Legislative Connect Scheduled Again This Year

Want to keep up on what is happening in Salem during the upcoming Legislative session? Senator Hansell and Rep Barreto will be live on the polycom from 7:00 am to 8:00 am on Feb 2, Feb 16 and March 1 at the OSU Extension Offices in Enterprise and Island City. The Wallowa County Chamber and the Union County Farm Bureau are collaborating with Oregon State University Extension to bring you these regular Legislative Connect sessions. The session will run from February 1 thru the first week of March. This is your opportunity to hear what our legislators are doing and how things are going in Salem and an opportunity for you to ask questions and discuss issues that you would like them to hear.

is welcome to attend. Please call your local OSU Extension offices or in Wallowa County at the Wallowa County Chamber office to let us know you plan on attending in order for us to know the expected size of the group.

Wallowa County OSU Extension (Enterprise) 541-426-3143
Union County OSU Extension (Island City) 541-963-1010
Wallowa County Chamber 541-426-4622

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

Note: Eligible livestock producers must complete a CCC-853 and the required supporting documentation no later than January 30, 2016 for 2015 losses.

Producers in Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Crook, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, and Yamhill Counties are eligible to apply for 2015 Livestock Forage Disaster program (LFP) benefits on one or more eligible forage types, which may include: small grain, native pasture, improved pasture, annual ryegrass, and/or forage sorghum. LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who suffer grazing losses for covered livestock due to drought on privately owned or cash leased land or fire on federally managed land.

County committees can only accept LFP applications after notification is received by the National Office of qualifying drought or if a federal agency prohibits producers from grazing normal permitted livestock on federally managed lands due to qualifying fire. Eligible livestock producers must complete a CCC-853 and the required supporting documentation no later than January 30, 2016 for 2015 losses. Additional Information about LFP, including eligible livestock and fire criteria, is available at your local FSA office or online at: www.fsa.usda.gov.
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDv) detected in Oregon
January 11, 2016

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has confirmed that a case of Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDv) has been detected on a farm located in Clackamas County. The disease was confirmed Friday January 8, 2016 by PCR testing conducted at Oregon State University’s Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

PEDv is a viral disease that causes severe diarrhea and vomiting in pigs. The virus largely affects young piglets and has a mortality rate as high as 100 percent. While the disease is deadly in pigs, it is not transmissible to other species of animals or to humans and does not affect food safety.

PEDv first appeared in Europe in 1971, but was not seen in the US until its sudden appearance in April 2013. Since then, PEDv has spread rapidly throughout most of the country. The disease is highly contagious with infected animals showing sudden onset of diarrhea and vomiting followed by rapid dehydration. The virus is transmitted by the fecal-oral route and spreads easily in manure and by manure-contaminated objects (fomites) such as trailers, equipment, boots, and clothing. Virus can survive for several weeks in damp manure and cold weather dramatically increases virus survival.

There are two commercially available vaccines. The Harris Vaccine Company markets iPED(virus subunit) under a conditional license from the USDA. Zoetis also has a PEDv vaccine (killed virus). These vaccines are to be used in pregnant gilts and sows, NOT baby pigs. The concept involves stimulating the maternal immunity that is passed to the newborn pigs when they suckle colostrum. This may provide protection for the piglets for a few weeks. The initial vaccination should be at 5 and 2 weeks pre-farrowing then 2 weeks pre-farrowing for subsequent litters. It appears the vaccine is most effective for sows that have been previously exposed to PEDv rather than naïve, non-exposed females. Vaccination should only be viewed as an aid in prevention of disease and not a substitute for excellent biosecurity.

Since the introduction of the disease in the U.S., it is estimated that 7-8 million piglets have died nationwide resulting in multiple millions of dollars lost. The national PEDv outbreak has subsided, however, the disease is still in circulation and poses a constant threat to swine producers.

The infected premises in Clackamas county has been quarantined and the epidemiologic investigation is ongoing. Pork producers are encouraged to maintain strict biosecurity and take precautions to reduce exposure to other pigs. Owners are encouraged to contact their veterinarian for assistance with diagnosis, vaccination, disinfection, and other PEDv mitigation details. The Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory at Oregon State University can provide diagnostic testing for PEDv (http://vetmed.oregonstate.edu/pedv-tgev). Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service has PEDv biosecurity information available.

The swine industry is not over PEDv. Swine producers are encouraged to remain vigilant in protecting their farms from a disease outbreak.

