Oregon State University Extension Service

MID-COLUMBIA FARMER'S NEWSLETTER

September 2023

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Grain and Rain

The average price for soft white wheat in Portland for July and August was $7.18 and 6.93 per bushel for 10.5% protein. A year ago the price was at $9.20 and $8.85 during July and August. So far the price in September has been at $6.82, a year ago the price was at $9.32. Barley prices for July and August were $213 and $212 per ton, alternating between $210 and $220, currently the price is around $210 in September.

Precipitation at the Sherman Station in Moro for July and August was 0 and 0.05 inches at 100% and 25% of average. The crop year total is at 95% of average for the Sherman Station with 10.18 inches since last September. Average precipitation across Sherman County in July was 0.01 ranging from 0.07 in Wasco to 0 across most other locations. Average precipitation in August was 0.47 ranging from in 0.67 east of Grass Valley to 0.05 at the Sherman Station in Moro.

Precipitation at The Dalles Airport for July and August was 0.05 and 0.34 inches at 31% and 201% of average. The crop year total finished out at 64% of average with 8.7 inches and is slightly drier than other areas in Wasco County. Average precipitation across Wasco County in July was 0.01 ranging from 0.13 at Wicks Treatment plant to 0 at most other locations. Average precipitation in August was 0.31 ranging from 0.72 in Bakeoven to 0 at several other locations.

We appreciate the continued assistance from our rainfall cooperators in both Sherman and Wasco Counties, providing us with valuable and accurate rainfall data! If your interested in contributing we can provide you with a free rain gauge, we are need of more reporters as the list continues to shrink. Look at the last two pages to see the crop year rainfall summary tables for both counties with long term averages included for comparison.

Thanks to Jennifer Dill/Lindley for providing us with rainfall over the many years in Bakeoven, but we are now in need of a new rainfall cooperator in Bakeoven. Wendell Lindley started reporting rainfall for the Lindley Ranch in Bakeoven back in 1969! If you are in the Bakeoven area and interested, please give our office a call and we can get you set up with a free rain gauge.

Climate Outlook

June - August precipitation across the Mid Columbia ranged from 30-50% of normal with temperatures 1 to 3°F above average across the region. September has so far experienced average temperatures with 170-200% of average precipitation across the region. Despite recent rainfall drought is forecasted to

Climate Outlook Continued...
persist at current levels in north central Oregon. The drought monitor on September 21st showed that both Wasco and Sherman Counties have areas in D2 (severe drought) with some areas in the north and south parts of the counties in D1 (moderate drought). The recent rainfall should change those drought categories as long the rainfall continues in October.

In the North Central Region of Oregon (Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties) the next three months are expected to be about 0.6°F below average temperature with precipitation at 88% of average. The forecast for October is for temperatures 0.1°F below average with precipitation at 79% of average. November is forecasted to have temperatures 1.5°F above average and precipitation at 88% of average. December is forecasted to have temperatures 3.5°F below average and precipitation at 88% of average. Take this forecast with a grain of salt, already looks wetter than they had expected. Overall Oregon may have a mild November, but with a potential artic blast happening in December according to the state meteorologist looking at previous years with similar El Nino signals. According to NOAA **over the next three months there is a 33-40% chance for below average precipitation and a 33-40% chance for above average temperatures across north central Oregon.**

However, there does seem to be westward movement in the Pacific Jet Stream that may lead to increased precipitation this fall. In July the National Weather Service estimated a one in five chance that weather this winter will be influenced by a historically strong El Nino. This usually means increased numbers of atmospheric rivers bringing large precipitation events from further south into Oregon. If a strong El Nino occurs it could be similar to winters of 1997-1998 and 2015-2016. The event in 2015-16 lead to the 14th wettest year in Oregon and 8th wettest in Washington. Temperatures may also be slightly warmer than average so snowfall has the potential to be reduced, but in 2015-16 Washingtons snowpack was still 110% of average despite it being the 11th warmest winter on record.

