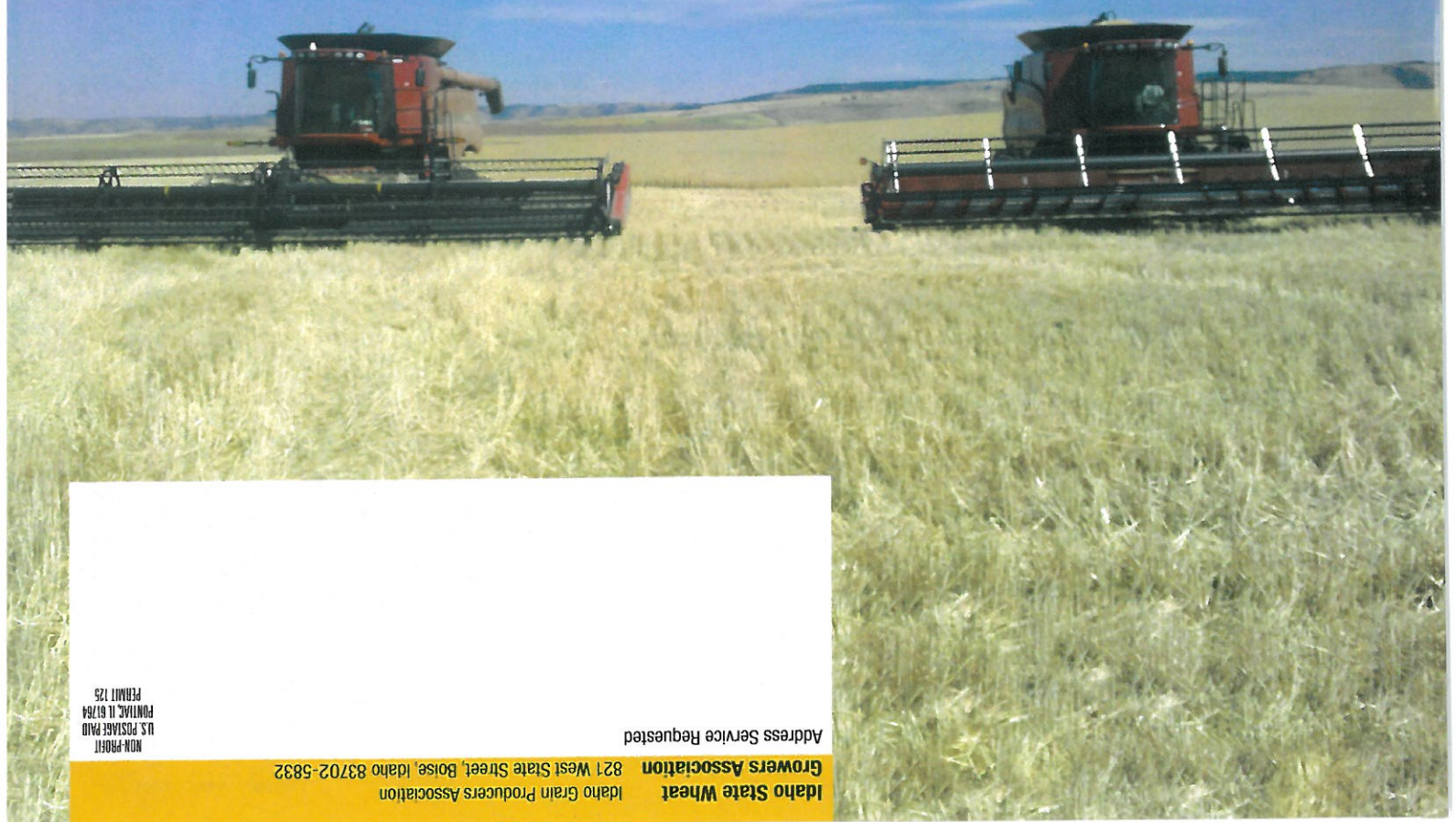


IDAHO GRAIN

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

Fall 2011



Address Service Requested

Idaho State Wheat Growers Association
Idaho Grain Producers Association
821 West State Street, Boise, Idaho 83702-5832

NON-PROFIT
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PUNTAIA, IL 61784
PERMIT 125



It is harvest time once again in South Central Idaho. Last week we harvested seed peas and alfalfa and this week we will start malt barley, wheat and sweet corn. It's nice to have diversification, but sometimes it gets a little hectic.

It's always interesting to me to visit with producers across the state and see how different the grain harvest schedule is. Going from the highlands of Caribou County to the Snake River Plain to the oft-called "Garden of Eden" in Boundary County covers a lot of area and climate differences.

In late June members of the IGPA Executive Board along with Idaho Barley Commissioner Dwight Little attended the summer meeting of National Barley Growers Association in Great Falls, MT. Reports from other states involved many stories about wet conditions preventing farmers from planting a crop. One estimate was 5 million acres or more, passing 3.9 million acres in 1999. One member from North Dakota wasn't sure he could get home because all the roads were washed out. We were able to tour the nearly new and very impressive Malteurop malt plant. Each batch of barley to be malted was 22,000 bushels.

Next week Twin Falls County Grain Growers will be hosting an afternoon on the farm with Sen. Jim Risch to discuss the 2012 Farm Bill, the federal debt legislation, regulations and other issues that impact Idaho farmers. We look forward to lively discussion and a good chance to present the views and concerns of IGPA.

As we enter the arena of the 2012 Farm Bill talks, it is good to be able to talk person to person with our elected officials about what is important to Idaho grain producers. Also Idaho is fortunate to have Wayne Hurst from Declo, Idaho serving as President of the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) and Scott Brown from Soda Springs, ID serving in the same capacity for the National Barley Growers Association (NBGA). Idaho is well represented at the national level.

A quote from Larry Combest, a former member of the House of Representatives says it all. "A lot hangs in the balance as lawmakers determine whether crop insurance and other vital farm policies will survive. Besides providing us all three square meals a day, the country's 210,000 remaining full-time farmers underpin 21 million U.S. jobs and annual economic activity larger than most foreign countries GDPs."

As I get older and time and seasons pass faster and faster I am reminded of when my Dad used to say "the good old days are now". I read a note that said if you're yearning for the "good old days" just turn off your air conditioner. It works every time.

I wish you all a safe and bountiful harvest and hope to see everyone this fall at the Tri-State Grain Growers Convention, November 16-18, at the Davenport Hotel in Spokane, Washington. ✱

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Look for these symbols in headlines throughout the magazine to see at a glance whether an article pertains to wheat issues, barley issues, or both.



WHEAT



BARLEY



WHEAT & BARLEY

Published quarterly by
Idaho Grain Producers Association
821 W. State St. • Boise, Idaho 83702-5832
(208) 345-0706

Travis Jones Editor-in-Chief
Christie Bauscher Assistant Editor

Every effort is made to assure accuracy in articles published in Idaho Grain. However, the publishers assume no responsibility for losses sustained, allegedly resulting from following recommendations in this magazine. Send inquiries about articles or editorial content to the Idaho Grain Producers Association. The publisher will attempt to handle unsolicited articles with care, but the magazine assumes no responsibility for them. Materials will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed envelope with return postage. Address inquiries regarding editorial policy and writer guidelines to the editor.

Printing Production Coordinated by
Farm Progress Companies
255 38th Avenue, Suite P • St. Charles, IL 60174-5410
630-462-2272

For Advertising Information Call:
Sandy Creighton Advertising Sales Manager
Phone: 559-201-9225
Cinda Hardee Advertising Sales Representative
Phone: 951-218-5732

For subscription corrections, please call Idaho Grain Producers Association: 208-345-0706

Sharon Beaver Production Manager
Dale Hahn Graphic Design

Printed in the USA.



A Way Forward



Is it me or does it seem like there is not enough time in the day...or the week, the month, the year? There are so many significant, important events and issues occurring simultaneously at any given time that it can be overwhelming! Farmers have been familiar with this phenomenon for centuries: it's typically called harvest.

As I write these words, farmers across Idaho and the Pacific Northwest are working hard doing what they do best – feeding the world. Farm families, hired guys, neighbors, and even pets are all chipping in to help with the frenzy that is harvest. The good news is that grain prices are mostly remaining strong and that always puts a

smile on the face and a purpose in every step up that little ladder to the combine cab.

For your state grower association, the IGPA, harvest is a year-round event that seems to only increase exponentially. Summer 2011 has been a whirlwind involving a hefty load of issues impacting agriculture in both positive and concerning ways.

You may have heard of this tiny little problem facing our government concerning our national debt? After weeks of government leaders essentially playing a high stakes game of poker, an agreement was reached literally at the last possible moment before the U.S. suffered a devastating reduction in its financial performance rating.

The resulting legislation signed by President Obama raises the nation's debt ceiling and kickstarts a process that will cut federal spending by at least \$2.1 trillion at every level of government. A new "Super Committee" consisting of twelve members from the House and Senate will consider more than \$1 trillion in additional cuts before the end of the year, and agriculture programs will be among those targeted for savings.

