Deary, Bovill, Kendrick, Juliaetta, and Troy wastewater treatment facilities based on the estimated design flow, the maximum daily limit, and the current allowable average monthly concentrations. Controlling sediment loads will assist in managing nutrient loads in the Potlatch River watershed since nutrients, particularly phosphorus, bind to soil particles delivered to the stream.

In addition, DEQ recommends removing various other pollutants from the list of pollutants associated with these water bodies because they are no longer impairing water quality.

A growth reserve is not included in the TMDLs. Except for stormwater construction permits, future sources will need to acquire a load allocation from existing allocations unless the load capacity is increased.

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Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District

District Board meetings held the third Thursday of each month

Forever Soil & Water

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NPSWCD Board Members

Steve Becker, Chair
Tracy Hill, Vice Chairman
Kyle Wilson, Treasurer
Lisa Swanson, Dale Nichols,
Todd Wittman, John Hermann

Design by Melissa Rockwood, Rdesign

Potlatch River, continued from page 2

Streams and Pollutants for Which TMDLs Were Developed

Potlatch River (Big Bear Creek to Mouth)	Temperature, sediment
Potlatch River (Corral Creek to Big Bear Creek)	Temperature
Potlatch River (Moose Creek to Corral Creek)	Temperature
Potlatch River (Headwaters to Moose Creek)	Temperature, bacteria
Big Bear Creek	Bacteria, temperature
Boulder Creek	Bacteria, temperature
Cedar Creek	Temperature, sediment
Corral Creek	Temperature
Moose Creek	Temperature, bacteria
Pine Creek	Temperature, nutrients, sediment
Ruby Creek	Temperature, bacteria
East Fork Potlatch River	Temperature
Middle Potlatch Creek	Temperature, bacteria, sediment
West Fork Little Bear Creek	Bacteria, nutrients, sediment

New Member Named to Soil Conservation Commission

Dick Bronson of Payette Ready to Serve

BOISE - Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter named Richard Bronson of Payette to the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission (SCC) this week. Bronson joins Morgan Evans of Downey, Bill Flory of Culesac, Joe Davidson of Jerome and Dwight Horsch of Aberdeen on the Commission.

"I have spent my adult life working in agriculture and trying to conserve soil and water," commented Bronson when learning of his appointment. "I am really looking forward to my new role as a Commissioner. I am committed to preserve and improve soil and keep Idaho water in Idaho."

Richard "Dick" Bronson is a fourth generation of an Idaho farming family. The Bronson family farm has produced alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, beans, onions and nursery stock over the years. As a result, Bronson has been involved with and a member of the Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association and Idaho Horticulture Association.

For 37 years, Bronson owned and managed a Fruitland based irrigation company called Grower's Supply. In 2006, he sold the business to Pipeco of Idaho and has been managing the location ever since. Bronson has also been a Director of the Lower Payette Ditch Company, an officer in the Idaho Irrigation Equipment Dealers Association and an instructor in the University of Idaho Master Gardner program.

Bronson's application to be an SCC Commissioner was supported by the Weiser River Soil Conservation District, Payette County Commissioners and numerous farmers and business people in southern Idaho.

The SCC provides support and services to Idaho Soil Conservation Districts in the wise use and enhancement of soil, water and related resources. The SCC is committed to improving the environment, increasing public awareness of conservation issues and supplying landowners and land users with the technical information needed to implement conservation measures and improve natural resource management.

For more information about the Idaho Soil Conservation Commission call 208/332-8650 or visit www.scc.idaho.gov.

Little Town, Big Results!!

When the little town of Peck received a transportation grant to replace their deteriorated sidewalks, several of the big shade trees on Main Street had to be removed. Citizens of the community expressed their concern and tried to save the trees. . . to no avail. Once the sidewalk project was completed, it was clear that Main Street looked naked without the trees; thus, the city council appointed a five member tree committee to establish an urban forestry program and begin the task of replacing the lost trees as well as adding more to the downtown area.



