

CURRY

Summer 2010

CURRENTS

**Lower Rogue Watershed Council, South Coast Watershed Councils
and Curry County Soil and Water Conservation District**

OWEB Local Innovation Fund— South Coast Cranberries



Cranberries in early fall

Over the past 3 years Beth Pietrzak of the South Coast Watershed Council has been working with cranberry growers on projects to improve water quality & economic stability. Over 24 projects have been completed. Project types range from tailwater recovery systems, replacing organophosphates with reduced-risk pesticides and organic solutions, irrigation efficiency improvements, and an organic & conventional grower knowledge exchange meeting; among others. Several cranberry farms participating in these projects gained Salmon Safe certification and Watershed Friendly Stewardship Awards.

-See South Coast Cranberries, Page 6

Curry Currents *Summer 2010*

Contents:

- 01 South Coast Cranberries
- 02 North Curry CREP momentum
- 04 Weed alert!
- 07 Langlois: Safe drinking water
- 10 Winchuck Ranch restoration
- 12 Rogue River cleanup 2010



Cranberry bloom & bee in Spring

CREP project highlights

Riparian Conservation and Ranching

Curry County's quality of life owes much to family ranches. Privately owned agricultural land is the reason for our sweeping open-land vistas from the rolling hills to the coastal plain, and farming and ranching are the bedrock of the local economy.

County-wide, we also count on our agriculture community to contribute its share and more to the protection of yet another public good: the quality of water in our streams and rivers.

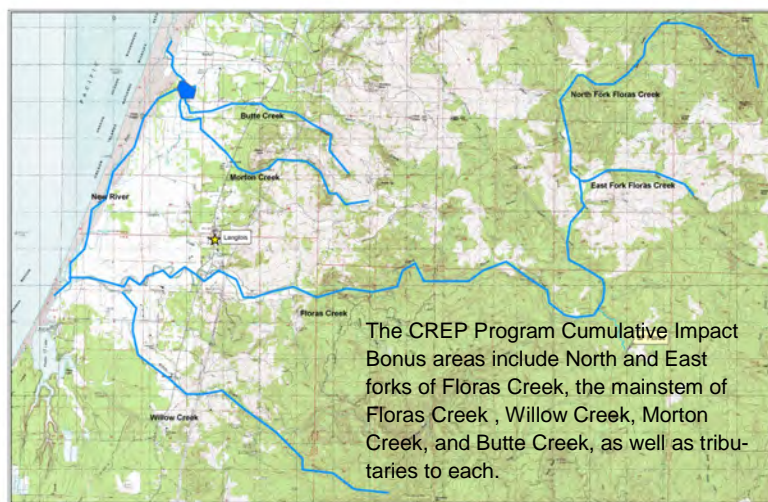
Exploring voluntary conservation measures is a complex and individual process. A rancher must establish whether there are actual resource concerns (erosion, elevated stream water temperatures, lack of vegetative pasture cover, etc.) on his or her property and whether each concern can reasonably be addressed. It's essential to evaluate potential solutions for their fit with the overall function of the ranch—is it possible to fence riparian areas and establish crossings without crippling livestock operations? Are potential solutions economically feasible, and is assistance available? What are the hidden costs and downsides in the long term for various conservation measures or programs? Good ecological planning takes an involved, far-sighted, and informed landowner.

One of the most common conservation practices is simply fencing and planting

buffer areas around wetlands and streams. Buffers are established farming practice, and there's a large body of research that indicates appropriately planned buffers can do a lot to improve water quality and wildlife habitat on pastures and crop land. But even this widely-accepted management tool needs careful tailoring and planning to minimize costs and to maximize benefits to the ranch and beyond. Riparian buffers work best when they are tailored to the specific ranch *and* planned to fulfill a need within the ecological setting. Each project needs an individual plan, but from an ecological standpoint, large areas of buffers offer the most benefit.

