



September 2009

## Direct Seed Drill Coming to Malheur SWCD for Leasing

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Steve Norberg, Oregon State University Extension, Malheur County Office, wrote a grant to Oregon DEQ that was accepted. Cooperators for this grant are Malheur SWCD and Malheur and Owyhee Watershed

Councils . Part of the grant included a 15 ft. hitched drill which will be owned by Malheur SWCD, with Steve Norberg giving technical support on how best to make direct seeding successful. The lease agreement will be between an individual and Malheur SWCD. We are trying to get through the red tape of the grant for purchases and hope to have the drill by the time you receive this newsletter. The drill will give producers a chance to see how drilling with reduced or no tillage works without purchasing a direct-seed drill. It is our hope that the drill will be here and ready for the fall planting season. The picture above shows what the drill will look like.

Two situations are most likely to be successful with direct seeding. The first will be under sprinklers where corrugates are not required and the second will be in crops with corrugates where the entire residue from the crop has been removed and the old corrugates can be used or cleaned out. This drill has the ability to put a lot of down pressure on the double disk openers and allow it to cut through residue and hard ground. The drill has parallel linkage to help keep the proper seed depth.

Direct seeding requires planning ahead for residue placement and potential problems that could arise. If possible, it is best to rotate grasses and broadleaves in your rotation to keep diseases from becoming a problem. If you have interest in learning more about direct seeding, please give Steve Norberg a call at 541-881-1417. To get on the list to lease the drill, please call the Malheur SWCD at (541) 889-2588 Ext. 101.

For More Information:

Contact Steve Norberg, Field Crops and Watershed Management  
Phone: 541-881-1417

## Some Variety Descriptions

**ID98-19010A**- A new experimental line out of the University of Idaho that did very well this year.

**Goetze**– A 2007 release out of Oregon State University. Goetze has the best lodging resistance of the SWWW varieties available. \*May be purchased at: Weiser Feed and Seed, Mid-Columbia Producers and Pendleton Grain Growers.

**Tubbs06** -A re-selection from Tubbs with improved baking and milling quality. Similar to Tubbs in appearance and yield in western Idaho and similar to Stephens under late planting conditions. Like Tubbs, it is taller than Stephens. \*Certified seed may be purchased by at Price and Sons Seeds, Big D Ranch, and Lejardi Farms.

**Salute** -An Agripro release with snow mold tolerance. A Rod x Stephens cross.

**WB 528**-A Westbred release available fall 2005. Westbred 528 yields as well as, and has lodging resistance comparable to, Stephens. Westbred 528 has excellent test weight and good baking and milling quality.

\*Disclaimer—Giving seed purchase location is for information only. OSU Malheur County Extension does not endorse one product or company to the exclusion of others which may also be suitable. A full list of certified seed producers and varieties available can be found at the Idaho Crop Improvement web site <http://www.idahocrop.com/reports.aspx> and a copy of the Oregon State University Seed Certified Seed Sources is available in our office.

Table 1. Preliminary mean grain yield, percent protein, test weight, plant height, and percent lodging of irrigated **soft white winter wheat**. Conducted by Brad Brown at **Parma, 2009**.

Entry	Grain Yd <sup>1</sup> bu/A	Test Wt. lb/bu	Plant Ht. in	Lodging %
Bitterroot	143.9	57.7	43.4	46
Bruneau	151.9	57.4	41.8	84
CF Brundage	140.6	55.8	38.5	90
CF Lambert	152.9	56.3	44.0	45
<b>Goetze</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>0</b>
ID00-475-2dh	143.0	58.8	38.2	68
ID0663	151.1	57.8	41.8	66
<b>ID98-19010A</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>49</b>
ID-D-05	147.3	58.0	39.5	63
KW08021	138.5	57.2	41.3	68
Legion	132.2	55.8	43.4	89
ORCF102	150.9	58.4	41.7	16
<b>Salute</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>56</b>
Skiles	144.6	58.1	38.0	36
<b>Stephens</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Tubbs06</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>WB 528</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>35</b>
Average	146.2	57.4	40.8	57
LSD <sub>.10</sub> <sup>2</sup>	12.8	1.3	0.8	29

<sup>1</sup>Grain yield is based on a test weight of 60 lb/bu for wheat, after correction of dry weight to a moisture content of 11%.

