



Oregon State University Extension Service

Central Oregon Agriculture

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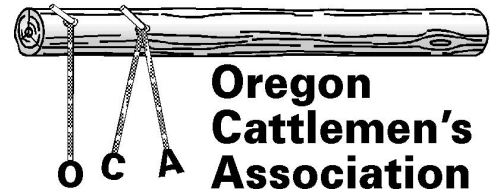
Emergency CRP Grazing Declaration

Announced by the office of Representative Greg Walden on Friday, July 13, 2012 and the Washington, D.C. FSA Farm Programs Office; Due to the devastating wildfires in Harney and Malheur Counties and the subsequent loss of forage, FSA has approved emergency use of CRP land for livestock grazing. This emergency approval also impacts neighboring counties in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada. As a result of this designation, Crook, Deschutes, Lake, Grant and Baker counties are included in this emergency declaration. The details on the use of this approval are being finalized, but ranchers affected by the fires or landowners of CRP land willing to allow grazing should contact their county FSA Office. For Crook and Deschutes counties, that number is (541) 923-4358 ext. 106 or 108.

Tim Deboodt

Oregon Cattlemen's Association sets up Fire Victims Relief Fund

Devastation from wildfires are threatening structures, cattle and homes of Oregon Ranchers



July 13, 2012. Salem, Oregon – In response to the devastating fires occurring in Harney and Malheur counties, the Oregon Cattlemen's Association has set up a fire victim's relief fund as a part of the Oregon Cattlemen's Stewardship Fund. Charitable donations of cash or in-kind (including hay and supplies), are now being accepted online, via phone or in person at the OCA office. Ranchers are also seeking relocation options for cattle that are threatened by the fires.

The French Glen fire is threatening a significant amount of ranch land in eastern Oregon. At last report, over 60,000 acres were affected and residents are on a Level 1 evacuation warning. The fire has already burned range structures and killed cattle.

The Long Draw fire, initially started by lightning, is threatening acreage stretching from Jordan Valley to almost Nevada, with more thunderstorms predicted for tonight and tomorrow night. Bob Skinner, OCA Public Lands Chair, stated, "Over half a million acres look like a moonscape; there is nothing left. This is the worst disaster from fire I have ever seen. These ranchers have lost many cattle, which is threatening their way of life and source of income to support their families. The short term and long term affects will be devastating." The US Department of Agriculture has declared Harney and Malheur counties drought disaster areas and it is expected that the counties will also be declared a fire disaster shortly.

To make a charitable contribution to the Fire Victims Relief Fund, or to offer in-kind or relocation assistance, please contact Kay Teisl, Executive Director of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, at (503) 361-8941 or via email kayteisl@orcattle.com. Contributions can also be made online at <http://www.orcattle.com/make-a-donationocsf.html>.

Nicole Palmateer/503-428-6228 or nicole@braviocommunications.com

"Central Oregon Agriculture" is a bi-monthly newsletter produced by the Central Oregon Extension offices and the Central Oregon Agricultural Research Center. The intent of this newsletter is to extend agricultural research-based information to solve problems, develop leadership and manage resources wisely. Please direct comments and changes to the mailing list to your local County office.

- ◆ Mylen Bohle - Editor, 447-6228
- ◆ Pamela Wiederholt - Ag. Newsletter Coordinator, 447-6228

Central Oregon County Extension Offices (all area codes are 541)

- ◆ Dana Martin - Regional Administrator, 548-6088
- Crook County** Extension Service - Phone 447-6228, 498 SE Lynn Blvd., Prineville, OR 97754
- Deschutes County** Extension Service - Phone 548-6088, 3893 SW Airport Way, Redmond, OR 97756
- Jefferson County** Extension Service - Phone 550-4130, 1170 E Ashwood Road, Madras, OR 97741
- Warm Springs** Indian Reservation - Phone 553-3238, 1110 Wasco St., PO Box 430, Warm Springs, OR 97761

Central Oregon Agricultural Research Center

- ◆ Marvin Butler - Director, 475-7107
- Madras Site - Phone 475-7107, 850 Dogwood Lane, 97741
- Powell Butte Site - Phone 447-5138, 8215 SW Hwy. 126, 97753

