

IDAHO GRAIN

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

Fall 2008

**Idaho State Wheat
Growers Association**

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Views

BY MATT GELLINGS, IGPA PRESIDENT

President's Note



The Idaho Grain Producers Association's main goal of 2008 has been accomplished this week with the return of a field burning program to Idaho. The ban on burning is scheduled to be lifted on Sept 2nd, 2008. The IGPA has worked very hard over the past year and a half to have the option for our Idaho farmers to once again use burning as a crop management tool. We appreciate the agriculture coalition that helped in this long process. The new program provides rules and guidance on acceptable burning practices for growers who have registered with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Once again, I know that my membership in the Idaho Grain Producers Association has more than paid for itself. As Ben Franklin quoted, "Well done is better than well said."

Harvest is underway in southeastern Idaho. The wheat and barley crops are generally above average on irrigated land and probably below average on the dry land grains. I love this time of year because it is finally close to pay day. All the hard work from last fall through this year hopefully will pay off. We have been pretty lucky this year on our farm to have avoided severe weather. (knock on wood!) It has been a good growing season so far. The prices for wheat and barley are still hanging in there at respectfully good levels. You never know if we will ever see prices like those of late 2007 and early 2008. The feeling I have right now is the prices are going to move a little bit higher in the next few months, but who knows.

One thing that I do know is the price of transportation is still going up! I received a letter the other day from my local grain elevator informing me that the Union Pacific Railroad has implemented a significant rate increase. The wheat that I have forward contracted with this elevator is now going to be 3 cents less than our contract price. I wondered how this could be because a deal is a deal, right? Then I looked at the fine print and it said that freight increases and decreases are on account of the seller. We are price takers, not price makers. What can you do? I picked up the paper the other day and there on the farm page was an article on Union Pacific's record income in the 2nd quarter. Almost sounds like the oil companies. Our National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) are members of the Alliance for Rail Competition. Travis, our Executive Director, and members of our e-board have traveled to Washington, DC to try to get more reasonable rates for our growers.

This last week has been full of news that affects our grain growers in Idaho. On July 30th, the USDA announced their decision to not allow the penalty free release of Conservation Reserve Program land for agricultural use. There has been a lot of discussion on this issue and I believe most growers feel a deal is a deal. There will be numerous contracts expiring over the next few years; an estimated 1.1 million acres will expire Sept 30th, 2008, 3.8 million acres by Sept 30th 2009 and 4.4 million acres on Sept 30th, 2010. These expiring contracts probably had a big impact on their decision. NAWG actually supports timely emergency haying and grazing on land enrolled in CRP under federal guidelines. As a former cow/calf operator, I am stuck in the middle on this one. I don't know how the cattle guys can make \$250.00 a ton hay work on \$1.00 per pound calves; but that is another story.

On a personal note, IGPA would like to thank Jim McDonald and Evan Hayes, our outgoing commissioners for their outstanding service in the grain industry. We still have their phone numbers and emails so they can't escape quite yet. We would also like to welcome aboard Kieth Kinzer (Genesee), your new District 2 Wheat Commissioner and Dwight Little (Newdale), your new District 3 Barley Commissioner. The Idaho grain industry has many challenges ahead and I know these two new commissioners are ready to take on anything that comes their way.

I will end this president's note by wishing everyone a bountiful harvest. Don't forget to fill your propane burner!

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WHEAT



BARLEY



WHEAT &
BARLEY

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.

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Editor's Note

BY TRAVIS JONES

Stone Tablets or E-Mail



I admit that I am a junkie of the Discovery and History Channels. Something fascinates me about the mix of history with futuristic discovery and inventions. The History Channel features many shows on archaeological discoveries helping to unlock the mysteries of the ancient world. Meanwhile the Discovery Channel airs programs on everything from nanotechnology to the realism of reaching "warp speed" (i.e. traveling faster than light).

While warp speed would be fantastic, I have a higher personal priority. If scientists and engineers could re-create the transporter on "Star Trek" that Scotty used to beam Captain Kirk and his buddies around the galaxy, my life would be complete. Think of the time and money the IGPA could save traveling to Idaho and to national conferences!

What does history, Star Trek and transporters have to do with anything? It's all about people interacting and communicating with each other. For a non-profit, grassroots volunteer group like the IGPA, good communication is nothing short of critical.

The Romans used stone tablets to keep historical records of their innovative society that greatly helped advanced mankind. The hieroglyphics of the Ancient Egyptians left an amazing story of their culture and beliefs that influence us thousands of years later.

Although there are now more efficient means of communicating than stone tablets and hieroglyphics, barriers are still looming. So many options are now available to us including "snail mail", cell phones, fax, and e-mail. Regardless, I constantly struggle to find the most effective way to communicate with Idaho's grain farmers.

I know if I can overcome this obstacle, the IGPA and its collaboration with, and advocacy for Idaho's grain farmers will be unparalleled. Farmers arguably have adopted new communication technology a bit slower than many sectors of the economy. Heck, within the past three months, my Dad reluctantly surrendered his massive bag cell phone affixed to his pickup seat for a Motorola Razor he can carry in his pants pocket. Wow! A phone that can fit in your pocket? No way.

Thus far I have learned that most Idaho farmers have a cell phone and a fax machine. However, many farmers do not want to release their cell phone numbers. Documents sent to fax machines might get checked once a week. Farmers that actually use and check their e-mail is rare even though e-mail's origins trace back to 1965 and IBM. Of course all farmers receive postal mail. But with the constant drubbing we all get from junk mailings, farmers are quick to "round file" anything that isn't a check or a bill.

If Idaho grain producers do not communicate beyond the local coffee shop, their thoughts and ideas die when they walk outside. My job is to first gain a sound understanding of this paradigm and to then devise a scheme to shift it forward. I know that an effective communication strategy both internally and externally is critical to the success of the IGPA in representing the Idaho grain industry on the local, state, and national level.

The IGPA is in the process of re-vamping our communication with growers. By the time you receive this magazine, our newly developed website will be active. The website will allow growers to track the Association's activities, learn who their county grain industry leaders are, how to contact them, and to directly submit to us their thoughts, ideas, and positions on issues affecting their bottom line without having to sit in a meeting for two hours.

I also know that nothing beats a face-to-face personal visit to a farmer. Communicating in-person always trumps other methods. Even though we all love to hate them, meetings are still very effective mediums of communication and a necessary evil. It is my continual goal to escape Boise and meet in person with as many Idaho farmers as is possible. Personal visits and



...continued on page 5



IGPA Attends National Barley Summer Conference

Executive Board members Clark Kauffman (Filer) and Scott Brown (Soda Springs) and Executive Director Travis Jones represented the IGPA at the National Barley Growers Association (NBGA) Summer Conference in St. Louis, Missouri June 18-19, 2008. Growers had a unique chance to discuss topics ranging from the recently-enacted Farm Bill to barley biotech.

Hosted by Anheuser-Busch (A-B), the June meeting marked a change from past NBGA summer meetings usually held in Washington, DC. NBGA board members felt moving the conference to the backyards of U.S. brewers upholds the priority of building strong partnerships and collaboration within the industry.

Beer Consumption and Barley Production Declining

Senior Manager of Global Industry Development Jay Cunningham launched the meeting by providing barley growers with an overview of the U.S. beer market. Representing forty-nine percent of the total market share of beer sales in the U.S., Anheuser-Busch is spearheading a massive campaign to tackle weakening sales of beer nationally.

A roundtable discussion was held on the current trends and status of barley production. Barley acres are expected to be aver-



age or declining in most barley producing regions and in Canada where canola acres have increased.

Barley Biotech

The downward trend in barley acres lead to a discussion on barley and biotechnology. By and large, barley growers expressed interest in exploring biotech further. Brewers felt a long-term risk exists with barley's ability to compete agronomically and economically

with other crops. The American Malting Barley Association (AMBA) representing most U.S. brewers currently opposes genetically modified barley. Growers expressed concern that AMBA's policy deters outside investment in biotech research. All agreed on the need for increased research funding from private and federal sources.

Multi-Year Contracting

Growers and A-B participated in a roundtable discussion on multi-year contracts. A-B expressed cautious optimism of offering the option to producers, but expressed concern over the heightened volatility of the commodity market. Discussion also centered on the speculative nature of the fuel and fertilizer markets and the reduction in hedging options. A-B expressed interest in the possibility of improving barley production through exploration of GMO traits.

Crop Insurance & Barley

Rob Coultis and Eric Henry, of the Risk Management Agency (RMA) based in Kansas City, MO updated the group on the development of improved barley crop insurance.



Growers were interested in hearing about the RMA's "COMBO" project. The COMBO project is an effort already underway to combine crop insurance policies providing both revenue and yield protection.

Thanks to the recently-enacted Farm Bill, the COMBO project will receive \$60 million to upgrade to the RMA's computer system. However, the RMA projects completion of the COMBO project will not be realized until 2011 at the earliest.

Meanwhile, the IGPA and Idaho Barley Commission worked collaboratively with Senator Mike Crapo (R-ID) to quicken the pace of needed barley crop insurance improvements. Both organizations succeeded in securing language requiring the RMA to move quickly in allowing a barley quality factor adjustment. More work is necessary and will be ongoing.

