



Oregon State University Extension Service

Central Oregon Agriculture

Volume 18 Issue 6

September/October 2009

What's Inside...

CALENDAR

Back Page

CEREALS

- Wheat Marketing Mtg. 2
- Fall OWGL Mtg. 4
- Planting Cereals 5
- OR Soft White Winter Wheat Yield Trial 9

FORAGE

- Oregon Hay Directory Available 2
- CO Hay Report 2
- OR Forage Day 4
- Hay King Contest 4
- Alfalfa Seminar 4
- Late Summer/Fall Grazing Clipping Heights 5
- Third Cut Hay 5
- Fall Forage Management 7 & 8

GENERAL AG.

- CO Small Farms Program 3
- Landowners Workshops 4
- Forage, Cereal, Central Oregon Websites 8

IRRIGATION

- Crop Water Use 6
- Water Back? 7

LIVESTOCK

- Wild & Feral Horse and Burro Management and Policy 4

Wind Power for Communities: Rural Oregon Residents

Northwest Sustainable Energy for Economic Development is pleased to present a workshop for rural landowners, public officials and community members interested in learning more about wind energy development. Workshop attendees will come away with the knowledge and tools they need to ensure wind developments, large and small, result in the greatest local benefit. All workshops are open to the public with a registration fee of \$35.00. A light lunch will be provided. For additional information, exhibitor options and to register, go to www.nwseed.org or contact info@nwseed.org, or call (866) 759-SEED.

September 23, 2009 | La Grande, OR
 Ag Service Center - OSU Ext. Office
 10507 N Mcalister Rd # 9
 La Grande, OR
 8:30am - 3:00pm

September 24, 2009 | The Dalles, OR
 Columbia Gorge Discover Center
 5000 Discovery Drive
 The Dalles, OR
 8:30am - 3:00pm

Tim Deboodt

Oregon Forage and Grassland Council Fall Forage Day

Mark your calendars for the OFGC Fall Forage Day on Thursday, October 15th at the Rock'n D Angus Ranch in Junction City, Oregon. Tentative program:

- Overview for all attendees about the Oregon and Forage Grassland Council organization and mission.
- A timely session with Dr. Don Horneck about fertilizer prices and management decisions.
- Industry Update – industry members will share their latest and best forage related products.
- Pasture walk and forage management.
- Food and Exhibits – a time to eat and also visit with fellow producers and companies; research sharing of posters or hands-on demonstrations.
- Producer Panel – A group discussion about forage use (on their operations).
- Optimal animal production with high quality forages coordinated by Troy Downing.

Industry folks who would like to have time on the program and/or an exhibit, please contact Aaron Kuenzi at aaron@ampacseed.com or call (541) 928-1651.

The Fall Forage Day will begin early in the afternoon and finish up around 8:00 pm. An evening meal will be provided. A final announcement will be released soon with exact times, a map to the location and hotel information for those who may be traveling long distances.

Please forward this information on to other folks who may have interest in this event and the organization. Oregon Forage and Grassland Council is an affiliate council of the American Forage and Grassland Council (www.afgc.org/).

For more information and to register, contact Chad Hale, Western Forage Resources, (541) 401-0730, Fax: (541) 451-7333, or email: chad.wfr@comcast.net.

Chad Hale and Mylen Bohle

"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 Extension office listed below (**all area codes are 541**).

Central Oregon County Extension Offices:

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 475-3808, 34 SE D St., 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:

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 Centers, Madras & Powell

Butte: <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/coarclindex.php>

Central Oregon Agricultural Extension Service Staff:

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Steve James - Potatoes, 475-7107

Dana Martin - Small Acreage, 548-6088

Barbi Riggs - Livestock and Water Quality, 447-6228

Libby Rodgers - Ag. Program Assistant/Fire Prevention, 447-6228

Pam Wiederholt - Ag Newsletter Coordinator, 447-6228

Bo Ming Wu—Plant Pathology, 475-7107

The above individuals represent 7.75 full time equivalents 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, nor does it imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others.

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OSU Extension programs will provide reasonable accommodation to persons with physical or mental disabilities. Contact Pam Wiederholt at (541) 447-6228 to request assistance.

447-6228 to request assistance.