GREAT momentum in voluntary riparian restoration in Langlois

Curry County landowners who use the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to fund riparian restoration tend to find the pro-



The CREP Program Cumulative Impact Bonus areas include North and East forks of Floras Creek, the mainstem of Floras Creek, Willow Creek, Morton Creek, and Butte Creek, as well as tributaries to each.

gram through neighbors who have shared their experience, so it's no surprise that we have several areas that qualify for the pro-

CREP, continued

gram's Cumulative Impact Bonus (CIB). The CIB incentive strategy helps us develop emphasis areas to reap the benefits of buffering long reaches of streambank in a string of individual projects.

The CIB payment is issued to CREP participants where at least half of the bank along 5 miles of stream are enrolled in the program, and are paid above and beyond the usual CREP Sign-up Incentive Payment, 75% cost share of installed practices, and 40% Practice Incentive Payment for completion of planned practices.

The CIB has no effect on the annual rental of \$114 per acre paid to each CREP participant on perennial streams (\$102 per acre on seasonal tributaries) for each of either 10 or 15 years.

Three such Cumulative Impact Bonus areas near Langlois reflect area ranchers' commitment to resource stewardship and the popularity of this USDA cost-share and rental program.

Langlois and surroundings: Cumulative Incentive Bonus areas

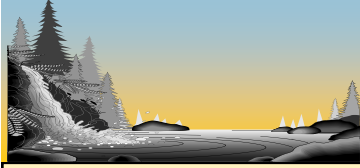
Morton and Butte Creeks—Four participating landowners have committed to improving buffers along these important tributaries to New River. Thanks to excellent participation on both streams, CREP incentive payments are available to pasture owners along both Morton and Butte from the tiny headwaters tributaries all the way downstream to New River/New Lake. Enrolled landowners have received CIBs from \$1,500 to about \$23,000 based on the acreage enrolled in the program. Anyone enrolling a new project along these streams also qualifies, thanks to the neighbors' established projects.

Willow and Floras Creek mainstem—A new participant recently enrolled a 91+ acre project to restore buffers on seasonal tributaries, creating a new CIB opportunity for himself and his neighboring participants. The new participant received a one-time CIB of approximately \$27,000, and his neighbors were pleasantly surprised with smaller bonuses according to the size of their pre-existing CREP contracts. When additional Willow and Floras Creek landowners join the program, they will also receive an extra CIB incentive.

North and East Forks of Floras Creek—Most Langlois residents know that their public drinking water comes from Floras Creek, but many don't think about the service provided to us by the ranchers operating within the Drinking Water Source Protection Area. The cooler and cleaner Floras Creek water is as it flows off the mountain, the better Langlois Water District can control the cost of drinking water treatment. A brand new CREP contract to buffer a reach along the North and East Forks joins 3 existing contracts in a previously-established CIB area, earning a \$6,700 bonus and continuing a tradition of excellent downstream neighbor relations.

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Weed alert!

Garlic Mustard

Other common names:

Hedge garlic, sauce-alone, jack-by-the hedge, poor man's mustard, jack-in-the -bush, garlic root, garlicwort, mustard root.



Garlic mustard: first year rosette



Garlic mustard: flowering second year plant

What to look for

- Onion or garlic odor when crushed,
- "S" shaped tap-root,
- Four-petaled white flower.

photos courtesy of Glenn Miller, Oregon Dept. of Ag.

Garlic mustard is *highly invasive*

Garlic Mustard is a known aggressive plant newly introduced to Oregon and expected to become widespread if no action is taken. Introduced to the East Coast from Europe, this plant now carpets forest understories of the Northeast and Midwest and continues to spread westward across the United States.

In Oregon Garlic Mustard is established in Portland and the Columbia Gorge and a new population was recently found in the Rogue River valley. As one of the few invasive plants capable of dominating undisturbed forest understories, Garlic Mustard has the potential to alter forest

communities. It can change the tree composition of the forest by suppressing hardwoods such as maples and ashes. An abundance of Garlic Mustard can alter the suitability of habitats for native birds, mammals, and amphibians.

