



# Ripples

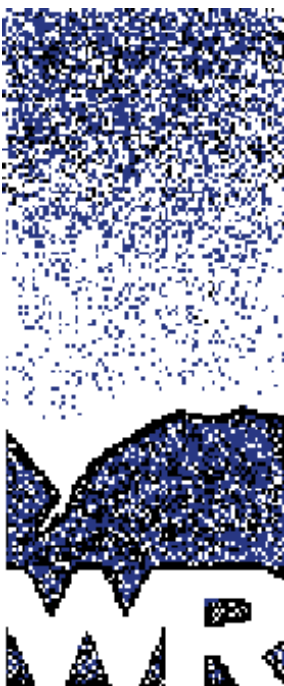
in the

## Grande Ronde

DATE: JUNE 2002

MOTTO: RIVERS UNITING NEIGHBORS

VOLUME: 1 ISSUE 2



## Community Based Forestry

BY: NILS  
CHRISTOFFERSON

*"lending the needs  
of the land and  
community"*  
Wallowa  
Resources

Across the country, politicians, interest groups and rural communities are looking for new options to manage public lands. One vision is focused on restoration and the emergence of a conservation economy. Important questions need to be answered about this vision. Who will provide leadership? How will it be sustained? What mitigation exists for the community impacts?

Local community leadership is critical to public land management and will result in significant conservation outcomes. All Americans have a right to participate in public land management decisions, but emphasis needs to be placed on local community participation. Local communities are most directly impacted by land management changes. They are also in the best position to resolve conflicts over local use issues and to implement cost-effective agreements.

Discussions about local community roles in public land management often generate concerns about local community *control*.

Some folks believe that local communities are merely pawns of timber and mining companies - that local control would transfer the leadership of public land management to industry. Other folks want to protect the rights of all American citizens to have a say in the management of our public lands. Still others focus on our national environmental standards and the integrity of our laws.

Most rural communities across the West are seeking stronger local *leadership*, not control. The history of the West demonstrates that neither the national government, nor industry, nor environmental groups has the vested interest, commitment or resources to ensure the long-term sustainability of rural livelihoods *and* our natural resources. The national community-based forestry movement's goal is to create and maintain local participation in natural resource decision-making processes.

Wallowa County is helping to promote community-based forestry in the United States. Wallowa County is among a growing group of communities, nationwide, that is pioneering a new approach to natural resource management and rural development.

Local interest groups and private landowners, assisted by the Wallowa County Commissioners, are working to develop a vision for our landscape and our community. The vision includes the needed actions. The approach is currently being tested and refined in a community-based project for the Upper Joseph Creek Watershed. Under this approach, the Forest Service, as directed by Congress, still retains its responsibility to manage public lands. However, Wallowa County will participate more effectively to identify concerns, design solutions and implement actions.

The "Wallowa County Process" has caught the attention of the Bush Administration.

County representatives have been invited to present this concept to the Chief of the Forest Service and his National Leadership Team in June. Our local process has been influenced by similar community initiatives across the country, and overseas.

Community-based forestry addresses the limitations of traditional approaches to conservation on our public lands. For the past century, conservation efforts have focused on National Parks, wilderness areas and other public lands. More recently, public funds have been available to landowners willing to protect their land. Some of these incentive programs required permanent land-use restrictions.

Despite these efforts, habitat loss and landscape change continue. Valued features of rural communities are still being destroyed.

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## EDITOR'S NOTES

This is the second quarterly issue of the Ripple newsletter published by the Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program. This newsletter is a local education outreach effort dedicated to citizens of Wallowa and Union counties. The Ripple will bring you updates about local restoration projects, urban solutions, educational links, children's activities, student artwork and much more. The Ripple staff looks forward to bringing you a quality publication. Your comments, suggestions, submissions and corrections should be sent to:

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**If you would like to be placed on the electronic distribution list, please contact us at: [ripple@eou.edu](mailto:ripple@eou.edu)**

**Ripple issues are also available on the GRMWP website:  
<http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/modelwatershed/>**

## Environmental Outreach Tribal Style

BY ALANNA NANEGOS, CTUIR

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservations' Department of Natural Resources "walks the walk" when doing outreach, Salmon Walk, that is! Early in the morning on Saturday August 24<sup>th</sup> the Tribes' 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Salmon Walk, Run & Cycle will be underway. Contestants from around the Pacific Northwest and Canada have taken part in the Tribes challenge of walking, running or cycling, following the migration path of the salmon.

