

# IDAHO GRAIN

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

Fall 2006



**Idaho State Wheat  
Growers Association**

Idaho Grain Producers Association

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# Views

BY WAYNE HURST, IGPA PRESIDENT

## Strengthening Idaho's Wheat and Barley Industry



One evening in early May found me out planting the last of my dad's silage corn. Earlier that day, when I picked up the seed from the dealer, he boasted that the tonnage per acre yielded about 30 percent more than similar corn had less than ten years ago, a fact that we have found to be true in the past few years. The seed sacks proudly proclaimed that they were "Printed with Soy Ink," and also advertised the fact that the corn was "Roundup Ready," another feature that we have enjoyed lately, and that significantly increases yield and decreases weed populations. I finished the last rows with the setting sun in a tractor that has some plastic parts made from corn. I sipped a soda pop sweetened by corn, which just a few years ago contained cane and beet sugar.

I wondered what significant advances in yield had been made recently to wheat and barley, so that they generate similar increases in net income to us growers. What new, revolutionary uses for what we produce are consumers willing to pay us for, enhancing our profitability and competitiveness in the marketplace? What is being done now to ensure that growing wheat and barley is and will be a profitable and attractive occupation for us, and for future generations here in the United States?

Let me assure you that the Idaho Grain Producers Association, along with the Idaho Wheat Commission and the Idaho Barley Commission, is working hard to address each and everyone of the issues I just mentioned in order to keep Idaho growers profitable. New high yielding wheat and barley varieties, new disease resistant varieties and expanded markets are all the results of your commission check-off dollars. Expanded support through farm programs is the results of IGPA efforts. Most recently, and due largely to efforts of Idaho wheat leaders, we've seen refreshing movement towards better unity and cooperation nationally, between U.S. Wheat Associates and the National Association of Wheat Growers.

There is however, much to be done to strengthen our future. We must reverse the trends in losing wheat and barley acres to other crops, market share to other countries, and most importantly, the loss of farmers to low prices and high costs. We must be ever vigilante in ensuring that national farm policy promotes and maintains a healthy domestic grain industry for the well being and security of the entire country. Trade with other nations should be fair to everyone, but never at the expense of the American farmer. Efficiencies in transportation need to be gained to allow us to access the marketplace. Productivity per acre needs to be increased so we can meet rising input costs with more bushels. Technology that is available to help us do this should be embraced, and aggressively developed. New uses for our product for which consumers will gladly pay us should be researched and implemented.

Will grain production be an attractive and profitable occupation for future generations and ourselves? The answers to the concerns above depend on us, the growers along with our grain organizations. We must all step up and meet our challenges head on and turn them into opportunities.

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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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**Sue Megran** Assistant Editor

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### IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

821 West State Street  
Boise, Idaho 83702-5832  
(208) 345-0706

e-mail: [sjohnson@idahograin.org](mailto:sjohnson@idahograin.org)  
e-mail: [smegran@idahograin.org](mailto:smegran@idahograin.org)  
<http://www.idahograin.org>

**President** *Wayne Hurst*  
Burley

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Boise, Idaho 83702-5832  
(208) 334-2353

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821 West State Street  
Boise, Idaho 83702-5832  
(208) 334-2090

e-mail: [kolson@barley.state.id.us](mailto:kolson@barley.state.id.us)

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# Editor's Note

BY STEVE JOHNSON

## IGPA "No to Farm Bill Extension"



he sides are lining up throughout farm country and the biggest question surrounding the 2007 Farm Bill seems to be. Do you support a new Farm Bill or do you support an extension? Most farm groups including the wheat and barley grower groups feel that the 2002 Farm Bill was a good bill, designed to provide a reasonable safety net for producers. But for some commodities like wheat and barley problems did arise. During the final hours of negotiations between the House and Senate some trigger levels were changed which reduced the safety net for some and left others whole. Those who fared well in the 2002 farm bill prefer an extension. Those who feel the 2002 bill didn't fill their needs want adjustments to the bill.



For barley growers both nationally and here in Idaho, the USDA barley loan rate was set lower than was asked for. That caused growers to plant other crops that have a better bottom line safety net. The reduced safety net available to barley growers has caused barley production to drop to the lowest levels in history, jeopardizing the US barley industries ability to grow enough to meet the demand.

For wheat growers, the last minute reduction by Congress in the target price restructured the Counter Cyclical Payment (CCP) program and prevented wheat growers from participating in the CCP program. Wheat growers understand and support the fact that the CCP program is designed to kick in only when prices are low. The target price however must be a fair reflection of needed support.

Barley and wheat growers and their organizations feel that equity is important for the next farm bill. Every farm bill has a funding authorization. That funding authorization was not intended to guarantee that a commodity would receive all the money authorized for them in a Farm Bill. The market must be a part of the calculation if the program is a true safety net. In the 2002 Farm Bill because the barley loan rate was set lower in relation to other commodities and the projected price for the life of the 2002 farm Bill, other grain crops benefited from higher loan rates. In the case of wheat the target price was set too low in relationship to other commodities and wheat's projected prices during the Farm Bills life.

As a result of these shortcomings in the 2002 Farm Bill, IGPA and your national associations intend to work for changes in the new farm bill that will provide the needed benefits for wheat and barley growers ensuring equity among all commodities. Efforts will focus on ensuring that wheat and barley growers have opportunity and access to the same levels of support afforded all other commodities. Extending the farm bill is not an option because these needed changes will require opening the 2002 Farm Bill.



# Congressional Election 2006

## CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE SURVEY:

**B**ecause politics are so important to wheat and barley growers the Idaho Grain Producers Association sent the following questionnaire to the congressional candidates in both the 1st and 2nd congressional Districts. IGPA is a non-partisan organization and nothing in this survey should be construed as support of any of the candidates. The association's intent is to simply provide information for Idaho wheat and barley growers.

