

Oregon State University Extension Service
The Prompter / Rancher Review
A Union, Baker and Wallowa County Farm and Ranch Newsletter



November-December 2006

Calendar of Events

November

- 20 SAIF Ag Safety Seminar (in Spanish). Hermiston Conf. Center
21 Union-Baker Co. Fall Wheat Workshop. Haines Steak House
27 SAIF Ag Safety Seminar (in English). Boardman. Port of Morrow
28-29 Oregon Potato Commission Meetings. HAREC-Hermiston
30 Potato Day. HAREC-Hermiston. Contact Phil Hamm
(541) 567-8321
29-Dec 1 33rd Annual Hermiston Farm Fair and Trade Show

December

- 4 and 5 Oregon Seed Growers League Annual Meeting. Red Lion Hotel on
the River, Jantzen Beach, Portland
6 to 8 PNW Grains Conference. Doubletree Inn, Lloyd Center, Portland
6 Wallowa Co. Private Pesticide Applicator CORE video training
20 Baker Co. Private Pesticide Applicator CORE video training
21 Union Co. Private Pesticide Applicator CORE video training

January 2007

- 11-12 Oregon Essential Oil Growers League Annual Convention. Salishan
Lodge, Gleneden Beach. Info: (503) 364-2944
11-12 PNW Direct Seed Conference. Kennewick, WA
14-17 Northwest Food Manufacturing and Packaging Expo. Oregon
Convention Center. Info: www.nwfpa.org or (503) 327-2200
25-26 Oregon Potato Conference. LaSells Stewart Center, OSU Corvallis
29-30 Harvesting Clean Energy 7. Boise, ID. Contact: (360) 352-1763
ext. 104. Info: www.harvestcleanenergy.org/conference

February 2007

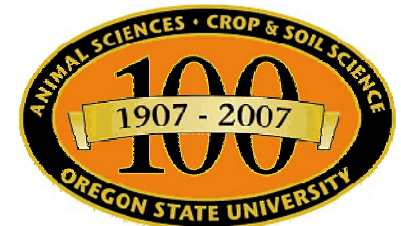
- 6-8 Spokane Ag Expo and Farm Forum
19-21 NE Oregon Private Pesticide Applicator/Pre-License Training in
Union, Baker, and Wallowa Co.

We're turning 100!.....and invite you to join us
in the Centennial Celebration?

Join the Department of Crop and Soil Science and the
Department of Animal Sciences on June 1-2, 2007 in
celebrating 100 years of excellence in education and
outreach!

Details will follow regarding events leading up to and
including the centennial celebration main event.

Visit <http://cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu/> to view details
as they are made available!



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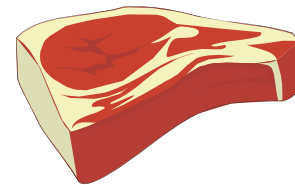


Extension Service

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Back to Basics: Where is the Rest of My Beef?

Ron Torell, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Livestock Specialist
Landon Harris, Nevada Beef Council, Program Representative



I have had this question posed to me several times as an Extension Agent. Thought that many of you would be interested in the information. John

It happens every year. We get a new buyer at our local 4-H market steer auction. The animal is harvested, aged, then cut and wrapped to specifications. The animal, now packaged for a family of four, is delivered back to Elko for pick up. The steer now fits into eight card board boxes and I get a phone call.

“Where is the rest of my beef?” This year the first-time customer paid \$3.50 per pound for a 1200 pound steer which equates to \$4,200. They paid an additional \$400 for harvest, cutting, wrapping and return transportation and only received 700 pounds of meat in return. The total cost per pound of packaged meat is \$6.57. They feel cheated. Additionally they wanted more steaks - porterhouse and fillet mignon, less hamburger and no soup bones. They wanted several tri-tip roasts and no tough arm or chuck roasts.

I explain, with a hidden chuckle, that the harvest facility did not realize they wanted the bawl, hide, internals, and rumen fill. This amounts to approximately 40 percent of the animal. In our “new customer’s case” this amounts to 480 pounds. This portion of the animal is called the drop or offal.

Not counting the rumen fill that stays on the kill floor, the drop is generally priced between \$6.00 to \$9.00/cwt. The hide makes up the majority of the offal value. The packing plant owns this portion of the animal at this point. They use it to offset their operating costs. I usually point out that there is generally a 1-2 percent saw cutting loss. In other words, cutting the meat itself will reduce the weight of this carcass by approximately 14 pounds.