2009 Oregon Hay Directory Available

The 2009 Oregon Hay Directory should be available in about a month or so at your local Extension Service office. The hay directory is published by the Oregon Hay and Forage Association (541) 447-6228). The hay directories are sent out to all of the dairies and some feed stores in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California, as well as to OHFA producer and industry members.

Mylon Bohle

Central Oregon Weekly Hay Report

Want to keep track of the Central Oregon Hay Market (or any other hay market)? Go to USDA Market News, Moses Lake, WA., website:

www.ams.usda.gov/LSMarketNew. You may also call (509) 765-3611 and talk to someone in person or call their 24 hour market information phone number: (509) 765-0311.

You can also help contribute to the hay market report by reporting your weekly hay sales; talk to Jack or Lance.

Mylon Bohle

Statewide Monthly Wheat

Marketing Meetings

Darren Padget, Oregon Wheat League Vice President, and the Marketing Committee have announced the Statewide Marketing Education Series Meetings will resume Thursday, September 17th at 8:00 am.

Talking points planned are:

- Winner of the Harvest Price Contest will be announced (the contest was introduced at the final polycom meeting in May).
- A digest of the USDA reports due out on September 11th
- Potential White Wheat Supplies due to depressed prices.
- World Outlook for wheat.

These monthly meetings generally occur the second Thursday of each month (this September meeting is the exception) via polycom video conferencing at various locations throughout the state. The OWGL website is at www.owgl.org or for other information you may call Sally Christensen, Member Services Director, Oregon Wheat Growers League, (541) 276-7330, (541) 276-1723 fax.

The marketing meetings are tentatively planned for the second Thursday of each month which is Oct. 8, Nov. 12, Dec. 10, Jan 14, etc. until May. Central Oregon producers can view the monthly polycom presentations at the COARC, Madras site. Please call (541) 475-7107 the day before, to confirm your attendance and / or to make sure the meeting is taking place.

Sally Christensen and Mylon Bohle

Central Oregon Small Farms Program —

The Small Farms program in Central Oregon serves a diversified group of people who vary in interests and needs. OSU Extension Service faculty members are available to answer questions and provide research-based information to help farmers be successful. Extension faculty also facilitate and participate in various agricultural groups to provide assistance where needed.

In the past two years, many farmer/consumer groups have formed to create an important “grassroots” effort to promote specific interests. To help direct you to your area of interest, here is a list of what is available and contact information.

Central Oregon Small Farm Group

Mission: Provide a forum for education, knowledge and connectivity among Central Oregon farmers and facilitate opportunities and alternatives for small farm commerce.

Meetings: This group plans to get together on a quarterly basis. Meetings may include a social potluck, educational program and/or farm tour. Next gathering is planned for November, date TBA.

Contact: Jill Hodgson; hodgson.jill@gmail.com or Dana Martin; dana.martin@oregonstate.edu

Central Oregon Small Farm Virtual Co-op Website

Mission: Build a local food cooperative through an interactive website. This virtual website will connect local small farmers and ranchers with the consumers of Central Oregon, enabling our community to build a local food economy with a central place for information, products and events.

Website features: Upcoming events, local farm directory, educational opportunities, grant opportunities, blog for discussing pertinent issues, local happenings, and more.

Participation: If you would like to be involved with this project, we need the following information as soon as possible.

Who you are: Farm name, history, what you are doing, how do you market your product

Contact information: Name, address, phone, email, farm website

What website features would be helpful to you?

How would you use this website?

Topics of interest; things you would like to share or would be willing to write about; subjects you want to learn more about.

Contact: Sarahlee Lawrence; sarahlee.lawrence@gmail.com or Dana Martin; dana.martin@oregonstate.edu

Small Farms “Traditional” Cooperative

Mike and Debbie Holmes are interested in creating a traditional farm cooperative where products can be collected, marketed and distributed from a central location. If you would like to be involved with this movement, please contact Mike Holmes at (541) 322-6992 or email: holmessteadranch@aol.com

Terrebonne Agritourism

Who: This enthusiastic group has formed to promote agritourism in the Terrebonne area. Their first “Progressive Farm Tour” was successfully attended and included tours and information about the following businesses: Faith, Hope and Charity Vineyard, Rain Shadow Organic Vegetable Farm, Deep Canyon Preserve, Crescent Moon Alpaca Ranch, Dunn’s Vineyard and Maragas Winery.