This information was prepared by:
Dr. Brad R. Lea Master, State Veterinarian, Oregon Department of Agriculture
Dr. Charles Estill, Extension Veterinarian, Oregon State University
Dr. Jerry Heidel, Director, OSU Diagnostic Laboratory
Gene J. Pirelli, Extension Swine Specialist, Oregon State University
2016 OSU Extension NE OR Private Pesticide Applicator Pre-Exam Training

Need to take an exam? The free training session is designed to cover the key principles and knowledge needed to take either the private pesticide applicator exam OR the Laws & Safety exam needed for a public or commercial license. The training session is not considered a comprehensive review. Self-study and thorough review of all ODA-recommended materials is strongly encouraged. Please RSVP by calling your local OSU Extension Service office!

Need Oregon pesticide applicator re-certification credit? Any currently licensed private, public, or commercial applicators may participate and earn general re-certification credit (4 hours anticipated for entire training session).

February 9 (Tue)  Baker Co. – OSU Ext. Service (Conference Room)
2600 East Street, Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541-523-6418  Fax: 541-523-8225
Contact: Leticia Henderson  Email: leticia.varelas@oregonstate.edu

February 10 (Wed)  Union Co. - OSU Extension Service (Bud T. Jones Conf. Room)
10507 North McAlister Road, LaGrande, 97850
Phone: 541-963-1010  Fax: 541-963-1036
Contact: Darrin L. Walenta  Email: darrin.walenta@oregonstate.edu

February 11 (Thur)  Wallowa Co. OSU Extension Service (Cloverleaf Hall)
668 NW 1st Street, Enterprise, OR 97828.
Phone: 426-3143  Fax: 541-426-0243
Contact: John Williams  Email: john.williams.1@oregonstate.edu

AM Session (2 OR general or core re-certification credits anticipated):
9:45 am  Welcome & Program Overview & Evaluations – Agent from Host County
10:00 – 11:00 am  Review Key Laws, Regulations, and Study Materials
11:00 – 12:00 am  Math for Applicators

Lunch Break

12:00 – 1:00 pm  Sign-up for AM Session credit. Site available  Site available for lunch so bring your lunch! PPE examples will be on display.

PM Session (2 OR general or core re-certification credits anticipated):
1:00 – 1:30 pm  Math Exercise Review
1:30 – 3:00 pm  Pesticide Toxicity, Safety & The Label
3:00 pm  Sign-up for PM Session credit. Finish filling out PAT Program Evaluations.
Wolf Update

ODFW Fish and Wildlife Commission voted to remove wolves from the state Endangered Species List on Monday November 9. This decision does not substantially change the management of wolves nor the management of wolf/livestock conflict.

Wolves in the East Zone (from Bend east) will continue to be managed under Phase 2 rules, which do not change with the delisting. Wolves west of Hwys 395-78-95 but in the east zone (middle section) are managed under Phase 2 however, they remain listed on the federal ESA, therefore any take of wolves in this area is regulated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Wolves in the West Zone (west of Bend) are managed under the ESA-like Phase 1 rules until their population also reaches four breeding pairs for three consecutive years.

Wolves continue to disperse across the state. A Mt Emily wolf traveled to the Fort Rock/Silver Lake Area, other wolves have been seen in traveling in many areas of eastern Oregon

On December 31st three groups filed a petition seeking judicial review of the rule to “Remove Gray Wolf from the Oregon List of Endangered Species” adopted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife on November 9, 2015. The petitioners are two Oregon non-profits groups and one California non-profit group including Cascadia Wildlands, Center for Biological Diversity, and Oregon Wild.
Pre-Calving Nutrition

At this time of you, most of you are within 60 days of starting the calving period. In the next few months, cows in a spring calving herd have three main jobs: 1. Produce a healthy calf, 2. Initiate Lactation 3. Return to a fertile production state. The nutritional demands of cows are highest in the 60 days prior to calving and immediately following. Here are few nutritional tips and considerations as you gear up for calving season.

Provide Cattle with Sufficient Energy

A common practice for ranchers is to limit the amount of energy fed to cows late in gestation to avoid calving difficulties. The idea is that providing less energy will result is smaller calves and improved calving ease. However, studies indicate that while increasing the amount of energy provided to cows does increase calf birth weight, cows fed a higher energy diet do not have higher cases of dystocia. Underfed cows can produce calves that have a higher chance of scours, lower rates of survivability, and potential increased calving difficulty. On the other hand, overfed cows can also have calving difficulties and may present unnecessary feeding costs. A properly fed cow will improve calf survival and decrease unnecessary feed expenses.