After the good discussion, the group toured the impressive Anheuser-Busch malt plant and took in a baseball game after adjournment of the meeting. Overall the meeting was very well received. A special thanks to Anheuser-Busch for hosting a productive and entertaining conference. ♦

Editor's Note ...continued from p. 3

interaction build relationships critical for farmers to believe their membership and participation is worth the effort.

Certainly, the efforts of the Romans and the Ancient Egyptians to chisel words on a stone tablet or the walls of a Pyramid proved extremely effective in communicating their message thousands of years later. In today's world, picking up a phone, typing out a letter or e-mail, or faxing some documents are still relevant ways to communicate with farmers. However for the IGPA to really excel at its mission of representing you, we must move beyond conventional methods.

Watch for me "beaming" up to a farm near you.

Dream it.



Do it.

You know what you need to achieve your dreams.

You're working hard, building a bright future for yourself and your family. We salute the can-do spirit of Northwest producers like you, and we're eager to help. With loans, leases, crop insurance and more,

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Climate Change, Kinda Strange

By Eric Hasselstrom, Vice President Idaho Grain Producers Association



Eric Hasselstrom

I look out my kitchen window every morning and think to myself that there is nothing else in the world like farming. I can tend my fields of grain the same every year and the outcome of my crop is often never the same. As a farmer, we are considered “price takers” not “price makers”. We take what Mother Nature – and the market - gives us.

And the market might throw us a curveball. The two words “climate change” are so liberally used by the media these days that my head is suffering from the “buzz” of these buzzwords. Climate change denotes a global phenomenon causing a significant change in the seasonal weather patterns of the Earth. Weather is a major factor for farmers growing crops that feed the world. Besides being amateur meteorologists, farmers are the world’s conservationists. By not conserving water, soil, and its nutrients farmers have no crop and therefore go broke.

International scientists continue to debate whether the Earth is on a steady warming trend or if climatic measurements indicate only a short-term anomaly. Meanwhile a significant and persuasive group has done a bang-up job of making believers of our political leaders. Humans and their industrial manufacturing prowess are the culprit of this pending environmental disaster.

Our nation’s lawmakers are hard at work to develop a legally-binding, politically palatable regulatory solution to turn this carbon-emitting diesel powered school bus around. And while thankfully exempt from many rules and regulations, farmers will

have no exemption from this one.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Senate tackled the climate change issue headlong. S.3036, the “Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008” requires federal registration of U.S. manufacturing facilities powered by fossil fuels. The legislation would require caps (i.e. allowances) limiting carbon emissions and mandate reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to the feds. The bill also establishes a system where facilities could “transfer” their GHG allowances.

S.3036 brings farmers into the climate change club through the creation of a “market” for carbon credits – transferable financial instruments establishing a value and volume of carbon. The prevailing theory is that carbon credits will be bought and sold much like wheat futures contracts at the Chicago Board of Trade.

Farmers can sell carbon that is already trapped, or sequestered, in their farm ground by crops and crop biomass which absorb carbon from the air and transfer it into the soil. Farmers deploying the strictest of conservation measures will presumably sequester relatively high quantities of carbon and thus have more credits to “sell”. Carbon-emitting industrial companies regulated under S.3036 will “buy” carbon credits from sources like farmers to avoid a violation of their GHG emission cap as established by the bill.

This government-regulated market scheme begs many questions. If a farmer will get a check from a carbon-emitting company from doing what they have always done, that sounds like a good deal upfront. But where does that company get the new dollars to pay for the carbon credits as required by the

provisions of S.3036? A budget savvy company will reduce its product output, reduce labor, or pass the added costs on to consumers. Who is the consumer? The farmer who buys tires, equipment, parts, crop chemicals, baling twine, and fuel from the companies that manufacture these products.

In its present form, government-imposed cap-and-trade climate change legislation is essentially a tax on business passed on to you and me. Since my input costs have more than doubled in one year, I’m not overly excited about this scheme.

The upcoming presidential election will field two candidates who support climate change legislation. Congress will surely make another attempt to pass a bill like S.3036. With this issue set for Round Two, I should be clear: farmers do care deeply about our environment. Without good conditions our crops will fail, we go broke, and the world starves.

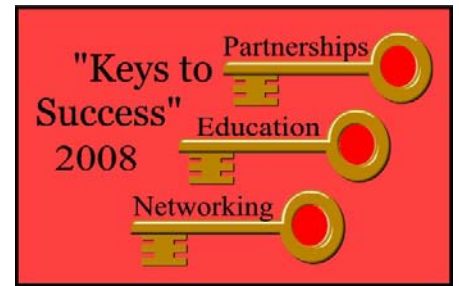
Whatever scientific school of thought on climate change prevails, farmers need to be educated and vocal with our state and national policymakers. Farmers should seize the opportunity to benefit from being good stewards of the land. If a government-mandated program is that opportunity, we should dance with the one that brought us.

In any event, if farmers ultimately rest on our laurels and ignore the issue, we will only crawl further up the ladder of the “price taker” and down the ladder of the “price maker.”

Hasselstrom is a board member of the National Association of Wheat Growers and a member of its Environment & Resources Committee. ♦



Oregon / Idaho Grains Conference
December 10 - 12, 2008
COEUR D'ALENE RESORT
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho



Oregon Wheat Growers League AND Idaho Grain Producers Association come together with wheat and barley growers of Oregon and Idaho

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HIGHLIGHTS:

- ❖ Dr. Barry Flinchbaugh, Keynote Speaker/Workshop
- ❖ Christmas Cruise on Lake Coeur d'Alene
 - ❖ Networking with Industry & Growers
 - ❖ Educational Workshops and Exhibitors
- ❖ Mike Rayburn, Entertainer, Comedian & Guitarist

Federal Crop Insurance Program – 2009 Crop Year Fall Crop Update



SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 2008 — Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) and Alaska small grain (Barley, Flax, Oats and Wheat) crop insurance participation continues to produce strong numbers each crop year. With over 3.7 Million acres insured and over \$700 Million in coverage under the yield and revenue based Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) program farmers continue to incorporate insurance into their annual business plans as a risk management tool.

“U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Risk Management Agency (RMA) Spokane Regional Office is fortunate to work collaboratively with the Grain Grower groups throughout Idaho, Oregon and Washington.” Dave Paul, Director of RMA Spokane Regional Office stated. “Producers are reminded that program features and prices change on a yearly basis, so schedule plenty of time to visit with your local crop insurance agent ahead of the upcoming fall sales closing dates.”

A summary of select changes for the **2009 crop year** are listed below:

Price Elections:

- **MPCI:** the initial established price election for yield based MPCI wheat coverage is set at \$6.50 per bushel, barley at \$4.60 per bushel and oleic canola (fall and spring) at \$0.2119 per pound and erucic rapeseed type (fall and spring) at \$0.2319 per pound. Additional Prices (if applicable) will be announced on or about September 15. These prices are used as the basis for compensation in the event of a loss under the traditional Actual Production History (APH) yield based program.

- **Revenue Coverage Plans (Crop Revenue Coverage and Revenue Assurance):** Significant modifications in price change limits were made. The upward bound of the wheat harvest price will be 200 percent of the base price and there will be no limitation in downward movement of the harvest price. Use of a percentage price change limit for upside price movement and elimination of the price change limit for downside price movement will more accurately reflect changing markets and ensure consistency across different revenue insurance plans. The projected / base prices for the various revenue coverage plans will be released later in September for wheat and early March for barley.

- **Wheat Transitional-yields (T-Yields):** Wheat T-yields were updated throughout the region including the addition of T-Yield map areas in Walla Walla County, Washington. T-Yields are important as they are used for:

- Substitute yields if a producer has less than 4 years actual production history on a unit
- ‘Yield Adjustments’ where a producer has the option to replace low yields (in their database) due to insurable causes (60 percent of applicable T-Yield)
- ‘APH Yield Limitations’ including:
 - 10 percent cup for carryover insureds under certain scenarios
 - ‘Yield Floors’ where the final APH yield is based on a percentage of the current applicable T-Yield dependent on the number of years for which the producer provides records.

- **Regional Final Planting Date Reviews:** This year’s late spring prompted RMA to begin a review of final planting dates under the MPCI program. RMA modified a few final spring wheat planting dates (for 2009) and began a more formal final planting date review for the remaining small grain crops throughout the region to ensure dates effectively correlate with current cropping and planting conditions.

- **Quality Adjustment Changes:** Quality adjustment statements in the Special Provisions of Insurance (SPOI) were revised. The primary focus of the revisions are graduated, mycotoxin discount charts based on severity in an attempt to more closely reflect actual-market-price discounts that occur based on the severity of mycotoxin damage.

- **Malting Barley:** RMA added new SPOI statement to address protein level changes in the Malting Barley Price and Quality Endorsement. The protein (dry basis) quality standard for two-rowed malting barley is 13.5 percent maximum. The winter variety ‘Charles’ has been added to the list of acceptable varieties for Idaho.

