

CENTRAL OREGON AGRICULTURE E-NEWS

A BI-MONTHLY PAPERLESS NEWSLETTER

March 19, 2021

Are you ready for the next wildfire season?

The 2020 wildfires affected all Oregonians, and we learned EVERYONE needs to be Aware and Prepared. "The Fire Aware. Fire Prepared." program was developed to help Oregonians prepare for the reality of wildfire. This series of webinar sessions and online local meetings will address preparedness at three levels:

- **Individual**

What you can do now to get yourself, your family, and your home ready.

- **Community**

How you can be a part of promoting a wildfire safe community.

- **Landscape:**

How you can live and thrive in a fire-adapted environment.

Wildfire Wednesdays began March 17

Alternating Wednesdays 12:00-1:00 pm [Register](#)

Ariel Cowan, Regional Fire Specialist, Central Area

FireFree Yard Debris Disposal Events

Now is the time to clean up your yards, create defensible spaces around homes and drop off that debris at FireFree collection sites **FOR FREE** in Deschutes and Jefferson counties. **Please note** the Knott landfill FireFree event will happen May 1 to May 16. The transfer station events held at Negus, Northwest and Southwest will happen in the following weeks May 22 - June 5. In partnership with Brooks Resources and Bend Fire & Rescue, the west side location off Skyliner will operate during the first three weekends in May.

For more information visit:

<https://www.firefree.org/firefreeevents/>

Ariel Cowan, Regional Fire Specialist, Central Area

The Western Meat School

Online Short Course

Master all the essentials for direct marketing niche meat from experts in production, marketing, processing and pricing. This is a comprehensive, self-paced short course to take your meat business to the next level. Farmers, ranchers, butchers and others are encouraged to sign up.

Go to www.westernmeatschool.com to find out more and [register](#).

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Scott Duggan



Oregon State
University

Central Oregon Agriculture is a bi-monthly newsletter produced by the Central Oregon Extension offices and the Central Oregon Agricultural and Extension Research Center (COAREC). 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 of your local County office.

◆ Mylen Bohle, Editor, (541) 447-6228

◆ Carol Evoniuk, Ag Newsletter Coordinator, (541) 447-6228

Central Oregon County Extension Offices (all area codes are 541)

Crook County Extension Service - Phone 447-6228,
498 SE Lynn Blvd. Prineville, OR 97754

Deschutes County Extension Service - Phone 548-6088,
3800 SW Airport Way Bldg. #4, Redmond, OR 97756

Jefferson County Extension Service - Phone 475-7107,
850 Dogwood Lane., Madras, OR 97741

Warm Springs Confederated Tribes- Phone 553-3238,
1110 Wasco St., PO Box 430, Warm Springs, OR 97761

Central Oregon Agricultural Research and Extension Center (COAREC)

850 Dogwood Lane, Madras 97741

◆ Carol Tollefson, Director, 475-7107

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>

Warm Springs: <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/warmsprings>

Central Oregon Agricultural Research Extension Center:
<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/coarc/index.php>

Central Oregon Agricultural Extension Service Staff

◆ Nicole Strong, Regional Director, 829-1270

◆ Mylen Bohle, Crops, Cereals, Hay, Pasture, Irrigation, Soil,
Fertility. 447-6228

◆ Ariel Cowan, Wildland Fire, 548-6088

◆ Amy Jo Detweiler, Horticulture, 548-6088

◆ Scott Duggan, Livestock, 447-6228

◆ Jeremiah Dung, Plant Pathology, 475-7107

◆ Glenda Hyde, FCH, Master Food Preservation, 548-6088

◆ John Spring, IPM & Weeds, 475-7107

◆ Thomas Stokely, Forestry, 548-6088

◆ Toni Stephan, Horticulture and Small Farms Instructor,
548-6088

◆ Clare Sullivan, Small Farms/Specialty Crops, 548-6088

◆ Carol Tollefson, 475-7107

◆ Heike Williams, Bees & Pollinators, 475-7107

◆ Tracy Wilson, Ag Literacy Coordinator, 475-7107

Websites

OSU Ag Information <https://extension.oregonstate.edu>

Oregon's Ag Progress <https://oap.oregonstate.edu>

OSU Extension Publications Catalog

<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu>

The above individuals are devoted to extending agricultural information to producers. Many of the individuals, in addition to agriculture, have assignments in research, 4-H 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.

