

Central Oregon Agriculture

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Eight People Needed!

There has been recent interest expressed for a Private Pesticide Applicator Test to be given in Madras this spring; this includes both certification or re-certification. Other pesticide applicator tests can also be taken at this time; notice of which test will just need to be given. There needs to be at least 8 people who are wanting/needing to take the class in order for it to be proctored. If you are interested please contact Katie Ralls at Central Oregon Agricultural Research Center at (541) 475-7107 or katie.ralls@oregonstate.edu, as soon as possible.

Katie Ralls

Pasture and Grazing Field Day

Saturday, June 1, 2013, 9:30 am - 12 Noon with BBQ to follow!

NW 57th St., Redmond, OR

There will be a Pasture and Grazing Field Day at the Todd & Candy Peplin's small acreage ranch in Redmond, Oregon (see address above). Bring your portable lawn chair. The pasture will be our laboratory and, we will focus on what is happening with the animals and plants. Todd Peplin, NRCS, Tammy Harty, DSWCD, and Mylen Bohle, OSU Extension Service, and others unconfirmed, will be the presenters.

Agenda and Discussion:

- Introductions
- Todd Peplin explains his Pasture and Irrigation (flood) Management
- Demonstration of Pasture Stick
- Dig Plants and check Roots
- Look at Pasture Plants
- Watch Sheep and Cattle Graze
- Pasture Fertility
- Grazing Heights and Clipping Height Plots
- SWCD Programs
- Where is the next Pasture Field Day in July?

Please RSVP no later than May 30th to Tammy Harty, Deschutes Soil and Water Conservation District at (541) 815-0203 or tammyharty@msn.com.

Mylen Bohle

Cattle Artificial Insemination School

May 31-June 2, 2013, Oldfield Animal Teaching Facility, Corvallis, OR

A three-day workshop covering the reproductive management of cattle. Participants will be AI-certified by All West/Sel-ect Sires after completing the course.

For more information or to sign up, contact Adrienne Lulay at (541) 908-0619 or adrienne.lulay@oretgonstate.edu.

Tim Deboodt

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entral 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 475-7107, 850 Dogwood Lane., 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 - 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>

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- ◆ Fara Brummer, Ag and Natural Resource, Warm Springs Indian Reservation, 553-1520
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- ◆ Amy Jo Detweiler, Horticulture, 548-6088
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- ◆ Gustavo Sbatella, Crop and Rangeland Weed Control, 475-7107
- ◆ Toni Stephan, Horticulture & Small Farms Instructor, 548-6088

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.

Juniper Biomass Study

**June 3-5, 2013, McCormack Ranch
Bear Creek Road., South Side of the
Maury Mountains, OR**

With interest the last couple of years in utilizing juniper for biomass energy production, a study was undertaken to



BRUKS Chipper

demonstrate harvesting and processing of juniper for fuel wood consumption. A BRUKS Chipper mounted on a forwarder will be demonstrated while processing 20 acres of juniper. If you would like to come and watch you are welcome.

Contact Tim Deboodt at the Crook County Extension office, (541) 447-6228 or tim.deboodt@oregonstate.edu, for a schedule of activities and directions to the harvest area.

Tim Deboodt

Cooperative Central and Southeast Oregon Rangeland Monitoring Program 2013

9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., June 12, Burns, OR, June 13, Paulina, OR and June 14, Paisley, OR

A one day workshop will be held at the three locations to help ranchers develop rangeland monitoring programs with an emphasis on impacts to sage grouse habitat. Locations are TBA.

Agenda:

9:30 a.m. - Rangeland Monitoring/Dustin Johnson

9:45 a.m. - SE Oregon Rangeland Monitoring Program: Overview, Expectations, Tool Kits, Technical Assistance and Training

10:00 a.m. - Break

10:15 a.m. - Ecological Sites/Pete Schreder, BLM Rangeland

11:00 a.m. - Monitoring Programs/Travis Miller

12:00 Noon - Lunch

1:00 p.m. - Putting a Monitoring Program into Practice

1:00 p.m. - Field Trip/Dustin Johnson, Pete Schreder, Travis Miller and Tim Deboodt

4:00 p.m. - Close

Contact the Crook County Extension office for registration information (541) 447-6228.