Next gathering: October 4, 3pm at the Faith, Hope and Charity Vineyard. This is a fundraising event to benefit the Family Access Network (FAN), a local non-profit organization committed to helping children.

Contact: Cindy Grossmann, (541) 350-5384; events@faithhopeandcharityevents.com

OSU Extension Service

Contact: Dana Martin, (541) 548-6088 x 7957; dana.martin@oregonstate.edu

Upcoming educational opportunities:

Living on a Few Acres Conference (LOAFA), March 20, 2010 - If you are interested in helping with this event or have ideas/requests for workshop topics, please let me know.

2010 Growing Farms: Successful Whole Farm Management . The OSU Small Farms Program will offer this workshop series in Central Oregon again this year. It is designed to provide beginning farmers with the tools and knowledge to manage both the biological and financial risks of farming.

Central Oregon Small Farms Directory

This directory will help identify Central Oregon farmers and ranchers so you can link to each other and the consumers who want to find you. If you would like to be included in this directory, please send me the following information.

Farm Name, your name, address, phone, email, website

What you produce to sell (vegetables, ornamentals, meat, etc)

How you market (CSA, farmers markets, local stores, etc)

Other information you’d like to share: Dates open, price, special conditions, etc.

Dana Martin

Landowner Workshops Being Held In Redmond Oregon

A series of landowner workshops will be held on a rotating basis. Four separate workshop topics will be rotated on the 1st Tuesday of each month starting October 6, 2009. Workshops will be held at the Redmond Service Center ~ 625 SE Salmon Avenue ~ Redmond, Oregon. Contact Debbe @ (541) 923-2204 to RSVP. Attend one or attend the series of four. Chose the dates that work best for your schedule! Each workshop will run from 2:00 pm. – 4:30 pm.

October 6, 2009	Pasture/Manure/Weeds
November 3, 2009	Irrigation Water Management/ Water Leasing/Water Rights
December 1, 2009	Urban Interface/Wildfire/ Private Forest Lands/Wildlife
January 5, 2010	Cost Chase Assistance Programs for Landowners
February 2, 2010	Pasture/Manure/Weeds
March 2, 2010	Irrigation Water Management/ Water Leasing/Water Rights
April 6, 2010	Urban Interface/Wildfire/ Private Forest Lands/Wildlife
May 4, 2010	Cost Share Assistance Programs for Landowners
June 1, 2010	Pasture/Manure Weeds

Debbe Chadwick, DSWCD

The 2009 Conference on Wild & Feral Horse and Burro Management

Join us November 3-5 to search for solutions within Ecological, Biological, and Economic Realities to illuminate critical issues surrounding this controversial icon and implications and challenges for proper rangeland management. Check the SRM website for developing details: www.rangelands.org/.

If you know of someone that might be interested in attending this conference, please forward this announcement to them. We look forward to a lively and enlightening conference. See y'all there at John Ascuaga's Nugget Sparks/Reno, Nevada!

Presented by the Nevada Section of the Society for Range Management: In cooperation with the SRM Center for Professional Education and Development.

Gary McCuin, Exec. VP NVSRM, Eureka County, NV

Phone: (775) 237-5326 Fax: (775) 237-5164

Oregon Hay & Forage Association Forage Conference & Oregon Hay King Contest

The Oregon Hay and Forage Association Forage Conference will be held on November 13th and the Oregon Hay King Contest will be held on November 14th at Klamath Falls, OR. The Forage Conference will be held at the Klamath County Extension Service Auditorium, while the Hay King Contest location is still TBA. Hay samples for the Hay King Contest need to be in Klamath Falls by October 26th.

Contact Chanda Engle at (541) 883-7131 or (541) 883-4590, or go to the Oregon Hay and Forage Association website: www.oregonhaygrowers.com/. Keep checking the website for more details.

Mylon Bohle

Alfalfa Intensive Training Seminar

The Alfalfa Intensive Training Seminar will be held on November 17-19, 2009 at the University Place Conference Center and Hotel, Indianapolis, IN. The seminar is taught by Extension Forage Specialists and USDA Dairy Research Center personnel from Kentucky, Wisconsin, California, Idaho, and Minnesota. There will be 11.5 certified crop advisor credits offered.