As I continue my conversation with our loyal 4-H supporter I explain that rib eye and T-bone steaks originate from what we call the “middle meats.” This area consists of the rib and loin section of the carcass and represents the most valuable portion of the animal. As an industry we never have a problem selling the middle meats, especially if the animal is a choice or higher quality grade. It is unfortunate that we can’t magically convert other portions of the animal into middle meats, however, our check off dollars are working on doing just that (see side bar story “Check off Funded Muscle Profiling Project”).

I continue to explain that there are a limited number of favorite cuts from one beef. For example, you may be surprised when you find only one small package of fillet mignon as this is the same muscle that makes up a good portion of the porterhouse steaks. The quantity of middle meat steaks will depend on your cutting specifications; if you want a rib roast you won’t get as many rib eye steaks. I also explain that there are only two tri-tip roasts on an animal and the tri-tip comes from the bottom sirloin, the top of the sirloin yields sirloin steaks. The tri-tip is a crowd favorite and relative newcomer to the picture.

About that excess hamburger -- I generally say that there is not much we can do about that. Hamburger is a great outlet for trim and lower-valued muscle cuts that can’t be marketed in other ways. Grinding hamburger also offers a place to market a portion of the fat waste that is inherent with fat cattle. Soup bones are essentially the same story.

I usually don’t even get into explaining yield or quality grades of cattle. I do if the complaint deals with tough eating experience or meat that has too much fat on it. Yield and quality grade is an entirely different lesson plan and another article.

I then give the 4-H supporter a flyer that describes what the customer can expect from a 1000 pound steer (see below), and tell them that for all the above reasons their 1200-pound live steer now fits into 8 card board boxes. I also explain that the live resale price posted at the auction represents the open market for fat cattle, in this case \$80/cwt or \$960. The difference between the open market value and the amount purchased at the 4-H auction is the portion that is tax deductible, not the entire amount.

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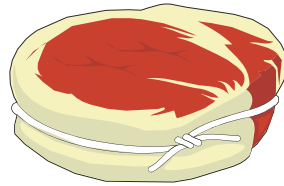
Back to Basics: Where is the Rest of My Beef? *(cont. from pg. 2)*

What the Custom Processing Buyer Receives

Beef live weight 1000 pounds.

Yields 600 pound carcass

Retail Cuts	Lbs.
Steaks	130
Roasts	110
Brisket, Misc. cuts	20
Short Ribs	30
Stew Meat	30
Ground Beef	122
Trim (waste)	158
Total Carcass	600



Are you beginning to see the educational challenges the authors of this article and the industry as a whole face? It is imperative now more than ever that we educate our consumers. Today's typical consumers have never been exposed to production agriculture. We in the ranching industry grew up with this knowledge so we don't see the need to spend so much time, money and energy on educating the consumer. However, it is imperative that we support the dollar check off so our promotion and research can continue to improve the quality and value of our product, beef.

That is enough of my rambling for this month. As always, if you would like to discuss this article or simply would like to talk cows, do not hesitate to contact me at 775-738-1721 or torellr@unce.unr.edu.

Proposed changes to brand inspection program out for comment

In 1894 Oregon cattle producers and equine owners created a series of brand laws to help protect their livestock from theft. When the Department of Agriculture came into existence in 1931, the legislature made it responsible for enforcing the brand laws.

Over the years whenever the brand program was heading into financial risk, cattle producers and horse owners met as an advisory group and made recommendations to ODA for adjusting the program, sometimes requiring changes in the law. These adjustments allowed ODA to continue the producer driven program without incurring further debt. These modifications have included increased fees as well as reductions in working staff.

After experiencing decreases in requests for brand inspections and increased expenses like fuel costs over several months, ODA is once again seeking guidance from cattle producers and equine owners on ways to continue the brand program without going further into debt. In response to a request for input, representatives from the cattle industry and equine owners have formed a Brand Advisory Group.

In January 2006, ODA began working with the advisory group to develop a plan for financial recovery. Members of the Brand Advisory Group are; Mark Campbell, Tom Elder, Jon Elliott, Beverly Harper, Jan Kerns, Donald Kessi, Larry Lorenzen, Dave Nelson, JC Oliver, Mike Smith, John Volbeda and John Wilson. The group has met several times this year to analyze the financial position of the program and make recommendations for ODA to continue the brand program while meeting its financial obligations.