However there is a silver lining – due to pressure from commodity groups across the nation, the authority to decide where farm program cuts will be made rests mostly in the hands of elected members of Congress who sit on the House and Senate agriculture committees. These individuals are the closest congressional conduit to farmers and who are most familiar with the issues impacting agriculture. They know the programs, the people, and the pressures that we face every day.

The IGPA and our national grain grower affiliates, NAWG and NBGA, will be taking a central message to these key committee members and our Idaho delegation. With the leadership of Idaho farmers Wayne Hurst and Scott Brown, we will advocate for a dependable farm safety net because it is essential to U.S. grain farmers.

We will remind our leaders that food is a public good, and the minimal investment made by our nation in the farm safety net - less than ¼ of 1-percent of the federal budget - helps to ensure a stable and affordable domestic food supply domestically while also feeding the world. We have and will continue to convey that agriculture programs should not be cut disproportionately to other federal budget items. Just last year, \$6 billion in cuts were made to Farm Bill spending through the crop insurance contract renegotiation between the USDA and the crop insurance industry.

No amount of cutting from farm spending will solve our nation's fiscal problems, but reckless cuts could undermine rural economies throughout the nation - and farmers' ability to get credit in times of marketplace uncertainty and protection through crop insurance during dramatic weather events.

It is clear that big decisions with far-reaching implications are knocking at the doorstep of each and every farm no matter how far away from Washington, DC. Your state and national associations will represent your interests to the best of our ability. Idaho is uniquely positioned with the volunteer leadership of two of its own farmers leading our national grain grower groups.

Just like harvest, the time ahead will be telling. And just like harvest, it's going to take all hands on deck to achieve a positive outcome. *



IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

821 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-5832
(208) 345-0706
e-mail: tjones@idahograin.org
e-mail: cbauscher@idahograin.org
http://www.idahograin.org

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821 West State Street
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(208) 334-2090
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USDA Farm Service Agency Disaster Programs

On July 19, 2011, the USDA announced that 12 counties in Idaho were declared as Primary Natural Disaster Areas due to the late Spring and prevented planting and flooding. These disaster declarations do not translate to disaster program eligibility until sometime in the fall of 2012, after the extent of the losses incurred are calculated. The losses producers need to concentrate on now are those that incurred during the 2010 crop year, which will have a sign-up period beginning sometime this fall.

Most disaster payments are made under USDA's SURE program, which was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill, to provide assistance to producers suffering crop losses due to natural disasters. The declared disaster designations indicate what the disaster is, where it was located and the period in which there are eligible losses. However farmers and ranchers also need to be aware that if they suffered

production losses greater than or equal to 50 percent of the normal production on the farm (expected revenue for all crops on the farm) they also qualify for SURE.

The following counties received a primary or contiguous disaster designation in 2010:

Benewah, Bonneville, Clearwater, Fremont, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Madison, Nez Perce, Shoshone, Teton, and Teton, Wyoming

Producers need to be aware of several other requirements for the SURE program:

1) They must have purchased Crop Insurance

To be eligible for SURE, a producer must have obtained a policy or plan of insurance for all crops through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and obtained Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage, if

available, from the Farm Service Agency. Forage crops intended for grazing are not eligible for SURE benefits.

Note: Eligible farmers and ranchers who meet the definition of "Socially Disadvantaged," "Limited Resource," or "Beginning Farmer or Rancher," do not have to meet this requirement.

2) They must meet income eligibility guidelines.

Persons or legal entities whose average nonfarm income exceeds \$500,000 are not eligible for SURE payments.

Following are some FAQ's regarding the SURE program:

Q: If a farm is located in multiple counties, do all of the counties have to have a Secretarial disaster designation?

A: No. A participant must have at least a 10 percent loss of one crop of economic significance due to disaster on either a farm in a disaster county or in a county contiguous to a disaster county

2010 Disaster Declarations



2011 Disaster Declarations



or, if the participant's farm is not in a disaster county or county contiguous to a disaster county, the participant must have at least a 10 percent loss of one crop of economic significance due to disaster and an overall production loss equal to or greater than 50 percent of the normal production on the farm (expected revenue for all crops on the farm due to disaster). See "Qualifying Crop Losses" in this fact sheet.

Q: Does SURE cover losses of all crops grown or produced on a farm?

A: No. Some crops on a farm are not eligible per statute or regulations, such as grazed forage, crops planted after the initial crop and subsequent crops planted in unapproved double crop areas.

Q: Can a producer participate in SURE if all crops of economic significance are not covered by crop insurance or NAP?

A: No. A producer must satisfy the risk management purchase requirement (RMPR) on all crops on a farm. Exceptions apply for socially disadvantaged producers, limited resource producers and beginning farmers and ranchers.

Q: If a producer has NAP or crop insurance coverage, is that producer automatically signed up for the SURE?

A: No. A producer must file a timely application for SURE.

Q: Is crop revenue based on individual receipts?

A: No. The revenue for each crop is determined by multiplying the farm's production quantity of a crop on the farm by the National Average Market Price for the crop, not the actual price received by the producer.

• USDA also can help restore damaged and flooded land. The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters. Subject to the availability of funding, and certain other conditions, ECP can be used to assist with debris removal and repairing damaged farmland.

Other assistance

• The USDA Farm Service Agency provides emergency loans through the Emergency Loan Program (EM) to help producers recover from production and physical losses due to natural disasters. Producers in these counties will be eligible for these loans as soon as the county is declared a Presidential or Secretarial disaster county. Emergency loan funds may be used to: restore or replace essential property; pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year; pay essential family living expenses; reorganize the farming operation; and refinance certain debts.

• Producers who have existing direct loans with FSA in counties declared or contiguous to counties declared as disasters are eligible to be considered for Debt Set Aside (DSA). Under the DSA program, up to one full year's payment can be moved to the end of the loan. ♦

Groups Urge Immediate Action on FTAs

U.S. Wheat Associates report (Aug, 2011)

A coalition of more than 120 agricultural associations, food organizations and companies urged immediate action on pending FTAs with Colombia, Panama and South Korea in an open letter to President Obama and members of Congress.

The trade deals, each signed more than four years ago, continue to languish. The coalition had been urging action on the deals before Congress recessed, but now the FTAs must wait until lawmakers return after Sept. 6.

The groups pointed out that U.S. industry have been losing market share in Colombia and South Korea ever since those countries implemented trade agreements with other nations. In the first three weeks after the European

Union and South Korea FTA went into force, South Korea's Ministry of Knowledge Economy reported that EU exports increased year-on-year by almost 45 percent, while U.S. exports rose only 8.5 percent. The United States will continue to be at a disadvantage while its FTA remains in pending status because the EU-South Korea FTA eliminated almost 91 percent of tariff lines immediately and will eliminate almost 99 percent of tariff lines within five years.

“If our competitors pay lower tariffs, we will become a residual supplier – if we supply anything at all.”

Likewise, the U.S. share of Colombia's agricultural imports has fallen since 2008 because of the trade agreements Mercosur member countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) negotiated with Colombia. The U.S. share of Colombia's corn, wheat and soybeans markets, for example, has fallen to 28 percent from 78 percent over the past three years. U.S. agricultural products likely will take another hit after August 15 when Colombia's FTA with Canada takes effect.

“It's difficult to watch years of market development efforts evaporate in a matter of months because, even as low-cost producers, we are not able to compete on the basis of price,” said the coalition in its letter. “If our competitors pay lower tariffs, we will become a residual supplier – if we supply anything at all.”

“The seemingly endless delays on our side do not serve our economic or foreign policy interests, and they run the risk of causing long-term damage to U.S. food and farm exports,” said the coalition letter.

To read a copy of the letter, visit <http://bit.ly/oUjKoS>. ♦

12 Angry Men

In the film classic, "12 Angry Men", jurors deliberate the fate of an accused on trial, the outcome of which could mean life or death.

11 of the 12 walked into the jury deliberation room ready to return a guilty verdict without a discussion, some because of personal, long-held prejudices and others because they just didn't care.

But one juror decides that too much is at stake and slowly but convincingly erodes confidence in the credibility of the evidence, despite the emotional, irrational objections of a few who castigate those who become open to the facts.

Finally, after one final fit of rage, the facts win over and the 12 jurors agree to an acquittal.

More than a half century later, another 12 will walk into a room to decide how to save \$1.5 trillion over the next 10 years. Some of these will enter the room with strong prejudices against U.S. farm policy, while others simply may not care. Here is hoping that at least 1 of the 12 will have the sand to press the facts.

There is reason for both skepticism and hope.

Whatever controversies it stirred up, the grounds for skepticism are still best summed up in Standard & Poor's press



release concerning its decision to downgrade the United States' credit rating: "[T]he resulting agreement fell well short of the comprehensive fiscal consolidation program that some proponents had envisaged...the plan envisions only minor policy changes on Medicare and little change in other entitlements, the containment of which we and most other independent observers regard as key to long-term fiscal sustainability."

S&P's release noted that, under the agreement, the first tranche of cuts would come from a small sliver of spending dependent on annual appropriations, leaving the big ticket spending items

for the super committee or sequestration to contend with this fall. But, even here, there's a large asterisk. Under sequestration, which occurs if a super committee plan fails, the automatic across-the-board cuts are hardly across-the-board. Exempt is every big ticket item in the budget: Social Security, Medicaid, and even Medicare, except for two percent which would come out of the hides of providers if it ever comes to pass.