Topics to be covered include: Genetics, Variety Testing & Selection Testing, Seed Production, Growth & Development, Forage Quality and Terms, Soils: Fertility and Manure Management, Establishment, Irrigation, Pest Management, Harvesting: Options, Losses, & Decisions, Mowing and Field Drying, Silage Preservation, Hay Preservation, Alfalfa in Rotations, Role of Alfalfa in Animal Diets, Alfalfa – Custom Harvesting, and Economics.

Contact the National Alfalfa & Forage Alliance at 1-509-585-6798 or go to their website at: www.alfalfa.org. Registration is \$550 prior to November 1st, and \$600 after that date.

Mylon Bohle

Fall OWGL Meeting

We are working on scheduling a Fall Oregon Wheat Growers League Meeting in late October or early November in Madras.

Mylon Bohle

Planting Winter-Hardy Challenged Cereals

If you are thinking about or would like to plant a cereal species or variety that is less winter-hardy like 'Gene' or 'Goetze' soft white winter wheat, or 'Hoody' winter barley, or some of the winter oat varieties; is there a way to hedge your bets? In the past, we have planted a couple of Hoody winter barley experimental line trials, and a couple of winter cereals for hay trials with winter barley and oat varieties at the end of October, at COARC, Madras site in order to "avoid" possible winter kill to the barley and oat entries. This planting date has worked very well. The cereals emerged around the first week in February, underneath the snow cover.

Winter cereals are more winter hardy at their earliest growth stage - "antifreeze" levels are at their highest levels. Hoody winter barley can also probably be planted up until March 1, while the winter oat varieties can be planted like spring oats, though they will head out much later than the spring oat varieties. Generally we say Stephens can be planted up until March 1 (Goetze might be the better one to plant instead).

Mylon Bohle

Late Summer/Fall Grazing Clipping Heights

Late Summer/Fall management is very important for your irrigated grass pastures and hay fields. The tillers that you graze off, just before the grass plant goes dormant in the fall, are the tillers that will be producing next springs growth and yield. If you have grazed or harvested short, and done so extremely late (and have no regrowth) then the following year's spring and summer yields will be decreased.

Grass plants start growing new roots in the late August/September time period, and if you graze off those leaves ("the plant's solar panels") short, there is very little green leaf material left, and then there is reduced root growth occurring. That root growth is needed generate tillers and leaves to help set the plants up to go through the winter, and then begin vigorous growth in the spring.

Many grasses cannot tolerate being cut or grazed short, especially in the late summer or early fall. This time period is the worst possible time for this to happen. Ideally you would like to have 3 inches, or 4 inches, or maybe even 5 inches of stubble, with regrowth, on your grass going into the Fall, before going dormant. This is all species dependent, but these numbers are a good goal in general. The crown area (from ground level to 2-5 inches) is where most of the non structural carbohydrates and sugars are stored in the grass plant, depending upon the grass species. There are some carbohydrates and sugars located in the root system, but the grass root is not a large storage organ (alfalfa has a large root for storage).

The non-structural carbohydrates and sugars need to be available to the plant going through the winter and be there for the plant in the spring. The plants are dormant and they are still respiring. "The plants are not dead." (Have you ever thought about the fact that if you are burning your fields

in the late winter /early Spring, that you are burning off all of the non structural carbohydrates that will help the grass plant begin growing? There are other legitimate reasons to burn your fields in the spring, but if possible, do not burn your fields or pastures.

If you graze short, or clip short, and do not allow sufficient regrowth of the plants going into the fall (and do not leave that regrowth alone), your stand may prematurely thin, and grasses like bluegrass and quackgrass and other weeds will invade. The stubble and the fall regrowth belongs to the grass plant! It does not belong to the animal and it does not belong to you as the manager. Producers will have to renovate their fields, sooner rather than later, if they mismanage their stand, which causes higher production costs over time! I have seen 2-3 year old orchardgrass fields look like they were 10-15 years old, because they were mismanaged in the fall (lots of bluegrass and quackgrass encroached and filled in).

Mylon Bohle

Third Cutting Hay or Not?

Many are faced with the decision of trying for a third cutting of grass hay or not doing a third cutting. In some years, there really is just not enough production to warrant putting up a third cutting of hay.