Extension Service & Experiment Station Web Sites

Crook County: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/crook>
 Deschutes County: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/deschutes>
 Jefferson County: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/jefferson>
 Central Oregon Agricultural Research Center:
<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/coarclindex.php>

Central Oregon Agricultural Extension Service Staff

- Mylen Bohle - Forage, Hay, Pasture, Cereals, 447-6228
- Fara Brummer - Ag and Natural Resource, 553-1520
- Marvin Butler - Vegetable Seed, Grass Seed and Peppermint Production, 475-7107
- Tim Deboodt - Range Resources and Livestock, 447-6228
- Amy Detweiler - Horticulture, 548-6088
- Steve Fitzgerald - Forestry, 548-6088
- Gustavo Sbatella - Crop and Rangeland Weed Control, 475-7107
- Bo Ming Wu - Plant Pathology, 475-7107

The above individuals are devoted to extending agricultural information to producers. Many of the individuals, in addition to agriculture, have assignments in research, 4H/youth, administration and community resource education.

Often it is appropriate to mention brand names of some commercial products; however, they are used only for the purpose of information. Extension does not guarantee or warrant the standard of the product, or does it imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others.

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Crook County SWCD Annual Tour a Success

The Crook County Soil and Water Conservation District held a three hour on-site tour of the Lawson Creek Redband and Wildlife Habitat Recovery Project on June 7, 2012. This project, funded by Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and managed by the Crook County SWCD, consisted of 8 large head cut repairs and 3 bank stabilization areas from Lower Dixie Meadow to the confluence at Ochoco Creek, treatment of 1500 acres of invasive juniper trees and three spring developments. Partnerships with the Crooked River Weed Management area has resulted in approximately 35 acres of Russian Knapweed chemically treated thus far in the lower watershed. A rangeland restoration seed mix will be drilled within the noxious weed treated areas in October of 2012 (other funding sources included, ODFW and NRCS, which allowed landowners to expand the project with prescribed fire, more spring developments, drilling of a well, along with additional juniper treatment areas.).

The tour was attended by 25 landowners, board members, partners, and agencies. An exciting aspect of the tour was seeing benefits to different juniper treatments, techniques, and post management results with grazing management strategies as well. The increase in native grasses and a more functional watershed was easy to see while on the tour. Sadly, the tour was affected by the rain and many exciting aspects of the project were unable to be seen.

We would like to thank those who did attend and were willing to get wet. We would also like to express our appreciation to John and Lynne Breese for allowing us to explore their land and see all their hard work. The Crook County Soil and Water Conservation District hopes to hold another tour later this year to see more of this successful project. We will try for a bit nicer weather next time! Please call Priscilla Johnson at (541) 447-3548 if you are interested in attending. We are gathering that contact list now.

Priscilla Johnson, Crook County SWCD

Deschutes County SWCD 2012 Small Grant Program

Funding for The Small Grant Program is generated through Oregon lottery dollars and is a voluntary program that works with your framework and objectives to enhance and preserve natural resources on your property. Some of the goals for maximizing resource potential include: soil stabilization (reducing erosion in uplands and riparian), weed control, in-stream and riparian enhancements, irrigation efficiency, juniper removal, noxious weed control, improve wildlife habitat, increase water quality and improve water quality. This grant program is only applicable to those living in Deschutes County. Funding is limited, please contact Spring Olson/ Conservation Technician at springalaska@hotmail.com or by calling (541) 647-9604.

Spring Alaska Olson, Deschutes County SWCD

Bend Farm Hosts Unique Celebration of Central Oregon's Local Food Community

Farm to Fork Event Company, known best for its traveling Farm Dinner series, gears up to celebrate Oregon farmers and winemakers this summer, and will feature its very first event in the Bend area on Saturday, July 21st at Fields Farm. Farm to Fork Event Co.'s unique series of farm-centric events aims at engaging the public in the Local Food Movement, and reconnecting guests to family farmers and craft winemakers throughout Oregon.