Salmon Walk has a new web page at [www.umatilla.nsn.us/sw2002.html](http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/sw2002.html). You can view photos of last years event, down load this year's registration and T-shirt order form, and click on creative links to other activities and on-line resources.

Besides the challenging 15K run, 5K run or 50-mile bike competition, Salmon Walk 2002 offers a 3-mile family fun walk or bike. After the exercise concludes there will be an awards ceremony and an opportunity to win a Pendleton Blanket, by taking part in our "Get to know your watershed" quiz.

If the thought of baked salmon, fry bread and huckleberry jam, doesn't tempt you then the smell sure will. All proceeds from the Salmon Bake will go to the Tribes Salmon Expedition – salmon classes for kids!

At dusk behold the pageantry of Tamastliks' Twilight Parade. Tribal people on their horses in the finest traditional dress. The parade route is the path between Tamastlikt and Wildhorse Casino, intimate for those once in a lifetime photo. The Tribes Department of Natural Resources challenge is to educate with both tribal environmental restoration and tribal culture, while giving all audiences a complete history of restoration successes and failures.

Besides Salmon Walk the Tribes offer field research events called Salmon Expedition to schools within the Tribes ceded lands. Over the past 3 years the Tribes and Tamastlikt have educated over 1000 students annually. Salmon Expedition topics include salmon and lamprey natural lifecycle, water quality, understanding your watershed, artificial propagation (hatchery programs) including artificial spawning, hands on with returning spring chinook of the Umatilla River.

For more information about the Tribes Environmental Outreach Program, CTUIR/DNR Environmental Outreach Coordinator at (541) 966-2352 or email [alannananegos@ctuir.com](mailto:alannananegos@ctuir.com)

## Water Quality

BY: MELISSA COCHRAN  
GRMWP

Oregon's rivers, streams, and lakes are a valuable resource to the state. Not only do they provide great natural beauty to Oregon, but they also provide water for drinking, aquatic life, power generation, recreation, industry, and agriculture. For these reasons, we all need to be aware of how these water bodies are being protected. However, it is very difficult to keep track of all the fancy acronyms and lingo that are used to describe this process and who is involved.

The federal Clean Water Act of 1972 required states to develop a list of rivers, streams and lakes that do not meet water quality standards. In the Upper Grande Ronde River Subbasin, portions of the Grande Ronde River and Catherine Creek and their tributaries were placed on this list, referred to as the 303 (d) "Water Quality Limited" list. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers Catherine Creek and the Grande Ronde River, amongst others, "water quality limited." The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the agency responsible for updating the 303 (d) list.

The federal Clean Water Act further requires Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) be developed for all waters on the 303 (d) list. The TMDL is the cumulative amount of pollution *from one or a combination of nine pollutants* that can be present in the water body without causing water quality standards to be violated. The amount and concentrations of these pollutants often correlate with the following parameters: temperature, sedimentation, habitat modification, pH, nutrients, flow modifications, algae, dissolved oxygen and bacteria. For example, increased pollutant concentration is often seen when water quantity has decreased due to flow modifications.

In the past, rivers and streams may have had several different TMDLs, each one determining the limit for a specific pollutant. However, it is recognized that water quality improvements require a comprehensive watershed approach to solving pollution problems. With this new comprehensive approach, the DEQ takes into account all pollutants affecting a water body and develops a TMDL that will assign an upper limit on the total pollutants in a particular geographic area, such as a watershed or subbasin. Bodies of water that exceed this total will be placed on, or remain on the 303(d) list until measures to improve water quality are successful in

reducing the accumulation of pollutants to levels beneath the TMDL standards.

