



Oregon State University Extension Service

Central Oregon Agriculture

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Townhall Meeting "Cost Share"

Tuesday, May 15, 2012

Deschutes Services Building, Bend, OR

Join DSWCD for an open forum "Cost Share Townhall Meeting" May 15th from 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm at the Deschutes County Service Building, 1300 NW Wall St., Bend, Oregon. Bring your questions related to Irrigation Water Management, On-Farm Energy Savings, Noxious Weeds, Water Rights, Flood Irrigation/Sprinkler Conversions to our Townhall Meeting. Contact Spring Olson at springalaska@hotmail.com to RSVP.

Spring Olson

OSU Extension Service: Tractor Safety Training

Monday-Wednesday, June 18-20, 2012

Deschutes County Fairgrounds & Expo Center, Redmond, OR



Are you a youth looking for summer employment?

Be aware that farmers and ranchers who employ minors younger than 18 years of age are required to hire those who have completed and passed a tractor safety training program.

A three day Central Oregon Farm and Tractor Safety Training and Certification Course, sponsored by the OSU Extension Service, will be offered June 18-20 at the Deschutes County Fairgrounds and Expo Center in Redmond. Training will include classroom work as well as hands-on experience with a variety of tractors and implements. Home study course work required prior to the beginning of class.

This class is open to those who will be 14 to 17 years of age during the upcoming agricultural season. Registration fee for tractor safety training is \$50. Registration deadline is June 8 and class size is limited.

For more information contact Reaza Mansur at reza.mansur@oregonstate.edu or call (541) 548-6088.

Reaza Mansur

On-Farm Landowner Workshop

Tuesday, June 19, 2012, Leaning Pine Ranch, LaPine, OR

Join DSWCD for our FREE On-Farm Landowner Workshop June 19th from 2:00 pm-5:00 pm at the Leaning Pine Ranch, 53405 Pine Crest Land, LaPine, OR. Learn more about Pasture and Manure Management, Weed Control, Water Quality, Energy Efficiency, and Financial Assistance. This workshop will provide presentations from Deschutes County Vegetation Dept., WyEast, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and others. Receive Free educational packets, Free Pasture Sticks, and Free Native Seed packets, BRING YOUR QUESTIONS!! Contact Spring Olson at springalaska@hotmail.com to RSVP.

Spring Olson

"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/coarcl/index.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.

Extension work is a cooperative program of Oregon State University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Oregon counties. Oregon State University Extension Service offers educational programs, activities, and materials without discrimination based on age, color, disability, gender identity or expression, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sex, sexual identity or expression, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran's status. Oregon State University Extension Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

OSU Extension programs will provide reasonable accommodations to persons with physical or mental disabilities. Contact your local Extension office to request reasonable accommodations.

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

Saving Money and Energy the Easy way

The Energy Trust of Oregon offers cash incentives for upgrading irrigation equipment. This program is easy to participate in and covers a wide variety of measures. If you think your project saves energy call us and we'll help you figure it out.

You are eligible to participate in Energy Trust programs if you are a Pacific Power Customer or a Portland General Electric customer. We have a rebate program and a custom incentive program available for you. Both are easy to do and the incentive dollars available may cover the cost of the equipment you install on your system or it may be up to half the cost of the project, depending on the energy savings.

Some of our rebate programs are designed to decrease water waste and decrease the amount of electricity your pump uses. The good news is that you use less water, so you save on water costs as well as on electricity costs. Our rebates cover nozzles, gaskets, sprinkler heads, regulators, drains, and pipe repair. Our custom incentive program can be used for converting irrigation systems to more efficient systems, adding variable speed drives to pumps, or replacing pumps with more efficient ones.

Participation is simple. For rebates; purchase your equipment, fill out the form which is available from your vendor or on the Energy Trust Website: www.energytrust.org/ag. Note which items you purchased, attach your receipts, and your rebate check will come to you within six weeks. For Custom Incentive Projects, work with your vendor or call us before purchase. We will help estimate energy savings and incentives, and provide an application which must be signed prior to equipment purchase. Contact us again when the project is complete, and an incentive check will be mailed within six weeks. Incentives for custom projects are 25cents/kWh saved per year up to half the cost of the project. Questions? Call us at (503) 928-3154 for the answers.

CEC customers can contact Wy'East for similar program benefits.