The tree committee's first task was to establish a tree ordinance that would protect the new as well as existing plantings. Their next step was to become a Tree City USA, which required a \$2 per capita contribution from the city of Peck annually. They were awarded this recognition in 2005 and have remained a Tree City USA every since. In 2005, the tree committee also decided to apply for a Community Transportation Enhancement (CTE) grant sponsored by the Idaho Department of Lands and the Idaho Transportation Department to plant trees along Main Street.

"We were ecstatic when we were awarded the CTE grant for over \$12,000!" said then Mayor, Sarah Walz who was also a member of the tree committee. Peck had also secured donated boulders, equipment, and labor in the amount of almost \$5,000. The tree committee chose trees based on drought tolerance, disease and



insect resistance, longevity, and aesthetic appeal. In April of 2006, ground was broke on the planting project. Because the planting sites were in existing parking areas, the ground was severely compacted and full of river rock. Alan Fowler, a long time resident of Peck and owner of A&K Construction, donated excavation work for 23 large planting holes. Top soil was hauled in to provide adequate growing and rooting space. Boulders and concrete landscaping rings were placed around each of the trees for protection against vehicles.

In order to help fund the CTE project and provide for future maintenance, the tree committee implemented a "Plant A Memory" program that turned out to be a huge success. This effort allowed community members to dedicate a tree with engraved stone markers in memory of or recognition to a person or group. Of the 27 trees planted as part of the CTE grant project, 25 of them were dedicated with a pledge of \$100 per tree.

The tree planting project has been more than successful...the trees have added beauty, shade, and lasting memories for community members.

"It was a lot of work, but truly worth it when you drive by or walk alongside them, admiring their beauty. The personal touch of the stone markers ensures their existence for many years to come, replacing any tree as needed."

All Idaho cities, counties, and tribal governments Interested in developing or improving a sustainable community forestry program are eligible CTE grant applicants. Successful applicants must have or agree to form a tree committee and develop a program work plan to be implemented during the grant project period. Applicants are required to contribute a minimum 10% cash match of the total grant funds received. If you are interested in applying for a 2009-2010 CTE grant (deadline is September 4th); contact your local community forestry assistant immediately. Additional information and application forms are available at http://www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/community_forestry/grants/index.htm.

-Community Forestry Assistant Newsletter, August 2009



- Name: Dale Edward Nichols
- Age: 54
- Residence: Peck, Idaho
- Birthplace: Clarkston, Washington
- Occupation: ranching, contracting
- Hobbies: fishing
- Favorite food: prime rib
- Favorite movie: anything starring John Wayne

SPOTLIGHT: Board Member Dale Nichols

At his ranch overlooking Peck, Idaho, District board member Dale Nichols describes his hectic schedule, serving on the Nez Perce Conservation District board, and why he says conserving natural resources is imperative to our future.

Dale Nichols was born in Clarkston, Wash., and currently lives in Peck, Idaho where he operates a ranch on Bobbitt Bench Road.

Nichols, who has been married for just over five years, said most of his land is rented ground, which he plans to develop into pastureland.

Nichols began serving on the Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District board almost five years ago.

“I heard they were looking for one more person to run. When re-election came up, I decided to give it a shot,” Nichols said. “I wanted a little more community involvement and wanted to see the inside workings of the District.”

Nichols, much like other members of the District board, said funding appears to be the main issue of concern at present.

“Well with the economy the way it is, it’s definitely the funding that’s the main worry.”

Financial issues aside, Nichols enjoys various aspects of volunteering his time within the District. He said there are several programs and notions he had never heard of before he became a board member. He said he’s also interested in the government’s role within a non-profit organization such as the District and meeting people both local and non-local.

Though he finds time to fulfill his District responsibilities, Nichols keeps extremely busy year-round.

“My busiest time,” Nichols said, “is twelve months a year. In the fall, winter and early spring, I am down south doing fire rehabilitation work. I am also contracted through the state of Nevada, mainly the department of wildlife; I do wildlife rehab work for them.”

Nichols said that, regarding Nez Perce County, the two main conservation issues that he finds most important are fish and erosion.

“I think the main conservation issue important to me is mainly our fish. Another being all the subdivisions and “ranchettes” going in around the area are causing erosion,” he said.

Nichols will continue working his Bobbit Bench land until he travels to southern Idaho this fall.