1. Farm Programs that sustain wheat and Barley growers are an integral part of today's farm economy. In 2007 Congress will begin writing a new federal farm bill. Please explain your position on the following Farm Bill Programs Titles.

a. The Commodity Programs Title: Do you

support continuing and possibly increasing Commodity Program payments for wheat and barley growers in the 2007 farm bill?

b. The Conservation Title: What role do you think the federal government should play in providing conservation programs for U.S. agriculture?

c. The Research Title: Will you work to support current funding levels for agricultural research through USDA? Would you support increased funding for agricultural research?

d. The Trade Title: Do you support increased funding for trade development programs such as the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD), The Market Access Program (MAP) and Export Credit Programs?

e. Rural Development Title: What role do

you believe the federal government should play in sustaining rural communities?

f. Energy Title: Do you believe the federal government should provide incentives to agriculture to produce renewable fuels?

2. Will you oppose the removal of dams on the Snake and Columbia rivers?

3. Will you support federal funding for maintenance and operations of the dams on the Snake and Columbia Rivers?

4. Do you support legislation that ensures Idaho agriculture has an adequate migrant work force to serve Idaho agriculture?

5. Will you support legislation currently before Congress (H.R. 2047) that would improve rail access for Idaho wheat and barley growers who need better railroad service to ship grain to market?

## 1st Congressional District

### Larry Grant Democratic Candidate Idaho 1st Congressional District



In reviewing the questions asked by the Idaho Grain Producers, I will answer them the best I can at this time. Please keep in mind that the issues contained in the questions will require considerably more study and research before I cast my vote.

1. On the Farm Bill, rather than try to give answers to individual provisions, let me give my overall view. Protection of the United States' food production capabilities is an absolute must. We are dependant on foreign producers for too many items as it is. We cannot allow our farms to go the way of other industries, that is, to foreign soil. That being said, I do believe we can support most exist-

ing programs. Expansion of those programs at a time when we are racking up huge budget deficits, however, gives me concern. We need to get back to balanced budgets and pay-as-you-go government. Until then, we are going to have to tighten our belts. As soon as we get federal spending under control, then I will consider expansion of those programs important to Idaho, including increased agricultural research and trade development programs.

2. Regarding the dams on the Snake and Columbia Rivers, breaching of the dams is an absolute last resort. I am not happy with any program that sends Idaho jobs or water downstream. But it should not be an all-or-nothing proposition. The proper role of a Congressman should be to get all the stakeholders to the table and work out some kind of solution that benefits everybody as much as possible. Whether that is possible in this instance remains to be seen.

3. No, I do not support federal funding for maintenance and operation of the dams. These

are individual economic enterprises and should be able to generate sufficient funds for their own operation. If as part of some settlement those operations get curtailed, then we may have to look at some counter measures, but I do not see that as necessary at this point.

4. Yes, I support ensuring that Idaho agriculture has an adequate work force, migrant or otherwise, and believe that any immigration legislation must take that into account.

5. I have not studied the details of the Bill, so cannot comment on any individual provisions. However, I do support better rail service in general.

Finally, let me say that I was raised in an Idaho farming community. Although we only had ten acres and only milked eight cows at most, I have done my share of bucking hay, hoeing beets, picking fruit, and cleaning barns. That said, I have never had to make a living farming, so still have much to learn. All I can say is that I will always try to do what is best for Idaho.

**Bill Sali**  
**Republican Candidate**  
**Idaho 1st Congressional District**



1.a. Under current conditions burdensome and needless regulations in the US raise the cost of doing business while foreign subsidies artificially reduce commodity prices on the world market. Congress must correct the unfairness of that production environment to help American producers remain competitive in both domestic and international markets. Congress must work to remove the intervention of governments – both foreign and domestic – to ensure fair and free markets for all American producers. While I work to address those long term issues in Congress, I will support the Commodity Programs Title in the Farm Bill.

b. Increasing regulation and environmental demands on Idaho producers must be reduced if those producers are to remain competitive. While I work toward those goals, I will support the Conservation Title to provide tools needed to help producers come into compliance with increasing regulations and assist producers in achieving environmental compliance.

c. The public benefits when new processes and technology are developed through research. To achieve those goals I will support the Research Title of the Farm Bill as a means to benefit the University of Idaho and agriculture in Idaho, improve productivity of American producers and hopefully aid the US in

moving toward energy independence.

d. Subsidies and trade restrictions imposed by foreign governments create artificial barriers to trade for Idaho goods. While I work to remove those barriers, I will support the Trade Title of the Farm Bill to provide industry with additional tools for developing foreign markets.

e. It is important that we attack the problems facing Idaho's rural communities at the root. The devastating land management policies of the federal government have crippled many of our rural communities. To counteract the effects of those flawed federal policies, I will support the Rural Development Title as a tool for rural communities to develop basic infrastructure and attract businesses until my efforts to bring a measure of reasonableness to the regulatory environment will allow those businesses – and communities – to thrive on their own.

f. It is appropriate for the federal government to offer incentives to nurture emerging technologies. I am concerned about government interference with development of markets by the private sector, but understand the benefits to the public when new energy sources are quickly moved from emerging technologies to practical solutions that will benefit consumers. It is also in America's best interest to work toward reducing our dependence on foreign energy sources.

2. Simply put, I will not support dam breaching. I think a protracted debate on the subject distracts us from looking at realistic and measurable solutions. It will take a combined approach to strengthen our salmon runs, and I don't consider breaching

to be a feasible option.

3. My response is based on the simplest of notions – if you claim control over something then you also must shoulder the financial responsibilities associated with it. In this case, the federal government should fund the operations and maintenance of their facilities – including dredging – as part of their obligation to facilitate navigation and commerce.

4. First and foremost, we have a duty to secure our borders. It is a matter of national security, and recent events and terrorist plots demonstrate the need to stop the mass influx of people entering our country unchecked. While doing so, we must also develop legal immigration processes which will accommodate the legitimate demands for labor in the US without over-supplying labor or placing undue strain on our education, health care, judicial and social services systems. Blanket amnesty is not the answer. Processes for legitimate, legal immigration must be streamlined and employers must be given the tools to verify the residency status of potential employees. I look forward to working with the Grain Growers as a partner to provide for our national security in a manner that will also address Idaho's labor needs.