Artificial Insemination Training School

Equip yourself to maximize your herd's genetic potential while taking control of your own A.I. breeding program. Learn how to establish a breeding program that is tailor-made for you and your herd.

Our goal is to teach you a working understanding of dairy and beef cattle breeding, heat detection, and other herd management practices. The more knowledge you acquire, the better equipped you will be to meet your herd breeding goals.

Dates: **March 30 – April 2, 2021.**

Times: 1:30-5:00 PM March 30

9:00-5:00 pm March 31-April 1

9:00-1:00 PM April 2

Classroom Instruction will be held at the Owyhee County Community Building, 420 w. Nevada Ave., Homedale, ID; live animal practice will be at local dairies.

Cost: \$350.00 for entire school or \$150 for "tune-up" session.

[Flyer](#)

For more information:

Idaho: Scott Jensen, UI Owyhee County Extension Educator
896-4104; scottj@uidaho.edu or

Oregon: Sergio Arispe, OSU Livestock & Range Extension
Agent-Malheur County 541-881-1417;
sergio.arispe@oregonstate.edu

Scott Duggan

OSU FST Farm 2 Fork Fridays Webinar Series

Please join us for our 2021 **Farm 2 Fork Fridays** webinars, a monthly series that brings you stories about how our food systems work and the efforts behind the scenes to make them more sustainable. This series began January 15. The next webinar is April 16, 2021 from 12:00 – 12:45 pm. For more information and dates visit: [FST Farm 2 Fork Webinar Series | College of Agricultural Sciences | Oregon State University](#)

Mylene Bohle

Growing Vegetables in Central Oregon Virtual Q&A Sessions

The Central Oregon Chapter of OSU Master Gardeners (COMGA) presents a Virtual Q&A Session to discuss your questions on Growing Vegetables in Central Oregon. Registered attendees will be sent a link to a pre-recorded class. Watch the video and bring your questions to this Virtual Q&A Session.

3/27 10 am: [register](#)

3/31 6:30 pm: [register](#)

Amy Jo Detweiler

NRCS Seeking Small Farm and Organic Producer Input to Identify High Priority Natural Resource Concerns

The NRCS Small Farms and Organic Specialist, Stephanie Payne, is conducting a regional survey for producers to obtain feedback on natural resource concerns on small acreage and organic farms. This survey will provide useful and valuable information that will help guide efforts to provide NRCS financial and technical assistance for these producers and to improve the delivery of conservation planning assistance.

The short, confidential and anonymous survey can be found at the following link:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/899X3RL>

Thank you for your participation and valuable feedback! If you have questions about the survey or would like more information regarding NRCS Small Farm and Organic assistance opportunities, please contact Stephanie Payne at (541)699-3201 or stephanie.payne@usda.gov

Stephanie Payne, Small Farms and Organic Specialist, USDA

Social Media and Marketing Strategies for Farmers and Ranchers

This three-part series will provide you with tactics and strategies to market your farm or ranch operation with an emphasis on social media, web presence, and email to communicate directly with your ideal audience. This workshop is hosted by the [High Desert Food and Farm Alliance](#) and presented by [Pickle Jar Studios](#).