In fact, nearly all mandatory funding in the budget is exempt from cuts. That is, except tiny farm policy, and a few other budgetary stepchildren. Never mind that U.S. farm policy accounts for one quarter of one percent of the budget, has been cut \$15 billion in the past six years, and has

not only operated within budget but well under budget over the past 10 years.

The result, naturally, is that federal policies not fortunate enough to be exempted may shoulder a disproportionate burden of deficit reduction. Some believe this fact will cause the

super committee to succeed, with necessity being the mother of invention. They point to the deep cuts in defense, for example, as the reason the committee must not fail. But, still others see the super committee running into the same political realities that created the sequestration exemptions in the first place and say this may mean even greater burdens being put on federal policies outside of defense and the entitlement spending that politicians don't want to touch. They see a mini super committee package of cuts and a sequestration combo arising as a sort of belt and suspenders way of ensuring that Washington will not accidentally deal with the real issues behind our deficits and debt that caused the first-ever downgrading of our nation's credit rating.

"...66 percent of Americans say they oppose cuts to U.S. farm policy, according to a recent poll."

Here's what it all means in numbers. Although the Simpson-Bowles recommendations called for \$10 billion in cuts to U.S. farm policy, reasoning that cuts should be proportional to the policy's impact on the budget, sequestration would likely result in deeper cuts and the super committee even deeper cuts yet. While some speculate that sequestration would result in as much as \$15 billion in cuts, they say the super committee could latch onto the \$33 billion in cuts eyed by the Biden group. In the case of the latter, let there be no illusion: this level of cuts will mean an end to U.S. farm policy with all of its implications for our economy and jobs and our food security. Some may greet this with the same glibness with which they greeted defaulting on our debts and the downgrading of our credit. But the results could be calamitous, as we saw in the 1980s farm financial crisis, with history suggesting it is only a matter of time. That is why it is so important that a firm line be drawn that ensures stable U.S. farm policy.

So, what are the reasons to be hopeful? Well, first and foremost, despite the

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hatchet job on U.S. farm policy and production agriculture, 66 percent of Americans say they oppose cuts to U.S. farm policy, according to a recent poll. People from cities and suburbs are not so heartless as to watch the evening news and see record droughts and flooding and the suffering and disappointment of families just like theirs and not want to help. In hard times, Americans have always and will always be there for those who feed, clothe, and fuel them and they will expect Congress to act.

Second, so far, while Congress has not given U.S. farm policy any special treatment, neither has Congress explicitly singled it out, yet. The House debt ceiling position, which prevailed, included no cuts to farm policy in the first tranche of cuts, putting agriculture on technically equal footing with other mandatory funding policies as far as super committee action is concerned. Meanwhile, although the Senate included cuts to agriculture in the first tranche, at least they were limited to roughly what Simpson-Bowles had recommended rather than the treble cuts eyed by the Biden plan and Rep. Paul Ryan's budget. In the same way, in its consideration of H.R. 1, wrapping up FY2011 appropriations, and the agriculture appropriations bill for FY2012, the House by and large turned back efforts to single out farm policy for irresponsible policy proposals and cuts.

No doubt, each of these victories came thanks to key lawmakers who took their jobs seriously, who are able to measure the importance of agriculture to the U.S. economy and jobs, the need for policies that help U.S. producers deal with risks ranging from drought to distorted global markets, and farm policy's very low taxpayer cost.

These lawmakers point to the farm financial crises of the 1980s and 1990s and warn that without sound farm policy in place, producers, the overall economy, and taxpayers alike will pay a price.

Or, as in the case of one conscientious juror in "12 Angry Men," these lawmakers will patiently but persistently point to the pitfalls of rushing to judgment and hope that the facts sink in.

About the Author: Larry Combest, a Republican from West Texas, served in the U.S. House of Representatives for nearly 20 years, including as Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Agriculture.

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Indemnity Fund Investment Changes

Idaho commodity and seed producers continue to add to the protection afforded by the Commodity (CIF) and Seed (SIF) Indemnity Funds. At 6-30-11 the CIF balance was \$8.4 million, and the SIF was \$4.4 million. Last March, with approval from the fund advisory committees, idle funds were moved from the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) to the State Treasurer's Diversified Bond Fund (DBF). For the last quarter of the fiscal year, monthly interest earnings tripled in the CIF from \$5 to \$6



thousand per month to \$15 to \$18 thousand per month. SIF increased from \$2 to \$3 thousand per month to \$7 to \$9 thousand per month. The DBF has a little more investment risk than the LGIP, but most of the DBF is in triple rated bonds, so the funds are still considered to be safely and securely invested. The additional earnings will help offset the inflationary effects of higher grain prices that erode the protective ability of the funds. At current rates of increase the CIF will reach its \$12 million legal limit in 3 to 4 years. The SIF will reach its same limit in 10 to 11 years. We have seen more licensing activity this

year than in the past few years. Producers selling to or storing with new, unfamiliar companies should be sure to check the list of current licensed warehouses, commodity dealers, and seed buyers at www.agri.idaho.gov, under the Warehouse link. Organic commodity crop and seed production and sales continue to increase in Idaho. Organic trading partners are listed at: <http://www.agri.idaho.gov/Categories/PlantsInsects/Organic/Documents/OrganicDirectory.pdf>.

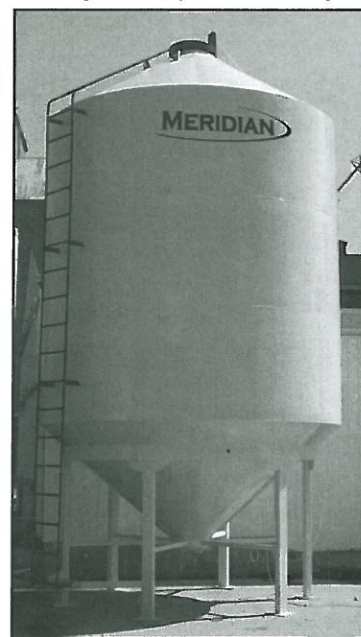
Organic commodities and seeds are subject to the same laws and rules applicable to non-organically produced commodities and seeds and can be protected by the indemnity funds when producers sell to licensed warehouses, dealers, or seed buyers. We at ISDA wish everyone a prosperous harvest season.

By Dave Ogden, Section Manager, Warehouse Control, ISDA ♦

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Jolene Brown

They're lurking in the jungle... environmental regulations, animal welfare, technology trends, labor concerns, global markets and more! It's time we blaze a new trail as we build on the past and recognize the realities of today in order to negotiate the future. During this eye-opening presentation, Jolene will take you on her real life, unprecedented hike in the jungle. You'll discover that in order to reap the amazing rewards at the end, one must maneuver through the realities of "jungle" life. Through lots of laughter mixed with the lessons, we'll learn some of the top characteristics of successful trailblazers.



Vincent Amanor Boadu

Vincent Amanor-Boadu is an associate professor of agribusiness economics and management at Kansas State University. He received his PhD from the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada and worked for nearly a decade as the Director of Research at the George Morris Centre, an independent agri-food think-tank in Canada. His research and outreach efforts encompass business development and entrepreneurship, technology and innovation, and strategic management, with emphasis on inter-organizational relationships.



Art Douglas

Art Douglas is a Professor and Chair, Environmental and Atmospheric Sciences, at Creighton University. He is a climate expert who has been giving mostly accurate predictions on regional temperatures and precipitation for 30 years. He is an elected member of NOAA's Office of Global Programs North American Monsoon Experiment Science Working Group. Relevant climate publications by Douglas include *Long-Term Observations for Monitoring Extremes in the Americas* and *Assessing warm season drought episodes in the central United States*.



Jim Miller

Jim Miller is the senior aide to Senate Budget Committee Chairman Kent Conrad (D-North Dakota) leading his negotiations on the next Farm Bill. Miller is also the former Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Service at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Previously, Miller served as chief of staff and chief economist for the National Farmers Union. He also served as president of the Washington, D.C.-based National Association of Wheat Growers. Before moving to Washington, D.C., Miller operated a family-owned farm in eastern Washington.



November 16, 17 & 18, 2011

Peruvian Wheat Buyers Get First Hand Look at Idaho Wheat Industry



Executives directly involved in making wheat purchasing decisions for five flour milling and wheat food companies in Peru were in Idaho June 21 to 23 to visit farms, an Idaho elevator and a flour mill facility and the University of Idaho research center in Aberdeen. U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) sponsored this trade team with support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service and Agricultural Research Service, state wheat commissions

in Idaho, Oregon and Kansas and private exporters.

Peru produces only a small amount of wheat and has imported an average of about 55.6 million bushels, or about 1.5 million metric tons, annually for the past five years. U.S. commercial sales to Peru, including hard red winter, soft red winter and soft white wheat classes, have increased during each of the past three marketing years (June – May) and have grown from 20.8 million bushels in 2009/10 to about 36.8 million bushels in 2010/11.