Ulrike Mengelberg, Energy Trust of Oregon

EOARC Beef Cattle Field Day Thursday, May 17, 2012, Burns, OR

The 2012 Beef Cattle Field Day is an opportunity for ranchers and researchers to come together to discuss current research. It is sponsored by the Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center of the Oregon State University College of Agricultural Sciences and will be at the Burns facility, 67826-A Highway 205.

Russ Morgan, ODFW Wolf Program Coordinator, is scheduled to talk about Oregon's wolf program from 10:00 to 10:30. Other experts will talk during the morning session about wild horse management, candidate conservation agreements with assurances (CCAA's) related to sage grouse habitat management, and current health issues pertinent to Oregon's beef producers. The first session begins at 9:00 a.m. and concludes with a round table discussion with all the speakers.

During the afternoon session, beginning at 1:30 p.m., OSU researchers from both the Burns and Union research centers will present their work. In addition, Dr. John Killefer, head of the OSU animal science department in Corvallis, will provide a departmental update. Topics will pertain to various aspects of beef cattle management from birth to harvest.

On site-registration begins at 7:30 a.m. followed by an introduction at 8:40 a.m. A no cost lunch will be provided but RSVP's are requested by May 14, 2012. For more information visit OSU's Beef Cattle Sciences Web site, <http://beefcattle.ans.oregonstate.edu> or contact David Bohnert at (541) 573-8910 or Reinaldo Cooke at (541) 573-4083.

Dave Bohnert and Reinaldo Cooke

Local Food Marketing Campaign- have you heard? Join!

Attention Farmers and Ranchers: Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council and the Central Oregon Food Policy Council (COFPC) are partnering to provide the first regional marketing campaign called Central Oregon Buy Fresh Buy Local. Because of your involvement in previous local food workshops, conferences or involvement in the Central Oregon Food Assessment, we hope you will consider becoming a member of our campaign to strengthen the local food system. To be included in the printed 2012 Food & Farm Directory, *applications are due by June 1, 2012.*

What is Buy Fresh, Buy Local (BFBL)?: Grassroots, membership-driven campaign to promote local food in Central Oregon.

What is considered "local"?: Products grown or raised in Deschutes, Crook, or Jefferson Counties.

What are the benefits of becoming a food business member?

- **Listing** in the 2012 Food & Farm Directory (printed and online)
- **Access** to nationally and locally recognized Buy Fresh Buy Local marketing materials

- **Annual** workshop to discuss how to market materials, grant funding opportunities and regional networking

- **Connection** to food business

Promotion of members through COFPC events, and any of your associated events that feature local food will be promoted through our website, e-newsletter and social networking.

What is the fee?

- \$25 (listed in directories and access to marketing)
- \$50 (listed in directories, access to marketing templates and participation in an annual marketing strategy, grant funding, networking, etc. workshop)

For more information, visit the website:

<http://centraloregonfoodpolicy.org> and click on "Buy Fresh Buy Local" to become a member contact Katrina Van Dis, kvandis@coic.org or (541) 504-3307.

Katrina Van Dis, COIC

Pull -n- Post Crook County's Annual Weed Pull Saturday June 9, 2012, Post, OR

Volunteer and make a difference while enjoying the scenery in beautiful Post, Oregon. Then stay for a BBQ at the Post Store. Meet at the OSU Crook County Extension Service at 8:30 am and carpool to the location. Please bring SHOVELS.

Questions? Call Brooke at (541) 447-9971 or email brooke.gray@oregonstate.edu.

Brooke Gray, CRWM/Education Coordinator

OSU Range Field Day Tuesday, June 26, 2012, Northern Great Basin Experimental Range , Riley, OR

Registration for the 2012 Range Field Day begins at 7:30 am with a continental breakfast and finishing up around 4:00 pm.

Participants will rotate through field site presentations on Juniper Management, Invasive Annual Grass Management and Re-vegetation. After lunch, participants will choose from two workshops, Prioritizing Management of Invasive Annual Grasses or a Poster Session discussion with scientists who are conducting the research.

For more information or to register contact Petrina White at (541) 573-8900 or petrina.white@oregonstate.edu.

Petrina White

Oregon Wheat Growers League Update

The Oregon Wheat League will resume their monthly Wheat Marketing Meeting in September or October. At the local meeting the end of April in Madras, Kurt Fegner, was nominated by Evan Thomas, and then Evan Thomas was nominated by Kurt Fegner to be President. In the end, they agreed to be Co-Chairs of the Central Oregon Wheat Growers League. If you have anything that you want to pass along to the Wheat Growers League Board, contact Kurt or Evan.