Session overview (please plan to attend all three sessions):

Workshop 1 (April 7th from 6:30-8pm): Social Media Basics

- Social Media Basics
- Facebook basics
- Instagram
- Hashtags & Engagement
- Using HDEFA + other community supporters to leverage your social media reach
- Resources or Freebies for Social Media

Workshop 2 (April 14th from 6:30-8pm): Understanding Your Brand and Audience

- Honing in and finding your ICA (Ideal Client and Audience)
- Branding/Personal Branding
- All about your website
- Content development
- SEO Basics
- Resources or Freebies for Audience, Branding, Content and SEO

Workshop 3: (4/21-6:30-8pm): Reaching your Audience

- Intro to email & email checklists
- Email Basics
- Video Basics
- Social proof, testimonials
- Developing a simple social media plan
- Resources or Freebies for Email and Video

Free for HDEFA Partners

\$30 for non-HDEFA Partners

Annie Nichols, Farm and Ranch Support Manager, HDEFA

Oregon Century Farm and Ranch Program 1

The deadline for this year's applications is May 1. <https://centuryfarm.oregonfb.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CenturyFarmAppPDF2020.pdf>

Maureen Flanagan Battistella, VP Oregon Century Farm and Ranch Program

Drought Year Management

The precipitation we received last winter and this winter looks like we are coming up short, way short in many areas. Will your farm/ranch or part of your farm/ranch run out of water too soon this summer? Irrigation districts will be shutting down sooner than normal? Want to save some water for next year for Fall (if your district or system allows you to do so)?

You might consider shutting off water to your grass and alfalfa hay fields and pastures and allow them to go dormant after a cutting or a grazing. You want to do this right after a harvest, leaving a Minimum of 3-4 inches of growth on the field, whether haying or grazing, ideally, with no or as little of regrowth as possible. The first period of regrowth by the plants utilizes stored sugars and carbohydrates from the crown and root. The more sugars and carbohydrates that are concentrated in the crown and root of plants, while going dormant, and then going through a drought, will help them to survive during this dormant period.

If you are wondering whether to apply what limited water you might have left, to your grass or alfalfa hay fields, apply to your grass. Alfalfa with its large storage organ of a tap-root will suffer through a drought period better than a grass fibrous root system. It is always better to have your grass (and alfalfa if possible) hay field going into winter with moisture, either from precipitation or irrigation. Economics of that last irrigation also comes into play, though.

The closer you can grow your plants out to full-flower for alfalfa and full heading for grass, the more carbohydrates and sugars are stored in the crown and root. Of course the quality of hay will not be of high quality. After harvest, the majority of carbs and sugars stored in grass are in the crown area, not the root.

If applying nitrogen to crops, you will want to make sure that only the amount needed for growth is applied for that harvest. You really do not want a lot of N in the soil when plants are going dormant, nor do you want to end up with high nitrate hay if the plants are droughted prior to harvest. The more N in the plant, the less carbohydrates and sugars in the plant.

Your best time for the best water use efficiency for growing crops is using your water this spring and early summer, until you run out. Then let the plants go dormant. If you have both alfalfa and grass fields, you may want to cut off watering the alfalfa fields and stretch the water further into summer on your grass fields. In many areas, producers will make decisions to not water fields at all.

So you also do not want to wake the plants up right at the very end of irrigation season to regrow (irrigating for a week) and then have them go dormant immediately again. If one can irrigate at the end of the season and the plants will stay dormant so there is moisture in the soil going into winter – that would be a good management decision. But in recent years, temperatures have been high enough to allow plants to grow further into Fall well after irrigation has stopped.

So you do *Not* want to *dribble* water on to these fields every couple of weeks to keep them alive. Let the plants go dormant. If they have been dormant in the summer, and then you do have a month's worth of regular watering to revive the plants at the end of the season, to regenerate their root system and create tillers for next year's crop, that would be a good management decision and advisable.

Planting alfalfa, pasture or grass hay fields in the late summer? You want to make sure the new establishing plants will be established enough to go through the winter – usually 6 weeks. If water is cut off mid or end of September, that could mean no moisture during the month of October. We always hope it rains, but... Next year's first cutting hay or grazing is developed in the Fall as new tillers and roots are regenerated in the late Summer and Fall.

What will some of the high value crops need that are planted in Fall to establish them so they can produce seed, Next Year? What will be the August/September/October water needs...

Years ago, I saw a pivot of alfalfa in Jefferson County that was shut off for a couple of years; then the field was revived in the spring with irrigation, and the field produced hay that year. The stand was thinner and the need to renovate did happen quicker though.