Tim Deboodt

Range Field Day, Tuesday, July 2, 2013

Eastern Oregon Ag Research Center, Hwy 205, 5 Miles South of Burns, OR

The goal of the 2013 Range Field Day is to provide basic principles to use in grazing management (a.m.) and to capture experiences and lessons learned from grazing managers (p.m.). Attendees will be able to obtain 5 Continuing Education Credits for the Certified Professional in Rangeland Management.

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

Tim Deboodt



OREGON MASTER NATURALIST

The Oregon Master Naturalist Program is offering two courses this summer. Each count toward requirements to become an Oregon Master Naturalist. The two courses are:

The East Cascades Ecoregion – Starts June 1

The Willamette Valley Ecoregion – Starts June 15

What is the Oregon Master Naturalist Program? The Oregon Master Naturalist provides an opportunity to learn about natural resources through the study of scientifically sound information: the natural history of plants, animals, habitats, and geology, the history and processes of landscape change, as well as the most relevant topics in present-day sustainable natural resource management. Participants volunteer for natural resources programs, agencies, organizations, and other groups on their communities.

Please go to:

<http://tracker.oregonmasternaturalist.org>

to enroll or call Jason O'Brien/Program Coordinator at (541) 737-3856 for more information.

Soilborne Wheat Mosaic Virus

A new disease, that affects cereals, wheat especially, has been documented in Central Oregon this spring. Wheat Soilborne Mosaic Virus is transmitted by a soil borne fungus *Polymyxa graminis*. In 1993, the disease was first found west of the Rocky Mountains, in Washington and Columbia County, Oregon. The disease tends to be in wetter areas of the field, following distribution of its fungal vector.

The disease is favored by cool weather and temperatures around 60 degrees F. The symptoms show up in early spring soon after green-up, and by jointing, symptoms may fade, but plants will still appear stunted.

Symptoms are a pale green to bright yellow mosaic on wheat leaves. Infected wheat does not show mosaic symptoms until spring. Effects on yield in Oregon are not completely known, but stunted plants and partly filled kernels are evident on infected plants. Some states have documented 70% yield reductions. Resting spores of *P. graminis* are evident on infected roots, but also may be on plants not infected with the virus. Because the fungus tends to be in wetter areas, the disease sometimes has been misdiagnosed as nitrogen leaching.

Cultural control includes:

- Do Not move any soil by any means from infected fields, if possible; cleaning of machines and equipment would be advisable when leaving the infected field(s).
- In eastern and central U.S., resistant cultivars offer practical control. Resistance levels of varieties in the PNW are being documented. (Ladd a new Oregon wheat variety release has resistance).
- Late plantings and long rotations out of cereals a helpful but usually not good enough for

commercial control (a 10-15 year rotation out of wheat may be needed).

The above information was edited from PNW Disease Control Handbook and Erick DeWolf, Plant Pathologist, Wheat Soilborne Mosaic, EP-166, K-State Extension Service.

Soilborne Wheat Mosaic Virus (SBWM) has been found in the Pendleton area for almost 10 years. It has made itself known again this year. It appears to be affecting more fields and in larger areas east of Milton Freewater this spring. The diseased wheat foliage exhibits mosaic symptoms similar to wheat streak mosaic, which is already known to occur in the region, but wheat streak mosaic is expressed later in the growing season.

In Oregon, this virus was first detected in winter wheat in the Willamette Valley in 1993 and in winter wheat in western Umatilla County in 2005 and 2006 in irrigated fields. The disease is transmitted from root to root by the fungus *Polymyxa graminis*. It is a virus that is only moved by soil, and likely to be a problem in years when cool moist conditions occur in the fall after seeding as moisture is needed for the infection to take place.

Progress is being made to identify varieties that have resistance to SBWM. Trials are being conducted in the Hermiston area this season. In the soft white winter wheat's – Ladd and SY Ovation are showing visual differences. There are several hard winter varieties that are showing promise. Yield results will be available later this summer. (Edited from Mary Corp, OSU Extension Service, Umatilla County)

We have 4 fields that the virus has been confirmed in Central Oregon. We will talk about Soilborne Wheat Mosaic Virus at the Cereal Field Day on July 16th.