Garlic Mustard is a biennial that can either be self-pollinated or cross-pollinated. Each plant can produce hundreds of seeds which germinate after a period of dormancy in late February or early March until May. The seeds are believed to be primarily dispersed by human activity, but are also spread by flowing water, birds, rodents, and may possibly even catch a ride on the fur of larger animals such as deer.

Garlic mustard alert: Highly invasive woodland invader

Allaria pediculata: Description

Garlic Mustard is a biennial herb that ranges from 12 to 48 inches in height as an adult. Leaves and stems emit the distinctive odor of onion or garlic when crushed. First year plants are a rosette of 3 or 4 kidney shaped scalloped edged leaves. Second year plants generally produce one or two flowering stems with numerous white flowers that have four separate petals forming a cross. The plant produces black oblong seeds in 1 to 2½ inch slender pods call siliques that radiate from the stem just below the flowers. Its slender taproot is “s” shaped at the top.

Where to find garlic mustard

Look in the partial or filtered light of forest understory or edges. It is also found in shaded roadsides, urban areas, riparian areas, along hiking trails, and on agricultural lands.

Native look-a-likes

During the rosette stage, garlic mustard resembles *Viola ssp.*, and several plants in the saxifrage family, including *Tellima grandiflora* (fringecup) and *Tolmeia menziesii* (piggy-back-plant). A distinguishing characteristic of the saxifrage are the presence of long hair, particularly on the leaf stems – which mature garlic mustard does not have.



photos courtesy of Glenn Miller, Oregon Dept. of Ag.

When garlic mustard dominates a forest understory it suppresses native plants, reducing riparian function and wildlife habitat.

What to do

The early detection of garlic mustard is the most successful, cost effective, and least damaging way to prevent its spread.

Garlic mustard has not yet been found in Curry County but it is getting close. It is along the Rogue River in Jackson and Josephine Counties. Many invasive weeds that are found along the upper Rogue River end up coming downstream to Curry County.

Your help in looking for a new invasive weed could prevent its spread here.

Since garlic mustard has no known natural enemies, is self fertile, and difficult to eliminate, the

most effective control is to prevent its initial establishment. Pull if there is a small population and you are absolutely certain of its identification. Bag and remove pulled plants, as seed ripening continues even after plants are pulled.

Burning, herbicides, or cutting are often used to control large existing populations and biocontrol methods are being developed.

If you believe that you've found Garlic Mustard contact the Curry Soil & Water Conservation District Noxious Weed Coordinator at 541-247-2755 ext.1#

Where to find more information

On the internet:

Oregon Department of Agriculture <http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/Plant/Weeds>

The Nature Conservancy <http://www.nature.org/initiatives/invasivespecies>

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service <http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxiousDriver>

Curry County Weed Board:

The Curry County Weed Board is committed to increased weed awareness and implementation of weed control projects throughout the county. To find out more about the Board or local weed control efforts contact the Noxious Weed Coordinator at (541) 247-2755 ext. 1#

Email the author: Jerry.Darbyshire@oacd.org

Continued from Page 1

South Coast Cranberries

Two tailwater recovery systems were constructed to create “closed-system” farms. Tailwater ponds are located at the end of the cranberry farm’s drainage system. Water used for irrigation, harvest, frost control, and rain-water is captured in the newly-constructed tailwater ponds, before the water has a chance to leave the farm. The water can then be reused for irrigation.



Tailwater Recovery System



Cranberry Farm Drainage Reconfiguration

The Cranberry Farm Drainage Reconfiguration project was a great success, thanks to the farm’s generous contribution of equipment and labor. The purpose of the project was to eliminate a direct fluvial connection between the cranberry operation and a salmon bearing stream. The farm employees plugged or buried all pipes draining to the stream. They also replaced 12 undersized culverts with larger pipes in order to accommodate the additional flow from the reconfiguration. All farm runoff now drains away from the stream.