A number of years ago, the Timothy hay producing area around Ellensburg, WA was short on water. Many growers dried up their fields of timothy immediately after harvesting first cutting. Other producers tried to irrigate with a little bit of water every couple of weeks for the rest of the summer to keep the plants alive. The following year, the fields that lay dormant after 1st cutting, receiving no irrigation water, substantially out-yielded the fields that were watered to keep their plants alive. Those who dribbled their water on during the drought, after first cutting, did not take a second cutting.

We have a tough year ahead for many...

Mysten Bohle

Time to Fertilize your Pasture and Hay Fields Update?

Depending upon where your pasture is located, the time to fertilize your pasture, if you want to increase earlier forage production, is approaching, or gone past.... That is if increasing earlier pasture forage production is important to your operation. If it is, then you plan to fertilize at around T-Sum 360 F GDD's for pasture. For higher nitrogen rates (100-150 lb/ac N) applied to grass hay fields, use T-Sum 720 F GDD'sgdds for your application date. Check out table 1, and then to follow along in the future, check out this web site: <http://uspest.org/OR/>. Use 32 degrees as your base temperature from January 1, and use "simple average" for your growing degrees calculation, then pick your location, or as close to your location as you can get. *But one has to take into account that even if properly coated (good for 30 days) urea is applied, too early, that you can lose it to volatilization until the irrigation water is turned on! It must be leached into the soil with a 1/2 inch of precip.*

Table 1. Optimum time to fertilize pasture and grass hay T-Sum GDD's based on 32 degrees F base temperature and "simple average" calculation for Christmas Valley, Bend, Powell Butte, and Madras Oregon representing different elevations across the landscape, as of March 18, 2021.

Location	GDDS based on 32 degrees base temperature As of March 18, 2021	Compared to 2020 32 degrees Base Temp (days)	Compared to Long Term 30 Year Average 32 degrees Base Temp (days)	Agrimet Forecasted Fertilize Pasture Date 360 GDD	Agrimet Forecasted Grass Hay Fertilize Date 720 GDD
Christmas Valley	185	No data	No Data	Apr. 9	May 13
Bend	413	13 behind	21 ahead	Mar. 12	Apr. 20
Powell Butte	416	14 behind	13 ahead	Mar. 9	Apr. 18
Madras	514	12 behind	14 ahead	Mar. 2	Apr. 7

Mylen Bohle

Growing Degree for Other Crops Update

This table is for different crops that use base temps of 41 and 50 degrees F and "growing degree" calculation to determine GDD's. Forty-one (41) degrees is used for grass and alfalfa growth; any time the temp is above those base temps, those plants are growing, once growth has initiated. Fifty (50) degrees base temperature is used for corn, soybeans and grapes, once these crops have initiated growth. Check out table 1, and then to follow along in the future, check out this web site: <http://uspest.org/OR/>.

Table 2. T-Sum GDD's based on 41 and 50 degrees F base temperature and "growing degrees" calculation for Christmas Valley, Bend, Powell Butte, and Madras Oregon representing different elevations across the landscape as of March 18, 2021.

Location	GDDS Based on 41 Degrees Base Temp As of March 3, 2021	Compared to 2020 41 degrees Base Temp (days)	Compared to Long Term 30 Year Average 41 degrees Base Temp (days)	GDDS Based on 50 degrees Base Temp As of March 3, 2021	Compared to 2020 50 degrees Base Temp (days)	Compared to Long Term 30 Year Average 50 degrees Base Temp (days)
Christmas Valley	211	15 behind	7 ahead	48	No Data	No Data
Bend	202	15 behind	8 ahead	47	No Data	No Data
Powell Butte	240	14 behind	7 ahead	62	16 behind	19 ahead
Madras	285	13 behind	14 ahead	80	13 behind	17 ahead

Mylen Bohle

Hello wonderful farmers and farm allies in Deschutes County

Over the last year I have communicated with each of you about family farms and local food production in the County and asked you what the County could do to support your businesses. I heard from you about challenging land use processes to set up farm stands or commercial kitchens or agritourism enterprises or farmworker housing.