- **Catastrophic Risk Protection (CAT):** The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Farm Bill) increased the basic CAT fee to \$300 per crop per county. Previously, the administrative fee for CAT coverage was \$100 per crop per county.

Reminder of sales closing dates fast approaching:

- Canola/Rapeseed – September 2, 2008 (for Fall Planted types)
- Onions – September 2, 2008 (Fall Planted types - Umatilla/Walla Walla counties only)
- Mint with Winter Coverage – September 30, 2008
- Forage Production – September 30, 2008 (Klamath and Malheur counties, Oregon).
- Forage (Alfalfa) Seed Pilot – September 30, 2008 (in selected counties)
- Fall Planted Barley with Winter Coverage – September 30, 2008 (in selected counties)
- Wheat – September 30, 2008

Insurance coverage for crops where actuarial documents are not filed in a particular county (i.e. forage production, fall barley, etc.) is potentially available if a request for a “written agreement” is submitted through a producer’s crop insurance agent by the sales closing date and certain qualification requirements are met.

Small grain producers are encouraged to spend time between now and the applicable sales closing dates, working with their crop insurance agent to learn additional details of these and other changes for the 2009 crop year. Federal crop insurance program policies are sold and delivered solely through private crop insurance companies and agents. A list of crop insurance agents is available at all USDA Service Centers throughout the United States or on the RMA Web site at <http://www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/agents/>.

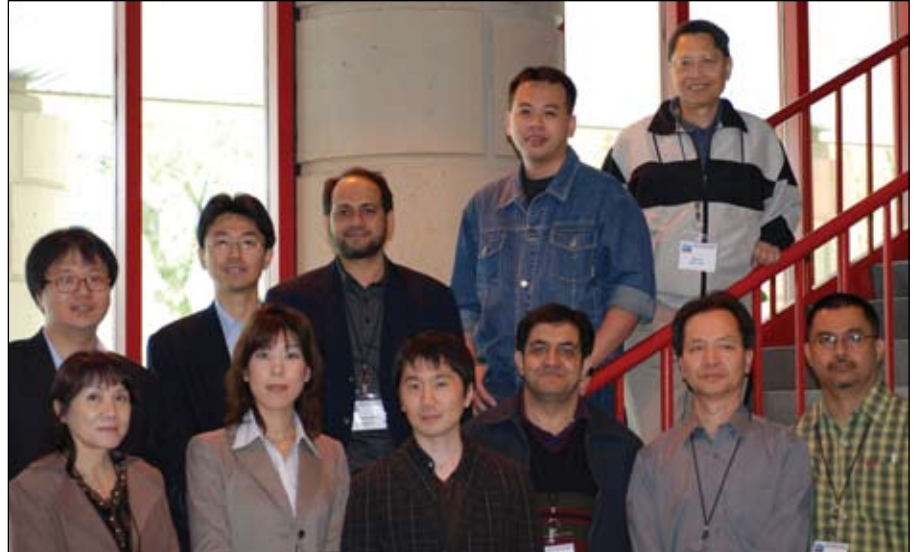


Overseas Varietal Analysis Helps Build Varieties and Markets



The satisfaction of overseas millers and bakers plays an important role in developing new wheat varieties for Idaho's growers.

A group of quality assurance managers representing companies which purchase our soft white wheat, met recently in Moscow, Idaho. The main objective of the Overseas Varietal Analysis (OVA) Technical Exchange Conference was to provide a venue for end users and our wheat breeders, cereal scientists and other industry leaders to discuss and review what was needed to develop soft white wheats for the future.



Representatives above are L. to R. Top row: Mr. Kwang-Seo Park, Samyang Milmax Corp, Korea; Mr. Tomoki Tanaka, Nippon Flour Mills, Japan; Mr. Mohib Ahmed Khan, Oman Flour Mills, Oman; Mr. Lock Yang Phua, USW Singapore (representing Sabah Flour & Feed Mill, Malaysia; Republic Flour Mills, Philippines; Laemthong Corp, Thailand); Mr. Ron Lu, USW Taipei. Bottom Row: Ms. Kitty Chow, Lam Soon Flour Mills, China; Ms. Atsuko Yamashita, Nisshin Flour Milling Inc, Japan; Mr. Masahiro Otani, Nittofuji Flour Milling Co, Japan; Dr. Irfan Hashmi, Al-Ghurair Foods, Dubai, UAE; Mr. Cheng-Chang Chen, Chia Fha Flour Mill, Taiwan; Mr. Dedy Wirastyo, PT Sriboga Raturaya, Indonesia.



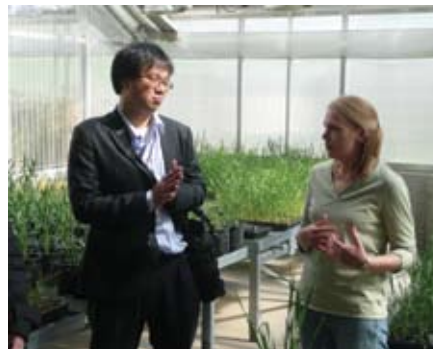
Viewing the results of wheat breeding experiments in the greenhouse.

A Balancing Act

The Overseas Varietal Analysis (OVA) program, which began in 1998, allows end-users the chance to evaluate the specific qualities of our soft white wheat varieties.

Each year Idaho, Oregon and Washington wheat growers produce an average of 6 million metric tons of high quality soft white wheat. Approximately 75% is exported and used in dozens of different products: pastries, biscuits, Udon noodles, steamed bread, cookies, sponge cakes, flat breads.

The Conference provided an open dia-



Discussing methods used to breed new wheat varieties

logue for OVA cooperators to share market information, product trends and wheat quality issues from their respective countries. The OVA cooperators help us develop varieties that work best in their products.

Varieties must also work for growers. In turn, the OVA cooperators learned about our wheat breeding efforts and quality testing.

"A breeder's challenge is to develop cultivars that simultaneously meet the agronomic needs of growers and the quality parameters that buyers need," says Jianli Chen, wheat breeder University of Idaho. "Developing the highest quality variety is only part of the



Touring the Miag pilot scale flour mill.

equation. If it doesn't fit growers' needs, no one will plant it. We need a win-win scenario for both groups."

Developing Markets for the Long-Term

Through the OVA, international customers compare specific varieties to a control flour in their market. They mill, bake and test the different varieties. The information gained helps breeders select the experimental lines with the most promise to meet buyers' needs.

This was the first time that all parties involved in this program sat down together and reviewed wants, needs and constraints under which each worked. The end result



Observing equipment at the Western Wheat Quality Lab, Pullman, WA.

was that we gained valuable insight into the specific and dynamic needs of our international customers and our guests learned more about information breeders needed to help develop new varieties.

Yearly evaluations of new varieties and



Comparing the effect of different wheat varieties on cookie flour bakes.

pre-releases will continue. Plans are to hold this Conference every 5 years.

"This is a good example of putting grower dollars to work," said Joe Anderson, wheat grower Potlatch. "Reading a report is one thing, but getting face to face with the people who use our wheat and hearing first hand what they need, is better. Programs



All of the cooperators received a Certificate of Appreciation. We look forward to this continuing partnership to develop quality PNW soft white wheats.

like the OVA help increase and maintain market share."

The OVA is only one of many ways IWC invests producer funds to help keep Idaho wheat growers among the world's leaders in quality and productivity.

The Soft White Wheat OVA program is sponsored in part by US Wheat Associates, USDA Foreign Agriculture Service and the PNW wheat commissions. Input from all the overseas companies involved is greatly appreciated. ♦

Partners Make the Difference

The U.S. exported over 75 million bushels of wheat to the middle east in the last marketing year. A substantial portion of that wheat was milled and baked into flat breads.

Dr. Irfan Hashmi, Al-Ghurair Foods, Dubai, UAE, attended the OVA Conference in Moscow, Idaho, providing input on the quality parameters needed to meet his customers' needs in several food products. Following the Conference he spent time at the Wheat Marketing Center in Portland, helping fine tune flat bread protocols.

Dr. Hashmi worked with WMC staff trying several blends of hard and soft white flours to find the best fit.

"We are very grateful for Dr. Hashmi's visit," says Gary Hou, Technical Manager, WMC. "Dr. Hashmi helped us standardize three



Which one is the best? Dr. Hashmi, Al Ghurair Foods, Dubai, UAE, tested several PNW soft white wheat blends to find ones best suited to a variety of flat breads.

types of flat breads, Tandoori, Arabic and chapatti. Each requires a different blend of flours to produce a good product and it takes a lot of testing to find the best blend. With Dr. Hashmi's help, WMC is now well equipped to highlight the value of our wheats when used in these flat breads."

It is through the generosity of people like Dr. Hashmi, the OVA cooperators shown above and others willing to share their expertise and experience that Idaho's wheat growers continue to keep a viable presence in world markets.

Producers Are Protecting Their Investment

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



The Idaho State Department of Agriculture Warehouse Control Program is responsible for regulating public warehouses, commodity dealers and seed buyer facilities. Idaho's agricultural commodity warehouse and seed industries store and market a wide variety of commodities such as wheat, barley, oats, dry edible beans, peas, lentils, canola/rapeseed and a number of other diverse seed crops grown in Idaho.