Once a TMDL has been established for a stream or river, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is developed to outline a strategy for reducing water pollution and restoring water quality. The DEQ and a local advisory committee called the Grande Ronde Water Quality Committee developed a management plan entitled, the *Upper Grande Ronde Subbasin Water Quality Management Plan*. The committee, chaired by Jerry Young, includes representatives of all stakeholder groups, federal and state included, that potentially would be involved with or affected by the implementation of the water quality management plan. The water quality committee met monthly during the development of the water quality management plan to make recommendations regarding transportation, municipal/industrial, forestry and agriculture. A Water Quality Coordinating Committee continues to meet on a quarterly basis to work toward ensuring that the water quality management plan is implemented in the Lower Grande Ronde Subbasin in a timely manner. If you would like more information about the TMDL, 303 (d) list, or the WQMP you can visit the DEQ web site at [www.deq.state.or.us/wq/TMDLs/TMDLs.htm](http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/TMDLs/TMDLs.htm) or contact the Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program.



# History Nook

## Memory Lane

BY: MELISSA COCHRAN  
GRMWP

The article titled “Dam Day Dreaming” in the April issue took some of our readers down memory lane. That was the case for Bill Howell, an Imbler resident, rancher and dedicated Grande Ronde Model Watershed board member. Bill was raised on a ranch in Imbler on the banks of the Grande Ronde River in the 1930’s. After his return from the Navy and studies from EOU, he decided to continue to farm with his father. When Bill is not busy with his farming duties he enjoys playing dance music, which became his hobby thirty years ago.

While Bill waited in La Grande for his farm equipment to be repaired, he passed the time chatting with me about the never completed dams on Catherine Creek and the Grande Ronde River in the 1960’s. Bill was a young man when he became a member of the Grande Ronde Water Development Committee and eventually became chairman. This committee was developed to explore and propose new water

development ideas to help meet water demands and utilize the available water more efficiently and creatively. With this in mind, the Grande Ronde Water Development Committee decided that the construction of the Grande Ronde River and Catherine Creek dams would be a viable projects to control flooding, increase the amount of useable water for irrigation, industry, urban use, power generation and offer up a number of recreation opportunities. Positive support for the projects was received from a majority of the community members. There was very little opposition from the general public towards the construction of the dams.

By law, the Army Corps of Engineers became the lead agency for these multi-purpose projects. The Grande Ronde River dam project first began to run into problems with cost-benefit ratios. At that time, the Endangered Species Act did not exist. However, the committee and project planners were concerned about the affects the projects would have on the fish and their habitat.

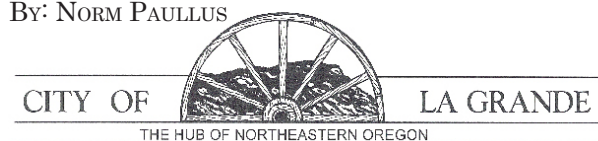
The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife proposed a fish hatchery be constructed along

the dam to rear and release fish into the reservoirs. During this time, an environmental group began to form and they headed up the environmental concerns connected to the project. In Bill Howell’s opinion, this began to inhibit the progress of the Grande Ronde River dam project. The environmental groups began to challenge the final Environmental Impact Statement with questions and statements regarding the environmental disturbances that may have occurred if the dams were constructed. With the cost-benefit ratio issues not being settled and the environmental concerns that surfaced, the Grande Ronde River dam project never came to fruition.