"Our mission is fairly simple," says Matthew Domingo, Founder and Director of Farm to Fork Event Company. "We want to engage communities in the local food movement. We want people to get out on the backroads, celebrate their local farms and farmers, and have unforgettable culinary experiences that remind them how important it is to preserve farmland and support local agriculture."

"I am a strong proponent of Farm to Fork Farm Dinners," says Michael Donovan, Chairman of the Oregon Wine Board and Director of National Sales at RoxyAnn Winery. "They are a fun and delicious way to promote locally-based agriculture by educating consumers about the link between a strong local economy and consumers who support farmers by eating and drinking locally grown products."

This summer the Farm to Fork Events crew plans to bring their "traveling circus of local food & wine" across the state, to farms in Central Oregon, the Hood River Valley, the Willamette Valley, and Southern Oregon.

2012 Farm Dinner Series:

- July 21st in Bend at Fields Farm featuring Maragas Winery, 10 Barrel Brewing Co. & Jen's Garden.
- August 11th in Ashland at Willow-Witt Ranch featuring Cowhorn Vineyard & Garden & Smithfields Restaurant.
- September 2nd in Corvallis at Afton Field Farm featuring Tyee Wine Cellars & Thistle Restaurant.
- September 8th in Parkdale at Kiyokawa Family Orchards featuring Viento Wines, Double Mountain Brewery & Celilo Restaurant.
- October 6th in Jacksonville at Barking Moon Farm featuring Folin Cellars & Din Din Supper Club.

"We are excited to host the first Farm to Fork event in Bend, and we're excited connect our farm to the larger community who may not have heard of us before," says Jim Fields of Fields Farm, a 10-acre Certified Organic Produce Farm on the outskirts of Bend, Oregon. A stalwart of the Central Oregon farming community, Fields has been growing produce on his property for over 20 years. "Farm to Fork Event Company has a great reputation of putting on exceptional events, and the farm dinner will give us an opportunity to explain how and why we do what we do, to 160 guests!" says Fields.

At the July 21st event, Fields Farm products will be joined by those of Maragas Winery, 10 Barrel Brewing Company, Dancing Cow Farm, Tumalo Farms, and other local food producers.

In addition to the products, winemaker Doug Maragas (Maragas Winery), brewer Jimmy Seifrit (10 Barrel), and farmers Jerre Kosta and Sean Dodson (Dancing Cow) will attend the event, sharing their stories with guests throughout the 5-Course farm dinner. The meal itself will be prepared by Chef T.R. McCrystal of Jen's Garden, one of Central Oregon's most respected fine-dining establishments. "Jennifer and I are super excited at the opportunity to participate in the Central Oregon Farm to Fork Event," says McCrystal. "What a great way to showcase the efforts of our local farmers, ranchers and artisans. This truly represents the culmination of over 15 years of perseverance on the part of these incredible dedicated people."

Farm to Fork Event Co. will also highlight the work of the non-profit Central Oregon Food Policy Council, and donate gratuities from the event to the organization. "The COFPC is excited to create and support events that highlight and directly benefit our local farms and food businesses. It is a bonus for us that we are the non-profit beneficiary," says Katrina VanDis, Board Member of COFPC and Program Coordinator at the Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council. "There's nothing better than eating local, healthy, fresh food and beverages and supporting like-minded organizations in Oregon!"

Farm to Fork Event Co.'s 2012 Season Sponsor is Bank of the Cascades. "As a local community bank headquartered in Bend, Bank of the Cascades is dedicated to helping small businesses prosper and grow," says Julie Miller, Executive Vice President and Oregon Regional Manager at Bank of the Cascades. "By supporting Farm to Fork Event Company we are supporting the family farms, craft wineries, food artisans, and local non-profits that are helping to revitalize economies across Oregon."

Matthew Domingo, Farm to Fork, (503) 473-3952

Potential Live Weight Gain on Grass?

Have you ever wondered what the potential for live weight gain on irrigated grass pastures might be?