Producers might consider allowing the grass hay field to go dormant, after 2nd cutting, especially if you have just harvested and know you do not have enough growing season left to grow an economical third cutting. Growers will want to water back the field though to allow time for some regrowth on the plants prior to going to Fall dormancy; this regrowth will be next years first cutting of hay or first grazing. So if we cause the plants to go dormant for a short time, we want to wake up the plants, towards the end of the growing season, but in time to regenerate tillers, before going dormant again.

Another option is to irrigate, without fertilizing, immediately after 2nd cutting and allow for some regrowth and then shut off the irrigation water and allow the plants to go dormant. But, remember the plants are growing roots in late August and September.

If you have animals that can graze off some extra growth in the Fall (the third cutting), then that is another viable option, as long you manage the grazing of the plants properly. The down side is that you will need to make sure the manure does not show up in next years first cutting of hay.

Applying a little (not a lot - 20-30 lbs of N) nitrogen fertilizer to increase the amount of grazing and / or to generate more tillers for next years crop. Fall is a also a good time to apply phosphorus fertilizer if your soil test reveals less than ideal levels (good for root growth).

And of course all of this depends upon which irrigation district you reside in. Do you have water now, but not later, or will you have the option of irrigating up until October 15th or so.

Mylon Bohle

Crop Water Use (ET) to Date

The following table summarizes the crop water use (evapo-transpiration (ET)) to date (Sept 13, 2009) for many of the irrigated crops grown in Central Oregon. For much more detailed information, one can log on to the Agrimet weather site at: www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/. There is general information about the program, weather data, crop water use information, graphs, maps, news, relevant links, and other information. You can follow the crop water use for these sites and other locations. The green up date or emergence date, canopy closing date, daily water use (ET), 7 day predicted use, and 14 day predicted use, are just some of the information you will find. Start-up dates may be different for each site for each crop.

Table. 2009 Cumulative Crop Water Use or predicted Evapo-transpiration (ET) Summary to date (September 13, 2009) for Madras, Powell Butte, Bend, and Christmas Valley, OR Agrimet weather stations.

Crop	2008 Madras 2440 ft. (in)	2008 Powell Butte 3180 ft. (in)	2008 Bend Agrimet 3650' (in)	2008 Christmas Valley 4360 ft. (in)
ETr	45.8	41.3	35.2	36.6
Alfalfa Peak	42.8	38.8	32.6	32.5
Alfalfa Mean	36.8	33.4	28.1	28.2
Pasture	29.8	27.1	22.8	23.2
Grass Hay Peak	40.8	37.4	31.4	33.1
Grass Hay Mean	37.6	34.6	29.0	30.8
Lawn	35.1	32.3	26.9	27.8
Bluegrass Seed	17.9	17.0		
Winter Grain	25.9	24.2	20.8	23.3
Spring Grain	26.0	23.8	20.2	21.2
Spring Grain	26.3	23.5	19.8	20.5
Spring Grain	25.8	22.8	19.2	19.9
Field Corn	28.5	23.2	21.0	
Sugar Beet	31.7			
Garlic	31.1	28.6		
Potato	23.1	16.4		
Carrots	9.7			
Carrots 2	17.3			
Peppermint	28.5	24.6		
New Mint	28.3	24.1		
Strawberry	32.0	29.1	24.9	26.3
Apple	35.1	28.6	26.3	
Trailing Berries	25.1	23.1	19.2	
Blueberries	40.3	35.1	30.7	
Wine Grape	24.0	20.1	17.9	
Concord Grape	31.6	23.2	23.9	
Safflower	27.9			
Poplars 1 year	19.8	16.1	14.8	
Poplars 2 year	31.3	25.5	23.4	
Poplars 3 year & Plus	38.9	31.9	29.2	

All crops at the different sites will usually have different green up or emergence dates and ending dates.

Mylene Bohle

“Water Back” or Not, This Fall?

Irrigation water is about to be shut off for the season. Do you “water back”, or not “water back”? Should a producer, water back perennial, cropped fields or not, that is a question that seems to come up a lot in the Fall. I am a believer in watering back on perennial crops like alfalfa, and especially, pasture and grass hay fields. If we had a crystal ball and knew we were going to have good moisture in the Fall after irrigation water is shut off, we wouldn't have to irrigate that last time.