OSU Wheat Variety Data is in for the 2023 Crop Year
The OSU wheat variety trials yield and disease data for 2023 is now available for all locations across Oregon, including local trials in Dufur, Moro, Wasco, and Kent. The results can be viewed here: https://beav.es/TPk. The OSU Cereal Variety Program conducts these trials across the entire state and is ran by Ryan Graebner and his research assistants Matthew Hunt and Daisy Rudometkin Odell. Thanks to our farm cooperators that make these trials possible, including Chris Kaseberg, Ryan Clausen, and Alan von - - Borstel. These producers often go above and beyond to make these trials possible, helping with weed management and disking fire breaks around the trials - Thank You!

I mentioned several yield results in the previous July newsletter as it went out after those trials had been harvested. Ryan does a good job giving the "Best Estimate Yield" on the yearly reports that varieties are ranked by that uses yields from previous years to calculate. You can also view the low rainfall summary report online that ranks the average yields across sites with less than 14 inches of annual rainfall over the last several years. There is a lot of variability across years and the summary does a good job averaging out that variability. LCS Artdeco is ranked the highest across sites followed by LCS Shine. Both have an average of 64 bu/acre over the last 5 years. This year Shine ranked better in Moro (32 bu/acre, 8th highest yield) than in Dufur (59 bu/acre, ranked 21st), though yields were higher for all varieties in Dufur this year than Moro. LCS Jefe is also a high yielder with an average of 63 bu/acre over the last several years. There are also plenty of other varieties included, but I only have space here to mention the top three. For Clearfield wheat varieties the newest varieties from OSU, experimental lines OR12190027 CL+ and OR12190025 CL+, are ranked the highest with 61 bu/acre. Sockeye CL+ and VI Voodoo CL+ have been yielding 57 bu/acre followed by Magic CL+ and Presto CL+ at 56 bu/acre. **These are averages over 4 to 5 years, but remember that each year can create conditions more or less favorable for some varieties.** This was the first year that CoAxium soft white varieties were in the OSU trials and overall yields were good and often higher than some non-Clearfield varieties. In Dufur Dagger was 58 bu/acre, Hydra 65 bu/ac, Scorpion 57 bu/ac, and Kraken at 55 bu/ac. In Moro yields were lower and lower ranked with Dagger at 26 bu/acre, Hydra 27 bu/ac, Scorpion 28 bu/ac, and Kraken at 26 bu/ac. CoAxium varieties are earlier maturing and I think that gave them the advantage with our growing conditions this year, especially at lower elevations. Still lots to learn with CoAxium wheat and remember its just another tool in our tool box battling annual grasses.

Looking back at the 2023 Wheat Harvest

Yields were quite variable for soft white wheat this harvest due to differences in soil moisture at planting across locations and time of seeding. Fields in the northern end of Wasco and Sherman Counties had average yields from 40 to 80 bushels, some fields did higher and lower as well. Overall average was probably around 60 bu/acre if I had to pick a number. Most fields were cutting about 75% to two-thirds of average. The south end of the counties had yields in the 30 to 40 bu/acre range with high variability as well, but overall around two-thirds of average. Compared to last year's bumper crop this year was nothing special, but at least better than the extremely low yields of 2021.

Yields were also variable this year due to crops being at different stages during our first heat wave in May. Wheat at higher elevations was not quite at grain fill during the first week of hot weather, while lower elevations were further along and had some yield reduced as a result. Similarly, wheat planted later in the fall at the lower elevations did better than earlier planted wheat. For example, fields on Gordon Ridge this year yielded higher than wheat in Moro and areas south of Wasco due to the slight elevation increase and later planting dates. The same can be said for fields around The Dalles compared to Dufur in Wasco County. Our growing degree days were well behind average in the spring, but the weather quickly caught up in a hurry in June. With El Nino there seems to be hope for a better rainfall year this fall and winter, who knows what spring will bring though.

Overall grain protein was 2% higher than last year with an average of 11%. Falling numbers and kernel weight were slightly lower as well. Test weight was lower with an average of 60.2 lb/bu compared to 61 lb/bu last year. Protein trended higher in earlier planted fields and areas of that were planted dry. Fields that were planted later or at higher elevations generally had lower protein levels this harvest.