Here are the results of one study that was done in the PNW (at Prosser, WA), from 1978-1981 comparing orchardgrass and perennial ryegrass, 3-acre pastures, using Management-intensive Grazing. Light-weight steers were grazed over the 4 seasons and the animals were put in or removed as needed to avoid under, or over-grazing.

Orchardgrass supported an average of 3.66 steers/acre, while perennial ryegrass supported 3.00 steers per acre. Average daily gains for orchardgrass, was 1.92 lb./ac and 2.26 lb./ac for perennial ryegrass. Average annual steer gains in lb./ac, was 1,106 lb. from orchardgrass and 1,129 lb. from perennial ryegrass. 'Grimalda' Perennial ryegrass sustained winter damage between the first and second years of the study, while 'Latar' orchardgrass was not damaged at all. Steers grazing orchardgrass had to eat 17% more forage in order to obtain the same amount of net energy as the steers that consumed the perennial ryegrass.

(edited from Heinemann, W. and Hanks, E.. 1982. Irrigated Orchardgrass and Perennial Ryegrass Pastures Grazed by Light Weight Steers. WSU Research Bulletin XB 0926.)

Mylen Bohle

Women, Farms and Food in Washington

Over five-hundred women ag producers gathered throughout Washington state this past February to attend a series of educational workshops hosted in 16 locations statewide. The program led by project director Margaret Viebrock, along with a statewide team of ag professionals and female producers, made it possible for a diverse group of women to attend without having to drive long distances. Participants represented nearly every facet of production ag, including those growing for farmers markets and value added. As a result of the program, producers are implementing new and/or improved strategies in financial management, record keeping, evaluation of insurance, marketing plan development, and writing a business plan. Participants also acquired improved decision making and time management skills.

Topics previously identified by women through focus groups, program evaluations and telephone interviews were addressed by nationally recognized speakers who shared their business strategies related to financial, marketing and human risk. The 16 sessions were specifically tailored to each audience and facilitated by Extension faculty and industry or financial collaborators in every location. To localize the presentations each facilitator was responsible for inviting three local producers to participate in a panel discussion. Facilitators were also encouraged to use locally grown or produced food for the conference lunches.

Innovative technology that allowed national speakers to present through webinars from their home or office to 16 sites within a short distance of these women was the key to keeping attendance. “These women are very busy people and have more than one job – possibly a job off the farm to support the farm, children at home, community commitments, elder care and the list goes on,” relates Viebrock. Encouraging commitment from participants to utilize information learned was critical. “Many times we go to a conference and at the end we say – ok, that was great now I need to get home and get back to work,” says Viebrock. “To avoid this frame of mind we built in a personal action plan for what they learned,” recalls Viebrock. “After each of the three main topics, participants spent time in groups discussing their take away message and how it pertained to them, their action plan and their timeline to get it done.”

One highlight of the program was producer sponsorships, which allowed 55 women to participate who would not have been able to attend otherwise. Another key to program success was the ability to reach small isolated communities and to gain a diverse audience, including Native American and Hispanic women. Viebrock shares, “We used a state-wide map to find underserved areas and then found facilitators in those areas to be a part of the team.” Ear buds were provided in one location along with a translator to bridge the communication gap between the speakers and Latino Producers (*next year the program plans to expand to bordering counties and neighboring states with improved recruitment methods for reaching more Latino, Native American and Hmong women*).

Two hundred sixty five women responded to the conference evaluation, sharing the impact it had on their personal and business knowledge and behavior and what they plan to do as a result.

Over 200 women producers committed to re-think their farm vision to meet financial, marketing and production goals with 143 “clarifying” this vision and 138 identified their farming risks and are making changes to reduce these risks, such as acquiring improved financial and marketing skills and purchasing insurance for the parts of their operations that are subject to higher risk.

For information on project details such as delivery methods, program design and recruitment, visit the project website at www.womeninag.wsu.edu.

Viebrock shared details of her program design, including recruitment and follow-up strategies, with other educators at the recent National Women in Ag Educator Conference held in Memphis this March. Presentations can be viewed online from the following link: <http://extensionrme.org/conferences/2012/Default.aspx>.