The Warehouse Control Program consists of six employees who license, examine, collect assessments and monitor the financial status of warehouses, commodity dealers and seed buyers who purchase agricultural commodity and seed crops from Idaho producers. The Warehouse Control Program administers the Commodity Indemnity Fund (CIF) and the Seed Indemnity Fund (SIF) programs, which consist of assessments remitted by producers and used to help protect those producers in the event of a failure as defined in Title 69, Chapter 2, Idaho Code.

The CIF was established in 1989. Farmers are assessed .002 of gross sales at the first point of sale on wheat, barley, beans, lentils, rapeseed, corn, canola and similar commodities. The cap for the fund is between 10 and 12 million dollars. Currently there is 4.1 million dollars in the fund. To date 10.2 million dollars in claims have been paid.

The SIF program was started in 2002 as a result of the ABT failure. All seed production in the state is assessed .005 at the first point of sale. Seed stored for withdrawal is assessed \$.0001 per pound at the time of withdrawal. The SIF has not had any claims filed against it. To date 2.6 million has been collected with a cap of 10-12 million dollars.

In the event of a failure of a licensee, the funds are used to pay up to 90% of a producer's claim except when the claim is filed more than two (2) years from the date of sale, or if the No Price Established (NPE) contract claim



is filed more than one hundred eighty (180) days after the contract is executed, or if a renewed NPE claim is filed more than three hundred sixty-five (365) days after the original date of execution. **It is recommended if producers want protection, that they sell their agricultural commodities to licensed warehouses and commodity dealers and their seed crops to licensed seed buyers.**

Both producers and licensees emphasize that good business judgment is still the best protection. Deals or prices too good to be true are just that – “Too good to be true!” Unlicensed persons or businesses, or those offering extraordinary terms, should be reported immediately by contacting the ISDA at (208) 332-8660. With high commodity prices and the volatility of the market, the staff is focused particularly on licensees having ad-

Farmers Beware!

The ISDA has recently received numerous complaints concerning unethical and illegal conduct during the sale of commodities. The high cost of some Idaho crops have led to unscrupulous buying behavior in the agricultural market. Unlicensed dealers are buying crops directly from growers and competing with registered dealers who are complying with the law by being licensed and bonded.

State laws require that anyone buying grain, hay, seed, peas, feed, beans or other farm produce or commodities be licensed with Idaho’s Warehouse Control Program. In many cases the unlicensed dealers are people the farmers know in the commu-

equated bonds, insurance coverage, liquidity and experienced leadership. So far, both producers and licensees have been exercising

nity or people who approach the farmers in their fields.

Unlicensed dealers, both in state as well as those from outside Idaho are targeting southern and eastern Idaho hay and grain growers. Farmers have reported they were offered higher prices, but were not paid at all or there is disparity in the settlement price. Growers should make sure contracts are in writing, include all terms of the sale and are dated and signed by both the seller and the buyer.

In Idaho, depending on what type of business is involved, acting as a dealer without a license is a felony with a penalty of a \$10,000 fine, 10 years in jail or both.

good judgment, and overall profitability has improved for all concerned despite higher operating costs. ♦

Latin American Buyer’s Conference

U.S. Wheat Associates held its biennial Latin American Buyer’s Conference in Dallas, Texas on June 18-20. Attendance was the best ever with approximately 150 participants. Attending from Idaho was Blaine Jacobson, IWC Executive Director, and a couple of representatives from Idaho elevator companies.

Latin America, particularly Mexico, contains some of the fastest growing export markets for U.S. wheat. Like other parts of the world, there is a growing middle class who is demanding better diets and products made from wheat. Collectively, the wheat buyers at the conference buy more wheat each year than Idaho’s five largest overseas customers combined.

Several Idaho companies have been successful in developing customer relationships with mills in Mexico. Shipments occur primarily by rail. Two large Mexican wheat users who were at the conference, Gruma and Grupo Bimbo, indicated they had plans to visit Idaho later in the year, possibly during harvest.

Idaho companies who have established customer relationships in Mexico have invested time and resources to do so. Generally,

they have identified and segregated specific identity wheat that enables them to compete with wheat from closer production areas in Texas and Oklahoma. The companies have researched rail and other transportation alternatives in order to get their wheat to the Mexican miller as competitively as possible. They have made sales calls on the customer at their place of business in Mexico and have also hosted customer visits in Idaho.

Periodic participation in the Governor’s Trade Mission has been beneficial.

Shipments of Hard White Wheat have been a particular success. In recent years, Idaho has supplied nearly 20% of all of the Hard White Wheat purchased by Mexican millers. Across all classes of wheat, Idaho is shipping approximately 3 million bushels of wheat per year to Mexican customers.

Besides Mexico, other countries in Latin America who are currently buying or who are potential customers of wheat from Idaho in-

clude Colombia, Peru, Honduras, and Chile. It is primarily millers in locations along the west coast where PNW exporters can be competitive on transportation and price.



A predominant use of wheat in Latin America is the flour tortilla and the primary class of wheat used to make the flour tortilla is Hard Red Winter. The Idaho Wheat Commission, in cooperation with other

PNW states and the Wheat Marketing Center in Portland, has been doing research on blending Soft White Wheat with Hard Red Winter. The Soft White Wheat blend results in a lighter color tortilla, which is preferred. Some millers in Latin America have begun using the wheat blends and this practice is expected to expand because it results in a superior finished product.

U.S. exports of wheat to Latin America is projected to increase over the next ten years, as consumers eat more products made from wheat and fewer made from corn. ♦

Herbicide Resistant Weeds

Donn Thill, Professor Weed Science, University of Idaho



The first officially recognized herbicide resistant weed was identified in 1968 in western Washington State in a tree nursery. Today, there are 320 different herbicide resistant weed biotypes comprised of 185 plant species, of which 111 are broad-leaf weeds and 74 are grass weeds.

The resistant biotypes are located in over 290,000 fields worldwide. Herbicide resistant weed biotypes are selected from weed populations in fields through the over use of the same herbicide or herbicides in the same grouping that kill weeds the same way.

ALS Inhibitors

Resistance is most common for ALS inhibiting herbicides that fall into group two* (red line in the figure). There are 95 different biotypes of weeds resistant to one or more of these herbicides worldwide.

Group two is made up of five different herbicide families including four that are used commonly to control weeds in wheat or crops grown in rotation with wheat. Examples of group two herbicides used in Idaho

to control weeds in wheat are sulfonyleureas (e.g., Glean, Harmony, Amber, Maverick, Osprey), imidazolinones (e.g., Beyond, Assert), triazolopyrimidines (PowerFlex, GoldStar, Orion), and sulfonylaminocarbonyl-triazolinones (e.g., Olympus, Everest).

Several wheat fields in Idaho contain group two resistant biotypes of Italian ryegrass, kochia, mayweed chamomile (dogfennel), prickly lettuce, and spiny sowthistle. Group two resistant biotypes of downy brome, jointed goatgrass, wild oat, smallseed falseflax, common lambsquarters, annual sowthistle, catchweed bedstraw, and field pennycress infest some wheat fields in Oregon, Washington or Montana.

ACCcase Inhibitors

Group one* ACCcase inhibiting herbicides (green line in the figure) are the grass specific herbicides. Worldwide, at least 35 grasses are reported resistant to one or more of these herbicides.

Group one herbicides used in wheat or crops grown in rotation with wheat include Axial, Puma, Hoelon, Discover, Achieve, As-

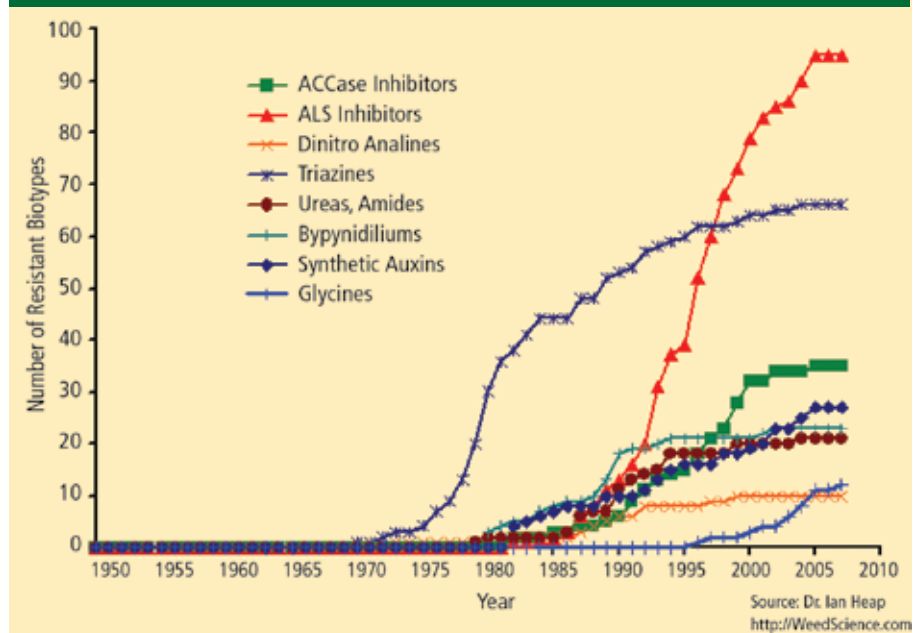
sure II, Select, and Poast. Several cases of group one herbicide resistant wild oat and Italian ryegrass have been confirmed in Idaho grain producing fields and in adjacent states.