Reduced-Risk Pesticides & IPM

Reduced-risk pesticides are certified by the EPA to have low impact on human health, lower toxicity to non-target organisms (birds, fish, plants), low potential for groundwater contamination, low use rates, low pest resistance potential, and compatibility with Integrated Pest Management practices. For this project, growers replaced the use of Diazinon, an organophosphate, with reduced risk pesticides. We used bee friendly chemicals during the pollination season, and organically-derived chemicals for other applications. We monitored the pest populations with IPM (Integrated Pest Management) traps & frequently performed visual in-

spections of the bogs for small larvae and cocoons.

The results of the reduced-risk pesticide trial include successful control of cranberry fireworm populations and a transition from Diazinon to less toxic pesticides on two South Coast cranberry farms. The growers have been thoroughly satisfied with the results. Given the efficacy of the products and monitoring techniques, the growers have solidly adopted these methods.



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South Coast Cranberries

As a result of funding provided by the OWEB LIF, two South Coast cranberry farms became the first ever Salmon Safe certified cranberry operations. To gain Salmon Safe status a farm's practices must not be harmful to salmon. The inspection process focuses on a farm's riparian area management, water use management, erosion and sediment control, chemical use management, animal management, and biodiversity conservation. The above sign was presented to the two certified farms & will hang on their farm gates to advertise their efforts and encourage other growers to be Salmon Safe.

All of these projects are voluntary and cooperative efforts by the Cranberry growers of the northern Curry and southern Coos counties.



Langlois Drinking Water Protection Plan

By Beth Pietrzak

A Drinking Water Protection Plan was recently created for the town of Langlois. The Langlois Drinking Water Protection Plan (Plan) was produced through the combined efforts of local citizens, Langlois Water District Board members & staff, Cindy Myers and Beth Pietrzak of the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), and state agency & OSU extension staff. The involved citizens represented local residents, business owners, agriculture, and forestry. All local citizens were invited to participate. All participants were allowed and encouraged to provide pertinent information and references throughout the process. A series of public meetings were held between September 2009 and May 2010.

The Plan contains strategies that will be employed in the Floras Creek Watershed, the source of drinking water for the town of Langlois. The Plan is recognized as a useful tool for protecting the viability of businesses and

households in the town of Langlois and within the watershed.

The creation of a Plan is voluntary for Oregon communities. The benefits of having a drinking water protection plan in place and implementing the plan as prescribed are many. The plan addresses past, current, and future potential contaminant sources; and suggests ways to resolve these problems; therefore protecting the health of the consumers in their District. Contamination reduction and avoidance also reduces the costs and difficulties of treating water at the intake treatment plant.

The requirements for water quality monitoring of public water systems in Oregon provide a high level of assurance of safe drinking water; however, all systems are vulnerable to potential contamination. One of the best ways to ensure safe drinking water and minimize future treatment costs is to develop a local plan designed to protect against contamination. Not only will this Plan add a margin of safety, it will raise awareness in the local community of the risks of drinking water

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Curry

Drinking Water Protection Plan, Continued

Examples of common Potential Contaminant Sources include:

- ***Landslide hazard areas*** such as slow earthflows or rapidly moving landslides

Rapidly moving landslides, triggered during intense rainfall, are potential sources of sediment delivery and turbidity for the drinking water supply. Many rapidly moving landslides begin in small, non-vegetated pockets of soil. Both vegetative type and cover (how much and where it is located) can significantly affect the potential to initiate rapidly moving landslides.

Earthflows are slower-moving landslides, consisting of soils that flow and creep rather than slide. Because the Langlois Drinking Water Source Area is dominated by earthflow features, it is suspected that transport of sediment from channels within and adjacent to these unstable soils may be responsible for a large proportion of the turbidity at the intake.