Mylen Bohle

Crop Water Use Program

The following table summarizes the crop water use or vapor-transpiration (ET) to date (May 7, 2012) for some of the irrigated crops grown in Central Oregon. For much more detailed information, one can log on to the Agrimet weather site at: <http://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. Start-up dates for some of the crops still need to be designated and added as the crop emerge or green up, and some may be changed.

Table. Accumulation summary of Crop Water Use or evapotranspiration (ET) to date (May 7, 2012) for Madras, Powell Butte, Christmas Valley, and Bend, OR Agrimet weather stations.

Crop	2011 Madras 2440 ft. (in)	2011 Powell Butte 3180 ft. (in)	2011 Bend Agrimet 3650 ft. (in)	2011 Christmas Valley 4360 ft. (in)
Teri	7.0	5.5	6.0	4.9
Alfalfa Peak	4.6	2.7	4.0	2.0
Alfalfa Mean	4.3	2.6	3.8	2.0
Pasture	3.9	2.8	3.4	2.2
Grass Hay Mean	6.1	4.6	5.3	3.9
Grass Hay Peak	6.1	4.6	5.3	3.9
Lawn	4.9	3.6	4.2	3.0
Winter Grain	5.2	--	4.6	2.5
Spring Grain	--	--	--	--

Mylene Bohle

Growing Degrees Update

It has been another cold spring. If you are curious, how 2012 compares to previous years, up to May 1...The following table shows a comparison of accumulated growing degrees back to 2008 for some central Oregon locations. Three different base temperatures are used: 32 degrees F for cereals and T-Sum N Fertilization, 41 degrees F for alfalfa and grass growth, and 50 degrees F for grapes, soybeans, and corn growth. Comparison of day length: Madras > Powell Butte > Bend > Christmas Valley. <http://uspest.org/OR/index.html> is the web site.

Table. Accumulated growing degree comparison for 32, 41, and 50 degrees F base temperatures as of May 1, 2012. Christmas Valley, Bend, Powell Butte, and Madras, Oregon for the years 2008-2012.

Year	Christmas Valley			Bend			Powell Butte			Madras		
	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>50</u>
2012	678	567	229	966	558	213	1029	644	262	1090	650	269
2011	508	401	106	831	446	118	841	493	137	999	578	174
2010	616	483	176	921	502	159	1,025	596	206	1,102	610	200
2009	585	507	187	811	500	190	827	536	211	875	538	208
2008	418	439	163	683	449	157	693	477	164	787	526	169

32° = Simple Average gdds; 41° + 50° = growing dds

2012 T-Sum (degrees F) N Fertilization Dates in Central Oregon

	Christmas Valley	Bend	Powell Butte	Madras
*Grass Pasture (360 dds)	April 9	March 10	March 8	March 8
Grass Hay (720 dds)	May 6	April 20	April 16	April 12

*If earlier pasture forage production is desired.

Mylene Bohle

Irrigation 101

The following are a few quick tips on increasing water use efficiency and profitability.