If we have a dry winter/spring and we have watered back (even if we watered back at a “half rate” – fill half of our soil profile before turn-off), the fields seem to green up a little earlier and are stronger, the following spring. In 2002, there were a lot of grass fields that were damaged by the late October/early November sudden dip in temperature and hard freeze. In 2003, we had a similar hard freeze around Halloween/1st of November, but the winter was wet.

In the 2002, by far the worst damage occurred in fields that were not watered back (and especially those fields that were clipped short or grazed short and had no re-growth, had very low N fertility, and had insect and mite pressure which can also further exacerbate the potential damage).

There is some research that suggests that not watering back alfalfa should not have much of a detrimental effect on those fields the following year, even if the winter is dry. Think of the size of the storage organ under an alfalfa plant – it has a large root system. Grass does not have this large root system for non-structural carbohydrate storage.

I believe watering back grass forage fields in the Fall is important. If you do not have much for stubble or regrowth, prior to fall dormancy, it is advisable to water back so there is time for regrowth, or you just might have mismanaged your grass (depends upon species too). For grass, it is important to have a stubble height of 3-5 inches as a minimum going into the winter, but even better, is having a little regrowth. That regrowth in the fall, is next years tillers that will be next years first cutting grass hay or pasture production.

One will always need to take into account the cost of watering back (water and electricity rates, availability of water, labor, etc.), past experiences, both good and bad. Depth and texture of soil will play a large role for soil water storage. Remember the plants are dormant, they are not dead; they are still respiring while in dormancy.

Mylon Bohle

Fall Forage Management

How much aftermath do you want to have on your hay fields and pastures going through the winter? For pastures and grass hay fields, it is somewhat species specific for the height of the aftermath you want on the field. But generally, we want a minimum of 3-4 inches (Minimum!) of growth. Why?

Grasses store their non-structural carbohydrates in their root system and crown (from ground level up to 3-5 inches in height) area. The root system is fibrous, so there is not a large storage organ sitting underneath that top growth, so very little storage occurs in the root system (of the total stored). The plant is stronger and more vigorous in the spring if allowed to go through the winter with new tillers and leaves. The plant stand is maintained as well.

Managing for grass plants with ½ to 1 inch of stubble is not managing any grass species plant to produce a good economic return for the future. It just is not good management. Grass plants are regenerating their root system in the fall (end of August and September), prior to dormancy-inducing frosts and cold weather. If you are clipping and grazing to very short plant heights, you are not allowing that grass plant to regenerate its root system, and it's tillers. (Grass plants then shed their root system in the winter and regenerate in the spring.) Those new tillers are next spring's first cutting hay or forage for grazing.

For alfalfa, it is a little different, but then again, not much different. It is recommended that you allow regrowth of 4-6 weeks before typical frost date, or you would want 12-16 inches of regrowth, before dormancy-inducing frosts occur, or you want to harvest and have no re-growth (not always very easy to do). Why? When alfalfa is regrowing, and until the plant is 6-8 inches in height, there is a great net export of nonstructural carbohydrates from the root to the top part of the plant. Beyond that height, then the top part of the plant is exporting back to the root. Fall is the most critical time of the year for the alfalfa plant to store reserves in it's root system.

If we are in a cold climate with winter kill as a potential (like Minnesota, North Dakota or Montana, or parts of Oregon) you want that stubble height to catch snow and help insulate the plants and soil, if possible. If you have 6-8 inches of top growth when the alfalfa plant goes dormant, it is now going to go through winter in its most weakened state (the stubble can help insulate the soil against a hard freeze, if there is snow cover trapped by the stubble).

How the alfalfa plants are managed, on previous cuttings, will affect carbohydrate storage, as well. Full carbohydrate storage occurs right around full bloom (very few producer manage that way anymore, because higher quality is needed from the hay produced).

See FALL FORAGE MANAGEMENT: Page 8

FALL FORAGE MANAGEMENT

Continued from page 7

So what you may want to try to do is dry out the soil fairly well just before that last cutting of alfalfa (or other legumes as well) if it is weeks away from the typical dormancy inducing frosts (around 24-26 degrees F on consecutive nights). Ideally would be to manage so you get no re-growth after your last cutting in central Oregon. Producers may want to “water back” the field the week before the irrigation water is shut off.