Biofertilizer Trial Results

This past harvest I completed four different trials looking at the use of bio-stimulants or biofertilizers in spring and winter wheat marketed to reduce fertilizer use and possibly increase yield. I examined the use of Envita and Fresh Tracks Universal Ag Microbes. Envita is a foliar applied rhizobacteria meant to get inside the wheat leaves and help the plant produce nitrogen. Fresh Tracks Universal Ag Microbes (FT) is applied in the drill or as a foliar product and contains a mixture of five different microbial strains meant to increase nutrient efficiency and make phosphorus and other nutrients more available in the soil. Trials included spring wheat in Moro and Pendleton and winter wheat in Moro and Gordon Ridge. In most of the trials biofertilizers were tested under variable rates of fertilizer. Overall, these products can work under reduced fertilizer rates. If you apply these products with your full rate of nitrogen you will be wasting your money. **The highest yielding plots in the spring wheat trial in Moro were those that received either 0 fertilizer with FT (5 bu/acre increase over control plots with the same nitrogen rate) or 25-50% of the recommended nitrogen rate with Envita (2-3 bu over controls with the same nitrogen rate).** In the Gordon Ridge trial **fertilizer rates were not varied and Envita caused a slight increase in yield (1 bu/acre) over the control and FT treatments (all treatments received about a 66% rate of fertilizer).** Protein and test weights varied little across treatments in all trials. Thanks to Noah Williams for hosting and harvesting 1 trial and the OSU team including Kyle Bender, Christina Hagerty, Don Wysocki, Alan Wersing, Ryan Graebner, Matthew Hunt, and Daisy Rudometkin Odell. In addition, trials could not have happened without the funding from the Oregon Wheat Commission and Fresh Tracks Ag for these trials. More results coming….

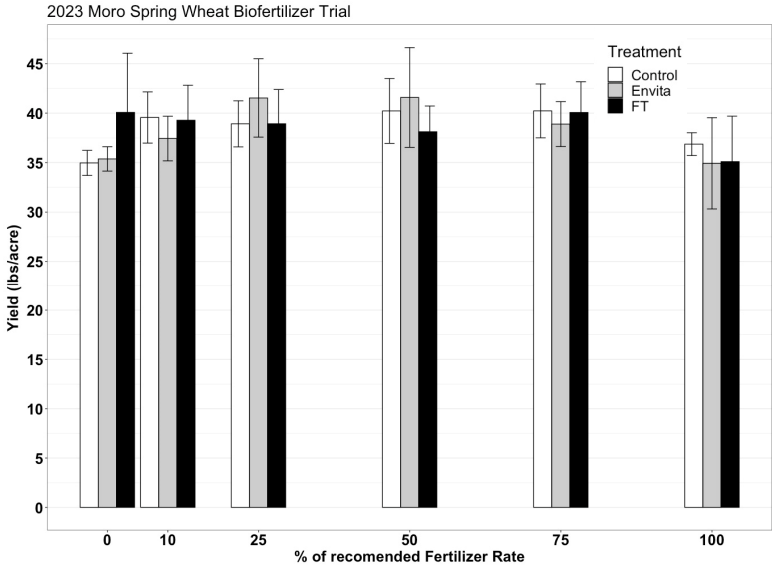

Figure 1. Average Spring wheat yield under different biofertilizer treatments (Envita and FT) applied under different fertilizer rates at the Sherman Experiment Station with error bars.

Wheat Marketing Outlook

Overall, the price for soft white wheat has been holding steady without enough drivers to push it up or down with the price hovering just below $7.00 per bushel. Both a continued strong U.S. dollar and lack of demand have been holding the price low. The U.S. dollar index recently increased for the ninth straight week and is the longest weekly run since 2014. Exporters have been finding cheaper wheat elsewhere, though overall demand has been low, but steady. Wheat exports on still on pace with USDA expectations, but an increased export pace will be needed to push prices up. Basis levels for wheat are increasing with the corn and soybean harvests under way as elevator space becomes tighter. The current market is not looking promising for now with prices too low to likely breakeven. Some sources have been estimating that the breakeven price for producers is around $7.50 to $8.00 for recently harvested crop. The insurance price for next year is looking to be right at or below the cost of production as well. Increased demand or a major political / crop disruption will be needed to see any price changes. However, one local driver that is increasing soft white wheat futures is the anticipation of a prolonged dam lock closure along the Columbia and Snake Rivers planned early 2024 through spring.