The Water Development Committee continued to move forward with the Catherine Creek dam project. This was a smaller project that would be able to store about 60-65 thousand acre feet of water and primarily serve as flood control and supplemental water for about 18,000 acres of water rights out of Catherine Creek. The dam also had the potential to create recreation sites and opportunities for people living or vacationing in the valley. The Catherine Creek  
*continued on page 6*

## Stormwater Issues Facing Local Governments

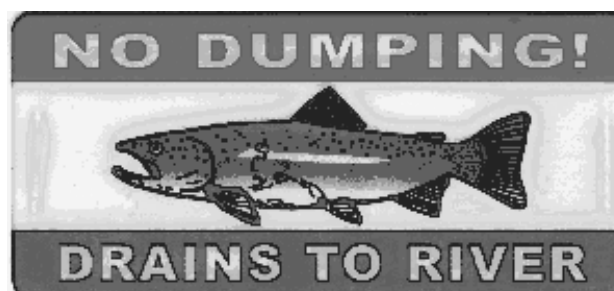
BY: NORM PAULLUS



As we enter a new era local communities are finding the need to preserve the old values and quality of life.

With the new phase II Stormwater implementation, the City of La Grande is in the process of developing new practices for insuring cleaner water run off to enhance the water quality for wildlife habitat. Under the new program, which is in the process of being developed, the City has started placing no dumping emblems next to catch basins addressing that they do drain to the rivers and streams. This is the first step to ensure the local residents and business are not discharging contaminates and pollutants into the open waterways.

On a larger scale of the work to be accomplished the City is in the process of developing a Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual, which will address various methods of dealing with stormwater discharge. Not only will this manual address the public water discharges but also the private properties and how they can enhance the water quality from their sites. The BMP Manual will address oil separators both on public and private property; regular maintenances processes and new types of landscaping methods designed to filter the water prior to its



discharge to the natural stream channels. Examples of these would be what is called bio-swells and filtration planters, which are designed to separate sediments, phosphates,

heavy metals and other contaminates in addition to cooling the water by planting canopies and creating shade, grease and oil traps, settlings ponds, sedimentation traps in storm inlets and manholes.

The new process will require the City to look at new methods of street construction, which will utilize planting strips between the curb and sidewalk as filtrations along with sedimentation traps in catch basins and manholes. This new process is rather a lengthy one and will take considerable time and review before final acceptance and implementation. These projects will require a lengthy design process.

This is just one step that the Cities with a population of under 50,000 are required to do, and the City of La Grande is taking a leading roll in accomplishing the Phase II implementation. Anyone interested in reviewing the manual is requested to contact the City of La Grande, Public Works Department at 962-1325.

Nature

I JUMPED INTO  
A LAKE THAT  
GLISTENED WITH  
SPARKLES

BY: JOESPH CRAIG  
GRADE 9, UNION

The World Around Me

The trees let me breathe,  
The streams let me drink the alpine misty water,  
The birds let me relax to sweet music of a sunny afternoon,  
The environment lets me live,  
But most of all, the world lets me be free.

BY: JAMES ADKINS  
GRADE 9  
UNION

Summer

The summer is hot,  
So, I play a lot.

I like to swim,  
Especially with him.

We go for a walk,  
Because we love to talk.

The sun is shining down,  
On our very lovely town.

The birds are chirping away,  
And I am laughing and gay.

The flowers are out,  
So I give a big shout.

Now I am going to bawl,  
Because it is time for fall!

BY: ANGELA COLLINS  
GRADE 9, UNION

WATER

It flows so gentle,  
Through the rocks  
And through the docks.  
It never sleeps  
It never wakes.  
It always does its daily job  
And satisfies people of all.

WATER

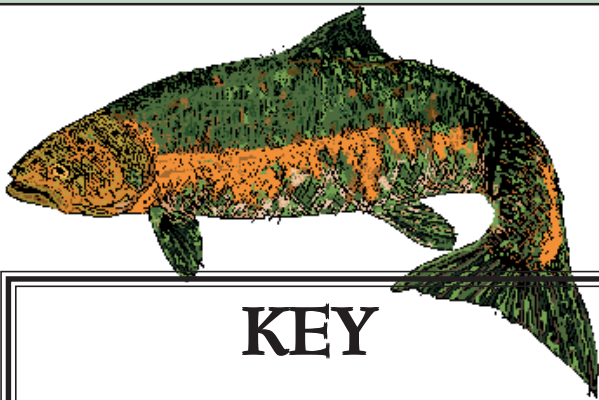
BY: SEAN JOSEPH, GRADE 9  
UNION

Salmon lay thousands of eggs but a very few make it to the age where they come back and reproduce. Here are a few reasons why. Use the numbers below to find out how many Salmon are left. Refer to the key for definitions of the words underlined in purple.