“Depending on prices, there is still room to increase the imports of some U.S. wheat classes for blending purposes by replacing wheat imported from Europe or Argentina,” said Alvaro de la Fuente, USW regional vice president for South America, who has worked on behalf of U.S. wheat producers for more than 34 years. “This trip will



Peruvian wheat buyers visit Aberdeen Research Center.



Peru is the third largest country in South America, after Brazil and Argentina

help us demonstrate how U.S. wheat better meets the needs of these experienced buyers who represent about 66 percent of Peru's imports.”

In addition, USW is targeting Peru's artisan bread market, which has the highest level of consumption and more potential impact on U.S. wheat sales to Peru as a replacement mainly for Canadian spring wheat imports.

USW is the industry's market development organization working in more than 100 countries on behalf of America's wheat producers. The activities of USW are made possible by producer checkoff dollars managed by 19 state wheat commissions and through cost-share funding provided by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. For more information, visit www.uswheat.org or contact your state wheat commission. ♦

U.S. Wheat Exports to Peru 1,000 Metric Tons

HRW	HRS	SRW	SW	Durum	HW	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
851	0	87	7	0	0	945
465	0	82	7	0	0	554
224	0	123	0	0	0	347
422	77	89	9	0	0	597
28	0	126	0	0	0	153
350	10	109	11	2	12	494
617	15	84	0	4	0	720
761	9	89	32	5	0	897
311	83	73	0	0	0	467



UI College of Agriculture A Partner in Improving Idaho's Wheat Production



Wheat research is fundamental for growers to maintain a healthy, stable and profitable business.

Continued research helps meet the challenges imposed by new pests and plant diseases, and meet the quality demands by end users. Increased yields are needed to keep pace with productivity challenges imposed by alternative crops.

Historically, wheat research has been funded by a combination of sources including federal, state and producer investments. Government input continues to decline. Over the past few years a number of private research companies have announced plans to invest in wheat research. One thing that remains steady is local grower support.

For the FY12 budget over \$1 million was allocated to a variety of research projects. Nearly 70% of that will help fund projects at the University of Idaho (UI). The primary objective of the wheat breeding effort is varietal development and release. For an overview of all research projects see the IWC website.



Dr. Juliet Marshall (L) inspects variety reactions to disease with IWC Commissioner **Bill Flory (Center)** and **Chad Jackson (R)**.

As a Cereal Cropping Systems Agronomist and Cereal Pathologist **Dr. Marshall** plays an active role in cultivar development and cereal disease problems. Dr. Marshall is responsible for the University's cereal variety trials in southern and southeastern Idaho. Research areas include cereal root disease in dryland production areas, fertility for end-use quality, and product testing of fungicides and other materials.



Dr. Jinali Chen (L), wheat breeder UI and **Dr. Xianming Chen (R)** USDA ARS, Pullman, compare notes on stripe rust infections at the Aberdeen Research Center.

In conjunction with UI research, IWC also funds Dr. Xianming Chen, USDA ARS, to screen pre-release and released varieties for stripe rust resistance. Changing weather patterns can favor one 'race' over another, as seen in the outbreak this year. Continued screening is needed.



For more information:
www.idahowheat.org



Dr. Donn Thill, Weed Science Professor, evaluates the effectiveness of several weed management strategies.

This research strives to find safe and effective weed control while reducing selection pressure for herbicide-resistant weeds, and helping to maintain profitability in wheat production systems.

Funded Projects

- *Developing Wheat Cultivars for Idaho and World Markets:* Dr. Jianli Chen
- *Assurance & Improvement of the Milling, Baking and Nutritional Quality of Idaho Wheat:* Katherine O'Brien, Manager, UI Wheat Quality Lab, Aberdeen
- *Extension Nurseries and Demonstrations:* Dr. Juliet Marshall (SC and E ID), Dr. Brad Brown (SW ID), Doug Finkelnburg (N ID)
- *Developing Soft White Winter for Idaho:* Thomas Koehler, Dr. Jianli Chen
- *Weed Control System for Wheat Production:* Dr. Donn Thill, Dr. Don Morishita
- *The Cereal Sentinel:* Dr. Brad Brown, SW ID Newsletter
- *Marker-assisted Breeding of Fusarium Head Blight Resistance in Wheat:* Dr. Jianli Chen
- *Extension Cereal Nursery North ID – Support Scientist Funding:* Doug Finkelnberg
- *Development of Resistant Wheat Cultivars for Management of Hessian Fly in northern ID:* Dr. Nilsa Bosque-Pérez
- *Foundation Seed Development at the Tetonia Research Station*
- *Protecting Idaho and PNW Wheat with Dwarf Bunt (TCK) Resistance Development:* Dr. Juliet Marshall, Dr. Jianli Chen, Dr. David Hole (Utah State University). ♦

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IBC leads national effort to keep barley competitive



Tim Dillin, District I commissioner from Bonners Ferry, is serving his 2nd year on the IBC. Tim currently services as vice chairman of the IBC and a board member of two national boards—the **National Barley Foods Council** which promotes consumption of barley-based foods and **National Barley Improvement Committee** which advocates for federal barley research funding.

“We will need to be more strategic in how we position U.S. barley in the Japanese market in the future. Feed barley purchases have become increasingly price sensitive and with declining U.S. feed barley production and higher prices, we will struggle to compete in this segment of the Japanese market. But we see more opportunities to export food barley to this region of the world and to capitalize on these opportunities we will be expanding our efforts to educate their consumers on barley’s health benefits.”

Tim Dillin (far left) participates in U.S. barley trade mission to Japan in November 2010.



Ron Elkin, District II commissioner from Buhl, is serving his 6th and final year on the IBC. Ron currently serves as chairman of the IBC and a delegate to the **U.S. Grains Council**, a non-profit trade association based in Washington, D.C. which builds export markets for barley, corn and sorghum. Ron has represented Idaho barley on trade missions to Japan and Latin America.

“A stagnant domestic beer market has forced us to look at the expanding beer markets in Asia and Latin America for opportunities to market Idaho malting barley. I think our barley is very well positioned for quality and logistics but it will take better yields and competitive pricing to make inroads into some of these markets. But we are seeing progress. Idaho will host a team of malting barley buyers from Central America this fall which should help open some new doors for our producers.”

Ron Elkin, with his wife Inga and two children JP and Reina, getting ready for 2011 barley harvest in southcentral Idaho.



Dwight Little, District III Commissioner from Teton, is serving his 4th year on the IBC. Dwight serves on the board of the **National Barley Growers Association** based in Washington, D.C., which advocates for federal policy that will benefit Idaho barley producers.

“Producers need to realize that farm support programs as we know them today are likely to be changing significantly in this new era of federal budget cuts. Everyone will need to sharpen their pencils and analyze how the new programs will best fit their own operations. Personally I will continue working hard to strengthen crop insurance for barley producers.”

Dwight Little (far left) and Clay Kaasa (2nd from left) host eastern Idaho barley growers at BBQ in Newdale in late July. Also featured in this photo are Steve and Rebecca Siddoway, leaders of the Madison County Grain Growers Association.

Clay Kaasa, Industry Representative, is serving his 4th year on the IBC. Clay is director of U.S. grain procurement for Great Western Malting Co., based in Blackfoot. Clay participates in **U.S. Grains Council** meetings and helps advise the board on our ongoing market development and risk management education programs.

“Idaho has historically been a high quality and consistent barley producing state, and we expect that will certainly be true again this year. Based on current trends, I see more opportunities for increased barley acres in Idaho in the future.”

check-off funded programs in 2010 and 2011

Challenges and opportunities for Idaho barley

- **Lack of competitiveness in overall profitability** – improvements in malting barley contract offers and improved barley revenue insurance guarantees are helping to keep barley acres competitive in Idaho, but we continue to see declining acreage across the Northern Plains and Pacific Northwest.
- **Loss of federal and state research dollars impacting barley research in Idaho** – over the past century, barley has relied heavily on public research investments to keep it competitive with other crops that have enjoyed millions of dollars of private sector support. Unfortunately the economic downturn has resulted in deep funding cuts in both University of Idaho and ARS budgets which have directly impacted barley research in Idaho. As a consequence, the IBC has had to step up to fill the gaps left by these declining public research investments. For example, the nearly century-old Tetonia research farm established in 1917 is now exclusively funded with barley, wheat and potato check-off dollars rather than state general funds.
- **Malting barley** – domestic beer demand remains stagnant due to high unemployment but craft beer sales are on the upswing. Asian and Latin American markets continue to grow steadily and bilateral free trade agreements with South Korea and Colombia should open some doors for U.S. malt and barley.
- **Food barley** – there is great potential to expand the use of barley as a principal ingredient in cereal foods due to its unique health benefits. Current usage is small (less than 0.5% of Idaho acres), but the long-term potential is significant.