Continued fighting in the black sea region over the last several months continues to play a role in the wheat markets, though to a lesser extent. Russia continues to damage key grain infrastructure, especially along the Danube River. The United Nations has been sending new proposals to Russia to resume Ukrainian grain exports through the black sea, but it is still in negotiations. Russia wants sanctions lifted on fertilizer and grain exports on the world market, along with its imports of fertilizer and farm machinery. Russian wheat has increased in price with wheat buyers finding cheaper wheat elsewhere. For example, Egypt purchased wheat from France and Romania for $10-20 less per metric ton than Russia's price of $270 per metric ton. Even with higher prices Russian wheat exports are up 78% from a year ago though. Recently Russia has claimed that they will be selling 1 million metric ton of wheat to African countries at a reduced rate, perhaps in response to Egypt finding cheaper wheat from other European countries. In addition, this may be an attempt for Russia to mirror the United States that has sent donated wheat to African and Middle Eastern countries since 2020 in annual amounts of also 1 million metric tons.

Grain production in Ukraine continues to be reduced due to the continued conflict, but wheat production is expected to be up 5% from last year, though this is still 16% below the five year average and 46% lower than before the war started. Yields are anticipated to reach a new record, but the number of acres planted is down by 11% from a year ago and 26% below the five year average. The European Union recently decided not to extend the ban on Ukrainian exports going into Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania that had been in place for several months. These countries were frustrated that grain exports had been flooding in from Ukraine (due to limited export options for Ukraine) and eroding the price for their local farmers. Ukraine has filed complaints with the World Trade Organization against these neighboring countries over their grain import ban.

Various sources continue to lower estimates for wheat production in Australia for the coming crop year with concerns over the developing El Nino weather pattern. The most recent estimate is down 3% from a week ago and 36% lower than last year at 25.4 million metric tons. Though this is a significant decrease, it would still be the 8th largest crop on record for Australia. Conditions are already not looking good in Australia with September being a hot month with many areas being 60 F above the average temperature for the month in the southern part of the country.

El Nino has negative impacts in Australia, but often improves crop production in South America. Argentina's wheat crop is looking improved with recent rainfall with continued rain expected under the forecasted El Niño. The Buenos Aires Grains Exchange increased their estimated Argentinian wheat production to 16.5 MMT, up from 12.2 MMT last year.

Canadian wheat production is expected to fall 14% from last year due to a hot and dry summer in the wheat producing regions, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This decrease came despite planted acres being up from last year at 26.3 million acres harvested this year.

Global Wheat Production Outlook
Both the International Grains Council Report and USDA's World Agricultural Supply and Demand have lowered production estimates in the EU and Canada while boosting projections for Ukraine. Wheat production is expected to be lowered after three years of continued record increases in global production. Production is forecasted to be lower year over year in the EU, Russia, Canada, Australia, Kazakhstan, and Brazil. In addition, grain to export may be at their lowest levels in 11 years. Total wheat use has exceeded production for the last 4 years. World consumption was also increased while global ending stocks were lowered.

Wheat Planting Outlook
Winter wheat planted acres across the U.S. was reported at 15% completed, up 8% from the week prior and nearly even with the five-year average. Winter wheat planting in Oregon as of September 17th was at 12%, even with the five year average and similar to last year. Winter wheat planting in Washington so far is similar to last year, but 5% behind the five year average. The amount of U.S. acreage planted with soft white wheat is expected to increase to 7.66 million acres, up from 6.57 million acres last year. Expected acreage for all classes of wheat is up to 49.6 million acres, up from 45.7 million acres last year. This is the highest amount of planted acreage since 2016/2017 if USDA's estimates hold true. Precipitation across the wheat growing regions of the U.S. has continued to be variable with some areas looking great for fall planting while other regions are struggling with dryness. Drought is expected to persist in areas of the Southern Plains though some areas continue to see improvement.

Fertilizer Trends
Fertilizer prices continue to decline from a month ago, except for anhydrous, which often increases in the fall with planting season. Prices are significantly lower than a year ago.