Follow the story of Sally the Salmon’s family on their journey to the ocean and back.

- Sally the Salmon laid 5,000 eggs in her redd.
- Five hundred eggs were not fertilized.
- Sixty fertilized eggs were washed out of the gravel when Tommy crossed the stream on his 3-wheeler ATV.
- Mud from the SunBanks subdivision construction site eroded into the stream and suffocated one thousand alevins.
- Three hundred alevins died because they were very weak.
- After the alevins developed into fry, five hundred were eaten by other fish in the stream.
- Another forty-one of Sally’s young fry were eaten by birds.
- As Sally’s remaining family neared the ocean, two hundred and sixty smolts were caught in a pool where they got too hot and died because of thermal pollution from a coal power plant.
- Once they reached the ocean there were hungry big fish waiting their arrival and another one thousand five hundred were eaten.
- The seals ate another 95 fish from Sally’s family.
- Fisherman caught 556.
- As Sally’s family of salmon began their journey back to their spawning streams, grizzly bears ate 180 of them.
- Three were dashed against the rocks trying to jump the waterfall.
- And the rest of Sally’s family returned to spawn. How many Salmon returned to spawn in the stream?

Living in harmony with nature is a delicate process. We must remember that fish share their streams with us and we must continue to preserve their habitat for future generations of fish.



KEY

- Redd- a nest built by salmon in the gravel of the stream. She will lay eggs in the nest.
- Fertilized- the joining of male sperm and a female egg to start the growth of small fish
- Suffocated- to kill or destroy by cutting off the oxygen supply
- Alevins- small fish with yolk sac bellies
- Fry- small fish recently hatched
- Smolts- a young salmon at the stage when it migrates from fresh water to sea water
- Thermal pollution- increased water temperature in a stream, which often kills fish



# Spring Learning

BY: MELISSA COCHRAN  
GRMWP

The month of May is when teachers and students become excited about the end of another academic year. However, there are still weeks of classroom work that needs to be accomplished before the last day of classes and, as you can imagine, keeping the attention of a classroom full of sixth graders on a sunny day can be a challenge. This spring, several sixth grade classes were able to spend a few days outside learning about the natural environment.

Wallowa Soil and Water Conservation District held their Annual 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Conservation Tour at Sled Springs/ Chico Trail on May 13<sup>th</sup>. Approximately eighty students from Wallowa, Joseph and Enterprise school districts participated. There were eight education stations taught by staff members from the US Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon State University Extension Office, Natural Resource Conservation Service and Goebel-Jackson Tree Farm. The students visited each of the eight stations and performed hands-on learning tasks such as tree identification, stream sampling, fire fighting techniques, and insect identification. They also learned about noxious weeds, soil classification, rangeland and timber management.

Central and Island City schools visited the Grande Ronde Overlook Wildflower Institute serving Ecological

Restoration preservation (G.R.O.W.I.S.E.R.) in Summerville the week of May 13<sup>th</sup>. Andy Huber led 20-25 students per day through the preservation discussing the importance of photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation and the carbon cycle. The students were able to perfect their wildflower identification skills that they have been practicing throughout the year. The students were excited to identify Arrowleaf Balsamroot, Camas, Larkspur, Arnica, Indian Paintbrush, and Trillium, to mention just a few. They learned how to distinguish the differences between Douglas fir and Grand fir.