5. It is appropriate for Congress to work to ensure American producers have market-driven transportation systems available to meet their needs. The regulated systems of the past proved to be inefficient for the needs of producers. Reducing artificial restrictions and regulations and creating a healthy free-market environment will ensure American producers the best possible transportation options.

**2nd Congressional District**

**U.S. Congressman**  
**Mike Simpson**  
**Idaho 2nd Congressional District**

1a. As a member of the House Agriculture Committee during the consideration of the 2002 Farm Bill, I remain a strong proponent of that legislation and believe the commodity program payments should be retained in the next farm bill. I do, however, believe we should explore whether or not the



Barley and Wheat support payments need to be increased to make them more equitable with prices for other program crops.

1b. I am a strong supporter of the conservation title of the farm bill and believe conservation programs such as CRP, WRP,

EQIP, and CSP are important components of a well-rounded federal farm program. I will NOT, however, support amendments that attempt to pull funding out of the commodity programs to support additional increases in conservation programs.

1c. As a member of the House Appropriations Committee, I have worked to support ongoing USDA research programs and the research programs conducted by our nation's



Land Grant Institutions, like the University of Idaho. I am supportive of increased research funding and will work to ensure agriculture research programs have adequate funding.

1d. I have been a cosponsor of legislation offered by Rep. Doc Hastings to increase funding for the MAP program and am supportive of robust funding for our nation's agriculture trade development programs. Creating new markets abroad for our nation's producers is essential to a vibrant domestic agriculture industry.

1e. I believe the rural development programs of the USDA are critical to creating new opportunities in rural areas of our state and nation. I have seen firsthand the value of these programs to rural communities and will work hard to support the programs in the new farm bill and in the annual appropriations process.

1f. I am a strong supporter of ethanol, biodiesel and other renewable fuels. I have cosponsored legislation to enhance or extend existing tax credits for the production of renewable fuels and believe the federal government should be involved in efforts to provide incentives for expanded renewable fuel development in the U.S. Renewable fuels not only help our nation wean itself from its reliance on Middle-east oil, they bring new jobs to rural America, provide new markets for our crops, and help to improve the environment.

2. Yes — I oppose the removal of dams on the Snake and Columbia Rivers.

3. Yes — As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, I have worked to secure funding for maintenance and operations of dams on the Snake and Columbia Rivers and am championing funding for the Columbia River Channel Deepening Project. I strongly support these funds and will continue working to secure them in the future.

4. I do appreciate the need for a migrant workforce in the state of Idaho and

support efforts to ensure the availability of that workforce through legal means. I do not, however, support legislation that provides amnesty to those who have entered our nation through illegal means. Illegal immigration and our nation's porous borders

represent an unacceptable risk to all of us in these dangerous times.

5. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 2047 which would improve rail service for Idaho's grain and barley producers. I strongly support this legislation.

## **Jim Hansen** **Democratic Candidate** **Idaho's 2nd Congressional** **District:**



1.a) Yes. The commodity title protects our farmers as prices drop on the world market. Payments should be tied to average prices.

b) The federal government should provide incentives for soil conservation. Farmers understand the importance of soil conservation for future generations, but need assistance meeting the costs in a volatile global market.

c) At minimum, we must maintain funding. Research helps our farmers maintain our competitive edge in the world and more than pays for itself in the long run. Research can also ensure that as chemicals are taken off the market, a viable alternative is available. Research funding should address the needs of farmers, not special interest lobbyists.

d) Yes. Access to foreign markets is extremely important in creating a level playing field for our farmers. Additionally, we must pursue a trade policy that monitors the practices used by our competitors. American consumers have a right to know if foreign agriculture is produced using chemicals or labor practices banned in the US.

e) The federal government should invest in public schools, health care and transportation infrastructure in rural communities.

Then, smart local people will start the small businesses that help sustain strong communities.

f) Yes, development of new fuel sources is vital to our nation's energy security. The 2005 Energy bill was written with oil industry lobbyists and gave billions of dollars in tax breaks to the oil and gas industry in a year of record profits and high prices—money better used for research in alternative fuels such as ethanol. I am limiting my campaign contributions to \$100 or less from individuals only. I am not taking any money from big oil or other special interests. The president said we are addicted to oil. That will not change as long as incumbent Congressmen are addicted to oil company money.

2. When considering the dams, we must protect the needs of farmers. We must be willing to discuss all the options to find a solution. Eastern Idaho water users especially should not be afraid to put cost-benefit analyses on the table, including the full costs of dredging, flushing and damming.

3. The federal government must be willing to bear the costs of its policies and programs, especially if they hurt Idaho farmers' ability to compete.

4. Yes. We must begin immigration reform by enforcing labor standards in trade agreements that protect our producers and workers. Then we must reform the immigration bureaucracy that denies our farmers a vital workforce.

5. Yes. I will do whatever I can to ensure that Idaho's farmers can compete on a level playing field.



# Agriculture Burning A Tool for All Growers

## Burn Your Agricultural Residues Correctly

The open burning of crop residue grown in agricultural fields is an allowable form of open burning in Idaho. However, the practice of field burning is regulated by various state, local and federal laws. The following is a list of burning requirements enforced by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture as well as a few tips on improving the efficiency of field burning.

### Requirements for Idaho Producers

- Complete Field Burning Training sponsored by ISDA. This is required for anyone who performs an agricultural burn in Idaho.
- Make sure all fields are properly registered with ISDA. This is required for all fields that you plan to burn. Registration forms are available from U of I Extension, SCC, or you can download the form from our website at [www.idahoag.us](http://www.idahoag.us).
- Make sure that all applicable burning fees are paid to ISDA prior to requesting any burning. ISDA fees for field registration apply only to the ten northern Idaho counties of *Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah, Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, Clearwater and Idaho*.
- Call ISDA or the local ISDA Field Coordinators for authorization to burn prior to igniting the field. You must do this prior to each field you plan to burn. **You can contact ISDA toll-free on the grower hotline by dialing 1-866-224-2456 or directly by dialing (208) 332-8628.**
- Do not burn any non-agricultural wastes in with the field burning. Petroleum products, household wastes, pallets, tires or plastic containers are not considered agricultural waste.
- Do not burn your fields during weekends or holidays.