- ***Household or barn storage of pesticides, fertilizers/chemicals, or fuel***

Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and other materials during transportation, use, storage, and disposal may impact the drinking water supply. This PCS includes, but is not limited to: household hazardous waste, pesticides, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, fuel, and motor oil. This PCS could occur at chronic low-levels or as an incident spill. This is an important PCS due to the fact that its associated chemicals may end up in the drinking water source and may be undetected. Prevention at the source of this contaminant source is the best way to avoid drinking water contamination.

- ***Septic Systems***

Approximately 36-40 septic systems are present within the source water area. Systems are in various conditions, ranging from those that were installed prior to the establishment of the permitting system, through recently constructed systems. If not properly sited, designed, installed, and maintained, septic systems can impact drinking water. The use of drain cleaners and dumping household hazardous wastes can result in groundwater contamination.

In effluent from septic systems, the most difficult, and potentially harmful, contaminants to detect are pharmaceuticals. Water treatment plants are not required to test for these contaminants because it would be prohibitively expensive to test for all of the common ones that people use. It is important for people to avoid disposing of pharmaceuticals in their septic systems.

Continued from page 7 contamination, and provide information to them about how they can help protect the system.

Development of the Plan consisted of a series of methodical steps.

1. Delineation of Langlois Drinking Water Protection Area

First the source water area for the drinking water supply was delineated. The Floras Creek Watershed serves as the source water area. The source water area drains approximately 39,054 acres or 61 square miles of land. Floras Creek is located primarily in Curry County with a small portion of the

East Fork extending into Coos County. Since the drinking water intake is submerged in the gravel of Floras Creek, there is also a groundwater source area. This area entails much of the flat bottomland surrounding the intake.

2. Identification of Sensitive Areas

Next, sensitive areas within the source water area were identified. Sensitive areas are located adjacent to streams and where other contaminant transport processes such as landslides, erosion, runoff, and leaching increase the risk of contamination of the surface water.

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The Langlois Drinking Water Protection Plan, Concluded

3. Drinking Water Protection Area Inventory

All known Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs) in the source water area were then identified. It is important to remember the sites and areas identified are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water, and the water quality impacts are not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

4. Ranking Potential Contaminant Sources

Following the identification of all known PCSs within the source water area, each PCS was assigned a risk ranking. The Committee reviewed and discussed each PCS and rank, and revised the ranking based on local knowledge of the PCSs in the source water area.

5. Susceptibility Analysis

A susceptibility analysis was then performed. This process entailed overlaying potential contaminant sources onto the identified sensitive areas. Susceptibility can be defined as the potential for contamination in the drinking water protection area to reach the intake on the surface water body being used by a public water system for drinking water purposes. If a potential contaminant source exists outside of a sen-

sitive area it has a low probability of contaminating the drinking water source.

Management of Potential Sources of Contaminants

The preceding steps in this process led the Committee to make informed decisions on appropriate management strategies to protect the drinking water source. Management Strategies provide a method for reducing or eliminating the threat posed to the drinking water by Potential Contaminant Sources.

A few examples of adopted management strategies include:

- Holding a community open house to launch the Drinking Water Protection Plan.
- Providing information to residents and landowners in the drinking water source area.
- Providing technical and financial assistance to alleviate potential contaminant sources.
- Placing signs along roadways to indicate the boundaries of the DWSA and provide a spill response phone number.

The Plan is currently under review for approval by the State. The Langlois Drinking Water Protection Plan is available at the Langlois Water District office, and once it is approved, a copy will also be available at the Langlois Library.

Contingency Plan & Siting Future Water System Sources

The Langlois Water District also took on the task of creating a contingency plan and procedure for siting future water sources.

The contingency plan is a designed response to the contamination or disruption of the Langlois water supply. The contingency plan focuses on:

- Identification of the primary potential threats to the water supply
- Developing procedures that will be followed should the threats materialize.