Do not irrigate a few sets if you want a comparison (or vice versa) to see if you are the getting the benefit you think you are after. (See Article “Water Back” or Not, This Fall?, Page 7)

And of course we do not want too much aftermath or new growth on the grasses or alfalfa, so the growth will fall over and smother itself, or set up a great environment and habitat for a “rodent convention”. If aftermath is left in the field in the spring, it has to be removed by clipping, grazing, or burning before first cutting growth begins in the spring (nobody wants to see it in next years first cutting hay bales).

Mylon Bohle

Forage Information Web Sites

- Forage Information System: <http://forages.oregonstate.edu/index.cfm>
- Hay, Grain and Livestock Market Report: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsmnpubs/>
- Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative: <http://www.glci.org/>
- National Forage Testing Association (list of certified labs): <http://foragetesting.org>
- National Alfalfa and Forage Alliance: <http://www.alfalfa.org/>
- American Forage and Grassland Council: <http://www.afgc.org/mc/page.do>

Cereal Information Web Sites

- Oregon State University Wheat Improvement: <http://cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu/wheat/>
- Oregon State University Barley Project: <http://barleyworld.org/>
- Oregon Wheat Growers League: <http://www.owgl.org> (includes OWC & OGC)
- Preferred Wheat Varieties Lists for Oregon: <http://www.owgl.org/index.cfm?show=10&mid=5>

Central Oregon Web Sites

(These web sites will see some remodeling and major additions this winter)

- Central Oregon Ag Research Center <http://oregonstate.edu/dept/coarc/> (local cereal and forage)
- Crook County Extension Service (see page 2)
- Deschutes County Extension Service (see page 2)
- Jefferson County Extension Service (see page 2)
- Warm Springs Reservation Extension Service (see page 2)

Mylon Bohle

2009 Oregon Soft White Winter Wheat Yield Trial

Following is the winter wheat trial yield and agronomic data for the 2008/2009 crop year at the COARC, Madras, OR. The previous crop rotation was 4 years of 4-cut alfalfa (2004-2007) and one year of summer fallow in 2008. No additional nitrogen fertilizer was applied. Twenty eight of the 40 entries are listed in the table; the rest of the entries were experimental lines from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, etc. Ten of the experimental lines yielded higher than Tubbs. From the protein data, it would appear that we were slightly under-fertilized with N (around 9.5% protein content will produce optimum yield). The web site for all of the test sites for the state wide Oregon Winter Elite Yield Wheat class trials information can be found at: www.cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu/wheat/.

Table. The 2009 (with 2 and 3 year means) Oregon Winter Elite Yield Trial yield and other agronomic data from the COARC, Madras, Oregon.