IBC Program Highlights

■ **Improved Barley Crop Insurance** – Working closely with our partners in the American Malting Barley Association, the IBC helped secure a higher feed barley price guarantee for 2011 barley insurance. After several months of close consultation with the USDA Risk Management Agency regional office in Spokane and national program office in Kansas City, we successfully made the case that the conversion factor that is applied to CBOT corn futures to derive a feed barley price guarantee needed to be adjusted higher to reflect current market values between corn and feed barley. **This change resulted in a \$.45/bu gain in the projected feed barley price guarantee of \$5.93/bu.**

■ **Grain Marketing & Risk Management Education** – The IBC has won its 9th consecutive competitive grant from the Western Center for Risk Management Education at WSU to conduct grain marketing and risk management education for producers across Idaho. Our 2012 award of \$15,000 will allow the IBC to collaborate with grain extension faculty in offering a series of farm business management and marketing classes and internet-based webinars in several locations, including: Craigmont, Genesee, Coeur d'Alene, Jerome, Burley, Pocatello, Rexburg

and Ashton. In 2010-11, the IBC conducted 6 workshops and 7 webinars involving more than 1,100 producers across Idaho. Since 2001, the IBC has been awarded nearly \$110,000 in competitive risk management education grants.

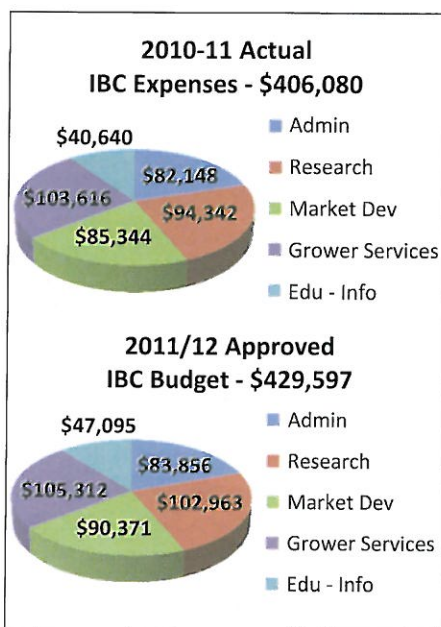
■ **Herbicide Resistance and Persistence Tracking System** – With IBC funding, University of Idaho weed scientists have developed the first-of-its-kind computer tool to help Idaho grain producers simplify their herbicide selection and prevent development of herbicide resistant weeds and damage to future crops from residual carryover. **This dynamic tracking tool known as the Herbicide Resistance and Persistence Management System is available for purchase online at www.cals.uidaho.edu/herbicidemanagement.** Growers who download the program will have a six month free trial period before they will be required to pay a \$50 annual subscription fee to cover updates. The tool originally focused on dryland crop rotations in northern Idaho, but with additional IBC funding, has been expanded to cover irrigated crop rotations in southern and eastern Idaho.

Weed experts emphasize that tracking and adjusting herbicide use is essential to controlling resistance in weeds. Over 200

weeds worldwide now show resistance to commonly used herbicides. The main way to avoid resistance is to change herbicides based on their modes of action on weeds. This new computer program is designed to help growers manage this challenge, as well determine which herbicides will work best in their specific cropping patterns to avoid soil persistence and rotation problems.

■ **Food barley technical education for Asian and Latin American cereal food manufacturers** – With a new USDA marketing grant in 2011-12, the IBC will formulate new cereal food products using barley as a principal ingredient and will conduct technical training for targeted food manufacturers from Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico and Chile. We will collaborate with cereal food scientists from Oregon State University, WestBred and the Wheat Marketing Center in Portland, OR, to promote barley as an emerging food ingredient.

■ **Barley policy advocacy at state and federal levels** – One of the IBC's biggest annual investments is its contractual support for the Idaho Grain Producers Association and National Barley Growers Association to help advocate for policies on the state and federal level that will benefit Idaho barley producers. Priorities include: formulation of the 2012 Farm Bill, passage of free trade agreements with South Korea and Colombia, support for federal barley research funding and monitoring EPA environmental regulations.



A Mirror in the Wheat Field



When you look in a mirror, it's easy to see if you're feeling good or if you stayed up too late or are not eating right. The same is true for plants. Driving by a wheat field you can see if it needs more water or is lacking in fertilizer. But there is even more that can be gathered than what is seen with the naked eye.

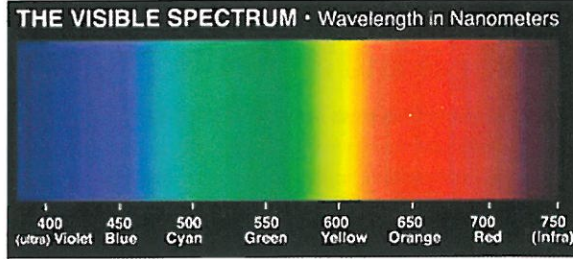
Different traits of a wheat plant absorb different wavelengths of light. Using the different wavelengths as measured by Canopy Spectral Reflectance (CSR) technology, differences among plant lines can be calculated. The intensity of reflected spectrum from the canopy (CSR) is measured using the spectrometer and calculated indices are used for different traits to determine which lines, for example, could potentially produce high yields with less water and fertilizer.



UI Ph.D students Junli Zhang (L) and Brian Bowman (R) use Canopy Spectral Reflectance (CSR) to evaluate grain yield, water use and nitrogen use efficiency in different wheat lines at the Aberdeen Research Center.

Supported by a Triticeae CAP grant and the Idaho Wheat Commission, UI wheat breeder, Dr. Jianli Chen leads a group using canopy spectral reflectance (CSR) to assess the yield, Water Use Efficiency and Nitrogen Use Efficiency in hundreds of lines from the National Small Grains Collection in Aberdeen.

This technology saves time and money. It's not necessary to measure traits one by one.



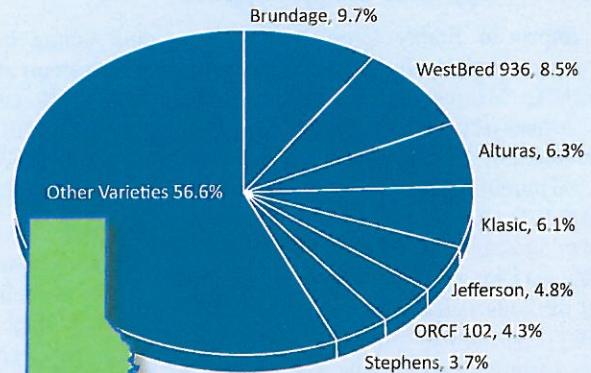
Wavelength in nanometers: Visible spectrum.

Wheat and barley production in the United States is conducted in environments where water deficits and heat stress are common, but climate change is increasing the frequency of these stresses. Estimated wheat and barley yield increases required to meet projected demand by the year 2050 exceed the current average yield improvement rates.

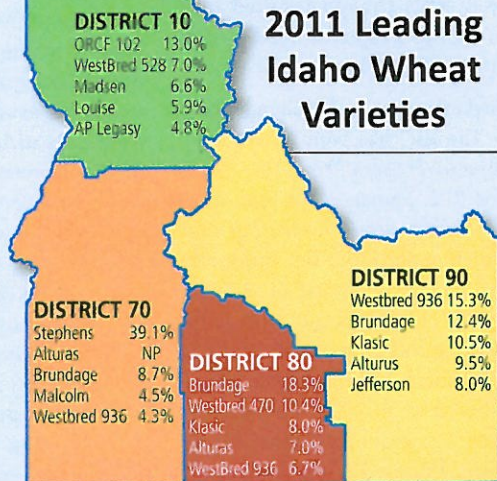
Originally used in remote sensing by aircraft and satellites, reflectances measured at ground level are very useful for assessing physiological traits in plants. Measuring stages for wheat are booting, heading and early/middle grain filling stages. ♦

Idaho Wheat Varieties

2011 Percentages



2011 Leading Idaho Wheat Varieties





Chinese Food Tastes are Changing



Demand is growing in China for western-style breads, cakes, cookies, crackers and higher quality, industrially produced, convenience foods, such as steamed bread and premium noodles.

'Bakery China' (above) is billed as the largest trade fair for bakers and confectioners in the Asian region. Each day, thousands of industry visitors roamed through the exhibits. US Wheat representatives attended the event focusing on educating buyers, millers and bakers about obtaining the quality and characteristics they need from the US wheat supply chain.



Sino American Baking School instructors demonstrate US bakery ingredients at 'Bakery China.' The School was established in 1984 with financial support from U.S. Wheat Associates both to provide training and also familiarize bakers with U.S. wheat and other grain products.

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Closure of Columbia-Snake River System



A Fear not Realized

By Dr. Ken Casavant and Sara Simmons, Freight Policy Transportation Institute (FPTI), Washington State University



The Columbia-Snake River System in the Pacific Northwest recently underwent a massive and sustained lock outage, which eliminated barge transportation on much of the upper Columbia River and all of the Snake River from December 10, 2010 to March 24, 2011. A shutdown of this length was unprecedented in the United States.

The major products on the river are heavily related to agriculture and forest products industries. Upriver the major products are chemicals, fertilizers and other inputs to agriculture. Downriver the major commodities using this mode of transportation are the output of agriculture and forestry. Downriver traffic flow is three times greater than traffic flow upriver.

Wheat shipments comprise 75% to 80% of the downriver movement.

Concerns were evident about the impacts of this outage on shippers, carriers, alternative modes, and communities. The Simmons and Casavant study reports looked "in real time" at the historical movements on the river as well as movements just before the lock outage, during the shutdown and after the outage.