A new source of drinking water may have to be developed if the existing Floras Creek source should become unusable or if community growth requires more capacity than is available from the present source. If these situations ever arise, Langlois now has a planned approach to handle them.

Winchuck River Ranch Restoration

Landowner: The Johnson-DeMartin Ranch

Project Manager: Beth Pietrzak, Curry SWCD Farm Planner

Funding Sources: Landowner, ODA, Oregon Trout (Freshwater Trust), OWEB Small Grant Program

The Johnson-DeMartin Ranch recently collaborated with the Curry Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) on a comprehensive project to enhance their agricultural operation while protecting the streams and rivers running through their property.

Mike Johnson and his parents, Carol and Robert, worked with Beth Pietrzak from the SWCD to create a farm management plan. The plan included the suite of projects that came to fruition in 2009. The projects were tailored to fit the needs of their ranch and included a solid low-maintenance offstream watering system, permanent 4-strand barbwire fence with access gates for cattle movement, 3 acres of planted riparian buffer, and a sea-container bridge with a long-lasting concrete deck. The projects serve to protect water quality and salmon habitat in the Winchuck River Watershed.

A reliable livestock offstream watering system is the necessary first element in a good man-



A simple, solid offstream water system intake.

agement system. The offstream watering system installed at the Johnson-DeMartin Ranch allows the family to exclude livestock from the

Winchuck River and its tributaries. This offstream watering system was designed and installed by Steve Dickey of the Curry SWCD.



A livestock water trough with float valve. Geotextile fabric and rock under the trough prevent erosion.

Livestock often prefer to drink from water troughs full of clean water conveniently located in their pastures. Water in troughs is healthier for livestock. Clean trough water helps livestock avoid parasites that dwell in wetland and still water areas, and reduces disease transfer by avoiding manure and urine in their drinking water.

Reducing livestock concentration at streams and rivers has a myriad of beneficial effects for the watershed. Restricting livestock access to waterways results in a reduction of stream bank erosion and a reduction of livestock waste entering waterways. Sediment from streambank erosion can degrade salmon habitat downstream and actually lead to increased bank erosion at downstream neighbors' property. Livestock waste in waterways not only degrades salmon habitat but poses a bacterial health concern for human contact downstream.

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Winchuck River Ranch Restoration, Cont.

In an Eastern Oregon study, weight gain of yearlings and calves increased by approximately 20% with non-pond water. When comparing clean and dirty pond water, there was about a 5% increase in yearling and calf weight gain with clean drinking water. The increased performance was attributed to greater water consumption and forage intake because cattle avoided water that was contaminated with as little as one-half of 1% fresh manure by weight. Also, cattle with access to fresh water spent more time grazing and less time resting than cows offered both types of pond water. (D. W. Bohnert, Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Oregon State University, Burns, OR)

3,435 feet of 4-strand barbwire fence was installed to exclude cattle from the Winchuck River, estuary, a tributary stream, and wetland. Gates were included to allow for livestock movement and access for local fishermen and the landowners. Because the Winchuck River is a fairly large system and is prone to flooding the bottomland floodplain during winter rainstorms, the barbwire fence was set back away



from the river. This tactic allows the river to flood into the bottomland pasture without destroying the permanent fence. To avoid the loss of summer pasture grazing area, a solar powered temporary fence is used between the

permanent fence and the River. This temporary fence allows access to a crescent of pasture once the flood season has past, while still protecting the planted riparian buffer zone. The newly installed fences have helped contain livestock and reduced time spent rounding up maverick cattle.



After the permanent fence was installed, over 800 trees were planted in the 3 acre riparian buffer zone. The site and soils are most suited to Sitka Spruce and willow; these species composed the bulk of the plantings. A few Douglas fir, cottonwood, and even redwood were planted. Large willow, alder, and old-growth spruce already lined the river. It is expected that these pre-existing species, especially the willow, will self-propagate and further enrich the riparian buffer now that the cattle have been excluded from the area. The beneficial functions of this riparian buffer include: providing cooling shade to the river, estuary, tributary, and wetland; providing a filtering buffer for pasture runoff; reducing stream-bank erosion; providing food for macroinvertebrates that feed fish; and providing future large woody debris for the river and its salmon.