More MOAs

Fargo (group 8*) resistant wild oat infests wheat and barley fields in southeast Idaho, and Axiom (group 15*) resistant Italian ryegrass is present in northern Idaho. 2,4-D (group four*, blue line with diamonds) resistant prickly lettuce recently has been found in wheat fields in eastern Washington. There are no reports cases of glyphosate (group nine*, light blue line) resistant weeds in Idaho. However, glyphosate resistant Italian ryegrass occurs in western Oregon.

*To learn more about herbicide resistant weeds, their management and MOA group read the University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences publication PNW437, Herbicide-Resistant Weeds and their Management. It is available online at <http://info.ag.uidaho.edu:591/catalog/FMPro?db=catalog1%5f.fp5&-format=entry.html&IDNUM=1088&-find>. ♦

Herbicide Resistant Weeds by Mode of Action



Australia Transgenic Research

According to Australian officials, drought tolerant GM wheat developed in Australia is returning up to 20% higher yields than non-GM control crops.

Twenty-four lines of genetically modified wheat were tested and, of those, seven were identified as providing higher yields under drought stress. Two lines exceeded the yield of the control experimental variety by 20 percent.

The promising initial results suggest that these genetically modified wheat lines may be part of the solution to help farmers maintain and improve their crop yields in a changing global environment. Currently 35% to 50% of wheat-producing areas around the world are under drought risk. ♦

Governor Otter Appoints Kieth Kinzer to Idaho Wheat Commission



Kieth Kinzer has lots of ideas and a wide variety of goals he wants to accomplish as he begins his first term as an Idaho Wheat Commissioner. "It's important to take time to listen and understand the issues facing the wheat industry," said Kinzer. "I still have lots to learn. I'm ready to roll up my sleeves and get to work."

Kinzer, who has been farming in the Genesee area since 1988, will be representing District II, which includes Clearwater, Nez Perce, Idaho, Lewis, Valley, Adams, Washington, Payette, Gem and Boise counties.

North Idaho's grain industry is well acquainted with Kinzer through his involvement in the Idaho Grain Producers Association (IGPA). Kieth has been actively involved in IGPA for the past 15 years and served as president of the board in 1999. "Kieth is passionate about agriculture," said Robert Blair, IGPA Nez Perce County State Director. "He understands the issues facing the wheat industry. He's dedicated, and knows how to

finish what he starts. Kinzer is going to be an asset to the Wheat Commission."

"I once heard someone say that the problem with the American farmer is that he doesn't know what he's growing or what he's selling," Kinzer said. "One of my goals as an Idaho Wheat Commissioner is to increase the distribution of information to wheat growers.



Kieth Kinzer

There are marketing opportunities for specific types of wheat for specific end-use products. Idaho wheat growers need to understand that."

Kinzer believes marketing Idaho wheat can be improved by building closer relationships with people who buy wheat. Whether it's a baker or elevator operator in Portland, if there's an opportunity to gain more knowledge about what the customer

wants, farmers will respond by growing for that market.

Research is also a top priority for Kieth. "There has to be more collaboration between public and private research," said Kinzer. "With tighter commission budgets, we need to come up with new ideas that may change

how we grow wheat. Let's start looking at wheat varieties that use less water and fertilizer or a variety that produces its own fertilizer. We need to start thinking outside the box."

Barley Commissioner and long time neighbor, Dan Mader has known Kieth most of his life. "He's innovative and aggressive," said Mader. "Kieth will be looking at all options which is important in a commission slot."

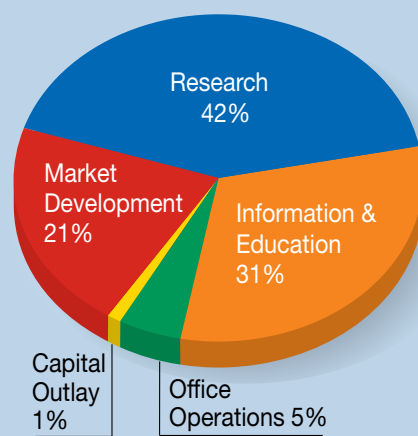
Mark Darrington, Chairman of the IWC agrees with Mader, "You have to be innovative to successfully run a business," said Darrington. "Kieth has 20 plus years of experience in managing several small businesses. He'll bring an additional perspective to the commission. We look forward to working with him."

Kinzer received a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture Economics from the University of Idaho. He began farming in 1988. He and his cousin Art currently produce fall and spring wheat, peas, chickpeas and lentils on 1350 acres near Genesee, Idaho. They also own and operate a fertilizer and seeding business. Kieth has two daughters and recently married his grade school sweetheart, Laina. ♦

Top 10 PNW Wheat Exports by Destination June 2007-May 2008

Country	White (1,000 bu)	HRW (1,000 bu)	HRS (1,000 bu)	HWW (1,000 bu)	Total (1,000 bu)
Japan	30,304	37,802	56,219		124,325
Philippines	25,510	186	29,960		55,656
South Korea	27,612	13,564	13,505	96	54,777
Indonesia	15,428	14,581	10,241		40,250
Taiwan	3,747	11,068	22,199	1,285	38,299
El Salvador	2,686	8,092	7,201		17,979
Iraq		16,563			16,563
Thailand	4,128	3,039	8,147		15,314
Bangladesh	2,625	6,951	1,671		11,247
Pakistan	5,539				5,539

Idaho Wheat Commission FY 09 Budget \$1,892,541



'Contracting For Wheat Value' Workshops Sell More Idaho Wheat



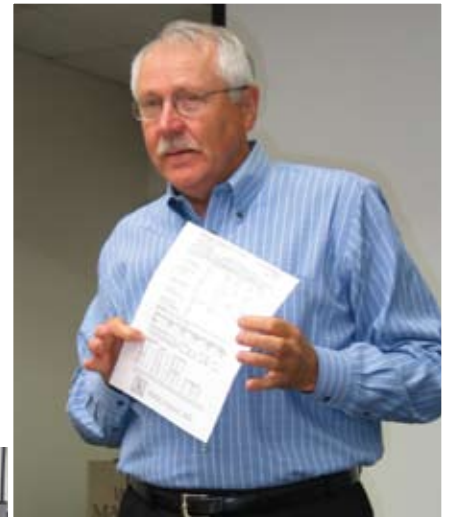
The U.S. export marketing system for wheat is a "free-enterprise" system, unlike the "single-desk" marketing systems in Canada and Australia.

Receiving the desired quality from the U.S. export market requires a few more steps and careful design of the price and quality relationship in the purchase contract. Navigating the U.S. free-enterprise system and getting the desired wheat can be more complex than buying from a single-desk. However, once the contract is put together, the buyer of U.S. wheat has greater control of the exact specification of the wheat he will ultimately receive.

For this reason, U.S. Wheat Associates, with funding from Idaho and other PNW states, sponsors an annual "Contracting For Wheat Value" Workshop in Portland. Key Asian buyers of American wheat are invited and the itinerary includes lab work at the Wheat Marketing Center, visits to Portland wheat exporters, briefings by FGIS, crop updates by Idaho and other PNW states, a tour of the river transportation system, visits to

Oregon wheat farms, and assistance with a personalized wheat value matrix designed with their own company's wheat usage in mind.

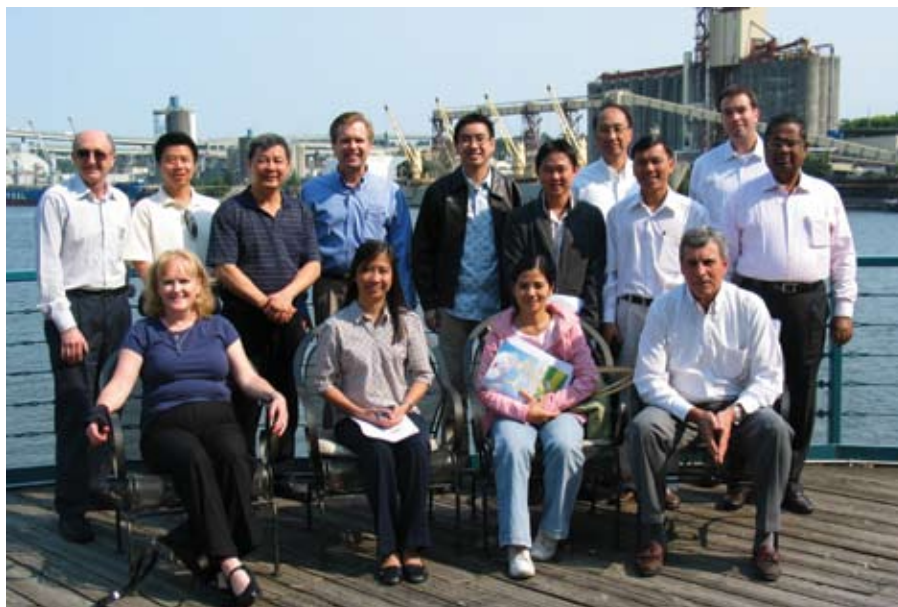
The 2008 Contracting For Wheat Value Workshop was held in Portland, August 2-10. Asian customers with a collective daily wheat usage of 3000 metric tons, or 108,000 bushels, participated. The U.S. market share of wheat purchased by these 2008 workshop participants was better than 70%. Based on the results of past year's CWV workshop's



John Oades, (above) U.S. Wheat Associates Vice President explains how customers can set up a wheat value matrix.