### Guidelines for Idaho Producers

- Do not burn when wind conditions may blow excessive smoke toward populated areas.
- Burn only during daylight hours, preferably between 9:00 AM until 4:00 PM depending upon the condition (dryness) of the agriculture waste.
- Burn agricultural wastes only after they are properly dried so that a hot burn is produced with minimum smoke output.
- **Control the Burn!** Make sure that there are adequate fire breaks or buffer areas and that fire fighting equipment is on hand.
- Practice back-firing, strip firing, or modified back-firing techniques that burn the residue against the wind and/or lifts smoke into the air for a burning that is more complete and produces less smoke.
- If smoke will move over roadways, make sure that you have adequate traffic control – either flaggers or signs slowing the traffic to safe speeds. Don't burn if the smoke will cross major roadways such as interstate highways.
- Make sure that you have all required permits (county and/or state permits) for burning prior to burning agricultural wastes.
- Do not burn if there are local restrictions prohibiting burning or there is excessive smoke in your area.

Remember that agricultural burning is an effective tool that growers can use to combat pests, weeds, diseases and insects if used correctly and within the above guidelines and Idaho law. This document is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all open burning requirements. Please contact the ISDA for more information related to the regulation of field burning. By following the above requirements and guidelines, growers can reduce the adverse effects of burning and improve the crop management benefits of burning.

### Contact ISDA for more information

**Grower Hotline: 1-866-224-2456**

**Website: <http://www.agri.idaho.gov>**

### RETAIN CONTROL

**REDUCE SMOKE**

**REDUCE IMPACT**

**BURN RESIDUES CORRECTLY!!!**

# Growing Opportunities in Latin America



Mexico City



US Wheat Associates, our export market development organization, has regional offices in Mexico City and Santiago. From there local representatives and milling and baking experts help promote U.S. wheat.

## Soft White Wheat Shipments (1000 MT)

Country	2004/05	2005/06
Chile	0	175.5
Ecuador	10.5	38.7
El Salvador	0	35.5
Guatemala	0	29.7
Mexico	12.7	61.6
Peru	0	22.9

Chile was the largest white wheat buyer in the western hemisphere, going from zero last year to 176 thousand metric tons in 2005/06. Several other countries — Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru — also increased purchase levels. Chile has purchased 71,000 MT of SW since Dec 05.

Santiago



Developing markets for Idaho wheat is a continuing challenge. According to General MacArthur, there is no security on earth, only opportunity. Recently, market opportunities in Latin America have increased. IWC, along with other industry partners, has been actively involved in 'growing' those opportunities.

Originally a political term, *Amerique Latine* was first used by French Emperor Napoleon III, who was in power during the American Civil War. In the U.S. the term wasn't used until the early 20th Century. Before then it was referred to as Spanish America. Today Latin America is generally used to refer to all of the Americas south of the U.S.

## Soft White Wheat Finds Acceptance (and Sales) in Latin America

The U.S. wheat-marketing year ended May 31, and a subtle yet decisive trend was seen in the final export numbers for soft white wheat (SW). Facing increasingly aggressive competition from the Australian monopoly wheat board, AWB, soft white export levels to Asia were substantially lower than last year. Adding declines in imports by Pakistan and China reduced the overall sales numbers by nearly 12%.

Opportunities come in many forms. Competitors for PNW soft white markets also include U.S. soft red wheat producers. Because SW export prices were lower than soft red wheat, SW entered many Latin American markets for the first time,





**A New Noodle Market** – Latin American consumers have discovered the convenience of instant noodles, and the Asian noodle market segment promises great potential. Grower dollars are well invested in the Wheat Marketing Center in Portland, where representatives from several Latin American countries, like Guatemala and Mexico have received training on using PNW soft white in noodles. Per capita consumption of Asian wheat-based products is high in the region as Asian populations continue to grow and there is increased interest in new food products.

especially Peru, Chile and several Central American countries. SW's price advantage became more pronounced at the end of 2005/06 and by July sales were 56% above last year's pace.

In 2004/05, only 23,500 metric tons of soft white wheat were shipped to Latin America, but that tonnage zoomed to 364,000 metric tons (13,377,000 bushels) this year...a 15-fold increase. None of this progress has happened by chance. Many hours of travel and meetings over the years have pointed out the benefits of soft white wheat from the PNW. Latin American buyers are listening.

### **Growing Opportunities: Soft White vs Soft Red**

The sponsorship of foreign trade teams is a cooperative effort between IWC, USW, and others to expand export markets for Idaho and U.S. wheat. To help showcase Idaho soft white, IWC hosted several representatives from major cookie and cracker



**Making Bread With Soft White in Ecuador** – In May, nearly 300 bakers and millers attended USW technical seminars sponsored by Ecuador's milling association. They learned bread making techniques that will give them great results when they use low to medium-protein flour made with a blend of U.S. hard red spring and SW wheat. Finding ways to make bread more affordable and increase consumption in Ecuador is a good, long-term strategy, since the per capita consumption rate is among the lowest in South America.

manufactures in Colombia, Peru and Chile. Companies represented included Cia. De Galletas Noel S.A, Alicorp S.A.A., Galletera del Norte S.A. & Panaderia San Jorge, Carozzi S.A. All are leaders in their respective fields.

Presentations at the Wheat Marketing Center (WMC), Portland, focused on the function of ingredients in cookie/cracker products and processing techniques. Dave Shelton, Executive Director, WMC, looks forward to these visits. "We learn what wheat and flour characteristics they need and compare those with the quality attributes of our wheat. Finding the best mix benefits everyone."



Team members were familiar with the quality products produced by Pepperidge Farm. The company's reputation for producing high-end quality products was well known and respected. A very productive tour and discussions afterward highlighted how effective soft white can be in producing a variety of rotary molded and wire cut specialty cookies and the famous *Goldfish* type of cracker.

Discussions at Horizon Milling, in Ogden, Utah, along with a visit to the Pepperidge Farm cookie, cracker and bread plant in Richmond, Utah, gave team members a deeper understanding of techniques that could help them make the transition from soft red to soft white.