Mylen Bohle

Idaho Pasture and Grazing Workshops

June 11-14. Lost Rivers Grazing Academy: Intensive Management of Irrigated Pastures, Salmon, Idaho, featuring Jim Gerrish. For more information contact Charles Cheyney at ccheyney@uidaho.edu or (208)-527-8587 or Scott Jensen at (208) 896-4104 or scottj@uidaho.edu. You may also download a brochure at <http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/owyhee/AgLostRiversGrazingAcademy.htm> or follow us on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/LostRiversGrazingAcademy>.

Sept 9-12. Lost Rivers Grazing Academy: Intensive Management of Irrigated Pastures, Salmon, Idaho, featuring Jim Gerrish. For more information contact Charles Cheyney at ccheyney@uidaho.edu or (208)-527-8587 or Scott Jensen at (208) 896-4104 or scottj@uidaho.edu. You may also download a brochure at <http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/owyhee/AgLostRiversGrazingAcademy.htm> or follow us on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/LostRiversGrazingAcademy>.

Mylene Bohle

National Pasture and Range Conditions Concerns Cattle Industry

Overall, U.S. pasture and range conditions are much worse than they were in 2012, with over 35% of pastures/ranges being rated as poor and very poor. Last year, only 17% was rated as poor/very poor and the prior 5-year average was only 18%. Not only has the lack of spring rains been a problem, but cold temperatures have delayed pasture green-ups. For the beef cattle industry, a concerning note about the current pasture/range conditions is that 45% of the nation's beef cow herd resides in states with 40% or more of their pasture/range land rated as either poor/very poor in Monday's USDA Crop Report.



In addition, the US hay stock as of May 1st was at a record low of 14.2 million tons, down 7.2 million tons from a year ago. Even though record high feed cost caused producers to ration hay, search for alternatives, and/or reduce livestock numbers, some producers in Northern states had to feed hay as delayed green-up of pasture/range delayed turnout.

Even with all this drought discussion, it is interesting in reviewing the US Drought Monitor for Washington to note that no drought conditions are noted, 17% of the state (south central region) is listed as abnormally dry. However, some of our dry-land wheat farmers to the north and east are getting concerned about the lack of spring rains. Reported drought conditions can quickly accelerate or diminish with timely rains or extreme weather.

Over the last six weeks, beef cow slaughter has been up almost 8% over last year, which has surprised many. Many cattle producers have wanted to grow their cattle herds but with current pasture/range

conditions and hay price concerns, many heifers held for replacement and productive cows could make their way to slaughter, further hampering the growth of U.S. beef herds. However, if Washington (PNW) can receive some timely rains to maintain current moisture conditions for pasture and range conditions there may be opportunities for Washington (PNW) cattle producers to grow their herds, but unfortunately beef cow herd expansion in other regions might be limited. As for hay prices—we are in a global market; so tight supplies and high demand are not likely to allow for hay prices to decrease for Washington (PNW) livestock producers.

For more information on pasture/range conditions, hay stock and cull cow prices go to Livestock Marketing Information Center at <http://www.lmic.info/>.

Sarah M. Smith, WSU

Cereal Field Day

Tuesday, July 16th, 2013/1:30 p.m.

COARC, 850 NW Dogwood Lane, Madras, OR

We will tour the Winter Wheat and Spring Wheat Variety Trials on-station. Some of the topics of conversation confirmed for the day will include:

- Winter and Spring Wheat Variety Trials, Mike Flowers
- Winter Wheat Breeding Program, Bob Zemetra
- "Newest Disease in Town": Soilborne Wheat Mosaic Virus, Mike Flowers and Chris Mundt
- Cereal Disease Update, Chris Mundt
- Weeds and Weed Control in Cereals, Andy Hulting
- Oregon Wheat Growers League Update, Kurt Feigner

For more information contact Mylen Bohle at (541) 447-6228 or mylen.bohle@oregonstate.edu, or Rhonda Simmons at (541) 475-7107.