With support and recommendations from the Brand Advisory Group, the ODA is proposing a new basic fee structure and other adjustments to the livestock industry's Brand Inspection Program. The goal is to maintain an effective program at its current service level. To do this, significant additional revenue must be generated and the program must look for ways to be as efficient as possible.

We appreciate all producers and livestock owners getting involved in this discussion because it is your program and you are the primary beneficiaries of a strong brand inspection program. For more information, contact Rodger Huffman, Animal Ownership Inspection and Predator Control Program Manager at 541-562-9169 or Don Hansen, State Veterinarian and Animal Health and Inspection Division Administrator at 503-986-4680.

The first major recommendation from the Brand Advisory Group is to eliminate brand inspection requirements for horses and other equines. The recommendation is based on an apparent lack of continued support and compliance by a majority of Oregon horse owners, who seem to have an indifferent attitude about the value of a Brand Inspection Program. Currently, a very low percentage of Oregon's horse population is inspected by the program. For fiscal year 2005, the cost of equine inspections exceeded revenue.

(continued on page 4)

Proposed changes in brand inspection program out for comment *(cont. from pg. 3)*

Equine owners who want required brand inspection to continue for equine species will need to come forward now and make their voices heard. If the program is to continue for horses, either required or voluntary, higher inspection fees will have to be passed in the next legislative session. Those who wish to permanently mark their horses, mules and donkeys, to aid in theft deterrence and recovery efforts would still be able to record their horse brand under the current proposal.

On the cattle side, there are many new recommendations. The first is a change in the law to increase the cap of the per head fee from the current \$0.75 to \$1.00. The \$1.00 cap is the amount needed to generate enough potential revenue to cover a legislatively adopted budget for the 2007-2009 biennium.

The Brand Advisory Group recommends that the program work with the per-head fee set at \$0.85 for the years 2007 and 2008. With efficiencies, the program could hopefully operate a few more years on the same \$0.85 per-head fee. However, with increased costs for fuel and labor, it's likely the financial outlook of the program would have to be evaluated in two years or even sooner if conditions change.

Recently, a new \$15 travel fee for the Brand Inspection Program was approved through the administrative rule process and is now in effect. Now each time ODA inspectors travel to a point of inspection the \$15 travel fee is collected at the same time as the current \$10 service fee for a total of \$25. This new travel fee is expected to help meet the short term funding needs to get the industry's brand program through the next legislative session.

The Brand Advisory Group supports making the \$15 fee increase permanent and recommends that it be added to the \$10 service fee by changing the law. This would increase the service fee from \$10 to \$25. The Group also recommends that the \$15 travel fee be removed from the administrative rule if/when a statute change is adopted.

Another significant suggested change is removing the exemptions currently in law for service fees at registered feedlots and livestock auction markets. This exemption was put into law in 1991, when the first service fee was adopted. The majority of the Brand Advisory Group has identified these inspection points as places where there should be a service fee.

The final recommendation is to change the law to allow a fee of \$2.00 for hide inspections. The current fee cap is \$0.75 and is not nearly enough to cover the costs of performing hide inspections.

If all recommendations out for comment are adopted, the fees would be implemented as stated. If however, the sentiment after the comment period is to change any of the recommendations to lower fees, other service costs may have to go up further to make up the revenue shortfall. It is possible in the end that less service and a reduced program could be a result if we don't keep revenue in line with expenditures.

All proposals are now being distributed for comment and discussion by the affected livestock industries. Comments can be sent to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Animal Health and Identification, 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, OR 97301.

Cattle producers and horse owners can also contact any of the group members for input and also by accessing the ODA website at oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/livestock_id/brand_fee_raise.shtml.

We appreciate all producers and livestock owners getting involved in this discussion because it is your program and you are the primary beneficiaries of a strong brand inspection program. For more information, contact Rodger Huffman, Animal Ownership Inspection and Predator Control Program Manager at 541-562-9169 or Don Hansen, State Veterinarian and Animal Health and Inspection Division Administrator at 503-986-4680.



Other News and Announcements

Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System...Required for 2007 applications

A preview of the Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) will be available online starting next week, giving those pesticide users who will need to report in 2007 a chance to become familiar with the system. Those interested will be able to log on from November 1 through December 15 and will be able to practice filing reports in preparation for the actual reporting that will be required starting next year.