- Anhydrous is down 49% from a year ago and up 11% from a month ago at $734/ton or $0.42/lb. of N.
- Urea was down 32% from a year ago and slightly lower than a month ago at $554/ton or $0.60/lb. of N.
- UAN28 was lower by 39% from a year ago and also down from last month at $353/ton or $0.63/lb of N.
- UAN32 was down 41% from a year ago and slightly lower than last month at $389/ton or $0.61/lb of N.
- Potash is lower by 43% from a year ago and 10% less expensive from last month with an average price of $500/ton.
- DAP was 5% lower with an average price of $710/ton, lower by 25% from last year.

When to Spray your Russian Thistles (Tumbleweed) after Harvest
Russian thistles continue to dominate the landscape post harvest and can be a tricky one to spray soon enough before it gets too big and seed germination takes place. Thistle plants in fallow fields can producer 150,000 seeds per plant. Under crop competition seed numbers are reduced to 4,500 and 17,000 in winter and spring wheat. Research has found that after spring wheat harvest seeds are not viable until the 2nd week of September, but a lot of that can depend on when you harvest, an earlier harvest would give plants more time to emerge and produce viable seeds sooner. The first frost usually stops continued seed production. Spring wheat is more susceptible for Russian thistle to grow through as stands are typically not as well established. How far do you think a Russian thistle plant can travel in 6 weeks? The answer is 0.6 to 1.9 miles. The longer you wait to spray the more likely seeds are to germinate and spread. However, the larger concern should be the amount of soil water those big plants are using before you get around to spraying your field. **It is recommended to spray for Russian thistles within two weeks of harvesting to reduce water use and seed production.** Plants will be easier to kill when they are small (less than 3 inches), actively growing, and are more likely to uptake herbicides when conditions are not excessively hot of cold. Similar control has been found with using glyphosate, paraquat, or huskie if you get into the field soon enough and don't wait a month. However, there may be some plants that have developed resistance to glyphosate and other herbicides should be used, or even better use more than one herbicide to minimize the risk of creating herbicide resistance in your field. Research by Judit Barroso also found that leaving stubble higher during harvest can help reduce thistle spread and may help shade plants out. If you are really having challenges with Russian thistles consider a winter application of residual herbicides in your field when it is being fallowed with products such as Spartan Charge, Fierce, or Metribuzin. I have also noticed an increase in Russian thistle around fields with wind tower roads or other areas of recent soil disturbance - consider the use of pre-emergent herbicides in those areas.

Hay and Pasture Outlook

Pasture and range condition in Oregon as of September 17th was in decent shape ranked as 12% very poor, 30% poor, 35% fair, 19% good, and 4% excellent condition. Recent rainfall should move percentages in the poor rankings up to fair and good. Across the United States pasture and range condition is ranked as 18% very poor, 21% poor, 27% fair, 27% good, and 7% excellent condition. Conditions have improved by 1% in the excellent category from a week ago. A year ago pasture and range condition in the United States was ranked similarly at 20% very poor, 23% poor, 29% fair, 23% good, and 5% excellent condition.

Hay prices are coming down across the U.S., but are taking longer to drop here in Oregon. Overall hay production was in good shape this last summer with good yields and higher acres across the United States. In May there was a 5% increase in Oregon hay stocks from a year prior, but that number has continued to improve. Hay stocks across the U.S. were down 13% on May 1st and have improved since. Nationally alfalfa prices are expected to fall 11% to $235 per ton and for other hay a 9% decline in price to $155 per ton. Hay exports are down from last year, partially due to deflation in the Chinese economy. Typically there is strong export demand for timothy hay especially, but demand has been slow this year.

Pricing off the Oregon Direct Hay report (accessed here: https://beav.es/iTs) for the central Oregon region (Crook/Deschutes/Jefferson/Wasco Counties) showed the following trends:

- For July premium quality alfalfa was selling for $355/ton. Alfalfa with bluegrass mix was selling for $350/ton. In August prices for alfalfa were averaging around $200/ton for good quality, $360 for premium, and $390 for supreme quality hay. Sales of alfalfa with orchard grass mix was selling for $355/ton. So far in September alfalfa with premium quality is around $354/ton.

- Mixed grass hay with premium quality was selling for around $363/ton during July. In August prices were around $408/ton for premium quality. September prices seem to be holding in the $400 range for premium quality.

- Orchard grass bales were selling for around $383/ton in July, while in August prices were $373/ton for premium quality and $393 for supreme. So far this month prices are around $363/ton for premium quality and $385/ton for supreme.