For more information: Western Center for Risk Management Education, 222 N. Havana St., Spokane Valley, WA, 99202 USA, (509) 477-2168, Fax: (509) 477-2197.

Margaret Viebrock

What is Hay Worth?

Wondering what the price of hay is whether you are buying or selling? Especially if you are raising and selling hay, you may want to get in on the weekly call from USDA Market News Service, Portland, Oregon. The C.O. hay market report can be freely accessed at the home page: http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/ml_gr313.txt, or if you want to go directly to the page to check on all of the different state markets, go to this web site: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?>

Once you are signed up to participate in the hay market report, and if you would like to contribute to the report, someone from the office will call (or you can call) and inquire if you have sold hay, number of tons, for what price, what the quality is, etc. This information is then compiled weekly and put up on the Internet report and also published in the Capital Press. The idea is if both seller and buyer know the market, then a true, free and fair market exists for all concerned. It also works if you want to buy hay and you are wondering where the market is at, when looking for hay to purchase.

Contact Information:

USDA Market News Service, Portland, OR
Martha Hansen, Tiffany Smit, or Niki Davila
Portland.LGMN@ams.usda.gov
24 hour grain price information (503) 326-2022
www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/ML_GR313.txt
www.ams.usda.gov/lsmarketnews
phone number is (503) 326-2237

Mylen Bohle

Update on OSU Barley Breeding Project

We use genetics and plant breeding tools to understand and realize the potential of barley, a most amazing crop and model organism. Our applied efforts are directed at developing varieties and germplasm meeting a range of end uses: malting and brewing; food; feed; and forage.

Our basic research is directed at understanding the genetic mechanisms that will allow us to deal with changes in climate and production systems. Basic and applied research endeavors intersect on the following themes: low temperature tolerance, quantitative disease resistance, and input use efficiency – all within a framework of facultative growth habit. Realizing our goals in a timely and efficient fashion involves continuous improvement of breeding and selection procedures.

We are currently implementing doubled haploid genomic selection schemes for malting and food quality. For malting and brewing, we are shifting our program from six-row to two-row and pursuing novel traits, such as processing flexibility and flavor. The thrust of our food program is on flavor and aroma within the context of whole grain products.

Our germplasm and varieties are tested and grown throughout the world under a range of management scenarios, from organic to input-intensive. The germplasm and variety release procedures are tailored to the product and range from public releases to exclusive licenses. Royalty income supports our continued breeding efforts and initiatives.

New Releases of Barley Varieties:

1. Maja - six-row, facultative, malt. Licensed to AgriSource; Burley, Idaho.
2. Verdant - six-row, winter, hooded, forage, scald and barely stripe rust resistant. Licensed to TriState Seeds; Connell, Washington.
3. Alba - six-row, winter, feed. Public release.
4. Full pint - two-row, spring, malt. Public release.
5. Streaker - six-row, winter, naked, food. Public release.
6. Willamette Pearl - two-row, winter, hulled, waxy, food. Public release.

(Note from Mylen: At the Central Oregon Wheat Field Day, we heard Dr. Dick Smiley from CBARC at Pendleton, tell us that Barley makes an excellent rotational crop to decrease Root Lesion nematode populations. For more information: check out Pat's Barley World web page: <http://barleyworld.org/>.)

Dr. Patrick Hayes, Crop and Soil Science Dept., OSU

New Alfalfa Variety Trials

There are two new alfalfa variety trials that have been planted at the Central Oregon Ag Research Center at Madras, Oregon. The entries were planted the end of August, 2011 and are scheduled to be run for three years. The trials will be managed for 4 cuttings annually. Yield and quality will be documented. Marvin Butler and Rhonda Simmons are managing the trials; and Alfalfa Seed Companies and local Agribusinesses and field men are supporting and assisting with the trial.

The following varieties are in the Conventional Variety Trial:

Pioneer 54V09, Mountaineer 2.0, Vernal, WL 354 HQ, 445 NT, WL 363 HQ, Pioneer 54Q25, Plumas, and 6422Q.

The following varieties are in the Roundup Ready Variety Trial:

433TRR, R470K215, DKA 43-22RR, 4R200, FGI R48W224, Pioneer 54R014 and FGI R58HG236.