The PURS preview will allow pesticide users to practice registering and filing reports. Registration and practice reports will not be retained when the preview ends. The purpose of the preview is to allow users to learn more about the online system. All users required to report will need to register again starting in January when the permanent system is activated. At that time, users will receive a permanent identification number and password.

During the preview period, users may experience periodic interruptions in the availability of the system due to other system testing.

The PURS preview will be available at http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.shtml. Once the system is permanently operating in January, that same web location will have the links that allow users to register and report their pesticide use.

Those required to report include any person who uses or applies a pesticide in the course of business, or for a government entity, or in a location that is intended for public use or access. Examples of pesticide users would be those in agriculture, forestry, government agencies, utility companies, pest control companies, and landlords or managers of hotels, motels, restaurants and other business properties. For more information, contact Sunny Jones at (503) 986-6466.

New Insurance Product Available for Pasture, Rangeland, and Hay land

Producers in Union, Baker, Wallowa and 6 other eastern Oregon counties will have the availability to insure their pasture, rangeland and/or hay land for the 2007 crop year. The following are a few highlights of this new insurance program:

- Producers are able to insure all or part of their acreage.
- Insurance period will be from April 1st thru March 31st of the following year. Each producer will be allowed to select up to four 3-month insurance intervals when determining the timing of coverage, for the selected acreage. Thus, the producer will be allowed to insure their acreage for those intervals where the risk is greatest.
- Loss benefits are based on the vegetation index factor for the selected acreage, not the insured's individual production. Producers will have the opportunity to buy-up either 70%, 75%, 80%, 85% or 90% of the vegetation index factor.
- The insured producer is covering a dollar amount per acre which is based on the county established base value for the crop, productivity factor for the selected crop and the producer buy-up coverage level. All of these definitions along with premium calculations will be detailed prior to the insured purchasing a policy.

Sales closing dates for purchasing 2007 pasture, rangeland and hay land policy is November 30, 2006. For further information, or to purchase a policy contact your local crop insurance agent. Information regarding this new product can be obtained at www.rma.usda.gov



Annual Meetings and Workshops

Oregon Seed Growers League Annual Meeting: December 4 and 5

Red Lion Hotel on the River—Jantzen Beach, Portland, Oregon. Agenda available at

<http://cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu/seed-ext/index.html>

December 4 (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

Conversion of Cereal Grain Straw to Ethanol—Thomas Bowers

Carbon Credits: Potential Income from your Cropping Systems? Gary Whitney

Endophyte Related Research in the USDA-ARS—David Brauer

Agriculture and the Port of Portland, How We Grow Together—Teresa Carr and Randy Fischer

Should Seed Laboratories Become ISO 9001-2000 Certified? - Dan Curry

Can the Truth Hurt? Panel Discussion

Market Report—Mike Baker

Oregon Seed Council Report—Dave Nelson

Investing in Conservation for your Future—John McDonald

NW Chewings Fescue and Red Creeping Fescue Association Annual Meeting (5 p.m. to 6 p.m.)

December 5 (8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.)

OSGL Business Meeting

Fuel Ethanol from Oregon-grown Grains—Derek Reiber, SeQuential BioFuels

An Overview of Biofuels in Oregon and at OSU—John Bolte, OSU

OSU-ODA Oilseeds Research Project Update—Russ Karow, OSU

Organic Grass Seed? - John Stalley, Oregon Tilth, Inc.

Weed Quiz—Rich Affeldt, OSU

The Importance of Powdery Mildew and Ergot Control in the Columbia Basin—Phil Hamm, OSU

Preliminary Survey of Insect Pests in Eastern Oregon Grass Seed Crops—Sylvia Rondon, OSU

OSC Pesticide Project-Current Registrations and Future Needs—Ron Burr, Ag Research, Inc.

Weed Management Extension for the Seed Industry in Oregon—Andy Hulting, OSU

Puncturevine-Weed on the Move—Carol Mallory-Smith, OSU

Grass Seed Cropping Systems for a Sustainable Agriculture: December 18-19

University Inn, Moscow, Idaho. Call 1-800-325-8765 for room reservations.

December 18

Tour of the Grass Plots (1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

Registration, Reception and Poster Viewing at University Inn (6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.)

December 19

Stem Rust Prediction and Decision Aid for Disease Management on Grass Seed Crops.