Floodplain Facts for Nez Perce County

Nez Perce County is working on ways to improve and increase its circulation of, and accessibility to, information that pertains to the floodplain in an effort to better educate and assist its citizens about developing and living in the floodplain.

Disasters associated with flooding are the most significant natural hazards facing citizens of Nez Perce County. Their impact threatens people, property, and the environment. Flood hazards in Nez Perce County are main-stem river flooding, small-stream flooding, landslides and erosion. The threat of main-stem river flooding has a diminished risk at the present time because of the construction of dams along the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. Flooding along all small streams in Nez Perce County is the most prominent natural hazard. Although flooding can occur anytime, the high-risk times are late November/early December, and throughout the late winter and spring. Nez Perce County features several rivers and smaller tributaries or streams that are



susceptible to annual flooding events that pose threats to life and safety and cause significant property damage.

DID YOU KNOW.....

As a public service, Nez Perce County will provide you with the following information upon request:

- Whether a specific property is in or out of the Flood Hazard Area (FHA) as shown on the current Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) of Nez Perce County.
- FIRM zone and the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) or depth, if shown on the FIRM for a specific site.
- Handout on the flood insurance purchase requirement that applies to all forms of federal or federally related financial assistance for structures located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).
- Nez Perce County maintains elevation certificates for the public to review.
- Nez Perce County updates the Flood Insurance Rate Maps as revisions are made to the maps.

In order for County staff to provide you with accurate information, please provide us with a valid site address and/or the Assessor parcel number for the site in

Know Your Watershed

A watershed, in its simplest description, is the land on which water falls from the atmosphere and is stored within the soil and, over time, is released down slope to other locations. Watersheds have three primary functions: capturing, storing and releasing water.

Below are five Nez Perce County watersheds that the District is working to restore and maintain. A number of factors are listed which differentiates one watershed from another.

Lapwai Creek ▼

- Encompasses 174,600 acres
- Elevation ranges from 856 to 4,800 feet
- 86% private land ownership
- Project to reduce erosion, improve water quality and enhance habitat—funded by Bonneville Power Administration
- Steelhead, Chinook salmon, Coho salmon populations
- Restoration activities: stream bank stabilization, sediment basins, riparian area buffers, fencing, grazing management, direct seeding



Big Canyon ▲

- Encompasses 141,999 acres
- 88% private land ownership
- Project designed to: minimize sediment, improve and enhance riparian canopy, prevent stream bank erosion
- Steelhead, rainbow trout, Coho salmon, Chinook salmon
- Meets Clearwater River at Peck, Idaho
- Beneficial uses include domestic and agricultural water supply, cold water biota, salmonid spawning
- More than 400 miles need treatment

question. Our office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; closed from noon to 1 p.m., Monday through Friday. To make inquiries please contact Judy Wilson, CRS Coordinator for Nez Perce County Planning and Building at (208) 799-3089, or come to our office at 1225 Idaho Street, Lewiston, Idaho. There is no charge for this service.

Nez Perce County Planning and Building Services

1225 Idaho Street, Lewiston, ID 83501, (208) 799-3069



Water levels rise under bridge to Tom Beall Road, Nez Perce County, circa 1996



Tammany ▲

- Encompasses 34,160 acres
- 92% private land ownership
- Elevation range from 850 to 3500 feet
- Drains south of Lewiston, Idaho
- Steelhead, Chinook salmon populations
- Project addressing: sediment, nutrients and pesticides, pathogens and bacteria, warm temperatures within creek
- Surrounded by rolling cropland

continued on page 6

Know Your Watershed, continued from page 5**Hatwai Creek ▲**

- Encompasses 19,785 acres
- Elevation ranges from 775 to 2,964 feet
- Tributary of Clearwater River
- Located three miles east of Lewiston, Idaho
- Steelhead population small due to lack of habitat
- Limiting factors include: high water temperatures, low mid-summer flows, sedimentation, lack of riparian vegetation
- Agricultural water supply at risk of pollutants

Lindsay Creek ▼

- Encompasses 14,200 acres
- Tributary of Clearwater River
- Flows northwest to Lewiston, Idaho
- Pollutant concerns: bacteria, dissolved oxygen, excess nutrients, sediment, stream temperature, habitat and flow
- Livestock, septic system and wildlife affect water quality



Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District employee Tony Kern

Summer Youth Program

More than 800 youth in the state of Idaho received paychecks over the summer thanks to an Idaho Department of Labor (I.D.O.L.) Summer Youth Program funded by stimulus dollars through the America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009.

The Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District (District) participated in the program this summer. The program allowed the District to employ youth while in turn receiving labor at no cost since employees are paid through the I.D.O.L.

The government-funded program places Idaho youth ages 14-24 in work opportunities throughout the state at various public and non-profit organizations.

“Although we have had limited funding to do this type of activity in the past, it has been 10 years since we have had any significant funding to carry out a Summer Youth Employment program as large as this one,” said Andrea Huxoll, a workforce consultant at the Lewiston office of the I.D.O.L. “This funding through ARRA has been a great boost for these work experience opportunities.”

“The youth have an opportunity to learn workplace ethics and gain a better understanding of the world of work. In some cases, when the program ends, the organizations where the youth are placed manage to find ways to hire them and keep them working. That is a great reward for their hard work during their participation in the program.”

Huxoll works with Sage Stoddard, another workforce consultant in the Lewiston office, to facilitate the program in Nez Perce County where 56 youth participate. The youth are placed at 30 different worksites which include the District, City of Lewiston Parks and Recreation, Nez Perce Tribe organizations, and Hells Gate State Park. This year, most Idaho youth began working in May and finished in late August or will finish this month.

The Summer Youth Program allows youth to work with outdoor conservation projects. Work is also available within positions in the public sector. Pay is \$7.25 per hour.

“The youth have an opportunity to learn workplace ethics and gain a better understanding of the world of work. In some cases, when the program ends, the organizations where the youth are placed manage to find ways to hire them and keep them working. That is a great reward

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Summer Youth Program, *continued from page 6*

for their hard work during their participation in the program,” said Huxoll.

The District employed Tony Kern as part of the Summer Youth Program. Kern began work with the District on May 26 and finished in late August.

“I worked with Sage Stoddard and Andrea Huxoll at the I.D.O.L. to get the job at the District. They gave me options at first, and I chose to be set up with an interview at the District because it was located in Culdesac and near to where I live,” said Kern.

Kern worked at the District with the responsibility of assisting with erosion control projects, water quality monitoring, and fish habitat restoration projects. Through these projects, Kern gained several skills to apply toward future employment.

“I have learned how to build an electric fence, kill knotweed, and I have learned so much about soil quality, bio-control and bio-logs,” he said.

Kern enjoyed being assisted by the I.D.O.L. to find job placement. He said the program has helped him in many ways.

“It has given me a lot of experience and a reference to add to my resume,” he said. “It has also taught me to be responsible and showed me how to work with others.”

Kern recommends the Summer Youth Program to other youth in need of a job because, he said, it’s a smart route to take since it will certainly get you started in the work field.

“I liked working with the I.D.O.L. The program’s awesome,” said Kern.

Huxoll, of the I.D.O.L., equally enjoys supporting youth like Kern.

“We encourage our youth; this is often their first job. The program even offers support services such as providing work clothes, gloves and other needs for working at the job site. We like seeing our youth do well, and we like hearing the success stories.”

For more information on employment services available for Idaho youth through the Idaho Department of Labor, contact Andrea Huxoll or Sage Stoddard at (208) 799-5000 or visit the department Web site: www.labor.idaho.gov.

Steelhead Harvest Starts on Lower Clearwater River

NEWS RELEASE: IDAHO FISH AND GAME HEADQUARTERS

Anglers have been catching and releasing steelhead on the lower Clearwater River since the beginning of July; starting Saturday, August 1 they can take some home.

Idaho Fish and Game opens the 2009 steelhead harvest season August 1 on a 2 mile stretch of the river, from its mouth to the U.S. Highway 12 Bridge, also known as the Memorial Bridge in Lewiston. The daily bag limit is two, and the possession limit is six.