Watch the Body Condition Score

It is estimated that approximately 65-80% of fetal growth occurs during the last 60 days of the gestation cycle. The combination of increasing demands from the fetus tied with the conditions of late winter or early spring increase the nutritional demands of cattle. If a cow is not receiving proper nutrition, fetal growth will be supported by using stores of energy and protein from the cow. You probably will not notice a change in weight since the transfer occurs from the cow to fetus, cow body condition score will decrease.

Return to Cycling

Pre-calving body condition score is a good measure on how quickly a cow will breed back. A common goal for many producers is to maintain a 365-day calving interval, leaving an 80-85 day window for cows to breed back. Maintaining cows at an adequate body condition is an essential part of achieving this goal. Research studies support the idea that cows in poor body condition scores have decreased rates of reproductive efficiency.

Like any facet of livestock production, pre-calving nutrition is both a science and an art. You need to make sure you are providing cows with adequate nutrition, while also being flexible enough to adapt to their day-to-day needs.
Fairboard Scholarship Ground Hog Day Dinner & Bingo
February 2, 2016
Your First Card Is Free!

Where: Cloverleaf Hall
Time: 6pm
Cost: Adult: $10.00
Children Under 10: $5.00
Silent Desert Auction
Live Quilt Auction: Made and Donated by Shirley Snook

COME JOIN US FOR ALL YOU CAN EAT PANCAKES!

The Fairboard has decided that they would like to have a senior scholarship available to our Wallowa County youth! If you would like to donate to the scholarship please call the office at 541-426-4097

Breakfast For Dinner
Back to Basics:

Where is the Rest of My Beef?

Many people purchase a live animal and have the animal harvested, aged, then cut and wrapped to specifications. The animal, now packaged for a family of four, is delivered back home. The steer now fits into eight cardboard boxes. At that point people ask “Where is the rest of my beef?” If they paid 1.35 per pound for a 1200 pound steer which equates to $1,620. They paid an additional $550 for harvest, cutting, wrapping and return transportation and only received 442 pounds of meat in return. The total cost per pound of packaged meat is $4.90.

Where did all that “other” weight go (1200 lb. live wt. – 442 lbs. returned in the package)? First when the steer is harvested the dressing % is about 60 %. This leaves the “hanging weight of a carcass (720lbs). The rumen fill, hide, internal organs, blood, etc. are taken out at this time. This amounts to approximately 40 percent of the animal (480 lbs. of a 1200 lb. steer). This portion of the animal is called the drop or offal.

Not counting the rumen fill that stays on the kill floor, the drop is generally worth between $15.00 to $17.00. The hide makes up the majority of the offal value. The packing plant owns this portion of the animal at this point. They use it to offset their operating costs.

This leaves the 720 lb hanging carcass. There is also generally a 1-2 percent saw cutting loss. In other words, cutting the meat itself will reduce the weight of this carcass by approximately 14 pounds, part of the trim along with the excess fat, some bone and other connective tissue.

WHAT THE CUSTOM PROCESSING BUYER RECEIVES:

BEEF

Live weight 1,200 lbs.
Yields 720 lb. carcass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RETAIL CUTS</th>
<th>lbs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steaks</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roasts</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisket, misc. cuts</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Ribs</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stew Meat</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground Beef</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim (waste)</td>
<td>190</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total carcass          720

Information taken from an article written by Ron Torell, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Livestock Specialist with input from Landon Harris, Nevada Beef Council, Program Representative
Calendar

February

2  Legislative connect with Senator Hansell and Rep Barreto at Wallowa and Union Co. Extension, 7-8:00 am
2  Wallowa County Fairboard Scholarship Ground Hog Day Dinner & Bingo at Cloverleaf Hall, 6:30 pm
9  Baker County - Private Pesticide Applicator Pre-Exam Training 9:45 am - 3 pm
10  Union County - Private Pesticide Applicator Pre-Exam Training 9:45 am - 3 pm
11  Wallowa County - Private Pesticide Applicator Pre-Exam Training 9:45 am - 3 pm
16  Legislative connect with Senator Hansell and Rep Barreto at Wallowa & Union Co. Extension, 7-8:00 am

March

1  Legislative connect with Senator Hansell and Rep Barreto at Wallowa and Union Co. Extension, 7-8:00 am