Integrating Conservation Practices on Western Oregon Grass Seed Farms to Maintain Farm

Profits and Enhance Aquatic Habitat

Kentucky Bluegrass Straw Use Alternatives

A New Look at On-Farm Production of Bio-based Products from Grass Seed Straw

Cereal Leaf Beetle in Oregon: Potential Impacts on Grass Seed Production

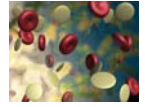
Germination Arrest Factor: Synthesis and Testing of a Novel Naturally Occurring Herbicide for Grass Weeds

DNA Sequence-based Seed Tests for Rapid Differentiation of Ryegrass Growth Types

(continued on page 12)

Wildlife, Fecal Coliform, and Water Pollution

Michael Borman (from **The Grazier**, No. 329)



Recently Jack Alexander and the Association of Rangeland Consultants brought attention to an article in the *Washington Post* on September 28, 2006 by David A. Fahrenthold. The title of the article was “Wildlife Waste is Major Water Polluter, Studies Say.” The article began as follows: “Does a bear leave its waste in the woods? Of course. So do geese, deer, muskrats, raccoons and other wild animals. And now, such states as Virginia and Maryland have determined that this plays a significant role in water pollution. Scientists have run high-tech tests on harmful bacteria in local rivers and streams and found that many of the germs -- and in the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, a majority of them-- come from wildlife dung. The strange proposition that nature is apparently polluting itself has created a serious conundrum for government officials charged with cleaning up the rivers.” The article goes on to note that in the two rivers noted above humans contribute 24% of the bacteria in the Anacostia and 16% in the Potomac through broken septic tanks or sewage overflows during heavy rains. Livestock were responsible for 10% in the Potomac primarily due to manure runoff from fields and pastures, where it had been spread as fertilizer. More than half came from wildlife. A mathematical model, based on assumptions about various species of wildlife densities per unit area and quantities of waste produced per individual, calculated a needed reduction of 83% of waste that wildlife left directly in streams.

Closer to home, Cindy Meays (former OSU Rangeland & Ecology graduate student – and a good one) recently completed her PhD at the University of Victoria in British Columbia on the topic of nonsource fecal contamination. Cindy and coauthors recently published her research in the journal *Environmental Science & Technology* (Sept. 01, 2006, Vol. 40, No. 17, pp. 5289-5296). The article title is “Spatial and Annual Variability in Concentrations and Sources of *Escherichia coli* in Multiple Watersheds.” The study used “bacterial source tracking” (BST) to evaluate fecal coliform counts in four watersheds with different land uses during May – October over two years, and to determine the sources of *E. coli* and its variability. Results were that a wide range of *E. coli* sources were found in most samples taken in each watershed over both years. In 2003, the majority of isolates came from wildlife sources including deer/elk (22.1%), avian (21.5%), canine (19.9%), and various other wildlife sources (21%) for a total of 84.5%. In 2004, the majority of isolates came from avian (26.4%), bovine (18.3%), and rodent (16.9%), and other wildlife sources (30%). Over the course of this study, wildlife contributed the majority of *E. coli* in 2003 (>84%) and in 2004 (>75%). The main contributors shifted from one year to the other. Even though there were different land uses in each watershed, the dominance of wildlife input appeared to overwhelm the ability to detect distinct differences between main source contributors. The highest percentage of isolates consistently found in each of the watersheds both years came from avian, canine, bear, deer/elk, rodent, and bovine sources. In addition to the source tracking results from this study, the authors also state that timing and duration of sampling can substantially change the observed results. The authors also conducted sample size calculations necessary to achieve results within a given margin of error. If a margin of error of 50% is acceptable (it shouldn't be), then a minimum of 7 (on one of the creeks) to as many as 22 samples (on a different creek) would have been required in this study. If a margin of error of 10% is required, then a minimum of 129 (on one of the creeks) to as many as 476 samples (another creek) would have been needed.

So, what to do? Back on the east coast, those who are grappling with this issue don't think it is likely that a decision will be made, or could be supported, to reduce wildlife populations sufficiently to make a real difference. Some of the environmentalists suggest forgetting about wildlife and deal with human and livestock sources. The EPA and Maryland and Virginia state agencies are apparently considering holding some streams to different standards. They would control non-wildlife sources as much as possible, then, determine a natural level of pollution due to wildlife.

In recent years when fecal coliform contamination of rivers and streams has been an issue, the blame has generally been placed on municipal water treatment facilities and on livestock. As the Meays et al. study and the *Washington Post* article point out, wildlife contribute a large proportion of input. At the close of the *Washington Post* article, the director of a goose-support group posed the question: “Has anybody studied about fish?” So again the question, what to do? Are water quality standards to become subject to adjustment because wildlife are being identified as primary contributors to pollution? If so, what constitutes “clean” water?