A sea-container bridge with a concrete deck was installed on a stream flowing from a wet-



A sea container bridge with concrete deck land to the Winchuck estuary.

This area provides refugia for rearing salmonids during high winter flows. The bridge was placed at a crossing that was highly

eroded from ranch vehicle access needs. Additional erosion and waste from livestock access combined to result in a degraded stream. Sediment and livestock waste flowing into a critical area for salmonid rearing can result in stresses on a rearing salmon that may lead to decreased survivability. The stream is now flowing clear.

The management system adopted by the Johnson-DeMartin Ranch has resulted in healthier livestock, better ranch access and management ease, improved water quality in the waterways, and improved salmon habitat.

This is just one example of many agricultural operations working throughout Curry County to provide high quality salmon habitat and excellent water quality. For additional information please contact Beth Pietrzak of the Curry SWCD at (541) 247-2755 ext 6#.

2010 Rogue River Cleanup

Another year, another successful cleanup of the lower 54 miles of the Rogue River! After one postponement for high water and bad weather, on June 12, 2010, over 125 student and adult volunteers spent the day cleaning the gravel bars of the lower Rogue River of trash. Students from Riley Creek and Gold Beach High School were taken by jet boats from Jerry's Rogue Jets, Mailboats, and private boats, all driven by friendly and helpful volunteer pilots. After a safety talk by Statia Ryder, Watershed Education Program Manager, all the volunteers were issued gloves and trash bags donated by SOLV. Tires and other large trash were hauled by boat to the designated lunch spot – Quosatana Campground – where a 20 cy dumpster was quickly filled with the 'haul of the day'. Other volunteers stood ready at the campground, ready to serve delicious grilled burgers with all the fixings to the hungry students and pilots.

A new component of the Rogue River Cleanup was removal of invasive weeds from one of the gravel bars. Students from GBHS worked with



port, Gold Beach Ranger District, and Fred Meyers. We couldn't do this without such amazing community support.

All the students and adult volunteers came away from the day feeling good about what they had accomplished – that they have made a difference and improved the beauty and health of our wonderful Rogue River.



Jerry Darbyshire, Vegetation Program Coordinator, to clear one acre of Scotch Broom and star thistle. The students were able to see the result of their work, and will definitely recognize the weeds in the future.

Safety and service are the most important parts of the day. We had wonderful coordination and oversight by Oregon State Police, Curry County Sheriff Marine Division, and the Forest Service. Contributions come not only from the volunteers that actually work during the Cleanup, but from our community; Freeman Marine, Rotary, Ray's and McKay's grocery stores, Trash Dogs, Thrivent Fraternal, Curry County Re-



Education & Outreach News Briefs...

Storm Drain Marking in Gold Beach & Brookings!

In Gold Beach: Tuesday, July 27th 1p.m.-3p.m. Meet at Gold Beach Library to get storm drain assignment and then set out to decorate 50 storm drains with the message "Don't Pollute, Drains to Stream!"

In Brookings: August 2010 TBA Check www.currywatersheds.org Calendar for updated information on when and where to meet.

This outreach project is an effort to raise awareness that run-off pollution from our roads, parking lots, sidewalks, etc. enters the nearest stream *untreated*. Our streams, rivers and estuaries are home to a diversity of creatures, including salmon and trout, none of whom are immune from the harsh effects of pollution. Contact Statia Ryder at 247-6604 Ext. 333 or email statia@currywatersheds.org

Chetco Check-Up! Wednesday, July 28th 11:30a.m.-3:30p.m.