I had hoped to gather you for a discussion about these topics with County staff before the winter was over and you got really busy again. Well, the window to catch you is rapidly closing. But there is a great opportunity for you to provide input to the County on **Thursday evening March 25 at 5:30 pm**. The County Planning Commission will be collecting public input (virtually) on the 2021-22 Work Plan for our Community Development Department.

The Board of County Commissioners put a task in the draft CDD Work Plan emphasizing that we need to review our land use planning processes to support rural economic development activity and I emphasized that we should be figuring out what we can do to get local produce and meat producers through permitting, code compliance, or other bottlenecks to help them accomplish their entrepreneurial visions. Not only do I want to understand what the challenges are in the land use planning process, but if there is a need for the County to invest in planning staff hours to be able to reduce fees as a barrier to farmers moving forward with enterprises I want to understand that so the County can make those investments.

So I hope that you will consider participating in the March 25 virtual Planning Commission meeting to explain what the County could be doing to better support the growth and viability of our agricultural businesses.

You can find information about how to connect in to the 3/25 meeting here:

<http://deschutescountyor.iqm2.com/Citizens/Default.aspx>

You can view the draft Community Development Department Work Plan here:

https://www.deschutes.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/community_development/page/110/draft_deschutes_county_cdd_2021-22_annual_report_and_work_plan.pdf

(the draft Rural Economic Development Work Plan item that I mentioned is on page 36 – it could really benefit from your input!)

If you can't make the meeting but want to email in some input please contact

peter.gutowsky@deschutes.org (cc'ed here).

Thanks and hope you can provide some input to support local agriculture for the Work Plan!

Phil Chang
Deschutes County Commissioner
541-388-6569

Suicide Prevention Training for Farmers & Ranchers

The Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network has added additional dates to [QPR Suicide Prevention Training for Farmers & Ranchers](#). The next training date is: April 6, 2021 from 12:00 pm – 1:30 pm.

QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) is an evidence-based suicide prevention program where participants are empowered to make a positive difference in the lives of others. Similar to CPR, QPR provides lifesaving knowledge and skills to help someone in crisis. QPR is for anyone 16 and older.

Register at: <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/farm-ranch-stress-assistance-network>.

For questions and requests for accessibility-related accommodations: Julie Leep

julie.leep@oregonstate.edu

OSU Extension

Hello, Agricultural Employers:

Oregon continues to ramp up and expand vaccine opportunities across the state. Starting March 29, 2021, the following groups become eligible for the COVID-19 vaccine in Oregon:

- Migrant and seasonal farm workers, including H2A workers;
- Seafood and agricultural workers; and
- Food processing workers.

Everyone 16 and older will be eligible for vaccination by May 1, 2021.

You are receiving this email as an employer of one of these groups. The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) requests your assistance in their planning efforts as we work with your local public health authority (LPHA) to ensure newly eligible groups have access to the COVID-19 vaccine starting March 29. Specifically, since the groups listed above become eligible based on their employment and occupation, we ask that you please respond to a [survey](#) by March 23 to help us in our planning efforts. The survey is available in [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [Russian](#) languages.

It is important to note that the choice to access a vaccine is up to individual employees. By collecting this information from employers, OHA hopes to ensure access is readily available beginning March 29 and extending until all workers who want to receive a vaccine have access to one. Thank you in advance for your partnership in these efforts.

To minimize barriers and disruptions to making an appointment, if you are interested in hosting a worksite or local vaccine event that could support multiple businesses and employees, please respond to that portion of the survey. Eligible individuals will sign up for vaccines wherever available; worksite events are intended to support workplace accommodations and easy access for individuals. Any information provided in this survey will be kept secure and only used for the purposes outlined above.