Wolves in Northeastern Oregon

September 2006



Absent from Oregon for more than half a century, wolves reappeared in Northeastern Oregon a few years ago. Three were confirmed to be migrants from this reintroduced Idaho population, and after years of continuing reports there appears to be more today. Experts predict that wolves will continue to enter Oregon, and that breeding



pairs and packs could become established. Although there are no emergency plans to reintroduce wolves in Oregon, wolves here are protected as an endangered species under both the state and federal Endangered Species Acts.

What can I do about wolves near my home or my livestock? Because wolves are protected under federal and state laws, there are restrictions on what private landowners can do. If you see a wolf near your home or livestock, it is fine to chase or scare the animal off, as long as you do not harm or injure it in any way. If you do see a wolf, please report it to ODFW or USFWS as soon as possible. Remember, shooting or otherwise harming a wolf, even one in the act of attacking livestock or other domestic animals, is not legal in Oregon.

What about human safety? Wolves rarely show aggression towards people. However, people living and recreating where wolves roam should use common sense. As with bears and mountain lions, wolves benefit from reminders to keep them wild. The rare instances where people have been bitten typically involved wolves that had been fed by people. If you encounter an aggressive wolf, immediately report the incident to ODFW or USFWS. If an animal is determined to be a threat to human safety it will be removed. In the very unlikely event of an immediate and direct threat to human life, any person may use lethal force to prevent or stop an imminent attack. No permit is needed. Such an incident must be reported to USFWS or ODFW within 24 hours and the wolf carcass must not be disturbed.

What can the agencies do about wolves that attack livestock? The USFWS has authority to use a variety of methods to manage any wolves which attack or kill livestock or domestic animals, and remains committed to effectively dealing with depredating wolves. To determine appropriate actions, the agencies will consider evidence of wounded animals, remains that show evidence of death caused by wolves, and the likelihood of additional losses.

If you suspect a wolf has killed your livestock, here's what to do:

- Do not move or disturb any evidence.
- Preserve wolf tracks, hair or scat by covering with plywood, weighted-down empty coffee cans or other material that won't ruin the evidence.
- Cover the carcass or any remains with a secured tarp to preserve it.
- Call ODFW, USFWS or Wildlife Services immediately. Timely investigation is necessary to confirm the cause of livestock death.

Report any wolf sightings: If you see a wolf or signs of a wolf, please contact ODFW or USFWS as soon as possible. State and federal biologist will try to track wolves, but cannot be everywhere at once. Your reports establish a record of wolf presence. Management decisions are based upon knowledge of wolf presence, not rumors or anecdotes. Your reports help agencies make decisions about appropriate wolf management.

Wolf Contacts:

ODFW.....541-963-2138

USFWS.....541-786-3282

Or.....541-962-8584

Wildlife Services...541-963-7947

Workshops, Seminars, and Training Events

Private Pesticide Applicator CORE Training in December 2006

Private pesticide applicators in Union, Baker, and Wallowa Counties who need CORE training will have an opportunity to do so at one of the following free video training sessions:

- December 6 Wallowa County—OSU Extension Service office (Clover Leaf Hall) at 668 NW 1st, Enterprise. Call 426-3143 to register. ***Session will continue through noon so bring your own lunch!***
- December 20 Baker County—OSU Extension Service office at 2610 Grove Street, Baker City. 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Call 523-6418 to register. ***Session will continue through noon so bring your own lunch!***
- December 21 Union County—OSU Extension Service office (Agriculture Service Center Conference Room) at 10507 North McAlister Road, Island City. 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Call 963-1010 to register. ***Session will continue through noon so bring your own lunch!***

You will need to register prior to the date of the training session by calling your local OSU Extension Service office. Licensed private pesticide applicators will receive 4 CORE re-certification credits for the session. If you need GENERAL re-certification credits and have not participated in this video training session more than once during your 5 year re-certification period you will receive 4 general re-certification credits. **Please note that all licensed applicators may not participate in the video training session more than twice during a 5 year re-certification period.** Also, you may not participate in more than one of the scheduled video training sessions offered in December 2006.