Anglers are reminded that this early catch-and-keep opportunity for adipose fin-clipped steelhead does not include the Snake River. The mouth of the Clearwater River is officially recognized as a line from a posted sign on the north bank due south to the western-most point on the south bank. A map showing the boundaries is available on Page 70 of the current Idaho Fishing Seasons and Rules booklet.

Since the mid 1990s, federal water managers have been supplementing the lower Clearwater’s naturally warm summertime water with cold water from the depths of Dworshak Reservoir to aid migration of fall Chinook salmon and steelhead through the lower Snake River. This cool water attracts adult steelhead to the lower Clearwater, where they hold up temporarily before swimming to their final destination.

From July 1 through July 23, 2,844 steelhead were counted at Lower Granite Dam. Some of them are now holding in the lower Clearwater, waiting for the Snake River to turn colder before continuing their migration.

“The majority of these early steelhead are bound for the Snake, Salmon, Grande Ronde, and Imnaha rivers. Most of the steelhead bound for the Clearwater are larger fish that don’t show up until later in September,” said Larry Barrett, fisheries biologist for Idaho Fish and Game. “This August fishery is a great opportunity for folks to get out there and catch some very bright and feisty fish.”

Fish and Game expects another good steelhead run this year and reminds anglers to look for the clipped adipose fin indicating the fish is legal to be kept. Any steelhead that has an unclipped adipose fin cannot be kept and must immediately be released unharmed.

Other steelhead harvest seasons:

- The Clearwater River mainstem above the Memorial Bridge, the South Fork Clearwater River, the North Fork Clearwater River below Dworshak Dam, and the Middle Fork Clearwater River below Clear Creek all open to steelhead harvest on October 15. The limits on those waters are two per day and six in possession.
- The Snake, Salmon and Little Salmon rivers open for steelhead harvest on September 1. The limits on those waters are three per day and nine in possession.
- The season limit for the fall 2009 season is 20 fish statewide.

All salmon with an adipose fin MUST be released immediately!

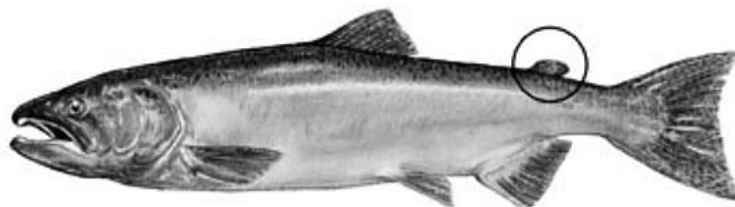


Photo courtesy of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Mid-August Evaluation, *continued from page 8*

opportunistically captured additional rain showers have provided a definite bright spot which has equalized and provided a positive impact for county seed yield levels.

Over all, yield levels have been negatively impacted by a lack of soil moisture and a long, cool and damp spring that delayed planting, emergence and growth, especially for spring crops, thus reducing the number of growing degree days for crop development and production. On the other hand, superior yield levels of crops grown on fields with favorable cropping history, deep soils, and opportunistic showers have captured high yield levels that should place the county at an average crop seed yield for the season.

Moreover, many growers indicate that with late spring, planting in tandem with low rainfall levels set the stage for significantly lower crop yields than those currently being trucked from the fields (at the time of this writing: August 17, 2009). As a result, many county growers indicate that average or so yields don’t look too bad for this crop season.



Unloading wheat

Check out our Web site:
www.nezperceswcd.org



Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District

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A Mid August Evaluation for Crop Harvest Progress and Yield in Nez Perce County

Information by Larry Smith, UI Extension Educator for Nez Perce County

What is currently being harvested?

Winter cereal crops and peas have been harvested, while some crops in higher elevations including spring grain, lentils, and garbanzo beans remain to be harvested.

What types of yields are taking place in the low country?

The yields at the lower elevations of Nez Perce County appear to be low average on summer fallow ground, while many re-cropped fields have



Wheat fields

produced seed yields that are significantly below average.

What yields are present in mid to high country?

The mid to high country yields vary depending on cropping history, soil depth and the south/southwest exposure of the field. Fortunately, the deeper soil locations with superior water holding capacity have produced average to above average seed yield. On the other hand, the shallow soil locations which were planted to late maturing crops and south/southwest field exposure have produced average seed yield. However, the deep soil areas that

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