Mylen Bohle

New Organic Alfalfa Fertility Trial

A new organic alfalfa fertility trial has been initiated this spring at the Leroy Horton Farm, Fort Rock, Oregon. The trial is scheduled to run for 3-5 years. Yield, quality, nutrient concentration and uptake, soil biology, alfalfa and weed percentage will be documented based on the 9 different fertility treatments.

The fertility treatments include:

1. Check
2. Chicken Manure + Sea Solids
3. Chicken Manure
4. Dairy Cow Manure
5. Chicken Manure + Symbooster + Symbex
6. Chicken Manure + Excelerite
7. Gypsum
8. Bone meal + Sulfate of Potash
9. Dairy Cow Manure + Cascade Minerals.

Mylen Bohle

Two WSU Low-Stress Cattle Handling Seminars

Raising and handling beef cattle is not just an adult's job. Many cattle ranches and farms depend upon individuals younger than twenty-one to care for, process, and transport cattle. Understanding cattle behavior and low-stress cattle handling skills will help prevent injuries to animals and people and has been proven to improve overall cattle performance at the ranch, the feedlot, and in the beef packing plants.

Washington State University Extension would like to invite young beef cattle producers between the age of 8 and 21, their parents, employers, leaders, and/or advisors to attend the Low-Stress Cattle Handling Seminar: For Young Beef Cattle Producer's at Easterday Ranches' North Feedlot in Eltopia, WA on August 2 from 5:30-7:30 PM.

The seminar will feature nationally recognized low-stress cattle handling expert Dr. Tom Noffsinger, D.V.M, from Benkelman, Nebraska. Dr. Noffsinger operates a successful veterinary practice and low-stress cattle handling consulting business. The seminar will include presentations and hands-on demonstrations on low-stress cattle handling concepts as an important aspect of managing cattle care and human safety. More information is available at <http://www.animalag.wsu.edu/> under "Upcoming Events". There is no registration fee to attend this event, however individuals need to send or email registration information by July 27 to guarantee space and a light dinner will be provided.

WSU Extension will also be offering two day-long low-stress cattle handling seminars designed for cow/calf and stocker operators with Dr. Noffsinger during the late fall and/or early winter of 2012/2013.

These seminars are funded through a grant from the Western Center for Risk management Education received by Washington State University Extension in collaboration with Grant County Cattlemen's Association, Washington Cattle Feeders' Association, and Washington Cattlemen's Association. For additional information on the low-stress cattle handling seminars or to have your name put on the cow/calf and stocker handling seminar mailing list, please contact Sarah M. Smith at smithsm@wsu.edu or Phone: (509) 754-2011, Ext. 413.

Sarah Smith, WSU

Sugar Content of Central Oregon Grasses

Over 50 entries of grasses were trialed at each of the COARC sites, Powell Butte and Madras, from 2004 to 2007. The 51 entries at the Powell Butte site were harvested three times annually for hay. The 54 entries at Madras were harvested 4 times annually, when the alfalfa variety trial was ready to harvest. (Yield and agronomic data for these trials are located at the Central Oregon Ag Research Center web site: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/coarc/>). The harvests at Madras, could be characterized as harvesting for hay on 1st cutting, while 2nd through 4th cuttings were harvested as somewhere between pasture and hay. Cutting height in 2004 was 2.5 inches. Cutting height was raised to 4 inches for the 2005-2007 harvests.

With limited funding, the highest yielding variety from each grass species at each location was selected to be tested for quality and nutrient content. The following information, does not fully explain the differences in sugar and carbohydrates (still sorting through some of the data). But this information can be useful to characterize each grass species in a very general way. There appears to be large differences in sugar content (the sum of all free disaccharides and monosaccharides) between the species tested. Many factors determine the sugar, fructans, and water soluble carbohydrate (WSC) content: species, variety, time of day harvested - whether by animal or machine, cutting or grazing height, growth stage, temperature, amount of Nitrogen-fertilizer applied, yield, protein content, rain, etc. (Sugar + fructans = WSC)

The percent sugar content data show that first and last cuttings at Powell Butte (3-cut harvest) are generally higher in average percent sugar than the middle cutting. At Madras, the first and fourth cuttings are much higher in sugar content than the 2nd and 3rd cuttings. There is a fair range for sugar content within each species. While this data gives us a snap shot look at differences in grass species, the sugar / fructans / WSC content of hay or pasture should be tested to determine the content; depending upon book values or generalization can get you in trouble.