NE Oregon Private Pesticide Applicator Pre-License Training

If you can answer “yes” to any of the following questions, plan on attending one of the free NE Oregon trainings sessions conducted by your local OSU Extension Service.

Need to take an exam for a Private Pesticide Applicator license?

Need to take a Laws and Safety exam for either a Public or Commercial license?

Need general pesticide applicator re-certification credit?

- February 19 Union County—Agriculture Service Center Conference Room, Island City.
Contact: Darrin L. Walenta, OSU Extension Service-Union Co.
10507 North McAlister Road, La Grande, OR
Phone: 963-1010
- February 20 Baker County—OSU Extension Service Conference Room, Baker City.
Contact: Cory Parsons, OSU Extension Service—Baker Co.
2610 Grove Street, Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 523-6418
- February 21 Wallowa County-Cloverleaf Hall, Enterprise.
Contact: John Williams, OSU Extension Service-Wallowa Co.
668 NW 1st Street, Enterprise, OR. 97828
Phone: 426-3143

Workshops, Seminars, and Training Events

SAIF Agricultural Safety Seminars

SAIF Corporation's 12th annual agricultural safety seminar series offers Oregon employers several opportunities to attend the free, 4-hour seminar sessions to meet the instructional requirement for OAR 437-001-57 Paragraph 12 (formerly House Bill 3019) that exempts small agricultural establishments from random OSHA inspections. The seminars offer 2 hours of Oregon pesticide applicator license recertification credits. A number of seminar sessions are available in Spanish. Visit the SAIF website at <http://www.saif.com/Policyholders/AgSeminar/phagsem.htm> to view dates and locations. Early registration via the internet is required as seating is limited. Topics for this year's seminar series include:

- Oregon Agricultural Injury Trends and Statistics
- Pesticides and New OSHA Regulations for Agriculture: Learn about major OSHA program requirements for agriculture and significant changes to the Oregon Agriculture codes. Topics will include hazard communication, respiratory protection, the Worker Protection Standard, safety committees, training requirements, and more.
- Best Practices in a Tight Labor Market

33rd Annual Hermiston Farm Fair: Hermiston Conference Center, 415 S. HWY 395

Wednesday, November 29 Morning Session

Potato Production Seminar (main stage)

Response of potatoes to soil applied insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides-Mike Thornton, U of I
 Update on Nematode Issues and their Control-Russ Ingham, OSU
 Mandatory National Surveys for Potato Disease and Pests-Jeff McMorran, OSU
 Management of Aerial Stem Rot in the Columbia Basin-Dennis Johnson, WSU
 Use of Phosphite for Controlling Potato Diseases-Jeff Miller, U of I
 Detecting Potato Virus Y Strains in Seed Tubers-Jonathan Whitworth, USDA-ARS

Livestock Seminar (Altrusa Room)

Potential for Biofuel and Biofuel Nutritional Co-Products in the Region, Don Wysocki, OSU
 Biofuel Co-Products, What are They, What Value do they Have? Mike Mehren, Western Feed Supp.
 Biofuel Co-Products in Dairy Rations-Mike Gamroth, OSU
 Biofuel Co-Products in Beef Cattle Rations: Supplementation of Beef Cows/Growing Rations/Finishing Rations-Aaron Stalker and Chad Mueller, OSU

Wednesday, November 29 Afternoon Session

Potato Production Seminar (main stage)

Potato Sprout Control Options-Nora Olsen, U of I
 Corky Ring Spot, New Problems Associated with an Old Disease-Phil Hamm, OSU
 Impact of the Potato Purple Top Disease on Potato Processing Quality-Joseph Munyaneza, USDA-ARS
 Update on the Oregon Potato Commission Activities-Bill Brewer, CEO
 Latest in BLTVA Research Findings-Jim Crosslin, USDA-ARS
 New Cultivar Resistance for PVY and Early Die Diseases-Dan Hane, OSU
 Nature of Resistance to Columbia Root Knot Nematode & Corky Ringspot in Potato-Chuck Brown

Wednesday, November 29 Afternoon Session

Forage, Grass Seed & Legume Seminar (Altrusa Room)

Alfalfa Variety Trial Results: Selecting the Right Variety-Mylen Bohle, OSU
 Effects of Wheat Straw on Alfalfa and Weed Seed Germination-John Kugler, WSU
 Weed Control in Grass Seed-Dan Ball, OSU

(Continued on page 11)

Hermiston Farm Fair (continued)**Wednesday, November 29 Afternoon Session****Forage, Grass Seed & Legume Seminar (Altrusa Room)**