<sup>2</sup>Means must differ by more than the LSD<sub>.10</sub> to be statistically different at the 10% probability level.

**Table 2. Preliminary mean grain yield, test weight, plant height, and percent lodging of irrigated soft white winter wheat. Weiser, 2009**

Entry	Grain Yd <sup>1</sup> bu/A	Test Wt. lb/bu	Plant Ht. in	Lodging %
Bitterroot	135.7	60.3	40.3	0
Bruneau	140.9	59.6	36.4	0
CF Brundage	115.9	57.3	33.5	0
CF Lambert	131.0	59.3	39.0	5
<b>Goetze</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>0</b>
ID00-475-2dh	140.2	61.1	37.2	0
ID0663	131.1	58.1	35.3	0
<b>ID98-19010A</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>0</b>
ID-D-05	133.0	61.9	34.4	0
Legion	133.1	59.2	39.6	11
ORCF102	128.6	60.0	38.3	0
<b>Salute</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>0</b>
Skiles	133.1	59.6	34.3	0
<b>Stephens</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Tubbs06</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WB 528</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>0</b>
Average	135.0	59.3	36.3	1
LSD <sub>.10</sub> <sup>2</sup>	11	1.2	1.8	7.4

<sup>1</sup>Grain yield is based on a test weight of 60 lb/bu for wheat, after correction of dry weight to a moisture content of 11%.

<sup>2</sup>Means must differ by more than the LSD<sub>.10</sub> to be statistically different at the 10% probability level.

## Thoughts on Yields in 2009

I heard many producers talk about yields being down this harvest. At this point, it is hard to know for sure what caused yield reductions, but here are some ideas. It was a dry winter and early spring. Possibly in some areas the wheat was stressed prior to the first irrigation even though the irrigation season started earlier than normal in some areas. It did not seem to be a good year for the variety Stephens. You can tell from the two trials above that it did not fair as well as previous years. However, other varieties are starting to perform as well as Stephens if not better.

## Keys To Success in Wheat Production

- Select best wheat variety and seed treatment
- Planting is better than broadcasting
- Plant near the optimum time of October 15th
- Water the wheat up, if possible
- Fertilize according to soil test and watch nitrogen rate closely to maximize production and reduce lodging
- Late winter nitrogen fertilizing is the most effective (late January and early February)
- Control Pests –weeds and insects (cereal leaf beetle if necessary)
- Water as soon as possible in the spring if soils are dry
- Irrigate wisely using soil moisture blocks or ET method or both
- Put the effort into raising the crop — it will show up in extra bushels

Table 3. Mean grain yield, test weight, plant height, and percent lodging of **late planted irrigated soft white winter wheat. Parma, 2009**

Entry	Grain Yd <sup>1</sup> bu/A	Test Wt. lb/bu	Plant Ht. in	Lodging %
Bitterroot	116.3	57.4	40.5	0
Bruneau	137.9	58.4	38.5	18
CF Brundage	123.9	55.6	36.0	10
CF Lambert	138.1	56.5	41.4	44
<b>Goetze</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>0</b>
ID00-475-2dh	120.4	58.7	36.4	10
ID0663	134.5	56.8	37.8	13
<b>ID98-19010A</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>3</b>
ID-D-05	147.1	60.3	36.0	21
Legion	131.3	56.0	41.2	61
ORCF-102	120.6	57.6	37.7	0
<b>Salute</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>1</b>
Skiles	131.0	57.7	34.4	0
<b>Stephens</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Tubbs06</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>WB 528</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>0</b>
Average	132.0	57.1	37.6	17
LSD <sub>.10</sub> <sup>2</sup>	6	0.8	1.0	17

<sup>1</sup>Grain yield is based on a test weight of 60 lb/bu for wheat, after correction of dry weight to a moisture content of 11%.

<sup>2</sup>Means must differ by more than the LSD<sub>.10</sub> to be statistically different at the 10% probability level.

Table 4. SWWW mean **grain yield as affected by planting date from 2006-2008** at six sites years in SW Idaho.