Participate in this annual *wet or dry* event to clean garbage out of the Chetco River's gravel bars and deep sparking pools. Meet at Loeb State Park, 8 miles up the North Bank Chetco Rd. off of Route 101 in Brookings, OR. Sit-on-top sea kayaks is the boat of choice for *wet* participants, if you have one (or two!) bring them! Potluck and BBQ picnic to follow event. For more information, contact Gerry Livingston at 541-469-0497

Stream Trailer at the Curry County Fair!

Tell all your friends to come learn about watersheds and the Pacific Gyre. This watershed model and a sample of the Pacific Gyre will be on display at the Curry County Fair in Gold Beach from July 29th-August 1st

Three's a charm!

We have been awarded three different grants for Foodshed Classes, Class to Garden support, and other Local Food projects! This is a new addition to watershed education program, being spearheaded by Cathy Boden. The Gray Family Fund through the Oregon Community Foundation, The Gordon Elwood Foundation, and the Meyer Memorial Trust has funded projects to teach area youth in Curry County more about the food they eat. Classes include topics like food import and export, exploring Oregon's growing regions, creating a time line of the history of agriculture, how to select healthy food from their community grocery store, field trips to local farms and ranches, plus a whole lot more! We will also provide assistance for K-8th grade teachers to bring their classrooms out into local school gardens where they can learn from Master Gardeners about how to grow their own food. Stay tuned for more details! Cathy can be reached by email: cathy@currywatersheds.org

Currywatersheds.org

is up and running (again)!

Visit our new website and then check back often, as we are all "re-learning" how to post content. *Also, visit our **Calendar** for updated event information!*

Driftwood Wetland Student Outreach

Several students from Driftwood school have been busy sharing their accomplishments with their community. During the last week of school 8 students took 8 city officials on a tour of their wetlands. The students shared what they have learned, and showed the progress made, removing invasive weeds in the wetland behind their school. The next day 4 students were invited by Port Orford Mayor Jim Auburn to a Port Orford Rotary luncheon where they gave a presentation on their Wetland Project. The crowd of over 35 Rotarians was impressed and asked if the students would come back next year to give them a tour of the Wetlands.

CURRY CURRENTS

SPRING 2009

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Curry Soil & Water Conservation District Board

Chair	Michael Knapp
Vice Chair	Steve Kalina
Treasurer	Keith Smith
Director	Neil Walker
Director	Scott McKenzie

Watershed Councils

South Coast Coordinating Watershed Council	George Fleming, Chair
Lower Rogue Watershed Council	Peter Aspinwall, Chair
Chetco Watershed Council	Carl Page, Chair
Port Orford Watershed Council	Steve Taylor, Chair
Elk/Sixes Watershed Council	Joe Marsh, Chair
Floras Creek Watershed Council	Joe Brown, Chair
Hunter Creek/Pistol River Watershed Council	-
Winchuck Watershed Council	-
Euchre Creek Watershed Council	-

Program Managers and Staff

Maggie McHugh	Coordinator, Lower Rogue Watershed Council
Harry Hoogesteger	Coordinator, South Coast Watershed Council
Cindy Myers	Water Quality, Data Management, GIS
Matt Swanson	Project Effectiveness Monitoring, Sediment Abatement, Watershed Restoration Technical Assistance
Statia Ryder	Watershed Education Program Manager
Cathy Boden,	Watershed Education Specialist
Jerry Darbyshire	Vegetation Management Program Coordinator
Dustin Williams	Vegetation Management Program Foreman
Beth Pietrzak	Conservation/Farm Planning
Liesl Coleman	Office Manager
Barbara Grant	CREP Riparian Specialist

Statia Ryder, Liesl Coleman, Cindy Myers, and Cathy Boden enjoy a moment on the river.



To receive our newsletter please contact us and provide your name and email address.

Coming soon:

The NEW www.currywatersheds.org for more great watershed information and news!

Put a Salmon on Your



Get a salmon license plate to support abundant salmon populations, healthy streams, and state park salmon projects.

Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds
website: www.oregon-plan.org

-Continued next page