- Triticale premium hay was selling for around $250/ton in July and $225/ton in August and September.

- One sale of good quality wheat hay was reported at $150/ton.

Cattle Markets

Prices for calves, feeders, and fed cattle are all at highest levels since the jump in cattle prices back in 2014. Estimated cow calf returns are now at almost $700 per cow, the highest on record, bypassing the highs of 2014 by $150 per cow. The current estimated annual cost for a cow including pasture rent are estimated at around $1,000. One challenge will be weather and availability of hay for producers to capitalize on high prices before cattle numbers begin increasing again across the United States. It is unknown what heifer retention will look like this fall given the higher prices. The less that are retained the longer it will take to start building cattle numbers back up.

Cattle weights are down 13 lbs from a year ago while production is down by 39.3 million lbs (93% of a year ago). Live steer prices are at $184.26/cwt - down $1.98/cwt from a week ago, but still up $41.07/cwt from a year ago. Dressed steer prices are at $289.05/cwt down $0.43/cwt from a week ago, but still up $62.21/cwt from a year ago. Choice beef cutout prices are at $307.55/cwt – down $5.85/cwt from a week ago, but up by $52.79/cwt from a year ago.

Over the last few months at the Toppenish Livestock Auction prices have continued to stay high. In July bulls were selling at $155/cwt, cows at $106/cwt, heifers at $309/cwt, steers at $307/cwt. Bred cows were $1,400 per unit and cow-calf pairs at $2,625 per unit. Weights were averaging 620 lbs for heifers, 670 lbs for steers, and around 1,450 lbs for bulls and cows. In August bulls were at $135/cwt, cows at $104/cwt, heifers at 237/

Cattle Markets Continued...
cwt, steers at $245/cwt. So far in September bulls were selling at $132/cwt, cows at $108/cwt, heifers at $257/cwt, steers at $274/cwt. Bred cows were $1,330 per unit and cow-calf pairs at $2,700 per unit.

Agricultural Hazardous Waste Collection Events in October
Oregon Department of Agriculture has partnered with Tri-County Hazardous Waste & Recycling Program to host free pesticide and hazardous waste collection events for small businesses and agricultural producers in Hood River, Wasco, and Sherman counties. **Participants need to register one week in advance by https://beav.es/TrW (click here to https://beav.es/Trm to download the form). The events are 10 a.m. to 2 p.m on the following dates:**

- October 25, 2023: Hood River Transfer Station, 3440 Guignard Drive, Hood River, OR
- October 26, 2023: The Dalles Transfer Station, 1317 W First St., The Dalles, OR
- October 27, 2023: Wasco Event Center, 903 Barnett St., Wasco, OR

Do you have chemical containers that you need to dispose?
The Tri-County Hazardous Waste & Recycling Program has become aware that disposing chemical containers has become a challenge in the Tri-County area. They have the opportunity to hold a chemical container collection event but need to have a minimum of 1,000 containers (triple rinsed) to make that possible. Please take this survey: https://beav.es/THX or scan the QR code:

ODA Pesticide Exam Training / Pesticide License Credits this November at CGCC in The Dalles
There will be two classes for producers needing to take the ODA pesticide exam for the private applicator's pesticide license this fall featuring training from OSU and presentations by ODA. If you need to take the pesticide exam you will have to schedule it with ODA - to schedule testing call 877-533-2900 or go to Metro Institute's website (https://www.metrosignup.com/home.asp). The closest testing center is at CGCC in The Dalles. This license is required for individuals applying pesticides to someone else's property or who use or supervise the use of restricted-use pesticides on land in agricultural production that is owned, leased, or rented by them or their employer. **There will be two class options:**

- **Wednesday, November 8th, 1 pm to 5 pm, Sherman County Extension Office, Moro**
- **Thursday, November 9th, 1 pm to 5 pm, Building 2, 3rd floor lecture hall, Columbia Gorge Community College in The Dalles.**

Four ODA continuing education pesticide credits are also anticipated to be available during each class. Cost is $20 for each class and payable at the door by cash or check made out to OSU Wasco County Extension. Registration is encouraged, but not required at this link or QR code: https://beav.es/THm or email jacob.powell@oregonstate.edu
The OSU PSEP program is also offering an online on demand class this fall about Pesticide Laws & Safety to help individuals prepare for taking the pesticide license exam: https://beav.es/iSX