Entry	Grain Yd <sup>1</sup> bu/A	Grain Yd <sup>1</sup> bu/A	Grain Yd <sup>1</sup> bu/A
	October Planted	November Planted	Planting Date Yield Difference
Goetze	139	113	26
Stephens	146	122	24
<b>Tubbs 06</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>16</b>
Westbred 528	145	116	29
LSD <sub>.10</sub> <sup>2</sup>	5.4	4.0	Not Available

<sup>1</sup>Grain yield is based on a test weight of 60 lb/bu for wheat, after correction of dry weight to a moisture content of 11%.

<sup>2</sup>Means must differ by more than the LSD<sub>.10</sub> to be statistically different at the 10% probability level.

Table 5. Mean grain yield, test weight, plant height, and percent lodging of irrigated fall planted winter barley. Parma, 2009

Entry	Grain Yd <sup>1</sup> bu/A	Test Wt. lb/bu	Plant Ht. in	Lodging %
<i>Winter varieties</i>				
Charles	157.8	43.2	40.7	90
Endeavor	139.1	45.2	43.8	90
OR81	195.7	48.1	43.2	90
<b>*Strider</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>90</b>
Sunstar Pride	133.2	41.8	40.0	90
Average	163.4	44.6	42.1	90
LSD <sub>.10</sub> <sup>2</sup>	16.7	1.5	1.1	--

<sup>1</sup>Grain yield is based on a test weight of 48 lb/bu for barley, after correction of dry weight to a moisture content of 11%.

<sup>2</sup>Means must differ by more than the LSD<sub>.10</sub> to be statistically different at the 10% probability level.

\* Strider is available at Mid Columbia Producers, (please see disclaimer on page 2)

## Oregon's Biodiesel Renewable Fuel Standard— By Stephanie Page, ODA

The Oregon Legislature passed a bill during the 2009 session to accelerate the deadline for the 2% biodiesel renewable fuel standard. The standard has already taken effect in nine northwest Oregon counties and will take effect in the rest of Oregon after October 1.

Oregon Department of Agriculture's Measurement Standards Division is notifying fuel distributors and retailers of the deadlines for the standard and that dealers must ensure their tanks and distribution systems are properly prepared to avoid any problems with the introduction of biodiesel into the fuel.

To help ensure quality and minimize problems, in-state produced biodiesel is required to have been tested and received a Certificate of Analysis (COA) on each batch or production lot of biodiesel *prior* to blending with diesel fuel. In addition, imported biodiesel must have a COA on each batch or production lot after entry into Oregon and prior to blending with diesel fuel.

ODA will also periodically test B100 biodiesel at the receiving terminal prior to it being blended with the standard diesel fuel. The program will help ensure that the parent products – the biodiesel and the diesel itself – meet specifications prior to the blending and help prevent problems at the consumer level.

Most consumers should not notice a difference in vehicle fuel economy or performance with the addition of 2% biodiesel to their fuel. Agricultural fuel users can help prevent problems by taking several precautions, such as keeping extra filters on hand for your diesel fuel tank pump. You may need to change fuel filters more frequently on farm equipment during the first few tanks of the blended fuel as well.

Another potential concern with biodiesel, especially in the winter, is that it can gel at higher temperatures than the standard diesel. However, this shouldn't be a problem at the two percent blend level. It may raise the gelling point very slightly, but it shouldn't be noticeable to consumers. Biodiesel blends of five percent or less must meet the same national fuel quality requirements as straight diesel, and even straight diesel fuel is treated in the colder months to prevent gelling.

For more information about the renewable fuel standards, contact Stephanie Page at the Oregon Department of Agriculture at (503) 986-4565.

***Growing Treasure in the Valley***  
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## ***Growing Treasure in the Valley***

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**Q. How should I prep my on-farm tank to receive biodiesel or ethanol blended fuel?**

**A. First, talk with your fuel distributor about how to make sure your fuel tank is clean and doesn't have water accumulated in it. Second, be prepared for some "gunk" to be cleaned out of the tank. Both ethanol and biodiesel have solvent properties and can clean out deposits that have accumulated on the walls of your tank. Make sure the fuel dispenser on your tank is equipped with a fuel filter, and be prepared to change the filter once or twice. We don't expect this to be as much of a problem with biodiesel because the blend is lower than the ethanol blend we're using, but it's a good idea to be prepared just in case.**

**For more information on the biodiesel mandate see page 5.**

September 2009

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**We are on the Web:**  
**<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/malheur>**