As information on the outage was made available, the industry, entities, such as the Idaho Wheat Commission, U.S. Wheat Associates, Pacific North-

west Waterways Association (PNWA), export firms, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and others undertook a massive education and communication effort to help shippers, carriers, ports, exporters and others consider repositioning traffic or delaying shipments as they prepared for the loss of barge transportation.

The success of that effort is evident in the following.

Prior to the outage major commodities, in general, moved in large and above average quantities on the Columbia-Snake River during the month of July through December 2010, as shippers prepared for the extended lock outage. Those major commodities moving downriver from July to December 2010 that rose above average levels for at least two months included wheat, forest products, iron ore products, vegetable products, animal feed and other products. Many shippers increased their shipments 80% over historical movements.

During the outage no movements of wheat from Idaho or eastern Washington occurred by barge. But shippers who had to move product moved it heavily, 178% increase overall, by truck because of the timeliness, even though the rates were higher than rail. Barge companies temporarily laid off some workers but minimized impacts by job sharing and

reduced employees hours and use of vacations. Petroleum companies shipped more than half of their products by tanker truck during the lock outage.

Following the lock outage there was a vigorous "return to the river" with an overall increase of 84% in the months following the opening. It became evident, based on two surveys of wheat elevators, that managers had strategically either repositioned their grains or held the volume until barging was available. The result was rather than the 15-30 cent per bushel increase talked about earlier, only a 3-4 cent per bushel increase over the region was experienced.

The manner in which this major disruption of the river system was handled resulted in "*fears not being realized*".

The impact was modified by the higher wheat prices in 2010, which helped generate increased shipments prior to the outage. Additionally, the communications that occurred among shippers, ports, carriers, and shipper representatives, and especially the USACE resulted in as free-flowing a transportation system as was possible during this critical time.

For additional information about the Freight Policy Transportation Institute or to download copies of the reports compiled on the river closure: <http://www.fpti.wsu.edu/reports.htm>. ♦

From Farm to Port, Japanese Milling Executives Tour U.S. Wheat Industry



A team of five milling executives from Japan visited Idaho in May as part of an annual educational tour sponsored by U.S. Wheat Associates (USW). The team, which represents some of the largest and oldest milling companies in Japan, traveled across the country from Washington, DC, to Boise, ID, and Portland, OR, to gain first-hand knowledge of current winter wheat crop conditions as well as issues affecting overall wheat supply and demand.

“Our ability to meet Japan’s strict contract specifications keeps them as a steady customer of U.S. wheat,” U.S. Wheat Associates Japan Country Director Wataru “Charlie” Utsunomiya said. “Participation in a team like this one develops close working relationships and mutual reliance between U.S. wheat farmers and Japanese millers.”

U.S. wheat farmers have maintained this close connection since 1949, when the Oregon Wheat Growers League (OWGL) organized a trade delegation to Japan. Following that trip, a variety of marketing and educational activities were started in Japan to promote U.S. wheat, including a school lunch program and a “Kitchen on Wheels” that travelled through rural Japan from 1956 to 1960.

Since that time, Japan has purchased significantly more U.S. wheat than any other country, importing more than 133 million bushels per year on average for the last five years. Total U.S. wheat purchases now conservatively reach \$700 million per year, more than 10 percent of total U.S. wheat exports. Japan imports significant amounts of hard red spring (HRS), hard red winter (HRW) and SW wheat for use in domestic products. ♦



Total wheat purchased by Japan based upon five year averages:

- On average the PNW exports 11.0 MMT of wheat annually to all destinations.
- On average the PNW exports 3.2 MMT of wheat annually to Japan.
- On average Idaho exports 1.2 MMT of wheat annually to all destinations.
- On average Idaho exports 290.0 TMT of wheat annually to Japan.
- Idaho represents 9.0 percent of all Japanese annual wheat imports.
- Exports to Japan represent 24 percent of all Idaho wheat exports.
- Exports to Japan represent approximately 12 percent of all Idaho wheat production (not counting durum).



Executive Miller’s met with Lt. Governor Brad Little to discuss agriculture and trade issues.



IWC Commissioner Mark Darrington, Declo hosted trade team members in Boise.

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Keeping a Close Eye on Corn

Smaller than anticipated U.S. crop could drive up the price of other grain commodities.



by Arvin Donley

Reprinted with permission World Grain



Among the various types of grain traded in the global market, corn (maize) is “king” because of the influence it wields over the price of other agricultural commodities, says Bill Lapp, president of Advanced Economic Solutions, Omaha, Nebraska.

“When corn sneezes, the other food commodities catch a cold,” he noted dur-

ing his presentation on the global economy and markets at Sosland Publishing’s 34th annual Purchasing Seminar.

Companies who purchase corn, wheat and other grains are watching closely to see whether the U.S. can produce a large enough crop to calm what has been an historically volatile corn market in 2011.

In early June, the price of corn reached an all-time high of \$7.99 on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a June 10 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) report indicated there wasn’t any relief in sight.

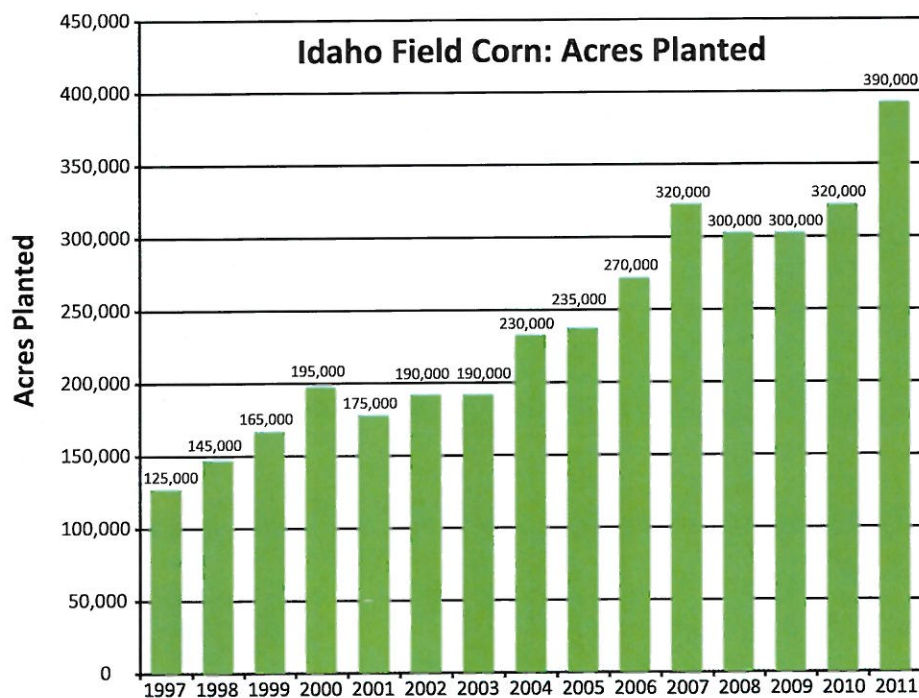
A wet, cold spring delayed fieldwork in parts of the Midwest, prompting the USDA to cut estimated corn plantings 1.6% from a previous forecast, to 90.7 million acres. The USDA slashed its forecast for corn stockpiles near the end of the 2012 summer by 23% from an earlier projection. Supplies are already expected to reach a 15-year low at the end of this summer.

In addition to weather-related supply issues in the U.S., Lapp said there were three other major factors driving up the price of corn and other grain commodities: the weakening of the U.S. dollar; strong economic growth in developing countries, particularly China, which has led to increased food consumption; and the ongoing impact of the ethanol industry’s insatiable demand for corn.

Lapp said he doesn’t believe speculators in the agricultural commodities markets have had as big an impact on prices as some other analysts.

Since 2002, the value of the U.S. dollar has declined by about one-third. “The weaker dollar has meant stronger commodity prices,” Lapp said. “We first saw it in crude oil and then we started to see it in the agricultural commodities.”

But just as important has been the remarkable economic growth in China and other developing countries. Lapp noted that from 2000 to 2011, China’s GDP growth (on a real average annual



percentage basis) has been almost 10%, while the rest of the developing world has been more than 6%. Meanwhile, the average GDP growth rate during that period for the U.S. and other advanced economies has been around 2%.

Lapp said Chinese meat consumption has risen 23% since 2000, which has meant skyrocketing demand for soybean meal, mainly from South America. That trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future, meaning the call for more oilseed acres will probably come at the expense of other crops, he said.

The question regarding China that doesn't appear to have a clear answer at this point is: Will it eventually import significant quantities of U.S. corn?

"That still underlies my thinking on why our downside may be limited in corn prices, because at some point I think they're going to want to build a reserve," Lapp said.

The other issue causing significant upward pressure on prices, Lapp said, perhaps to a lesser extent than the weak dollar and growing food demand in developing countries, is the biofuels industry.