- + Straight-set irrigate, *Do Not* skip-set irrigate (if possible and makes sense for your field).
- + Off-set irrigate every other time.
- + Use an oil filled pressure gauge and pitot tube to check pressure at the nozzles).
- + Maintain proper pressure at the nozzle (40-60 lbs. psi, 45-55 psi best).
- + Use a soil probe to check soil moisture.
- + Nozzle size enlarges from use and wear over time (check your nozzle sizes with same size drill bit).
- + Repair any leaks as soon as possible.
- + Monitor soil moisture in your field by using the feel test method with soil probe, gypsum blocks, water-mark sensors, tensiometers, etc.
- + Utilize the Agrimet water use program.
- + Know how much water you are applying (tenths of inch per hour) (you need to know spacing, pressure, nozzle size, hours of set); own a pressure gauge.
- + Know how much water your soil can hold (inches per foot) – determine water holding capacity of soil.
- + Know the maximum allowable depletion for your crop.
- + Alternate day-time and night-time irrigation sets if possible.
- + Know the wetting diameter of your nozzle being used.
- + Know that every time you irrigate, about 0.10 inch of moisture gets trapped in the plant canopy, once there is substantial foliage, and never touches the soil, and therefore is lost to evaporation.
- + Run pivots as close to 10% speed as possible (see sentence above why), although there may be reasons to run in the 20-30% range.
- + Every extra gallon of water you pump, through leaks or by over-irrigating more than the crop can use, is a direct energy cost to you.
- + If you are flood irrigating, try some form of “surge”-irrigation to improve efficiency and reduce infiltration and leaching.
- + Make sure all nozzles are the same size on the line.
- + If your system is set up for it, try the new Nelson Wind Fighter heads - there are a couple of different types now (they are supposed to be as efficient in a 10 mph wind than a Rainbird type head is with no wind).
- + Many soils in central Oregon will be over irrigated, if you irrigate longer than 8 hours per set. (depends on application rate, soil depth, and texture (water holding capacity)), a few fields will not be...
- + Irrigation systems were designed to have and work best with 50% overlap (see offset irrigate above).
- + Use flow-control nozzles when the pressure variation between the first and last nozzle exceeds 20 percent.
- + Use closer spacing boom mounted nozzles and/or rotating-type nozzles for center pivot systems.
- + Drop the nozzles on pivot systems as close to the crop as possible (switch over from over-head mounted nozzles)
- + The uniformity of irrigation is dramatically reduced when wind is greater than 10-15 mph (wind greater than 10 mph drops your efficiency by 10 percent, or much more with much higher wind speeds).
- + Use self leveling nozzles: Nozzles on hand lines or wheel lines need to stand straight up or efficiency of water application will be reduced.
- + Rubber gaskets crack with age, replace them as needed (keep extras in water so they do not dry out).
- + Pump impellers tend to wear out occasionally, so check annually.
- + Make sure you have a good screen for your intake pipe to minimize plugged sprinkler heads.
- + Install an oil filled pressure gauge on your pump (if you do not already have one) and always check the pressure.
- + Make sure pressure relief valves are working properly.

If you would like more information on any of these ideas, please contact your local OSU County Extension Service office, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), Wy'East Representative, Energy Trust Representative, or Mylen at (541) 447-6228.

Mylen Bohle

Central Oregon Seed Exchange (COSE)

COSE began in the winter of 2012 with the hope of strengthening the local farming and gardening community in Deschutes County. COSE collaborated with Deschutes Native Seed Resources to build this site where local food growers could freely exchange seeds. The non-profit, educational organization dedicated to seed saving, seed saving education and permaculture. COSE exists as a network to actively engage in protecting biodiversity and creating local food security.

For more information go to www.seedexchange.weebly.com or by calling Spring Alaska Olson/Deschutes County SWCD Conservation Technician at (541) 647-9604.

Spring Alaska Olson

Choosing Your Nitrogen Fertilizers Based on Ammonia Volatilization

Until recently we have not been able to measure ammonia volatilization without impacting the surrounding environment. In the past we have used closed chambers with acid traps. These closed chambers did not reflect surrounding weather conditions, at the minimum both temperature and wind were influenced. The use of the vertical flux method allows ammonia in the air to be monitored and modeled to reflect ammonia loss without any interference of the surrounding environment.

The loss of the availability of ammonium nitrate as a common fertilizer, and the increased cost of sulfur for ammonium sulfate, has left urea as the primary dry nitrogen fertilizer in the agricultural industry. The change to urea has caught many dealers and growers “off guard”. Where other fertilizers can be left on the soil’s surface for an extended period of time with little risk for Nitrogen loss, urea cannot. Urea, because of hydrolysis and the unfavorable increase in pH it creates around the fertilizer pellet, has a higher risk of losing nitrogen to the air as ammonia, than most other fertilizers. This loss into the air is critical from several view points, NUE (nitrogen use efficiency), air quality and carbon footprint.

NUE is decreased when nitrogen escapes from the reaches of plant roots; this can occur via leaching, volatilization and denitrification. Leaching, the loss of nitrogen to areas below the roots and generally assumed, leached to groundwater will not be discussed here. The two losses into the air are denitrification and volatilization. Denitrification is generally considered an anaerobic process where wet soil causes the conversion of nitrate into nitrous oxide (NOx). Volatilization is the loss of ammonia into the air. Volatilization can occur from the application of any ammonia based fertilizer. Volatilization into the air means fertilizer is escaping and dollars are being lost, either from the need to apply more to compensate for volatilization, or from the reduced yield that the applied nitrogen was expected to create.