Orchard Pest and Disease Class in Spanish in November with ODA Credits
Save the date for an upcoming Spanish language workshop focused on orchard pests and disease, beneficial insects and pesticide best management practices. **Workshop is free and will be held November 1 and 2 from 8 am -12:30 pm at the Pine Grove Grange, both classes do not need to be attended**. Course instructor Leo Garcia, who has over three decades of experience teaching agriculture in the Wenatchee Valley of Washington, will deliver the course in Spanish on topics relevant to the tree fruit industry. Up to eight (8) pesticide credits for both Oregon and Washington will be available (total for both classes). Contact Kris Schaedel if you are interested 541-386-4588 or kris@hoodriverswcd.org or go to the webpage here: https://beav.es/THe

Soil pH Considerations in Dryland Wheat Class planned for January
There is a Soil pH class with guest speakers from OSU and WSU tentatively planned for January or February in The Dalles, more details to follow in the coming months. The goal of this class is to help producers better understand what their soil pH means, management considerations, and strategies to deal with increasingly acidic soils in our dryland farming region.

Mid Columbia Winter Pesticide Trainings
Similar to last year I will again be offering general pesticide trainings in December. Each class will be worth an anticipated 4 ODA credits. Cost is $20 for each class and payable at the door by cash or check made out to OSU Wasco County Extension.

- **Wednesday, December 13th, 1 pm to 5 pm, Building 2, 3rd floor lecture hall, Columbia Gorge Community College in The Dalles.**
- **Thursday, December 14th, 1 pm to 5 pm, Sherman County Extension Office, Moro**

Cost is $20 for each class and payable at the door by cash or check made out to OSU Wasco County Extension. Registration is encouraged, but not required at this link: https://beav.es/TH8

OSU PSEP Programming Pesticide Trainings announced
The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) recently released their training schedule for the next year for producers needing pesticide credits in person and online. They are offering 6 different in person trainings in the coming year with the closest option being the Agricultural Core Course in Hood River at the Columbia Gorge Community College on Wednesday, February 7th 2024 starting at 8 am for 4 credits, cost is $88 per class.

They are offering 14 different webinar options. Each webinar costs $80 and is good for 4 ODA pesticide credits. Producers might be interested in the Agricultural Core Webinar on Wednesday, October 25th and the Last Minute class being offered on Wednesday, December 27th for those needing to squeeze in credits before the year is over. In 2024 there will also be another Agricultural Core class on Wednesday, February 14th. All webinars run from 8 am to noon. You can access it here: https://beav.es/o5q

PSEP also has a few online on demand classes that are good for 1 to 2 credits and cost $35 per session and can be found here: https://beav.es/ig9

Tri-State Grain Growers Convention, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho in November
Join OWGL at the Tri-State Grain Growers Convention this fall in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho from November 14-16, 2023. Registration is now open. For registration, visit http://www.wawg.org/convention/registration/. You can also get a break on the registration costs by participating in the Photo Contest, the winner receives a complimentary registration. You can also bring a NEW Oregon participant and get $25 off your registration. Contact OWGL staff for details.

Small Business Management Program
The Columbia Gorge Small Business Development Center is offering a Small Business Management program. This is a unique combination of classroom learning, one-on-one guidance from a professional business instructional adviser, and networking with one goal: making you and your business more successful. Scholarships are available. Contact Carlos Mendoza for more information at 541-506-6121 or email: cmendoza@cgcc.edu There are 9 monthly sessions planned with the first one on September 25, 2023 and ending Mon, May 27, 2024.

SAIF Agricultural Safety Seminars 2023 -2024
SAIF is once again offering free in person trainings for Oregon's agricultural industry. There will be classes in both English and Spanish in both Hood River (November 8th and February 13th in English and February 14th in Spanish) and The Dalles (January 4th in English and January 25th in Spanish).
Register at http://saif.com/agseminars or call 800-285-8525.
Topics:

- **Dealing with serious injuries and fatalities on the farm**
- **Anatomy of a "comprehensive consultation"**
- **Hot work/Welding safety | Control measures, precautions, and PPE**
- **Fields to freeways 2.0**