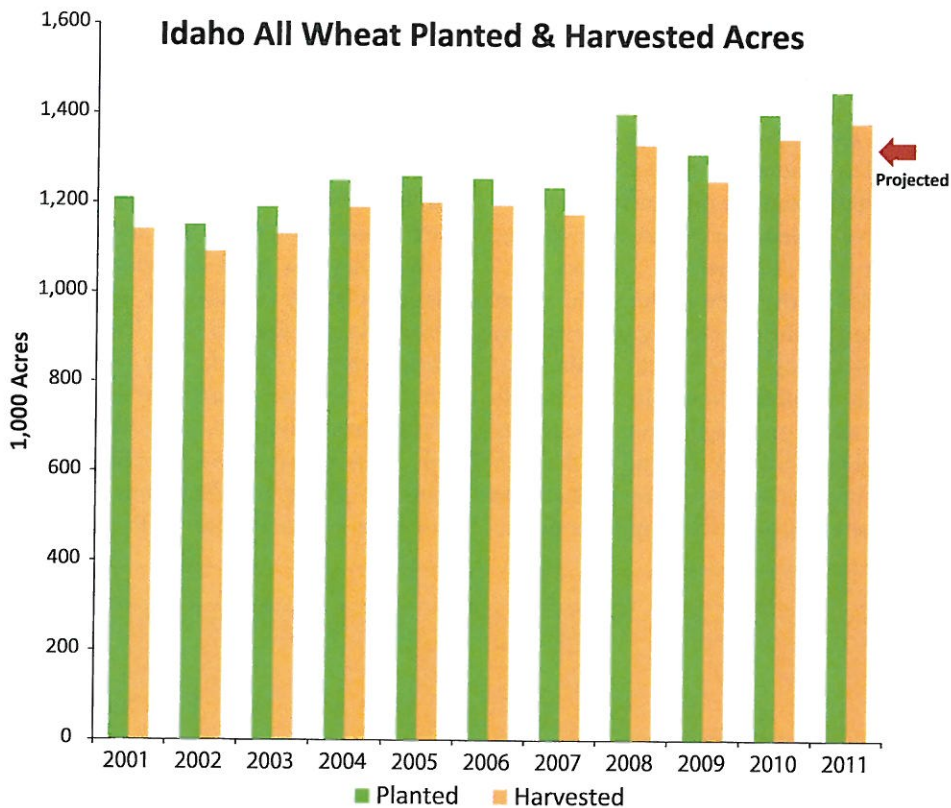
Over the past decade, 46% of growth in demand for coarse grains has come from ethanol.

"So if you take China's 17 percent increase in coarse grains and another 46 percent in biofuels, the other 5 billion people can take whatever scraps are left to feed their people," Lapp said.

The good news for non-biofuels companies that purchase corn, he said, is that the U.S. mandate for ethanol production will soon level off. The mandate, which began at 4 billion gallons in the early 2000s and is currently at 12.6 billion, is only scheduled to increase by 2.4 billion gallons over the next decade, peaking at 15 billion in 2022.

"It's late in the game, in my view, in terms of ethanol," Lapp said. "We're near the end of the ethanol boom and that's been almost half of the total growth and demand."

Lapp closed his presentation by showing a chart dating back to 1866 that highlighted the various price plateaus that had occurred in the corn market, the most recent running from roughly the mid-1970s through the mid-2000s.

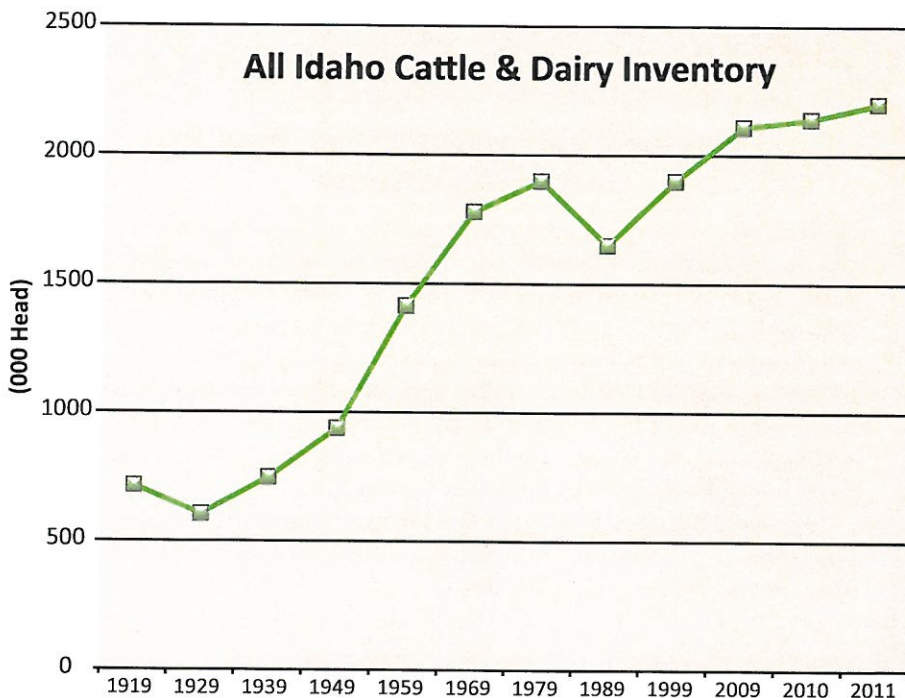


"We went through a period of roughly 30 years and then the world started to change," Lapp said. "The dollar weakened sharply, China comes onto the scene, we get a few serious weather events and suddenly prices are propelled to a new level. We have a limited clue of what that new level is going to be. The truth of the matter is we are not going back to lower prices. Where we end up is a question mark."

Feed wheat in greater demand

If corn prices remain at historical highs, the cattle, poultry and pork industries may look more to feed wheat and millfeed to meet its needs.

Globally, wheat supplies for the 2011-12 season are expected to be 1% higher, with lower U.S. production being offset by a 25.9-million-tonne growth in other parts of the world, according to the June



USDA report. Wheat reserved for food use is projected at 945 million bushels, up from 15 million in 2010-11, while wheat for feed and residual use is estimated to grow to 220 million bushels, up 50 million from the previous year.

Steve Freed, vice-president of Research for ADM Investor Services, Inc., provided an overview of the world wheat situation at the purchasing seminar. He said, assuming there are no further significant weather events in the world's major wheat growing regions, prices may trend lower toward the end of the year based in part on the decision by Russia to resume exporting wheat and the poten-

tial for export demand to decline slightly from a year ago.

"The key is Russia," he said. "Right now the USDA expects Russia to have a 53-million-tonne crop, and they think it will have 10 million tonnes extra to export versus 4 million tonnes last year."

But there's a great potential for extreme volatility within the individual wheat classes due to the lost spring wheat acres in Canada and the northern U.S. because of an overabundance of moisture, drought in parts of the hard red winter wheat growing section of the southern plains and disastrous planting and growing conditions in the primary

durum wheat growing areas in Europe and Canada.

"I don't think I've ever seen the by-class wheat situation as volatile as it is now," Freed said. "You have to have coverage, particularly in spring wheat and hard red winter wheat."

He said durum was particularly problematic. Prices in June were at \$14.50 per bushel and will, in all likelihood, move higher over the next several months, he said.

"At best, we're looking at a 70-million-bushel crop," he said. "Last year it was closer to 100 million bushels."

As is the case with most other grains and oilseeds, wheat appears to have moved into a higher price range plateau. Over the last five years, the lower end of the wheat price range has moved higher and prices have spent more time in the \$7 to \$9 dollar range in the Chicago futures market, Freed said.

He said with wheat acreage likely to continue its decline, particularly in the U.S., and the prospects of gaining significant yield improvement through biotech developments still years away, it doesn't appear that wheat will get a supply-side boost anytime soon. Couple that with the steady growth in demand that is expected and it's difficult to envision a significant slide in the price of wheat over the next few years. ♦



Coping with Fusarium Head Blight in S. Idaho Webinar

The Idaho Wheat Commission presented a web-based grower education seminar in August to help answer questions about Fusarium Head Blight. To view guest presenter Juliet Marshall's, "Coping with Fusarium Head Blight in S. Idaho" webinar, copy and paste this address in your browser: <http://connect.cals.uidaho.edu/p66203709/>

The webinar addresses several factors that may substantially be increasing the risk of Fusarium Head Blight in Idaho. Key factors include environmental conditions, the increased production of corn, and the increased aggressiveness of Fusarium Crown Rot.

Marshall describes how these factors have contributed to the incidence and aggressiveness of the disease in irrigated winter and spring wheat production in southeast Idaho.

Learn more about Nematodes on October 19th.

The Idaho Wheat Commission will be presenting a one hour, web-based, grower education seminar about Nematodes on **October 19, 9:00 a.m. MST**. Guest presenter Richard Smiley, Professor of Plant Pathology, Oregon State University, will discuss the increase of nematodes in wheat fields, what factors may be contributing to the frequency of nematodes, and how to determine if yield loss is due to nematodes.

Participation is easy and free! Log onto the website at <http://connect.cals.uidaho.edu/wheat>.

Are Nematodes Reducing Your Wheat Yield?



Does your wheat field have patches where the stands become thinner or stunted in the same general area each year?

Dale Daw, St. Anthony, ID, and other growers often use the term 'light soil areas' to describe patches where reduced productivity could be caused by problems with soil texture, drainage, nutrition or acidity. But nearly identical patches of lower-yielding wheat are also caused by invasion of roots by fungal pathogens or nematodes.