Overseas buyers from Morning Star Mills, Phillipines, Laemthong Mills, Thailand, and Uni-President Mills, Vietnam, inspect and compare noodles made with different wheat qualities. (left).



Customers from Asia meet at the Wheat Marketing Center for a week of instructions. Joining the team are Blaine Jacobson and Kim Falcon, Idaho and Montana wheat commission directors, Mark Sampson, Mike Spiers, and Roy Chung of U.S. Wheat Associates.

U.S. market share among participants is expected to hold steady, and in many cases, increase.

According to one workshop participant, Sathak Abdul Kadar, CEO of Serendib Flour Mills in Sri Lanka, the learning gained in Portland at the CWV Workshop will enable their mills contract better and to be more efficient in their operation. Onelia Cayabyab, Assistant R&D Manager for Morning Star Milling in the Philippines and making one of her first visits to the U.S., enjoyed learning about where the wheat is grown and the care taken to clean it and keep it clean during transit.

The Contracting For Wheat Value Workshop is an important sales tool funded by Idaho wheat growers through the wheat tax and administrated cooperatively with U.S. Wheat Associates and other PNW states. ♦

Resistance Assistance – The Hessian Fly Insectary



How do you develop host plant resistance to an insect pest? To help develop new varieties with resistance to Hessian fly, Dr. Nilsa Bosque-Perez raises Hessian flies in an insectary located near the Moscow campus.

Control methods are mostly preventive in nature and the favored method is use of resistant wheat varieties. The insectary provides a controlled site to conduct resistance screening tests on advanced breeding lines and varieties for fly resistance.

The initial flies for the colony were obtained from collections made in a grower's spring wheat field in Lewiston about 9 years ago. However, the potential emergence of fly biotypes (or genetic variants) capable of attacking resistant wheat always exists. Every other year new flies from collections made in spring wheat fields in northern Idaho are added to the colony to ensure the colony maintains the genetic variability associated with the Hessian fly in the field.

There is a mixture of seven (7) Hessian fly biotypes known to

occur in northern Idaho, but the majority of the flies are effectively controlled by the resistant varieties presently planted in the region. Most of these varieties carry the H3 gene for resistance (for example UI varieties Jefferson and Jerome) or more recently, the H25 gene for resistance (UI variety Cataldo).

Although currently confined to northern Idaho, the movement of wheat straw where the insect puparia survive, from northern Idaho to southern Idaho increases the potential for spreading the pest into other areas of the state.

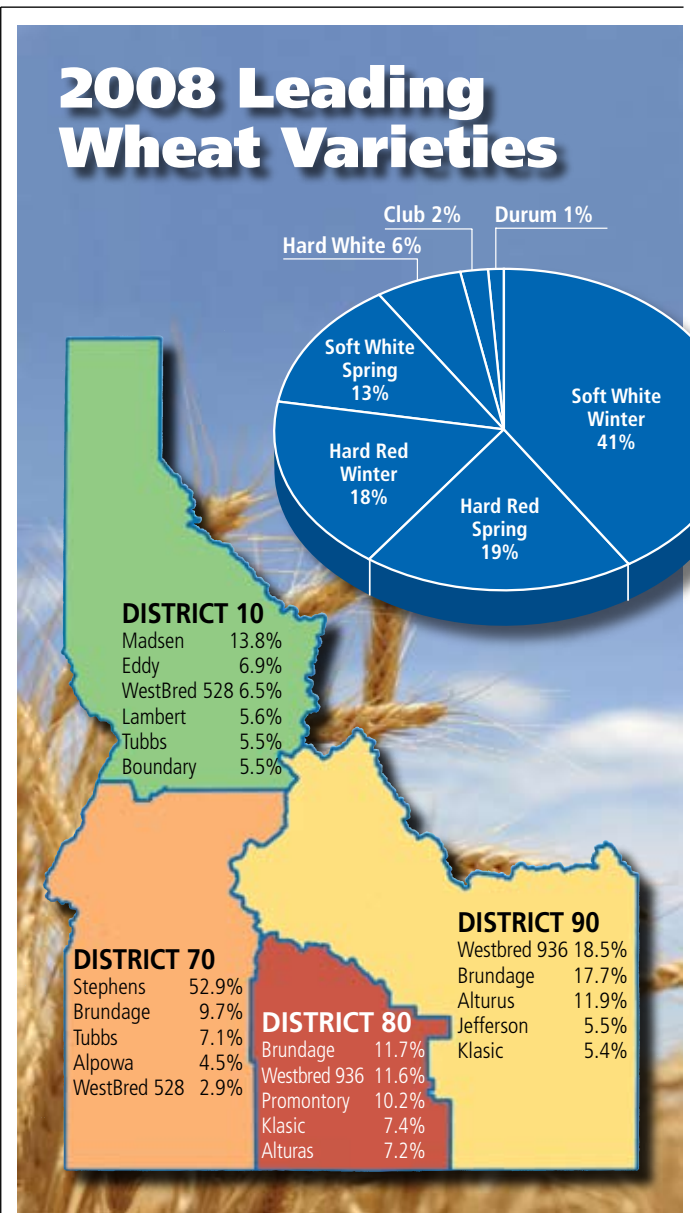
The release of new varieties with resistance to this pest provides more options for growers. Focus is on fly resistant spring wheats, including hard white, soft white and hard red wheats. ♦

Under field conditions, puparia are a resting stage that allows the flies to survive adverse environmental conditions. It might take weeks or months to emerge. In the laboratory they emerge in just a

few days as light, temperature and humidity are kept under optimal conditions for development (puparia photo copyright D. Schotzko, University of Idaho).



IWC Chairman, Mark Darrington, counts Hessian fly puparia "flaxseeds" at the base of the plants.





2007 Idaho Winter Wheat Variety Performance Tests and 2005-2007 Yield Summaries

Juliet Windes, Brad Brown, and Stephen Guy, Extension Specialists, Department of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, University of Idaho

Variety Testing

Idaho winter wheat varieties are evaluated each year to provide performance information to help growers select superior varieties for their growing conditions. The tests are conducted using farmer fields or on University of Idaho R&E Centers, and the varieties are grown under conditions typical for crop production in the area. Varieties are included in these tests based on their potential adaptation in an area and commercial use of a variety. The number of entries is limited due to

resources. Individual plots were planted as 7 rows spaced 7" apart for 14' to 25' in length and replicated 3 or 4 times in a randomized complete block design.

Information Summarization

Agronomic performance data for 2007 winter wheat tests are summarized by Idaho districts in Tables 1-5. District I is northern, District II is southwest, District III is south-central, and District IV is southeast Idaho. Yield data is given for individual sites while

other agronomic data is averaged over all the sites of each table. Bushel/acre yield results are based on 60 lb/bu at 11% moisture. Lodging ratings are the percent of a plot area lodged. Kernel hardness is on a 0-100 scale with most soft wheat below 30 and hard wheat above 50. Average values are presented at the bottom of listings and are followed by a least significant difference (LSD) statistic at the 10% level.

Yield averages from variety performance trials for 2005-2007 are presented in Table

Table 1. Rainfed winter wheat performance data for Craigmont, Lewiston, Genesee, Moscow and Bonners Ferry, 2007.