*Learning about weeds at Sled Springs*

Laurie Allen from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife helped the students identify different birds by their songs. Some of the bird songs they heard were the infamous Western Meadow Lark (Oregon's State Bird), Robin, Chipping Sparrow, and Ruffed grouse. The students were also able to see a nesting pair of Tree Swallows.

Melissa Cochran from the Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program discussed the importance of water quality and quantity and how they affect a watershed. With the help of maps and diagrams she illustrated where the Grande Ronde River watershed is located in relationship to the state of Oregon.

The importance of outdoor education is sometimes forgotten when there are academic state standard pressures and timelines to meet. We should thank our teachers for putting the time and energy into planning outdoor learning activities for their students, and thank those in the community for the time they donate to our youth.



*Island City's 6th Grade Class surrounded by the view at G.R.O.W.I.S.E.R.*



*Learning about wildflowers with Andy Huber*



*Mt.Harris keeps an eye on the students*



*Wallowa County students learn about tree diseases with Diane Knox, USFS*



*Megan Lucas, USFS, talks about fish habitat at Sled Springs*



*The fire prevention station was HOT with the students*



Internationally, the limitations of the *preservationist* approach to conservation, which emphasizes protecting through restricted use, are broadly acknowledged. Traditional conservation approaches fail to recognize the *positive* links between nature and culture, and those between economies and the countryside.

To be successful, conservation must move beyond the boundaries of our public lands to embrace the whole countryside. Conservation must be built into ordinary life, not isolated as a specialized product for specific places and interest groups. Conservation action must be founded on the relationship between our daily lives and the natural world.

Community-based forestry promotes a new approach that places equal importance on biodiversity conservation, local empowerment and sustainable livelihoods. Community-based forestry demands a focus on people and communities, not just plants, animals and habitats. Community-based forestry places local communities at the center of onserva-tion. It recognizes that the path of sustainability requires multi-generational commitment, and that long-term commit-ment needs a cultural foundation within each local community.

All around the world, countries are exploring various forms of community-based natural resource management. Some examples have been in existence for over 1000 years, others are re-emerging after centuries of disruption from colonialism and imperialism. The

common thought is that rural communities have a vested interest in promoting sound husbandry and stewardship of their natural environment since their daily existence depends on it. When local communities lose their seat at the decision-making table, the future of our public lands and broader landscapes are subject to the whims of broader political opinion, economic cycles and market opportunities.

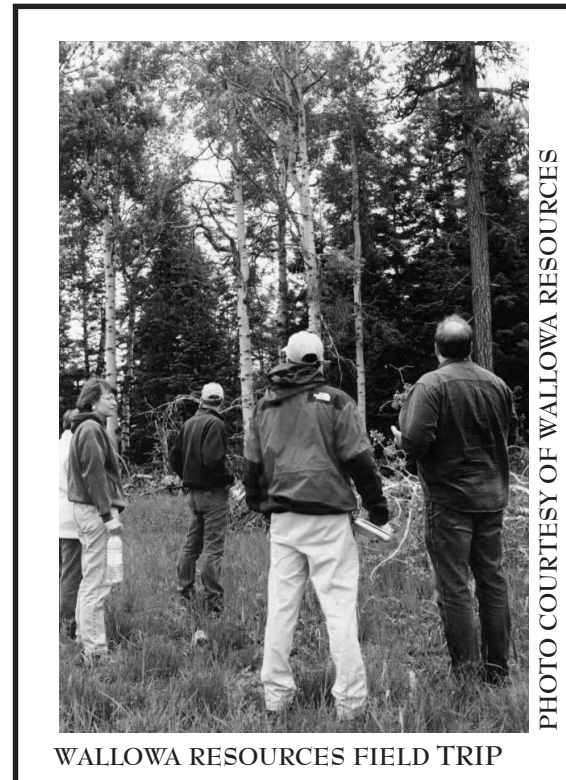
Local communities are, of course, not uniformly progressive and far-sighted in their resource management decisions. The degree of local participation and integrity in community governance is variable. But local communities, like Wallowa County, are more directly in-tuned to the cause and effect relationships of resource management decisions than national government or any national interest group (industry or environmental). Therefore, local commun-ities are more likely to adjust their land-use practices within a time frame that maintains the integrity and functioning of their landscapes.