Ammonia in the air creates two main problems; first is smog and the second is nitrogen deposition. Ammonia creates smog in the air by combining with NOx and SOx in the air. The Columbia River Gorge has been determined to be ammonia limiting for smog. This means there is plenty of NOx and SOx from other sources such as automobiles, barges and trucks. This smog or haze creates particles in the PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ range that impairs the visual standard and creates particles that get into lungs that are difficult to remove.

Nitrogen is considered one of the largest carbon footprint items that a grower has. With the current clamor over climate change, and the consumption of fossil carbon with the release of carbon dioxide into the air, anything that can reduce our carbon footprint is a step politically worth taking.

Ammonia volatilization is a function of several climatic and soil properties. These include: soil moisture, soil pH, wind speed, temperature, and surface residue. Recent work would indicate that temperature is not as critical as once thought. We are showing volatilization losses as high as 60- 70% of nitrogen applied when temperatures are 50 F.

Our research has been looking at ammonia volatilization, for the last several years, of different fertilizer products that are surface applied under irrigation. Figure one shows how different products can influence volatilization. Urea lost nearly 30% of the 150 lb. N/a applied whereas UAN and CAN-27 lost significantly less. Agrotain is a urease inhibitor that is applied to urea. The use of Agrotain significantly reduced the amount of ammonia loss, effectively eliminating volatilization for the time frame measured.

Figure two shows ammonia volatilization loss for an application made in the spring of 2010 on a pivot irrigated wheat field. The field was uniformly pre-irrigated, fertilized, and then a series of irrigation treatments applied. Where no irrigation water was applied, volatilization losses were almost 70% of N applied. The more irrigated water that was applied, the greater the reduction in volatilization losses.

When nitrogen is applied as urea to the soil surface and left for a period of time it should be protected from volatilization so that NUE can be maximized.

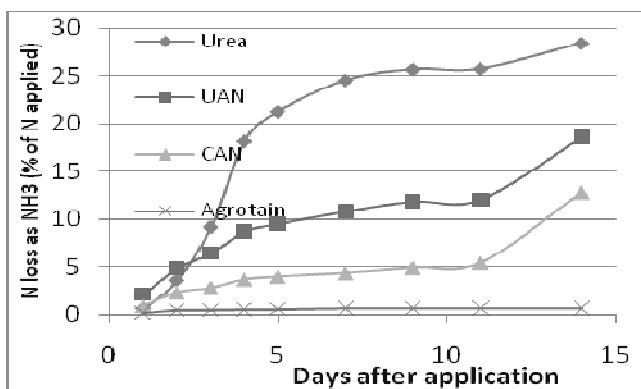


Figure 1. Loss of ammonia from four fertilizers applied to grass seed field in the fall of 2010.

Continued on page 7

Continued from page 6/Choosing Your Nitrogen Fertilizers Based on Ammonia Volatilization

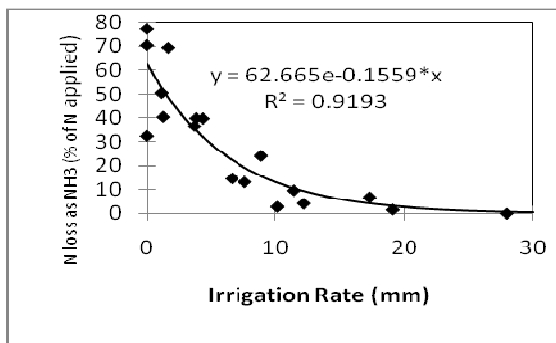


Figure 2. Loss of nitrogen from a urea application applied to a wheat field in the spring of 2010 as a function of irrigation rate (1 mm = 0.0394 inches, 10 mm = 0.39 inches, 20 mm = 0.79 inches, and 30 mm = 1.18 inches).

*Donald A. Horneck, Jess Holcomb, Dan Sullivan and George Clough
Oregon State University, HAREC, Hermiston, and Campus, Corvallis*

Cereal Leaf Beetle / T. Julis Wasp Update

We will monitor fields in central Oregon since the parasitoid wasp *T. julis* hasn't reached high population levels yet. If there are a few growers who are reluctant to spray; we will monitor the parasitism level of *T. julis*, and if needed, may augment with more parasitized larva. However, with *T. julis* already established in the counties in Central Oregon, the main purpose will be to monitor and report what we find. That information may be useful to the local grain growers in making spray decisions.