Variety/Line	2009 Yield (bu/ac)	2 Year Yield (bu/ac)	3 Year Yield (bu/ac)	2009 Test Wt. (lb/bu)	2009 Plant Ht. (in.)	2009 Head Date (doy)	2009 Protein (%)	2009 Lodge (%)
OR2060431	160.5			58.4	35.7	150.7	7.9	0.0
Tubbs	147.1	139.9	150.7	61.8	37.3	151.7	8.0	0.0
Westbred 528	144.9	136.9	142.7	62.4	34.7	149.7	8.4	1.7
AP700CL	144.2	137.7	145.2	62.2	39.0	151.7	8.5	0.0
Legion	143.9	131.8	142.4	61.1	37.3	151.3	7.7	15.0
Tubbs 06	141.5	139.5	144.9	61.8	38.0	151.3	8.3	13.3
Masami	140.0	129.8	132.4	61.2	40.0	154.0	8.3	5.7
Goetze/Skiles	139.8			61.2	40.0	154.0	8.3	5.7
AP Legacy	137.3	139.2		62.7	38.7	152.0	8.1	0.0
Stephens	136.4	129.4	138.6	61.5	33.7	150.0	8.6	2.3
ORCF-102	136.1	137.7	143.1	61.7	36.7	152.3	8.6	0.7
Cara	134.7	128.7	132.8	60.5	37.7	152.3	8.5	0.0
Brundage 96	134.4			60.5	37.7	152.3	8.5	0.0
ORCF 101/102	133.5			61.8	35.3	151.0	8.8	0.0
Xerpha	133.2	120.5	129.7	61.7	38.7	152.3	8.0	0.0
Madsen	132.6	124.6	133.4	61.5	35.3	152.3	8.7	0.0
Skiles	131.6	133.8	135.9	63.8	34.0	152.0	8.9	0.0
Skiles/Tubbs 06	131.2			63.8	34.0	152.0	8.9	0.0
Gene	131.0	123.8	120.4	62.2	30.7	150.7	8.9	0.0
ORCF-101	130.4	128.0	130.6	61.8	35.7	151.3	8.6	0.0
ORCF-103	128.4	118.1	121.0	61.1	38.7	153.0	8.3	5.7
Goetze	128.2	135.5	140.5	62.1	33.3	147.7	8.7	0.0
ID -D -05	128.2			63.4	33.7	150.3	9.0	0.0
ORSS-1757	124.8	125.4	133.5	61.1	34.7	150.7	7.7	0.0
Coda	123.9			62.4	41.3	152.3	9.3	68.3
Bitterroot	123.8	117.0	129.8	61.4	36.7	152.3	8.3	20.0
Salute	123.3	128.9	138.5	61.7	37.0	150.0	8.6	1.7
Bruneau	112.6	124.0	140.9	62.8	37.7	152.3	8.5	48.3
Mean	139.0	131.9	137.0	61.4	36.1	151.3	8.4	5.1
LSD (0.05)	20.6	13.4	11.1	0.9	2.3	1.6	0.5	17.3
CV%	9.0	8.8	8.6	0.9	3.9	0.7	3.9	210.0

Jim Peterson, Mike Flowers, Rhonda Simmons, Mylen Bohle, et. al

CALENDAR

September

- 17 OWGL Wheat Marketing Meeting (See Article Page 2)
- 23 & 24 Wind Power for Communities: A Workshop for Residents of Rural Oregon (See Article Front Page).
- 29-30 World Dairy Expo, Madison, WI. www.worlddairyexpo.com

October

- 1-3 World Dairy Expo Continues, Madison, WI. www.worlddairyexpo.com
- 4 Terrebonne Agritourism Meeting (See Article Page 3)
- 6 Landowner Workshop (See Article Front Page)
- 8 OWGL Wheat Marketing Meeting via Polycom, 8:00 am – 9:00 am, COARC, Madras, OR
- 15 Oregon Forage and Grassland Council Forage Day (See Article Page 4).
- 20-21 Oregon Society of Weed Science Annual Meeting, Best Western Hood River Inn, Hood River, OR.
www.cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu/osws/
- 26 Quality Samples Due for Oregon Hay King Contest. Call Chanda Engle at (541) 883-4590.

November

- ? CO Small Farms Meeting, Date TBA (See Article Page 3).
- 3 Landowner Workshop (See Article Front Page).
- 3-5 Wild & Feral Horse and Burro Management and Policy (See Article Page 4).
- 10-11 2009 Beef Quality Summit, ST. Joseph, MO. www.beefconference.com/
- 12 OWGL Wheat Marketing Meeting via Polycom. 8:00 am – 9:00 am, COARC, Madras, OR
- 13 Oregon Hay and Forage Association Forage Conference (See Article Page 4).
- 14 Oregon Hay King Contest (See Article Page 4).
- 17-19 Alfalfa Intensive Training Seminar (See Article Page 4).
- 26 Thanksgiving

December

- 1 Landowners Workshop (See Article Front Page).
- 1-3 Oregon / Idaho Grains Conference. Couer d'Alene Resort, Couer d'Alene, ID. www.owgl.org/
- 2-4 Western States Alfalfa & Forage Symposium, Grand Sierra Resort, Reno NV.
www.alfalfa.ucdavis.edu/+symposium/2009/
- 3-6 Oregon Cattlemans Association, Riverhouse, Bend, OR.
- 2-4 Irrigation Show, San Antonio, TX. Call (703) 536-7080, Ext. 11 or go to www.irrigation.org.
- 10 OWGL Wheat Marketing Meeting via Polycom, 8:00 am – 9:00 am, COARC, Madras, OR

Central Oregon Agriculture