The trials received less nitrogen fertilizer the last two years compared to the first two years. All of the samples tested were taken within minutes of harvest, weighed, and within hours were dried in an oven.

Depending upon the nutritional needs of your livestock or horses, one can begin to utilize this information to make a more informed decision on what grass species of hay to purchase or what grass species to possibly plant for hay or pasture. A grass species (and variety) that might be the best for a ruminant animal could be worst one for a horse. Or, vice-versa.

This is a preliminary look at the sugar content of these particular grass species grown in central Oregon. Table 1 data are from the 3-cut trial that was conducted at Powell Butte and Table 2 data is from the 4-cut trial conducted at Madras.

Testing was done by NIRS at the Klamath Basin Research and Extension Center at Klamath Falls, OR. Each grass species is represented by one variety tested only. *The testing was partially funded by a grant from Crook County and the Central Oregon Hay Growers' Association.*

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Sugar Content of Central Oregon Grasses

Table 1. Percent (%) sugar content of 12 different cool season grass species, harvested three times annually from 2004 to 2007, at the COARC, Powell Butte, Oregon, and ranked from lowest to highest average percent (%) sugar content.

Year >	2004			2005			2006			2007			
Species / Cut>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Avg.</u>
Mountain brome	9.7	4.6	4.6	8.5	4.6	5.6	9.8	6.7	6.1	9.4	7.3	9.2	7.2
Reed canarygrass	7.0	5.1	7.2	6.7	5.3	9.7	6.9	9.7	7.4	9.4	6.5	9.4	7.5
Alaska brome	9.8	5.0	5.6	9.0	4.8	6.3	10.3	7.8	6.6	9.7	7.6	9.3	7.7
Meadow brome	7.0	8.2	4.9	7.0	4.5	8.4	8.6	9.0	7.8	10.1	8.2	9.8	7.8
Orchardgrass	9.7	5.4	6.6	9.1	5.1	8.2	8.6	7.6	9.1	9.6	7.8	11.1	8.2
Newhy hybrid	6.8	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.8	8.0	9.1	10.4	9.7	10.3	10.3	12.0	8.3
Smooth brome	9.6	5.2	6.4	8.1	6.4	8.7	10.7	9.3	7.3	10.3	7.6	10.7	8.4
Tall fescue	9.4	5.7	7.8	10.1	5.7	8.9	9.7	8.6	9.2	10.2	9.7	10.7	8.8
Prairiegrass	10.5	8.4	8.1	12.1	7.3	9.2	11.3	9.9	8.2	10.6	9.2	10.8	9.6
Timothy	10.0	8.0	10.3	8.7	7.5	10.8	9.8	9.2	10.7	10.1	9.0	12.4	9.7
Kentucky bluegrass	11.5	7.4	8.2	8.6	7.0	10.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	11.8	10.7	12.1	10.0
California brome	13.4	8.1	7.8	12.9	6.8	9.5	13.5	10.2	8.9	10.3	9.2	11.0	10.1
<i>Average</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>

Table 2. Percent (%) sugar content of 12 different cool season grass species, harvested four times annually from 2004 to 2007, at the COARC Madras, Oregon, and ranked from lowest to highest average percent (%) sugar content.