The Idaho Wheat Commission and the University of Idaho are collaborating in a tri-state wheat research initiative to gain a better understanding of economic losses caused by nematodes, and how those losses can be minimized.

Richard Smiley, an Oregon State University Plant Pathologist located at Pendleton, is coordinating studies of root-

lesion nematodes and cereal cyst nematodes (CCN). His current research is in fields near St. Anthony that are infested with CCN.

Dale and Brandi Daw manage their circles as a wheat-potato rotation and their dryland corners as a wheat-fallow rotation. According to Dale "wheat on these fields just doesn't yield as well as it should." In 2003, Carl Strausbaugh, former UI Pathologist at Kimberly, discovered that the fields were infested with CCN during a survey of wheat root diseases. Juliet Marshall, UI Extension Agronomist and Pathologist, and Lance Ellis, UI Fremont County Extension Educator, are collaborating with Smiley in studies to identify biological, chemical and genetic control strategies to address this problem.

During a recent field tour, Smiley and Marshall showed how strongly the nema-

Spring wheat growing in a CCN-infested field that either was not treated (L) or was treated (R) with a demonstration nematicide at the time of planting.

tode reduced the vigor of wheat in the 'hot spots' on the Daw Farm. Dale stated that his Dad had been watching the remarkable growth in some of the treated areas and has asked what the scientists did to make the wheat grow like that.

Smiley predicts that yields in one treatment will more than double the yield that the Daw family can expect without implementing any additional control measures.

"This clearly shows why it is important to identify ways for growers to also capture that lost income," noted Marshall. The scientists aim to identify resistant varieties and nematicides that can be used to improve productivity of CCN-infested wheat fields in Idaho. ♦



Spring wheat roots on plants collected about 30 feet apart, in areas where the density of CCN was either low (L) or high (R). The knotted proliferation of shallow roots on the right ('witches broom') is characteristic of plants damaged by the cereal cyst nematode.



Lance Ellis (L), Dale Daw, Richard Smiley and Juliet Marshall examine wheat roots that were damaged by the cereal cyst nematode on the Daw Farm near St. Anthony.

Extension bulletins that describe the biology and control of these nematodes are available at no cost at the following links:

- Cereal cyst nematodes: <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/18917/pnw620.pdf>
- Root-lesion nematodes: <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/jspui/bitstream/1957/15119/1/pnw617.pdf>

Governor Appoints Ned Moon to Idaho Wheat Commission



Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter recently appointed Ned Moon of Heyburn, to the Idaho Wheat Commission (IWC). Moon will represent wheat growers in District III, which includes Canyon, Owyhee, Ada, Elmore, Camas, Gooding, Twin Falls, Blaine, Lincoln, Jerome, Minidoka and Cassia counties.

Ned, who grew up on a farm in Heyburn, is the marketing manager for Jentsch-Kearl Farms, a 16,000 acre partnership growing potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, hay, and seed beans. He also is responsible for chemical and fertilizer inputs, handles all land leases, audits and government programs.

Moon earned a bachelor's degree in Communications from BYU, and then entered the Air Force where he flew jets for over 10 years. In 1993 Captain Moon left the Air Force and returned to the Burley/Twin Falls area and started his own retail business. He also spent several years as the manufacturing manager for an agricultural chemical company prior to working for Jentsch-Kearl Farms.

"Ned brings a wealth of marketing and business experience to the Idaho Wheat Commission," said Gordon Gallup, Chairman Idaho Wheat Commission. "The commission and staff look forward to working with Ned and gleaned from his years of agricultural and business experiences. We are confident that Ned's marketing knowledge will be a benefit to Idaho's wheat producers."

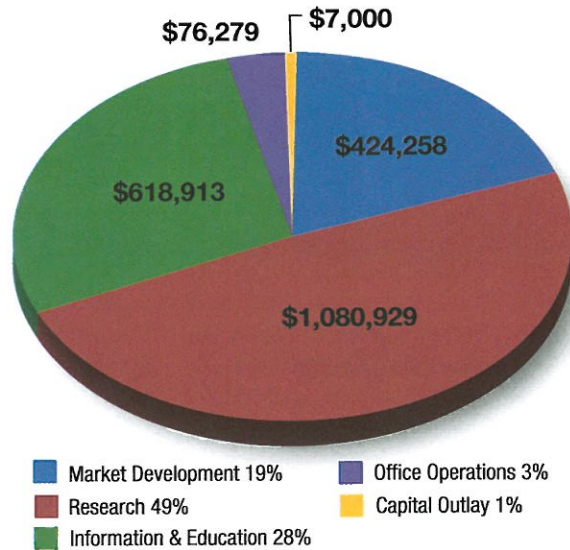
The new commissioner is looking forward to serving as well. "It's both a privilege and an honor to be selected by the Governor to represent District III wheat growers," said Moon. "Check-off dollars are grower dollars. My goal is to see that those dollars continue to be managed and invested in programs that will help improve profit margins for our wheat growers."

Ned and his wife Mary have three grown children. He enjoys golfing, playing the piano and wood working. ♦



Idaho Wheat Commissioners Gordon Gallup (L) (Ririe), Joe Anderson (Potlatch), Jerry Brown (Soda Springs), Ned Moon (Heyburn), Bill Flory (Culdesac).

Idaho Wheat Commission FY12 Budget \$2,207,379



IDAHO WHEAT COMMISSION FY2012 APPROVED BUDGET

CATEGORY	2011 Approved	2012 Approved
MARKET DEVELOPMENT	435,236	424,258
FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT INCLUDES ALL USW PROJECTS & TRADE TEAMS	275,100	270,500
DOMESTIC MARKET DEVELOPMENT	10,000	10,000
TRANSPORTATION	22,400	22,400
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS	28,470	24,320
SALARY/TRAVEL/EXPENSES	99,266	97,038
RESEARCH	785,012	1,080,929
VARIETY DEVELOPMENT - U of I	354,278	389,114
PEST MANAGEMENT -- U of I	84,339	113,941
PRODUCTION PRACTICES/TECH TRANSFER -- U of I	49,568	48,955
CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	222,000
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS	168,258	173,452
SALARY/TRAVEL/EXPENSES	128,569	133,467
INFORMATION & EDUCATION	612,324	618,913
PRODUCER INFO & EDUCATION	445,000	452,500
CONSUMER INFO & EDUCATION	48,800	41,270
SALARY/TRAVEL/EXPENSES	118,524	125,143
OFFICE OPERATIONS	81,249	76,279
OFFICE OVERHEAD	35,700	34,200
SALARY/TRAVEL/EXPENSES	45,549	42,079
CAPITAL OUTLAY	7,000	7,000
TOTAL BUDGET	1,920,821	2,207,379
PROJECTED INCOME	1,800,000	1,770,000

University of Idaho

WHEAT VARIETIES WITH PROVEN RESULTS

Soft White Winter Bitterroot

- Good Yield potential
- Superior end-use qualities
- Good straw strength
- Tolerant to Cephalosporium stripe
- Good stripe rust resistance

Soft White Winter Bruneau

- Excellent yield potential under both irrigated and rain fed conditions
- Superior end-use quality
- Good stripe rust resistance

Soft White Winter UICF Brundage

- Resistant to imazamox herbicide
- Excellent yield potential
- Excellent end-use qualities
- Good straw strength

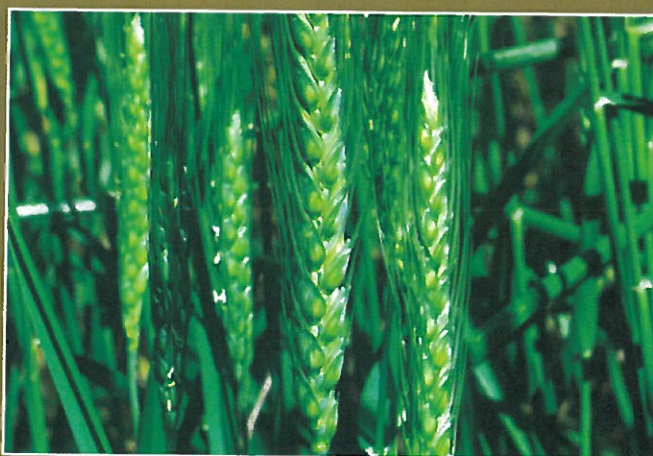
Hard Red Spring UI Winchester

- Excellent yield potential
- Excellent end-use qualities
- Resistant to stripe rust and Hessian fly

Variety trial results are available at <http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/cereals/>

Seed for these and other varieties may be obtained by contacting Kathy Stewart-Williams, University of Idaho Foundation Seed Program, (208) 423.6655.

For a list of certified seed producers, contact the Idaho Crop Improvement Association (208) 884.8225, <http://www.idahocrop.com>.



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Extra versatility for your get-it-done attitude.



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The new 9R Series Tractors with 360 to 560 engine hp* and 9RT Series Track Tractors with 460 to 560 engine hp.* See your John Deere dealer for details. **Nothing Runs Like A Deere.™**

*Rated engine hp (ISO) per 97/68/EC.