NOTE: IF YOU ARE AN EMPLOYER IN LINCOLN OR MORROW COUNTY, PLEASE READ THIS:

- For employers or contractors serving Lincoln County, complete [Lincoln County's Essential Workers Assessment](#) instead of this survey. Only one person from your business should complete the assessment.
- For employers or contractors serving Morrow County, the public health department is reaching out to you to invite participation in a vaccine clinic March 24-27. For more information, call 541-481-4200. If you do not participate in this clinic or have additional workers that will need vaccines, please complete the survey.

Thank you in advance for your timely survey response and partnership.

Link to survey: [Agricultural Employers COVID-19 Vaccine Information Survey](#)

Link to vaccine information: <https://covidvaccine.oregon.gov/>

Please only complete the survey once to avoid duplication. Thank you for responding.

Questions?

Contact: Patricia.J.Unfred@dhsosha.state.or.us

Mysten Bohle

Growing Oregon Gardeners: Level Up Series

Take your gardening knowledge to the next level with timely topics from gardening in a changing climate to techniques to extend your season. This monthly zoom series offers education for the experienced gardener led by OSU horticulture experts from across the state.

This series is open to the public, and OSU Extension Master Gardener volunteers receive 1 Continuing Education Credit for each class taken. You can take one, or take all. Cost is free.

The webinars will be broadcast via Zoom, the second Tuesday of the month, at 3pm, January through November, 2021. Register and/or view a recorded webinar visit [2021 COMGA Spring Gardening Seminar \(gocomga.com\)](#). Registration is opened 3 months prior to the event.

Amy Jo Detweiler

Alfalfa and Grass Hay Cutting Percentage of Total Annual Yield

Most of you I am sure keep track of every cutting and annual yields of your grass hay and alfalfa hay fields. Following is each cutting percentage of annual yields from 2004 to 2007 for 4-cut alfalfa hay (table 1), 3-cut alfalfa hay (table 2), 4 cut grass hay (table 3), and 3 cut grass hay (table 4) trials. Knowing the cutting percentage of total annual yield may help you to decide when you want to shut off irrigation water if your farm is going to be dramatically affected by the upcoming drought.

Table 1. 2004-2007 **four-cut alfalfa** cutting percentage of total annual yield under full season irrigated conditions at COAREC Madras, OR.

Year	1 st Cut (% of annual yield)	2 nd Cut (% of annual yield)	3 rd Cut (% of annual yield)	4 th Cut (% of annual yield)
2004	33.5	28.5	20.8	17.2
2005	34.6	29.3	20.1	16.0
2006	41.4	23.3	21.1	14.0
2007	44.6	26.3	15.1	13.9

Source:

<https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/sites/agscid7/files/coarec/attachments/2003alfalfavarietymadrasarev2-15-2006.pdf>

Table 2. 2004-2007 **three-cut alfalfa** cutting percentage of total annual yield under full season irrigated conditions at COAREC Powell Butte, OR.

Year	1 st Cut (% of annual yield)	2 nd Cut (% of annual yield)	3 rd Cut (% of annual yield)
2004	42.0	33.3	24.7
2005	39.2	32.8	28.0
2006	39.1	34.3	26.6
2007	36.3	39.2	24.4

Source:

<https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/sites/agscid7/files/coarec/attachments/2003alfalfavarietypowellbuttearev1-23-2006.pdf>

Table 3. 2004-2007 **four-cut grass** cutting percentage of total annual yield under full season irrigated conditions at COAREC Madras, OR.

Year	1 st Cut (% of annual yield)	2 nd Cut (% of annual yield)	3 rd Cut (% of annual yield)	4 th Cut (% of annual yield)
2004	47.3	22.3	15.2	15.2
2005	48.7	16.2	17.5	17.8
2006	50.2	18.2	13.8	13.7
2007	61.8	10.8	13.9	13.3

Source:

<https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/sites/agscid7/files/coarec/attachments/2003grassvarietymadrasrev3-2-2006.pdf>

Table 4. 2004-2007 **three-cut grass** cutting percentage of total annual yield under full season irrigated conditions at COAREC Powell Butte, OR.