## SRC: Determining Protein Quality

Following a tour of Horizon Milling's facility, Bob Fesler, technical representative at the mill, introduced team members to the Solvent Retention Capacity (SRC) Method (AACC Method 56-11). This test helps millers understand the relationship between protein quality and finished baking characteristics.

Why would this be of interest to buyers? Knowledge of SRC values can be used to determine the effectiveness of flour strength, elasticity, starch and baking absorption in chemically leavened and some yeast raised products. Since SRC values are based on flour values not grain values, knowing the protein quality of the flour helps with blending flours to produce a consistent flour that customers demand. With this knowledge buyers know the protein quality in a given vessel of wheat, *regardless of class of wheat*.

The presentation generated a lot of



***There have been growing opportunities for marketing Idaho wheat in Mexico.***

questions and interest in gaining more information. Mr. Fesler provided invaluable help with the team's visit and making the case for consideration of soft white in many of the products produced by team members. IWC appreciates his efforts, on behalf

of Horizon Milling, to foster increased rapport between all parties.

*Note:* Several weeks after this presentation in Ogden, a USW technical advisor visited some of the companies represented on this tour in Peru and Chile and mentioned the SRC method. Team members referred back to this initial presentation and the interest it sparked. Additional information is being provided on how the SRC can be used to improve profit margins.

## From Winchester to Santiago

Communication is a two way street. Representatives from Latin American companies visit us and in turn, we send growers down there to hear first hand what challenges we face in gaining more sales. Eric Hasselstrom, a wheat grower from Winchester, Idaho, and Executive Board member of Idaho Grain Producers Association, participated in a U.S. Wheat Board Team earlier this year that met with wheat industry representatives in several Latin American countries.

"This was the first time I'd been south of the Border," said Eric. "It was a great experience learning about the people who are buying our wheat. Each country was unique with different interests. Much of what we heard was good. There were some universal concerns as well. The one thing that stood out was how well respected US Wheat representatives were. It was an eye-opening experience to see how much work USW does for us and the connections they've built over the years."

In a marathon series of meetings, the team spent over two weeks traveling through Mexico, Chile, Colombia and Peru. Mexico has grown into one of the largest wheat buyers in the world, purchasing 94 million bushels from the U.S. in 2005/06. The U.S. continues to enjoy a majority market share in Mexico.

Under the guidance of Mitch Skalicky, USW Mexico City, the team visited several



**Luigi Scarin, (L) Alicorp, Lima, Peru and Marco Hernandez, Cargill, Minneapolis, MN, along with the rest of the team toured the Horizon Milling facility in Ogden. Formed in 2002, Horizon Milling is a joint venture between Cenex Harvest States and Cargill Flour Milling. The Ogden mill specializes in producing soft white flour, the majority of wheat being sourced from southern Idaho. Each of the nine floors of the mill represents a continuing process to turn wheat grains into flour for customers. The Ogden mill produces 10,000 cwts (hundred weights) of flour a day (2.20 bushels = 1cwt).**

major wheat importers.

Buyers expressed concern about the *quality* of wheat protein distribution not only from U.S. wheat, but from all origins of wheat. Price remains the most important factor in purchasing decisions. Over the years there have been growing opportunities for marketing Idaho wheat in Mexico.

In the past few years Hard White (HW) wheat from Idaho has been well received. This year the Idaho HW crop is already oversold. While no market is secure, this one has good promise as interest in hard white wheat expands and U.S. supplies increase.



**Eric Hasselstrom (2nd from left) along with other team members, prepares to visit with officials at Alicorp, Peru's largest wheat importer. Alicorp purchased 35% of its needs from the US to make cookies, crackers and pasta.**

In Peru, our major competitor is Argentina. In 2005, 39% of the wheat imported was U.S. origin, mainly HRW and SRW for use in breads, cookies and crackers, the soft wheat being used by the local Nabisco plant. USW Santiago, directed by Alvaro de la Fuente, has done a lot of work showing millers and bakers how to use HRW from the U.S. to produce bread that has the same characteristics as bread produced from Canadian wheat. Due to the large growing Asian population in Peru, there is increased demand for Chinese noodles, which is a good potential market for PNW SW.

Columbia depends almost completely on imported wheat, the U.S. share being close to 60%. Noel has the largest cookie plant in the region importing SRW. Recent efforts to have soft white replace soft red continue. Depending on value SW can serve as a blending wheat to reduce input costs in the baking process. Noel is particularly strict in its purchasing specifications because 30% of its production is exported to more than 40 countries including the U.S. Noel is a Wal-Mart supplier. In Idaho, local Hispanic stores often carry Noel cookies. Harinera del Valle, Cali, Colombia's largest wheat importer expressed interest in receiving a commercial sample of hard white.

It was noted that a quality problem with U.S. HRW in 1999 drastically reduced one company's purchases from 52% to only 2.8% in 2001. Continued efforts and activities conducted by USW with the company have increased US wheat sales up to the 40-50% level.

Chile was the largest importer of Soft White Wheat in Latin America this year. Main competition in Chile comes from Ar-



***Chile was the largest importer of Soft White Wheat in Latin America this year.***



**Eric Hasselstrom, wheat grower Winchester, prepares for his trip to Latin America.**

gentina and Canada. Wheat from Argentina is usually purchased from January through July, while mills look to North America for the July through October period. Per capita consumption of wheat foods in Chile is very high. In many cases, Soft White wheat has displaced Argentine wheat, largely for blending purposes.

Back in Winchester, Eric looks at his wheat from a broader perspective. "I learned a lot on this trip from many different end users and I had a chance to tell them more about our (growers) side of the story. That's important too. I'd like to thank the Commission and US Wheat for providing this opportunity. It's something I'll remember for years to come."

### **The Idaho Soft White Advantage**

Soft white from the PNW has many advantages desired by millers and bakers. It is recognized for its low moisture content, which on average is three percent drier than SRW. This is mainly because the part of the country where SRW is grown receives rain during harvest. Buyers can potentially gen-

erate additional profits and reduce freight costs by using SW over soft red since they are shipping dryer wheat.