We would be interested in learning of any fields with noticeable CLB populations. Even if spraying is likely, we would like to sample for *T. julis* before spraying. It would be helpful if the Crop Agronomists and growers would report any fields with CLB.

Also, in the past, there was spraying done on adults. Unless, the main reason to spray is for some other insect, it is best to treat CLB larva and not the eggs or adults. In areas where *T. julis* is well established, spraying for CLB is rare.

For more information contact Crystal Jasa, USDA APHIS PPQ at (503) 730-7609, or Mylen Bohle, OSU Extension Service at (541) 447-6228.

Gary W. Brown, USDA, APHIS, PPQ

Forage Related Extension Bulletins from OSU Extension

The following Extension Service bulletins may be of interest.

- ✓ Soil Test Interpretation Guide
<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/22023/ec1478.pdf>
- ✓ Alfalfa Fertilizer Guide for the PNW
<http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/PNW0611/PNW0611.pdf>
- ✓ Fertilizer and Liming Guide
<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/20620/fg52-e.pdf>
- ✓ Monitoring Soil Nutrients Using a Management Unit Approach
<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/20762/pnw570-e.pdf>

Mylen Bohle

Cereal Field Day

There will be a Cereal Field Day on Friday, June 22nd at COARC, Madras. The program will start at 1:30 pm. We will tour the Winter Wheat and Spring Wheat trials on-station. Topics of conversation for the day will include variety updates (Mike Flowers), nematode effect on wheat yields (Dick Smiley), Diseases, with emphasis on stripe rust and any other plaguing us by then (Chris Mundt and Dick Smiley), and tentatively, quality (Andrew Ross). If possible we may have some different wheat and barley bread products available from the campus Wheat Project Quality Lab. Not confirmed yet is weed control. Contact Mylen Bohle at 541-447-6228, or Rhonda Simmons at 541-475-7107, if you have questions.

Mylen Bohle and Rhonda Simmons

Calendar

May

- 15 Deschutes County SWCD Town Hall "Cost Share" Meeting (see article front page).
16 Native Plant Seed Production Field Day, Malheur County Experiment Station, Ontario, OR. Call (541) 889-2174
17 EOARC Beef Cattle Field Day, Burns, OR., (see article page 3).
17-18 2012 American Forage & Grasslands Council Annual Tour, Rogers, Arkansas. Call 1-800-944-2342 or www.afgc.org.
30 OSU Hyslop Farm Field Day (Cereals and Seed Crops), Corvallis, OR. Call (541)737-5094
30-31 Grass-Fed Beef Conference, Texas A&M University, College Station. Dr. Rick Machen at rmachen@ag.tamu.edu or call 1-830-278-9151. To register go to: <http://agriferegister.tamu.edu> , Keyword: "Grassfed".
31 HAREC Grass Seed Field Day, Hermiston, OR. Call (541) 567-2240.

June

- 1 Food & Farm Directory Applications Due (see article page 3).
12-15 Lost Rivers Grazing Academy II (Alumni Session), U. of Idaho Extension, Salmon, ID. Contact Scott Jensen at (208) 896-4104 or scottj@uidaho.edu.
12 OSU Pendleton Station Field Day, Pendleton, OR. Contact Don Wysocki at (541) 278-4396.
13 OSU Sherman Branch Station Field Day, Moro, OR. Contact Don Wysocki at (541) 278-4396.
14 Weed Control Tour, Malheur County Experiment Station, Ontario, OR. Call (541) 889-2174.
14 WSU Lind Station Dry-Land Research Field Day, Lind, WA. Contact Bill Schillinger at (509) 235-1933.
18-20 Central Oregon Tractor Safety Training, Redmond, OR (see article front page).
18-21 Acidified Foods and Better Process Control School, OSU Campus, Corvallis, OR. Contact Debby Yacas at 1-800-823-2357.
19 On-Farm Landowner Workshop, LaPine, OR (see article front page).
22 Cereal Field Day, Madras, OR (see article page 7)
26 OSU Range Field Day. Riley, OR (see article page 3).

July

- 11 Summer Farm Festival and Annual Field Day, Malheur County Experiment Station, Ontario, OR.
Call (541) 889-2174.

September

- 11-14 Lost Rivers Grazing Academy (Introduction), U. of Idaho Extension, Salmon, ID. Contact Scott Jensen at (208) 896-4104 or scottj@uidaho.edu.

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