Disease Control in Grass Seed-Nick David, OSU
 County Burning Permits-JR Cook, Umatilla County
 Field Burning and Grass Seed Growers-Ty Hansell, 12H Farms
 Field Burning Concerns-Tom Hack, OR-DEQ

Thursday, November 30 Morning Session**Ag Issues: Bio-Fuels (Main Stage)**

Canola for Bio-Diesel-Don Wysocki, OSU
 Crops for Energy Production-Hal Collins, USDA-ARS
 Sighting a Bio-Fuels Plant in Hermiston-Bob Doughty, Inland Pacific Energy Center
 OSU and Sun Grant-John Bolte, OSU
 A Ports Perspective on Bio-Fuel-Kim Puzey, Port of Umatilla
 Bio-Fuels: An OSU Perspective on Opportunities and Issues-John Bolte, OSU

Farm Succession Planning (Altrusa Room) Must pre-register by Nov. 27!

Participants will also receive support in the development process with trained consultants and a follow-up workshop in Jan/Feb 2007

Introduction to Farm Succession & Estate Planning-Mark Green, OSU
 Family Values and Communication-Margaret Viebrock, WSU
 Overview of Relevant State Laws-Jim Baumgartner, Black Helterline Law, and Mark Green
 Next Steps-Mary Corp, OSU

Thursday, November 30 Afternoon Session**Private Pesticide Applicator CORE Training (Altrusa Room) \$5.00 Fee**

PPE-Tim Stock, OSU. Label Comprehension and Pesticide Chemistry-Mary Corp, OSU. Sprayer Issues-Tim Weinke, OSU. Drift Management and Demonstration-Tim Stock, OSU.

Pesticide Use Reporting System (Board Room)

Two sessions 8 a.m. to Noon and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

General Session (Main Stage)

Weed Control in Mint and Puncturevine Management-Rich Affeldt, OSU
 High Residue Farming under Irrigation-Andy McGuire, WSU
 Herbicide Carry-Over Concerns-Bob Parker, WSU
 Foliar Applications of Phosphorus and Pea Root Rot-Lyndon Porter, USDA-ARS
 Alternative Crops for the LUB-Clive Kaiser, OSU
 Nitrate in the LUB-Don Horneck, OSU

Friday, December 1**Pesticide Session (Main Stage) 8:00 a.m. to noon**

Potato Tuberworm Occurrence and Chemical Control-Sylvia Rondon, OSU
 Lab Experiments to Understand Potato Tuberworm Biology-Sandy DeBano, OSU
 Potato Tuberworm Control with Cultural Practices-George Clough, OSU
 Development of an Economic Threshold for Potato Tuberworm-Mahmut Dogramaci, OSU
 Potential Damage Due to Tuberworm in Storage-Alan Schrieber, Ag Development
 A Thrips Control Program That Actually Works-Lynn Jensen, OSU
 Results of Illegal Use of Furadan in Onions-Dennis Miller, ODA
 PURS Update-Sunny Jones, ODA

Private Pesticide Applicator CORE Training (Altrusa Room) \$5.00 Fee

Same topics as for November 30 session. 8:00 a.m. to noon.

Pesticide Use Reporting System (Board Room)

Session runs from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Moderated by Sunny Jones, ODA

(GSCSSA Annual Meeting Agenda—continued from page 6)

December 19 (continued)

Integrated Fertilizer and Pest Management for Columbia Basin Grass Seed Production
Development of High-Yielding KBG for Non-Thermal Seed Production
Alternative Nitrogen Sources for Grass Seed Production in the Post-Ammonium Nitrate Era
Wild Carrot Applied Ecology and Management in Grass Seed Production
Potential Consequences of the Phase-Out of Burning: New Insect Pests in Grass Seed
A Regional Technology Transfer Program for KBG Production Systems

Lunch

Integrated Residue Management Systems for Sustained Seed Yield of KBG without Burning—Phase II

New Proposals

Comments from Industry

Final Comments and Adjourn

Registration is due by December 13, 2006. The grass plot tour (\$5/person) includes transportation and afternoon break costs. Registration for the meeting is \$25 and includes conference materials, reception, and lunch. Visit <http://gscssa.wsu.edu> for updates and registration form. For additional information contact Ralph Cavalieri, Agricultural Research Center-WSU, Pullman, WA at (509) 335-4564



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