Another benefit of our SW to soft red is its high kernel weight. Increasing the amount of flour that can be milled from kernels is attractive to buyers. The plumper soft white kernels contain a higher ratio of endosperm to bran, a factor that translates into a significant flour-yield advantage. Typically a mill will remove 72-75 % flour from each kernel. Since SW already has a white bran coat, a higher percentage of flour can be extracted from every metric ton of wheat imported.

Soft white is very adaptable as a blending wheat. In fact, SW wheat flour is blended into a greater range of products than any other class of wheat.

## Growing Opportunities Takes Work

While exports to some parts of the world slip, Latin America has been one of our fastest growing markets over the past few years. IWC working with US Wheat continues to demonstrate the advantages of SW. Potential customers are kept aware of market prices and notified when SW and other U.S. classes are at a discount over Argentine or other origin wheats. These and other factors such as loading of combination cargoes of



**Bob Fesler, Horizon Milling, Ogden and Declo wheat grower, Wayne Hurst, discuss the potential for increased movements of Idaho wheat into Latin American markets.**

US durum, HRW and SW off the PNW can create advantages for end users and keep our marketing options dynamic.

One of the important issues dealing with Latin American countries today are Free Trade Agreements (FTA). Chile currently holds an FTA with the U.S. that will lead to completely duty free bilateral trade in 2016.

The U.S. wheat industry supports ratification of the Peru FTA, which the Peruvian Congress ratified in June. When the FTA is implemented it will immediately remove all duties on U.S. wheat sold into this market. Projections suggest that ratification of the Agreement will increase sales of U.S. wheat to Peru by more than 37%. The recent FTA signed between Colombia and the U.S. should increase market share in Colombia as well and with government approvals becomes effective in July 2007.

Ratification of these and similar public policies will be a major step toward leveling the competitive playing field.

Growing market opportunities in Latin America takes time, expertise and commitment. This market has good growth and the potential for opportunities to increase. ♦

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# Barley Short Takes

## Buhl grower Ron Elkin appointed to the Idaho Barley Commission

In July, Governor Jim Risch appointed Ron Elkin, a malting barley producer from Buhl, ID, to serve a three-year term on the Idaho Barley Commission representing barley producers in District II, which covers southwest and south-central Idaho. This year about 23% of the state's barley crop is estimated to be grown in this region, stretching from Rupert to Weiser.

Elkin has been an active barley producer since 1993 and currently operates M&R Farms Inc. in Buhl, producing about 800 acres of malting barley, hay, corn, wheat and sugar beets. He has served in local leadership positions with the Idaho Grain Producers Association, Idaho Farm Bureau Federation and Northwest Farm Credit Services.

"I am honored to be appointed to the Idaho Barley Commission to represent producers from the Magic Valley," said Ron Elkin. "There are several pressures in the grain industry today that need our attention and I am willing to roll up my sleeves and get to work. We particularly need to focus on strengthening current and future markets for Idaho barley."

Ron Elkin replaces Clark Kauffman, a malting barley producer from Filer, who served as District II Barley Commissioner from 2000-2006.

## FYI – Economic Impact of Idaho Barley Production

According to a recent study completed by the University of Idaho (based on 2004 data), Idaho barley production generates:

- \$205 million farm-gate revenues
- \$177 million in value-added activity
- \$115 million in earnings
- \$14 million in indirect taxes
- Generates 4,742 jobs.



## ***IBC wants to acknowledge the generous support we have received from several key industry partners in sponsoring local risk management training.***

- AgriSource, Inc.
- Busch Agricultural Resources, Inc.
- Columbia Grain
- D. L. Evans
- Farm Credit Services
- Farmers Insurance
- General Mills
- Great Western Malting Company
- Molson Coors Brewing Co.
- Mountain States Insurance
- Pendleton Flour Mills
- Premier Insurance
- Primeland Cooperatives
- UI Extension Cereal Schools

## IBC awarded a federal marketing grant to promote barley food health benefits

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and the Idaho Barley Commission have been awarded a Federal State Marketing Improvement Program (FSMIP) grant by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to promote the health benefits of barley foods.

The grant, entitled "Education of Barley Food Health Benefits to Target Audiences and Assessment of Future Marketing Strategies," will provide \$45,000 in matching funds to the Idaho Barley Commission and the National Barley Foods Council to create a domestic marketing program for value-added barley foods.

"We're excited about this opportunity to partner with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and USDA to promote the health benefits of barley," said Dan Mader, chairman of the Idaho Barley Commission and board member of the National Barley Foods Council. "The new cholesterol-lowering health claim that was approved by the FDA last December has provided a tremendous boost to our consumer awareness campaign. These grant funds will go a long way in helping us get the message out to health and nutrition professionals, food manufacturers and consumers on the benefits of adding barley to our diets."

## Idaho Barley Commission receives 6th year of risk management education grant funding

The Western Center for Risk Management Education based at Washington State University has awarded a \$28,000 grant to the Idaho Barley Commission to support our ongoing Idaho Grain Marketing and Risk Management Education Project. This is the sixth year of federal funding support for the commission's risk management programs. Since 2001, we have received nearly \$60,000 in grant funding and have provided workshop training to more than 1,250 Idaho grain producers throughout the state. In 2005-06, we held workshops in 10 locations in the state, reaching 360 participants, and we initiated a major project to develop and disseminate information on Best Management Strategies for Managing Rising Energy and Fuel Costs.

## 2007 risk management training will include the following:

- Development of an Idaho-specific computerized grain marketing simulation game.
- Another round of Advanced Grain Marketing workshops in at least two southern Idaho locations.
- "Winning the Game" workshops in Craigmont on Nov. 16 at noon and in Genesee on Nov. 17 at 8:00 a.m.



# Global Barley Market Report

## US beer sales trends show favorable turnaround in 2006...

After experiencing very heavy competitive and cost pressures in 2005, major U.S. brewing companies are seeing improvements in both sales volume and price expectations this year, which should bode well for future malting barley demand.

- A recent Gallup poll on U.S. consumer drinking habits showed consumer interest in beer was on the upswing this year, with beer consumption increasing 5% since July 2005. In the recent poll, of those Americans who drink alcohol, 41% most often drink beer, which was up from 36% in last year's poll. Industry experts credit the turnaround to innovative products, packaging and to a new "Here's to Beer" promotional campaign.