Conservation incentives are critical - not just financial, but social and cultural incentives as well. When local communities are legally empowered to influence the use of local

natural resources, and when they receive direct benefits from being empowered, a culture of commitment to the environment emerges. This culture is not cultivated when participation is based merely on “information-sharing” or when it is “bought” with economic incentives. A shift in underlying power relationships between communities, government and political interest groups is essential. This allows for more effective collaboration and conflict resolution targeted to local land-use conditions.

The “Wallowa County Process” is seeking such a shift in power relationships. The process is designed as

an inclusive, democratic process. It captures a simple truism: “change is threatening when it’s happening to you; it’s an opportunity when you are helping to make the change”. Over the past 10 years, change has not only been threatening in Wallowa County – it’s been devastating. Now we’re getting positioned to establish leadership over change. Anyone interested in learning more about Wallowa County’s process can contact the County Commissioners, the Natural Resources Advisory Committee or Wallowa Resources.



project and funding for construction was moving forward when the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation filed an injunction based on the treaty of 1855. Testimonies were read at hearings before a Federal judge who subsequently ruled in favor of the injunction. The project was brought to a halt and never constructed. The Grande Ronde Water Development Committee ceased to exist shortly after the loss of both dam projects.

Bill truly believes in his heart had the projects been completed they would have changed the complexion of the entire area both economically and physically. The dams would have facilitated the irrigation process and would have been the

inspiration to cultivate certain crops in the valley earlier than was brought about by private investment. These crops may have included mint, spring wheat and rye. Bill feels the dams would have provided a stable source of water to the valley. He expresses his concerns that even as we talk today there are no methods to manage the amount of water that flows through the creeks and rivers. When it rains, the water runs down hill and is gone. Bill remarks that there is enormous potential that lies within the streams and rivers. As Bill allows his imagination to create an image of the valley today, he imagines the dams would have created a tourist destination with possible resorts and lakefront property. However, Bill recognizes the pressures on dams today due to the Endangered Species

Act and realizes that the community would probably be faced with the pressures of dam removal had they been put in place.

Bill states that “...as times have changed, we will probably never see the push for dams again.” He prophesizes that as populations increase and water demands become more intense we shall see a big demand on water conservation as in storage and distribution. We may see the need to move forward with off-stream storage to prevent damage to fish habitats and the environment. The future will always remain the future and the past shall always remain the past. May we continue to revisit the past and to help us make wise decisions and choices for our future.

# URBAN UPDATE

## Urban Living and Household Hints

BY: MELISSA COCHRAN



I think it is safe to say that the warm summer months are upon us. Some of you may notice an increase in the amount of money you are spending on your water bill. Summer is the time when our gardens need water, our rigs need washed, and the children want to play under the sprinklers. Summer months demand more water use. Here are a few water conservation tips to keep in mind as you turn on your hoses and faucets.

Did you know that in many parts of the west where rainfall is scarce, landscaping amounts for half of all residential water consumption? Outdoor landscaping, such as grass, flowers, trees, bushes and vegetable gardens offer the single biggest opportunity for water savings. This is because most people pour more water on their greenery than it really needs. The typical lawn sprinkler applies water at a rate of about 1 1/2 inches per hour but a

typical lawn can handle only about 1/3 to 1/2 inch per hour before becoming saturated. Here are some general tips to cut your outdoor water use:

- **Water before 9 a.m. or after 6 p.m.**

If you sprinkle your lawn under the hot midday sun, you'll lose as much as 30 percent of your water to evaporation. If you beat the heat or wait it out, the water will soak into the soils and promote deeper root growth.