Year	1 st Cut (% of annual yield)	2 nd Cut (% of annual yield)	3 rd Cut (% of annual yield)
2004	54.0	31.2	14.9
2005	56.5	31.4	12.2
2006	63.5	26.7	9.8

Source:

<https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/sites/agscid7/files/coarec/attachments/2003grassvarietypowellbutterevev2-28-2006.pdf>

Mylen Bohle

Forage Alternative / Cover Crop / Wind Erosion Control

With the impending drought, cereals can be an excellent alternative annual crop to plant to take advantage of little precipitation to full irrigation for growing hay or pasture / soil health / wind erosion control considerations. At this time, spring cereals are the most obvious choice to plant; although winter oat and barley could still be planted, but plant both spring or winter cereals ASAP. Cereals do have great ability to tiller, so if you thinking about added expenses to protect your fields, planting a ¼ to 1/3 normal seeding rate on a non-irrigated field, or even an irrigated field, can help lower seed expense, if your budget can handle it after determining the risk.

For the non-irrigated fields, one hopes there is enough moisture to germinate and spring rain to get some growth whether for forage, soil health, and or to protect the soil from possibly blowing away. For irrigated fields, with a couple of irrigations and some rain, forage can be produced to conserve or graze. Planting a legume with the cereal might be a consideration as well.

Following are the days from January 1 of when spring (table 1) and winter (table 2) cereals would be at late boot (LB) and soft dough (SD) growth stage to help determine selecting your best possible choice to plant if after your own financial risk assessment leads you there. Below each table is the link to the research article at the COAREC web site. The articles have the yield, height, lodging, harvest day of year, quality, fertilizer applied, and seeding rate, data. A couple of years, a harvest was taken around the first part of May for the winter cereals – you might take a look at those Tables in the winter cereal article.

Table 1. Spring cereal species day of year harvested at late boot and soft dough growth stage from 1990-1993 at COAREC, Powell Butte, OR.

	Barley		Oat		Triticale		Wheat		Rye	
	LB	SD	LB	SD	LB	SD	LB	SD	LB	SD
Year	Harvest day of year from January 1									
1990	--	198-204	--	207-212	--	212-213	--	213	--	--
1991		204		214-221		183-186		221	177-183	
1992	159-170	183-184	159-189	184-212	161-170	216-219	168-170	199-216	156-159	218-219
1993	185-195	209-217	179-205	209-225	188-206	242-249	186-190	225-231	179	228

LB = late boot growth stage; SD = Soft dough growth stage

https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/sites/agscid7/files/coarec/publications/02_spring_cereal_forage.pdf

Table 2. Winter cereal species day of year harvested at late boot and soft dough growth stage from 1991-1993 at COAREC, Powell Butte, OR.

	Barley		Oat		Triticale		Wheat		Rye	
	LB	SD	LB	SD	LB	SD	LB	SD	LB	SD
Year	Harvest day of year from January 1									
1991	--	237	--	237	159-162	--	161	208-211	150	--
1992	125-132	163-169	142-150	181	127-138	178-194	136-145	178-192	119-121	178
1993	142-163	180-186	176	209	153-165	206	155-164	202	138	202

LB = late boot growth stage; SD = Soft dough growth stage

https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/sites/agscid7/files/coarec/publications/02_winter_cereal_forage.pdf

Mylon Bohle

FOOD

If an earthquake, winter storm, or other disaster strikes your community, you might not have access to food, water, and electricity for days or even weeks. By taking time now to store emergency food supplies, you can provide for your entire family. People can survive for long periods of time without food. However, going days without eating can cause nutrient deficiencies and unpleasant and dangerous side effects.

How to Prepare

Keep Foods That:

- Have a long storage life.
- Require little or no cooking, water, and refrigeration.
- Meet specific food needs for your family.
- Are not salty or spicy (will lead to higher water consumption rate.)

Storage Tips:

- Keep food in a dry, cool spot.
- Wrap perishable food in plastic and keep in sealed containers.
- Empty packages into air-tight containers for pest protection.
- Write the expiration date on all items, and replace when needed.
- Store a can opener and bottle opener, and get rid of swollen, dented, and corroded cans.