Variety	Seed Yield						Average of 5 sites				
	Craigmont	Lewstn.	Genesee	Moscow	B.Ferry	Ave	Seed Protein %	Hardness Score 0-100	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches	Lodging* %
Soft White											
Bitterroot	66	66	67	97	43	68	12.0	20	59.5	33	7
Brundage 96	70	75	73	99	50	73	11.9	24	58.5	30	2
Concept	69	68	69	97	39	68	12.0	21	58.5	29	11
Goetze	61	69	78	97	27	66	12.1	25	57.5	29	1
Hubbard	69	71	75	97	37	70	12.2	25	59.3	37	14
Lambert	71	70	69	96	36	68	11.8	28	58.3	33	25
Madsen	61	68	74	95	45	69	12.7	23	57.7	31	2
Masami	58	72	70	99	41	68	11.9	28	56.9	31	8
Mohler	71	79	71	104	43	74	12.2	26	58.1	33	6
Simon	69	72	82	101	23	69	12.1	25	58.0	32	1
Stephens	67	72	74	92	30	67	12.3	26	57.3	31	7
Tubbs 06	65	77	70	99	35	69	12.1	28	57.2	34	7
WestBred 528	69	73	77	97	48	73	11.9	25	60.1	31	6
IDO 587	67	68	71	89	26	64	12.6	25	57.4	30	3
ORCF-101	62	73	69	91	43	68	12.8	27	57.9	31	1
ORCF-102	67	64	71	98	39	68	12.5	28	58.4	32	6
Average	66	71	73	97	38	69	12.2	25	58.2	32	6
Hard Wheat											
Bauermeister	68	71	75	102	33	70	12.0	54	59.2	34	34
Boundary	74	70	72	101	35	70	12.1	52	59.4	32	7
MDM (HW)	60	65	72	100	25	64	12.9	55	59.1	33	27
Paladin	64	73	67	82	36	64	13.1	64	61.5	31	3
Average	67	70	72	96	32	67	12.5	56	59.8	32	18
Club											
Cara	62	71	67	94	21	63	12.4	29	56.7	29	1
Chukar	64	65	67	100	30	65	12.3	29	57.4	31	2
Coda	70	64	63	96	31	65	12.8	30	59.6	32	3
Rohde	75	71	74	95	43	72	12.2	31	60.7	31	10
Average	68	68	68	96	31	66	12.4	30	58.6	31	4
Overall Average	67	70	72	97	36	68	12.3	31	58.5	32	8
LSD (0.10)	4	11	8	5	11	3	--	--	0.4	1	5
CV (%)	6	13	9	5	25	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Lodging data are from Bonners Ferry and Lewiston

6 for all districts. These data are the results from 3-15 site/years and should be a good indication of long term adaptability of a variety to a region.

Information Interpretation

Average past performance of a variety is the best indicator available to predict future performance potential. Variety performance can vary from location to location and year to year. The site results reported in this article are for 2007 trials; 1995 to 2006 results can be found in fall 1995 through 2007 issues of Idaho Grain. Average performance over locations and years more accurately indicates varieties' relative performance. Try to evaluate as much information as you can

when selecting varieties. Yield is a primary characteristic used to select varieties, but disease resistance, maturity, lodging tendency, winter hardiness and quality characteristics such as protein, test weight and kernel hardness are also important variety selection considerations.

Reported small yield differences among varieties and other characteristics are usually of little importance due to chance differences in tests. An aid in determining true differences is the LSD statistic. If differences between varieties are greater than the 10% LSD value, the varieties are considered "significantly different." This means that there is a 9 in 10 chance that the apparent difference between varieties is a true difference and not due to

other experimental factors. If no significant differences are determined for a trial, n.s. is used in place of the LSD.

Further Information

Variety characteristic information can be found in an Extension publication: "2008 Idaho Certified Seed Selection Guides for Some Varieties of Winter Wheat and Winter Barley". End use quality ratings for most Idaho grown wheat varieties can be found on the Idaho Wheat Commission website: <http://www.idahowheat.org/market/varieties.asp>. Please visit our Extension web-site for more detailed information about variety performance and other agronomic practices at: <http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/cereals>. ♦

Table 2. Dryland winter wheat variety performance in District II at Emmett, 2007.

Variety	Yield	Protein	Test Weight	Plant Height
	bu/acre	%	lb/bu	inches
Soft white				
Eltan	40	16.2	59.8	25
Hubbard	35	16.9	60.0	25
IDO 587	46	17.1	57.0	24
IDO620	37	16.8	59.2	24
Malcolm	39	16.7	59.7	28
Simon	51	16.6	58.6	24
Stephens	42	17.2	57.5	22
Tubbs	44	16.7	56.9	25
Tubbs 06	44	17.2	57.6	25
Average	42	16.8	58.5	24
LSD (0.10)	13	0.9	1.0	22
Hard				
Boundary	35	17.5	58.4	22
Buchanan	32	16.6	61.2	28
Darwin ^w	43	17.0	58.2	22
Finley	46	17.2	62.5	29
Gary ^w	44	17.4	61.4	25
Ivory ^w	42	17.5	57.9	25
Juniper	41	18.4	62.0	27
Moreland	25	18.3	58.4	25
Promontory	31	17.7	58.5	23
Utah 100	37	17.4	60.7	31
Average	38	17.5	59.9	26
LSD (0.10)	12	0.5	1.2	2

^whard white ^sspring

Table 3. Irrigated winter wheat variety performance in District II at Parma, Wesier, and Grandview combined, 2007.

Variety	Seed Yield				Average	Seed Protein	Test Weight	Plant Height	Lodged
	Parma early	Parma late	Weiser early	Grandview late					
	bu/acre								
Soft white									
Goetze	170	144	163	60	134	11.4	58.7	32	0
Malcolm	169	148	169	57	136	11.2	59.9	36	8
ORCF102	162	136	156	57	128	11.8	59.7	36	9
Stephens	157	159	164	64	136	11.5	58.7	35	13
Tubbs	171	141	175	49	134	11.2	58.9	36	3
Tubbs 06	161	154	161	59	134	11.6	58.8	38	12
WPB528	166	149	166	52	133	11.5	60.8	34	4
Average	165	147	165	57	133	11.5	59.4	35	7
LSD (0.10)	11	9	16	7	5	0.3	0.3	1	6
Hard									
Darwin					107	13.4	62.0	40	41
Gary ^w	120	118	119	51	106	12.8	61.6	40	52
Hoff	143	125	146	47	115	12.6	60.9	36	12
Ivory ^w	155	142	150	46	123	12.3	60.9	36	13
Lochsa ^{sw}	--	137	--	46	---	--	--	--	--
Moreland	138	119	147	49	113	13.1	60.1	33	29
NuHorizon ^w	148	141	162	47	125	12.4	63.2	33	6
WPB936 ^s	--	139	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
Average	141	132	145	46	115	12.8	61.5	36	26
LSD (0.10)	12	8	14	6	5	0.4	0.6	1	11

^whard white ^sspring



2007 Idaho Winter Wheat Variety Performance Tests and 2005-2007 Yield Summaries...continued

Table 4. Irrigated winter wheat variety performance in District III and District IV at Kimberly, Rupert, and Aberdeen, 2007.

Variety	Kimberly	Rupert	Aberdeen	Average	Test	Spring	Heading	Height	Lodging	Protein
	(bu/A)			Yield	Weight	Stand	Date			
					lb/bu	(%)		(in)	(%)	(%)
Soft White										
Bitterroot	114	113	138	122	59.7	95	5/31	35	0	11.9
Bruehl	116	111	144	123	56.9	90	6/3	37	14	11.7
Brundage	118	131	148	132	61.3	92	5/25	29	0	10.6
Brundage 96	118	123	138	127	59.1	96	5/30	29	0	11.2
Cara	95	118	132	115	57.1	94	6/3	34	11	12.5
Chukar	101	110	130	114	58.2	96	6/3	35	3	11.9
Clearfirst	104	111	126	113	59.6	94	6/1	32	0	12.2
Coda	120	109	142	124	61.0	96	6/2	36	0	12.0
Daws	113	118	131	121	60.2	95	6/1	34	4	11.4
IDO 587	116	110	134	120	58.4	90	5/28	32	3	11.5
Lambert	120	118	131	123	60.3	96	5/28	34	0	11.3
Madsen	116	120	136	124	59.5	93	6/1	33	0	11.4
Malcolm	114	132	135	127	59.8	92	5/29	33	3	11.2
Mohler	111	119	136	121	60.0	88	5/30	33	5	12.0
ORCF-101	111	109	127	116	58.3	94	5/30	32	0	11.8
ORCF-102	121	119	154	131	60.0	90	5/29	34	0	10.8
Simon	113	123	138	125	59.9	91	5/30	33	0	11.4
Stephens	114	119	134	122	59.9	95	5/28	33	4	11.2
Tubbs 06	126	116	154	132	58.9	96	5/30	35	0	11.1
WestBred 470	109	117	141	121	61.7	87	5/25	31	0	12.0
WestBred 528	119	128	149	132	61.2	97	5/25	31	0	11.2
Average	114	118	138	124	59.5	93	5/30	34	5	11.5
LSD (0.10)	13	12	14	8	0.9	7	2	2	9	--
Hard Red Winter Wheat										
AgriPro Paladin	111	104	145	120	62.6	96	5/26	33	0	12.6
Bauermeister	110	98	130	113	59.9	97	5/31	35	20	13.1
Bonneville	100	94	133	109	62.8	93	5/31	39	15	13.9
Boundary	116	109	121	115	61.6	90	5/28	32	1	12.0
Deloris	102	101	134	113	62.5	93	5/28	35	6	12.6
Dumas	88	127	113	109	62.8	97	5/21	32	3	12.5
DW	103	107	140	117	61.8	97	5/28	32	10	12.8
Eddy	112	116	138	122	62.0	97	5/24	32	2	12.6
Garland	109	111	122	114	60.1	89	5/29	26	0	12.6
Manning	106	112	133	117	62.2	96	5/27	34	8	12.2
MDM (W)	123	103	140	122	60.9	97	5/31	37	19	12.7
Moreland	106	119	130	118	60.5	90	5/25	31	0	12.7
Neeley	108	112	138	119	62.0	95	5/30	35	19	13.2
Promontory	115	127	139	127	62.5	95	5/27	34	11	12.1
Utah 100	112	114	126	117	61.4	96	5/28	40	0	12.6
Weston	97	100	123	107	63.0	90	5/26	38	21	13.2
Yellowstone	118	124	140	127	62.3	95	5/27	35	1	12.2
Hard White Winter Wheat										
AgriPro Palomino 101	103	121	107	107	61.7	94	5/22	29	0	12.9
Gary	109	109	112	110	60.4	87	5/29	35	31	12.4
Golden Spike	107	114	131	117	61.4	96	5/29	35	17	12.1
NuDakota	112	132	139	128	61.6	98	5/21	29	6	12.2
NuHills	96	116	106	106	63.1	93	5/21	30	8	13.8
NuHorizon	115	113	133	120	62.9	96	5/23	34	8	12.1
UI Darwin	103	102	127	109	63.2	97	5/27	37	8	13.2
Average	108	113	130	117	62.0	94	5/26	33	9	12.7
LSD (0.10)	11	17	17	9	0.7	8	5	2	12	0.7

Table 5. Dryland Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District IV at Ririe, 2007.