- Anheuser Busch reported second quarter 2006 sales volume increased 2.2% and net sales increased 5.9% from same period a year ago. Year-to-date sales volume increased 3.4%. The company's estimated domestic market share for the first six months of 2006 was 48.9%, an increase of .2%. Worldwide sales volume increased 5% for both the second quarter and first six months.

- Molson Coors reported second quarter 2006 sales volume increased 1.5% and net sales increased 2.8%.

- Organic beer sales are on the upswing, with sales growing from \$9 million in 2003 to more than \$19 million in 2005, according to the Organic Trade Association. Anheuser Busch has entered this expanding beer category, with two new organic beers – Wild Hop lager and Stone Mill pale ale.

## US Barley S&D Projections – MY 2006/07

(million bushels, USDA, August 11, 2006)

	MY 03/04	MY 04/05	MY 05/06	MY 06/07
Beg. Stocks	69	120	128	108
Production	278	280	212	183
Imports	21	12	5	20
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>311</b>
Feed	84	105	53	40
Food/Malt	145	155	158	155
Exports	19	23	27	20
<b>Total Use</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>215</b>
Ending stocks	120	128	108	96
Ave. farm price	\$2.83	\$2.48	\$2.53	\$2.45- 2.85

## World Barley Competitors in MY 2006/07

million metric tons (MMT), USDA, August 11, 2006

	Production	Exports	Carryover
World	142.9 (+4%)	17.4 (-4%)	24.9 (-12%)
US	3.9 (-14%)	.5 (+25%)	2.1 (-11%)
EU-25	55.9 (+6%)	3.3 (+14%)	6.5 (-21%)
Can.	10.9 (-13%)	1.5 (-35%)	1.9 (-31%)
Aust.	8.0 (-19%)	5.3 (-4%)	1.8 (-28%)
Rus.	18.0 (+14%)	2.0 (+25%)	.9 (-5%)
Ukraine	11.5 (+28%)	4.0 (+0%)	1.4 (+19%)

## Bullish fundamentals fuel higher market prices for US grains...

Both U.S. wheat and corn futures traded at 10 year highs this summer, due to a combination of smaller crops (both domestic and global) and strong demand. USDA is projecting consumption will outpace production for both wheat and coarse grains again this year, sparking a significant draw-down in U.S. and world ending stocks.

## Ethanol production driving robust demand for feed grains...

USDA is now projecting that the same amount of U.S. corn will be used for domestic ethanol production – 2.15 billion bushels - as will be exported in MY 2006/07. Currently 101 ethanol biorefineries nationwide have the capacity to produce more than 4.8 billion gallons annually. There are 36 new ethanol plants and 7 expansions underway, with a combined annual capacity of more than 2.5 billion gallons. U.S. ethanol production hit a new record production in May at 293,000 barrels per day, which was an increase of more than 56,000 b/d from the same month the year before. Demand for ethanol rose in May to a record 349,000 b/d.

A barley and wheat fractionation / ethanol facility is being planned for construction in Ontario, Oregon by Treasure Valley Renewable Resources, based in Fruitland, ID. This facility will use about 8 million bushels of barley and 4 million bushels of wheat to produce a variety of value added products like beta-glucan fiber, protein, wheat gluten and about 50 million gallons of ethanol annually. Cargill has announced they will build a 100 million gallon ethanol plant at their existing malt processing facility in Spiritwood, North Dakota. As part of this project, Cargill will complete a 20 percent expansion of their malt processing capacity, increasing their annual purchase of barley from 20 to 28 million bushels.

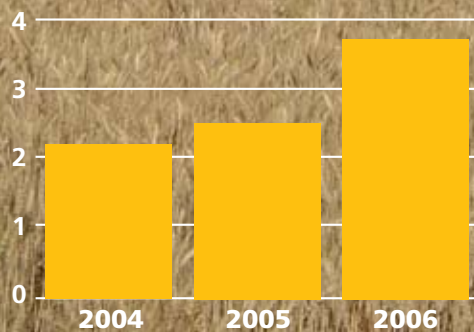
Besides supporting higher commodity prices, biofuels generate other benefits, including a net energy gain and a reduction in greenhouse gases. Ethanol provides about 25% more energy than is required for its production, while soy biodiesel returns 93% more energy. Ethanol produces 12% fewer greenhouse gas emissions than gasoline, while biodiesel produces 41% fewer emissions.

But the sobering reality is at our current and planned capacity, ethanol will only meet about 5% of this country's 150 billion gallon gasoline demand. Dedicating all U.S. corn production (nearly 11 billion bushels) and soybean production (3 billion bushels) will only meet 12% of our gasoline demand and 6% of diesel demand.

# Demand For Hard White Wheat Surpasses Supply



**Growth of Hard White Wheat in Idaho**  
(Million Bushels)



Production of Hard White Wheat in Idaho surged this year, in response to domestic millers offering contracts (see Idaho Grain, Spring, 2006). The estimated 2006 harvest of Hard White Wheat is 3.7 million bushels, up nearly 50% from the prior year's harvest.

The increased production still fell short of demand from Idaho's domestic customers. Nearly every field of Hard White Wheat in Idaho, particularly the southern part of the state, was sold by harvest time, contingent on making required protein. Wheat with protein above 12% is going to market immediately. Wheat with protein under 12% may wait to be blended. Pent-up domestic demand bodes well for another increase in production of this class for next year.

Had production been available, Idaho growers likely could have sold eight or nine million bushels of Hard White Wheat this year, double what actual production was according to Blaine Jacobson, Executive Director of the Idaho Wheat Commis-

sion. "Demand for good quality Hard White Wheat has been terrific this year and will continue to be so into the foreseeable future", he said.

Driving the domestic growth of Hard White Wheat is consumer demand for whole grain foods. Millers are able to use more

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**Wheat with protein above 12% is going to market immediately. Wheat with protein under 12% may wait to be blended.**

---

of the Hard White kernel in their flour than they are with Hard Red kernels. Hard White Wheat produces a lighter color in whole grain breads and better color stability in noodles. Consumers prefer the sweeter taste of products made with Hard White Wheat compared to the slightly bitter flavor associated with some of the tannins in Hard Red Wheat.