Safe Food Practices

Use within 6 months

- Dried fruit
- Powdered milk (boxed)
- Dry crackers
- Potatoes



Use within 1 year or before label date

- Canned soups, fruits, meats, vegetables
- Nut butters and jelly
- Canned dry nuts
- Dry cereal



May be stored indefinitely

- Dried pasta and rice
- Bouillon products
- Instant coffee, tea, and cocoa

How to Cook

- For emergency indoor cooking, you can use a built-in fireplace (check the chimney first for obstructions or damage!)
- A charcoal grill or gas stove should only be used outdoors.
- Canned food can be eaten straight out of the can. If you heat it in the can, remove the lid and the label first!

If the electricity goes out...

1. Use all perishable items from the refrigerator, pantry, garden, etc.
2. Use foods from the freezer.
3. Begin to use non-perishable foods and staples.



Tips

- Purchase 1 or 2 extra items every time you go to the grocery store to create a stockpile.
- Keep hands clean using antibacterial gel or wipes to avoid getting sick!
- Inspect all foods, especially cans for signs of damage or spoilage before eating.

Calorie Intake

Go by Calories, not serving size

People with average activity level need:

- Males: 2,800+ Calories
- Females: 2,200+ Calories
- Children < 13: 1,440 Calories



Value-Added Producer Grant Overview and Best Practices

Thursday, April 1st from 3-4pm

Join the High Desert Food and Farm Alliance for a special presentation on the 2021 Value-Added Producer Grant. We will be joined by Erika Moellmer, Business & Cooperative Programs Specialist for USDA Rural Development, who will review basic information, eligibility requirements, and the application process. Katrina Van Dis, HDFFA Executive Director and USDA grant reviewer, will then give tips and tricks for submitting a competitive application.

Register: <https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJUldOuvqjooE92AXaz1MXavGbIrx1QCHpfa>

FREE to attend

Anne Nichols, Farm and Ranch Support Manager, HDFFA

Calendar

Please contact event holder to verify if event is cancelled/rescheduled

March

- 19 Farm 2 Fork Webinar (see article)
- 23 Oregon Hay and Forage Association Annual Business Meeting (Via Zoom)
- 25 Lunch With Forages <https://www.oregonforage.org/>
- 25 Managing Eastern Oregon Forests webinar [Series](#)
- 30-April 2 Artificial Insemination Training School (see article)
- 30-June 3 Principles of Vineyard Management [Course](#)

April

- 1 Value-Added Producer Grant Overview and Best Practices (see article)
- 6 QPR Suicide Prevention Training for Farmers & Ranchers (see article)
- 7 Central Oregon Hay Grower's Association Scholarship Application Due
- 8 Managing Eastern Oregon Forests webinar [Series](#)
- 8 Lunch With Forages <https://www.oregonforage.org/>
- 8-9 1st Annual Soil Health Innovations Conference <https://soilinnovations.ncat.org/register/>
- 13 Central Oregon Hay Growers Association Board Meeting 7:00 pm, Crook County Extension Office, Prineville
- 13 Drip Irrigation [Basics](#)
- 13 Growing Oregon Gardeners: Level Up Series (see article)
- 15 Drip Irrigation [Basics](#)
- 15 Managing Eastern Oregon Forests webinar [Series](#)
- 16 Farm 2 Fork Webinar (see article)
- 22 Managing Eastern Oregon Forests webinar [Series](#)
- 22 Lunch With Forages <https://www.oregonforage.org/>
- 29 QPR Suicide Prevention Training for Farmers & Ranchers (see article)

May

- 1 Oregon Century Farm and Ranch Program One application due (see article)
- 6 Lunch With Forages <https://www.oregonforage.org/>
- 11 Jefferson County Irrigation Field Day
- 12 Crook County Irrigation Field Day
- 13 Deschutes County Irrigation Field Day
- 18 Harney County Irrigation Field Day
- 19 Lake County Irrigation Field Day

OSU Crook County Extension
498 SE Lynn Blvd
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone: (541) 447-6228

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