Mylene Bohle and Rhonda Simmons

Wheat Allelopathy Effect on Alfalfa Seedlings

Most are familiar with the knowledge that alfalfa cannot be planted back into an alfalfa field for a month or so after spraying out or tilling up the field. If alfalfa is planted into an alfalfa field prior to that one month waiting period, then seedlings will be weak, stunted and even die. (There is actually still a stunting effect on the growth of the plants for a year after.)

Less known perhaps is the allelopathic effect that wheat straw and chaff has on establishing alfalfa. Alfalfa seedlings growing in chaff rows do not grow as well and appear weaker than alfalfa growing between chaff rows. John Kugler (retired) at WSU tested the effect of the straw of numerous soft white winter, hard red winter and hard red spring wheat varieties on the germination of alfalfa. In 2005, alfalfa seedling plant length varied from 21.5 millimeter length and 8.3% dead seed (distilled water) to the most allelopathic wheat variety which had 5.8 millimeter length and 58.3 % dead and damaged seed. In 2006, the least to worst allelopathic wheat variety effect on seedling length ranged from 31 millimeters and 17% dead & damaged seed (distilled water) to 24 millimeters in length and 72% dead and damaged seed. There is great difference in allelopathic effect of wheat varieties on alfalfa germination and establishment, when planting alfalfa after wheat. One newly established alfalfa field, I followed a few years ago in central Oregon, went 4 or 5 cuttings until the effect was no longer visible.

Mylene Bohle

Growing Degrees Update

If you are curious, this is how 2013 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, 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, for Christmas Valley, Bend, Powell Butte, and Madras, Oregon for the years 2013 – 2008.

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>
2013	1,050	566	251	1,227	622	249	1,200	621	245	1,232	623	250
2012	1,112	567	229	1,146	558	213	1,248	644	262	1,262	650	269
2011	868	401	106	993	446	118	1,041	493	137	1,165	578	174
2010	1,031	483	176	1098	502	159	1,222	596	206	1,261	610	200
2009	986	507	187	1019	500	190	1,061	536	211	1,075	538	208
2008	888	439	163	929	449	157	983	477	164	1,048	526	169

2012 T-Sum (degrees F) N Fertilization Dates in Central Oregon. (Simple average calculation is used to calculate for gdds, which is different from the above table.)

	Christmas Valley	Bend	Powell Butte	Madras
Grass Pasture* (360 dds)	April 5	March 11	March 11	March 14
Grass Hay (720 dds)	May 8	April 9	April 10	April 12

* if earlier pasture forage production is desired.

Mylene Bohle

Limited Irrigation and Rain this Year?

The "Drought" word is certainly creeping into more and more conversations as we head toward summer. Following are some Extension Service bulletin website links that will help with managing forage and livestock during drought conditions. We are all hoping for more precipitation, but just in case, here is the Crook County WEB Site: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/crook/irrigation>.

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.
- + Know how much water you are applying (tenths of inch per hour) (you need to know spacing, pressure, nozzle size, hours of set) You need to own a pressure gauge....
- + Maintain proper pressure at the nozzle (40-60 lb. 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).
- + Monitor soil moisture in your field by using the feel-test method with soil probe, gypsum blocks, watermark sensors, tensiometers, etc.
- + Utilize the Agrimet water use program (predicts daily crop water use).
- + 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 at a higher percentage from time to time.
- + 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 impulse 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). You increase efficiency 1% for every 1 foot you drop the nozzles closer to the soil.
- + 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.
- + Repair any leaks as soon as possible.
- + 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.
- + 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, need to be checked 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, NRCS, or SWCD or Wy'East Rep, or Energy Trust Rep or contact Mylen at 541-447-6228.

Mylen Bohle

Crop Water Use Program

The following table summarizes the crop water use or evapo-transpiration (ET) to date (May 17, 2013) 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. Agrimet is working in partnership with WSU to incorporate Agrimet data into WSU's Irrigation Scheduler. To customize crop consumptive water use specific to your field or fields go to <http://weather.wsu.edu/is/>. Some of the following start-up dates for some of the crops need to be changed a bit. I did change them...