Year>	2004				2005				2006				2007				
Cut> / Species	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Avg.</u>
Reed Canary grass	5.3	3.6	3.1	11.5	6.6	4.3	4.1	9.2	5.0	3.6	5.1	8.7	8.0	3.4	4.7	6.7	5.8
Mountain brome	8.3	5.4	2.9	9.5	11.0	5.0	2.7	7.2	7.8	3.2	4.3	6.1	9.1	3.3	3.6	4.8	5.9
Meadow brome	4.8	4.8	3.6	10.4	7.8	6.2	4.4	9.5	5.4	3.8	5.9	8.5	7.6	4.0	5.2	6.5	6.1
California brome	6.5	4.7	3.6	9.9	9.5	5.6	4.5	7.7	6.7	4.8	6.2	8.8	8.2	4.7	5.3	6.0	6.4
Newhy hybrid	7.5	5.6	3.4	10.9	10.0	5.6	4.4	8.5	5.8	3.8	6.1	8.1	8.6	3.4	5.2	7.2	6.5
Smooth brome	7.7	4.7	4.1	9.9	11.8	6.5	3.6	10.2	7.3	3.6	4.9	8.0	9.0	3.9	4.7	6.4	6.6
Orchard grass	10.4	6.6	4.4	10.7	10.2	6.8	4.5	11.0	6.5	4.1	5.9	10.3	9.6	3.5	5.1	9.2	7.4
Prairie grass	15.0	7.6	4.7	9.2	13.0	7.2	4.8	10.8	9.5	5.3	6.3	9.2	11.1	4.6	5.6	7.7	8.2
Kentucky bluegrass	7.4	7.8	6.0	6.5	13.1	9.4	6.7	6.8	9.0	7.5	9.3	10.8	11.4	6.6	8.5	9.1	8.5
Timothy	8.2	7.3	6.3	12.9	9.1	8.1	5.8	12.5	6.9	6.6	7.0	12.8	10.6	5.7	7.0	12.1	8.7
Tall fescue	8.5	8.7	7.1	12.9	13.6	9.1	7.3	13.2	8.6	7.6	9.4	11.7	11.5	6.3	7.8	11.5	9.7
Festulolium	12.2	10.5	8.2	15.6	14.9	10.9	6.8	14.3	11.7	8.2	8.1	12.5	11.7	6.2	7.0	13.1	10.7
<i>Average</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.6</i>

Calendar

July

- 11 Summer Farm Festival and Annual Field Day, Malheur County Experiment Station, Ontario, Oregon. Call (541) 889-2174.
25-29 Jefferson County Fair/Madras, Oregon.

August

- 1-5 Deschutes County Fair/Redmond, Oregon.
2 Low-Stress Cattle Handling Seminar, Eltopia, Washington. See article page 6.
8-11 Crook County Fair/Prineville, Oregon.
11 Farm Dinner Series, Ashland, Oregon. See article page 3.
24-Sept. 3 Oregon State Fair/Salem, Oregon.



September

- 2 Farm Dinner Series, Corvallis, Oregon. See article page 3.
8 Farm Dinner Series, Parkdale, Oregon. See article page 3.
8 Small Farm School, Clackamas Community College, Oregon City, Oregon. For more information go to: <http://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/small-farm-school> or contact your local Extension office.
11-14 Lost Rivers Grazing Academy (Introduction), U. of Idaho Extension, Salmon, ID. Contact Scott Jensen at (208) 896-4104 or scottj@uidaho.edu.

October

- 2-6 World Dairy Expo, Alliant Energy Center, Madison, WI. Visit www.worlddairyexpo.com.
6 Farm Dinner Series, Jacksonville, Oregon. See article page 3.
16-20 National Hay Association Annual Convention, Naples Grande Beach Resort, Naples, FL.

November

- 13-15 Alfalfa Intensive Training Seminar, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

December

- 10-12 Far West Agribusiness Association Winter Conference, Pasco, Washington. Visit www.fwaa.org

January 2013

- 7-9 Far West Agribusiness Association Winter Conference, Twin Falls, Idaho. Visit www.fwaa.org.
26 Central Oregon Forage Seminar. Prineville, Oregon
29-31 Ag Connect Expo & Summit, Kansas City, MO. Visit www.agconnect.com

February

- 12-14 World Ag Expo, Tulare, CA. Visit www.worldagexpo.com or call 1-800-999-9186.

March

- 16 Living on a Few Acres Expo. Deschutes County Fairgrounds, Redmond, Oregon.