*Did you know that in many parts of the west where rainfall is scarce, landscaping amounts for half of all residential water consumption?*

- **Several short watering sessions are better than one single long one**

Most sprinklers pump water faster than the soil can absorb it. It is better to water your lawn in three 10 minute sessions with a half

hour rest between each one. You can chose to water for 15 minutes in the morning and 15 minutes in the evening.

- **Use mulch around your flower gardens and trees**

Mulch traps moisture beneath it, providing plants a longer, steadier water supply. Mulch also decomposes and provides nutrients to the soil and discourages weed growth.

- **Let your grass grow longer**

This is a conservation fact: longer grass requires less water. Allowing grass to grow 2 1/2 to 3 inches shields the roots from the heat of the hot midday sun and prevents evaporation. Also frequent watering encourages shallow root growth, which leaves your lawn vulnerable to dry, hot periods.

- **Sprinkle your yard and your children**

When the children want to play in the spray of the sprinkler, place it somewhere in the yard that needs watering. Not only will your children enjoy it so will your greenery.

## TEACHER TOPICS and LEARNING LINKS

### Liquid Links

BY MELISSA COCHRAN

The Ripples newsletter would like once again to bring useful and valuable web page links to our teachers. Our last issue helped teachers locate web pages that offered new programs, curricula, and activities related to environ-mental education. Many teachers and schools have developed their own programs or have ideas about programs they would like to introduce, upgrade or continue. However, insufficient funding can become a barrier. Not to worry, there are monies available waiting to fund your projects or programs. The Liquid Links section has highlighted a few of the web pages that will help teachers, administrators and environmental educators locate possible funding sources. Don't forget to inquire about local, state and regional funding sources.

**Science Wise: A Division of the Scientific World**  
<http://content.sciencewise.com/index.htm?id=-1>

**Captain Planet foundation**  
<http://www.captainplanetfdn.org/>

**GRANTS EE Specific Resources**  
<http://eelink.net/grants-eespecificresources.html>

**Environmental Grant Making Foundations**  
<http://www.environmentalgrants.com/>

**EnviroOne**  
<http://www.enviroone.com/>

**Melinda Gray Ardia Environmental Foundation, Ltd.**  
<http://www.mgaef.org/grant.html>

**PG&E Environmental Education Grants Program**  
<http://www.neg.pge.com/grantProgram.html>

**Greenville Foundation**  
<http://www.fdncenter.org/grantmaker/grnville/educat.html>

**Seattle Environmental Education**  
<http://seeh.spl.org/seeh/>

These links are also available on the electronic Ripple newsletter found at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/modelwatershed>.

If you have a topic that you would like to see featured in the Liquid Links section or you have an educational link to share please email or write The Ripple at: [ripple@eou.edu](mailto:ripple@eou.edu)





# YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

## 2nd Annual Union County River Cleanup

*Mission: Cleanup the riparian area along the Grande Ronde River to make a safer, cleaner environment for the wildlife, fish, and people.*

**When:** Saturday, June 29, 2002, 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Meet at Riverside Park Pavilion.

**Where:** Grande Ronde River from Orodell Ditch to Island City Bridge.

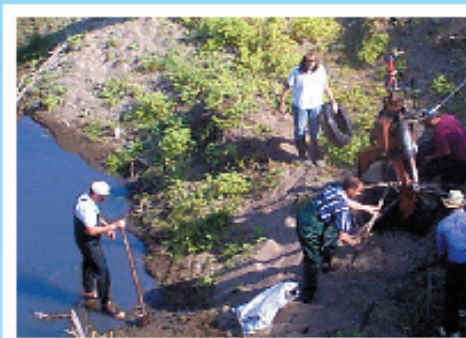
**Items to bring:**

Water	Hat
Sunscreen	Proper clothing
Bug Repellent	Snack
No sandals	

**Items provided:**

Transportation  
Barbeque Lunch

**If you are interested in participating please call:** Mary Estes or Melissa Cochran at GRMWP 541-962-6590



Hosted by: Grande Ronde Model Watershed Program