Variety	Yield	Test Wt.	Spring	Heading	Height	Lodging	Protein
	(bu/A)	(lb/bu)	Stand	Date			
			(%)		(in.)	(%)	(%)
Soft White							
Bitterroot	24	58.3	82	6/6	23	0	12.3
Bruehl	18	56.6	74	6/12	21	0	13.4
Brundage	23	60.2	83	6/1	18	0	11.4
Brundage 96	22	55.7	88	6/5	21	0	12.2
Cara	16	53.5	78	6/11	18	0	12.9
Chukar	17	53.9	78	6/11	19	0	13.2
Clearfirst	15	54.8	63	6/8	19	0	14.0
Coda	20	54.9	65	6/8	19	0	12.7
Daws	23	59.1	85	6/6	20	0	12.8
IDO 587	21	57.2	84	6/5	18	0	13.0
Lambert	18	54.3	56	6/5	24	0	12.9
Madsen	21	56.9	70	6/6	21	0	13.7
Malcolm	20	58.2	73	6/5	20	0	12.7
Mohler	17	55.3	68	6/6	20	0	13.1
ORCF-101	20	56.6	66	6/5	22	0	13.3
ORCF-102	23	57.4	85	6/7	21	0	13.4
Simon	20	57.6	81	6/6	19	0	12.8
Stephens	18	57.7	75	6/5	19	0	12.8
Tubbs 06	24	56.8	80	6/5	23	0	12.5
Westbred 470	19	61.3	78	6/3	19	0	11.7
WestBred 528	21	60.6	74	6/3	19	0	12.2
Average	20	57.0	75.3	6/6	20.1	0	12.8
LSD (0.10)	4	2.8	18	2	2	2	--
Hard Red Winter							
AgriPro Paladin	23	62.8	81	6/3	18	0	14.6
Bauermeister	22	59.0	70	6/9	22	0	15.4
Bonneville	21	62.5	82	6/7	23	0	15.3
Boundary	24	59.4	89	6/5	19	0	14.9
Deloris	23	60.7	83	6/5	22	0	14.0
Dumas	22	62.9	83	5/30	18	0	14.4
DW	21	61.7	68	6/5	19	0	14.7
Garland	22	59.9	81	6/5	14	0	15.1
Juniper	21	62.7	83	6/5	25	0	13.7
Moreland	21	59.6	68	6/3	18	0	14.0
Neeley	23	61.3	88	6/5	20	0	14.8
Promontory	23	62.4	83	6/4	22	0	14.5
Quantum 542 Hybrid	23	61.0	72	6/2	22	0	14.7
Utah 100	26	60.7	92	6/4	22	0	14.0
Weston	22	62.2	82	6/4	22	0	15.0
Yellowstone	24	61.0	75	6/5	22	0	15.1
Hard White							
AgriPro Palomino	21	61.5	79	5/31	17	0	15.2
Gary	23	60.9	81	6/5	24	0	14.5
Golden Spike	23	61.2	74	6/5	21	0	14.4
MDM	20	58.6	82	6/9	20	0	15.2
NuDakota	26	60.5	81	5/30	17	0	14.3
NuHills	21	62.9	82	5/30	18	0	15.7
NuHorizon	27	62.7	81	6/2	18	0	13.4
UI Darwin	20	62.6	84	6/4	23	0	15.0
Average	23	61.3	80	6/4	20	0	14.7
LSD (0.10)	3	0.9	14	1	2	0	--

Marketing Choice in Australia Creates Opportunity



July 1, 2008, marked the end of an era and the beginning of a new opportunity for wheat buyers and wheat producers in Australia, and around the world. Australian

wheat growers and grain companies, including AWB Limited, will be able to compete openly in the export market for the first time in nearly 70 years.

After a complete overhaul of the bulk wheat export marketing system, Australian wheat producers will have more choices and often better prices as buyers compete for their wheat. The reformed system will provide new opportunities for growers and the development of competitive export markets, while also providing appropriate protections.

"We're confident the entire global wheat supply chain will benefit from this significant change because the market will now respond more rationally to economic signals, rather than react to trade distorting monopoly decisions," said Alan Tracy, President, U.S. Wheat Associates (USW). "We believe that if the market is allowed to work, both wheat producers and buyers benefit. U.S. wheat producers look forward to competing openly on the basis of quality, value and reliability. Perhaps we can find ways to join with Australian producers in boosting the global demand for wheat from both origins."

An industry regulator, Wheat Exports Australia (WEA), will administer a wheat export accreditation scheme, with the power to grant, vary, suspend or cancel that accreditation. Applicants operating bulk grain port terminals must provide access to other exporters starting in October 2009. The Government is committing up to \$9.3 million to assist with the transition.

Change is never easy and many producers in Australia remain concerned about the shift to market competition and the challenge of pricing, hedging and selling their grain harvest themselves. There is much yet to be learned from this change by producers, grain companies and buyers as well as by competitors like the U.S. and Canada.

"U.S. producers and exporters are always interested in seeing open-markets and transparent systems develop," says Amer Badawi, Vice President, Export and Chartering Manager, Columbia Grain International, Portland. "Indeed, for Australia, this move is long overdue and it is interesting to see the Australian government willing to commit resources to support the transition to the new system. However, we have to wait and see how the system will ultimately run."

International wheat buyers will also benefit as multiple sellers compete for their business. The change to a more open market should encourage innovation and transparency.

"The shift to more liberalized wheat trade around the world will continue," Tracy suggested. "The world clearly needs more wheat and the best way producers can effectively meet this growing need is through open competition and the free flow of trade." ♦

Table 6. 2005-2007 Winter Wheat Average Yield Performance.

Site/years —	District I	District II	District II	District III	District IV	District IV
	Dryland	Irrigated	Dryland	Irrigated	Irrigated	Dryland
	15	11	3	3	6	3
	bu/acre					
Variety						
Soft White						
Bruehl	--	--	--	123	119	38
Brundage	--	--	--	127	128	43
Brundage 96	86	--	--	123	122	42
Clearfirst	--	--	--	116	109	33
Concept	84	--	--	--	--	--
Daws	--	--	--	128	120	36
Eltan	--	--	54	--	--	--
Hubbard	83	--	--	--	--	--
IDO 587	81	152	54	127	116	36
Lambert	85	--	--	135	123	38
Madsen	83	--	--	130	122	38
Malcolm	--	134	51	133	125	36
Masami	82	--	--	--	--	--
Mohler	90	--	--	133	124	36
ORCF-101	84	--	--	121	115	38
ORCF-102	87	133	--	129	124	38
Simon	85	--	60	126	124	40
Stephens	84	140	50	129	123	35
Tubbs	--	134	56	--	--	--
Tubbs 06	--	--	--	141	115	--
WestBred 470	--	--	--	127	121	40
WestBred 528	89	138	--	137	130	46
Club						
Chukar	83	--	--	--	--	--
Coda	79	--	--	--	--	--
Rohde	84	--	--	--	--	--
Hard Red						
Bonneville	--	--	--	119	102	35
Boundary	79	--	45	124	111	37
Buchanan	--	--	43	--	--	--
Deloris	--	--	--	124	112	38
Dumas	--	--	--	112	107	37
DW	--	--	--	126	115	34
Finley	--	--	47	--	--	--
Hoff	--	120	--	--	--	--
Juniper	--	--	46	--	--	--
Garland	--	--	--	119	110	35
Manning	--	--	--	126	114	--
Moreland	--	111	48	123	112	37
Neeley	--	--	--	124	114	35
AgriPro Paladin	--	--	--	130	115	36
Promontory	--	--	50	127	127	39
Utah 100	--	--	48	131	120	40
Weston	--	--	--	118	100	32
Yellowstone	--	--	--	136	125	38
Hard White						
Gary	--	--	46	127	106	34
Golden Spike	--	--	--	133	117	35
Ivory	--	130	45	--	--	--
NuHills	--	--	--	115	101	--
NuHorizon	--	128	--	124	112	38
Palomino	--	--	--	119	107	39
UI Darwin	--	--	--	--	--	35