Table. Accumulation summary of Crop Water Use or evapotranspiration (ET) to date (May 17, 2013) for Madras, Powell Butte, Christmas Valley, and Bend, OR Agrimet weather stations. (*in parentheses are the green up or emergence dates*)

Crop	2013 Madras 2440 ft. (in)	2013 Powell Butte 3180 ft. (in)	2013 Bend Agrimet 3650 ft. (in)	2013 Christmas Valley 4360 ft. (in)
ETr	11.6 (3/10)	10.5 (3/20)	9.3 (3/10)	7.9 (4/01)
Alfalfa Peak	8.3 (3/20)	7.5 (3/20)	6.6 (3/20)	3.5 (4/10)
Alfalfa Mean	7.6 (3/20)	6.8 (3/20)	6.0 (3/20)	3.5 (4/10)
Pasture	6.3 (3/15)	5.7 (3/15)	5.1 (3/15)	3.6 (4/05)
Grass Hay Mean	10.1 (3/15)	9.1 (3/15)	8.1 (3/15)	6.2 (4/05)
Grass Hay Peak	10.1 (3/15)	9.1 (3/15)	8.0 (3/15)	6.2 4/05)
Lawn	7.4 (3/15)	7.3 (3/15)	6.4 (3/15)	4.8 (4/05)
Winter Grain	9.9 3/10)	8.9 (3/10)	7.9 (3/10)	5.5 (4/01)
Spring Grain	5.8 (4/01)	5.2 (4/01)	4.7 (4/01)	1.1 4/25)
Spring Grain	2.9 (4/15)	2.7 (4/15)	2.4 (4/15)	0.2 (5/10)
Spring Grain	0.9 (5/01)	0.9 (5/01)	0.8 (5/01)	--

Mylen Bohle

Tractor Safety Training for Youth

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 17-19 at the Jefferson County Fair Complex in Madras. 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 May 31st and class size is limited.

For more information contact Jon Gandy, 4-H Program Coordinator, Jefferson County, at (541) 475-3808 or jon.gandy@oregonstate.edu.

Jon Gandy

Calendar 2013

(Have an Ag related meeting, happening? Call Pam @ 541-447-6228 to add to Calendar)

May

- 22-24 2013 American Forage & Grasslands Council Annual Tour. Syria, Virginia. www.afgc.org
21 North Willamette Valley Field Tour. For more information contact Nicole Anderson at (503) 434-7557.
22 South Willamette Valley Field Tour (this replaces Hyslop field day in regards to wheat varieties / agronomy). For more information contact Paul Marquardt at (541) 967-3871.
29 OSU Hyslop Farm Field Day (Wheat Breeding Program and Grass Seed Crops), Corvallis, OR. 8:00 am – 4:00 p.m.
Ph: (541) 737-5094 or Nicole Anderson at (503) 434-7557.
30 Klamath Basin Small Grains Meeting and Tour. Ph: (541) 883-4582.
31 Cattle Artificial Insemination School, Corvallis, OR. (see article front page)

June

- 1 Pasture & Grazing Field Day, Redmond, OR. (see article front page)
1 Sign Up To Be A Oregon Master Naturalist. (see article page 3)
3-5 Juniper Biomass Study, South Side of Maury Mountains, OR. (see article page 2)
5 HAREC Irrigated Wheat Field Day, Hermiston, OR. 3 - 5 pm., Ph: (541) 567-6337.
11 OSU Pendleton Station Field Day. Pendleton, OR. Ph: (541) 278-4186.
11-14 Lost Rivers Grazing Academy (see article page 4)
12 OSU Sherman Branch Station Field Day, Moro, OR. Ph: (541) 278-4186.
12/13/14 Rangeland Monitoring Program, Burns, Paulina and Paisley, OR. (see article page 2)
15 Sign Up To Be A Oregon Master Naturalist (see article page 3).
17-19 C.O. Tractor Safety Training, Jefferson County Fair Complex, Madras, OR. (see article page 7)

July

- 2 OSU Range Field Day. EOARC, Burns, OR. (see article page 2)
16 Cereal Field Day, Madras, OR. (see article page 4)

September

- 9-12 Lost Rivers Grazing Academy (See article page 4)

December

- 9-11 Western Alfalfa and Forage Symposium, Reno NV. More information to come.



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