In addition, millers get up to 3% better extraction from Hard White Wheat than they do from Hard Red. The improvement in extraction means that each bushel of Hard White Wheat yields up to a pound of extra flour, and this might carry as much as a \$.10/bushel premium for the grower.

The Idaho Wheat Commission is trying to capture more of this rapidly growing market by working with growers and shippers to create pockets of critical mass so the harvested wheat can be shipped to millers in cost-effective quantities. In addition, research into varieties of Hard White Wheat with better agronomic qualities continues. This year, Idaho researchers are releasing two new varieties of HW wheat. UI Lochsa is a spring variety and UI Darwin is a winter variety. Both are expected to assist Idaho growers in their efforts to grow wheat for the Hard White customer. ♦







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# 2005 Idaho Winter Wheat Variety Performance Tests and 2003-2005 Yield Summaries

Stephen Guy, Juliet Windes, and Brad Brown – 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 experiment stations, 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 20' to 25' in length and replicated 3 or 4 times in a randomized complete block design.

## Information Summarization

Agronomic performance data for 2005 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 re-

sults are based on 60 lb/bu at 11% moisture. Lodging ratings are the percent of a plot area lodged. Date of heading is the number of days after January 1. 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 2003-2005 are presented in Table 6 for all districts. These data are the results from 2-15 site/years and should be a good

**Table 1. Dryland Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District I near Nezperce, Lewiston, Genesee, Moscow, and Bonners Ferry, 2005.**

	Yield					Average	Protein %	Kernel Hardness 0-100	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches	Lodging* %
	Nezperce	Lewiston	Genesee	Moscow	B. Ferry						
<b>Soft White</b>											
Albion	99	87	83	127	70	93	11.1	6	55.9	37	24
Brundage 96	104	100	79	135	101	104	10.5	9	58.9	38	18
Cashup	101	94	78	138	82	99	10.8	6	58.7	38	31
Concept	105	103	78	139	78	100	10.7	6	59.1	38	29
Finch	107	97	74	137	74	98	10.9	10	58.7	42	44
Hubbard	100	80	81	116	85	92	10.7	9	58.5	47	25
IDO 587	98	88	92	134	84	99	11.5	11	58.0	38	50
Lambert	105	99	90	146	91	106	10.5	14	58.3	43	55
Madsen	98	101	79	132	81	98	11.4	13	58.6	40	19
Masami	95	92	79	127	81	93	10.7	15	56.6	41	53
Mohler	109	89	92	141	105	107	11.0	11	58.6	41	76
ORCF-101	101	95	91	129	82	100	11.3	13	58.9	39	9
ORCF-102	99	97	93	138	89	103	11.3	13	59.2	41	35
Rod	105	87	78	139	83	98	10.7	15	57.6	38	58
Simon	105	99	89	137	75	101	11.0	14	58.7	41	15
Stephens	103	95	94	138	91	104	10.9	12	58.4	38	44
Tubbs	109	92	90	139	86	103	10.7	13	56.4	41	24
WestBred 528	106	104	94	132	107	109	10.8	15	60.9	39	42
<b>Hard Red</b>											
Boundary	103	67	81	109	66	85	10.6	64	60.5	40	43
Moreland	83	16	71	22	33	45	11.8	54	54.4	36	20
<b>Club</b>											
Chukar	102	93	81	132	86	99	10.7	15	58.2	42	36
Coda	96	77	82	127	77	92	11.4	18	60.4	42	67
Hiller	101	82	78	126	77	93	10.6	11	56.0	39	36
Rohde	101	87	82	127	96	99	10.7	18	60.9	40	51
Temple	104	82	75	127	71	92	10.4	13	59.0	43	52
<b>Average+</b>	102	91	84	132	84	99	10.9	14	58.5	40	39
<b>LSD (0.10)</b>	5	10	9	5	9	4	--	--	1.0	2	17

\*Lodging data are the average of Lewiston and Bonners Ferry  
+Average values do not include Moreland data

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 2005 trials; 1995 to 2004 results can be found in fall 1995 through 2005 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: "2005 Idaho Certified Seed Selection Guides for Some Varieties of Winter Wheat and Winter Barley" (Progress Report 311). 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. Irrigated Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District II at Parma, Weiser, and Hammett, 2005.**

Variety	Yield				Protein	Test Weight	Plant Height	Lodged
	Parma early	Parma late	Weiser	Average				
	bu/acre				%	lb/bu	inches	%
<b>Soft White</b>								
Brundage	192	153	112	152	9.6	61.5	37	1
Brun+Step Mix	188	165	111	155	9.9	60.7	38	11
IDO 587	186	168	103	152	10.1	60.5	37	8
Malcolm	187	145	121	151	9.8	59.6	39	5
ORCF-101	168	139	113	140	10.5	60.5	38	0
ORCF-102	180	155	113	149	10.0	61.2	40	1
ORSS	190	166	119	158	9.4	60.3	40	15
Simon	182	164	120	155	10.2	60.9	40	3
Stephens	191	173	122	162	9.9	60.5	37	5
Tubbs	184	147	117	149	10.0	58.8	40	0
WestBred 528	184	167	124	158	10.1	62.3	38	13
<b>Average</b>	184	158	115	152	10.0	60.5	38	6
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	19	8	9	7	0.4	0.7	1	11
<b>Hard</b>								
Hoff	164	135	118	139	10.7	63.0	41	15
Ivory <sup>w</sup>	173	149	122	148	10.0	62.3	41	8
Moreland	125	82	113	108	11.0	57.9	38	4
NuHorizon <sup>w</sup>	183	152	120	152	10.8	64.0	37	8
Vandal <sup>s</sup>	---	139	---	---	---	---	---	---
WestBred 936 <sup>s</sup>	---	153	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Average</b>	161	135	119	138	10.6	61.8	39	9
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	13	11	15	10	0.4	0.6	1	9

<sup>w</sup>White wheat  
<sup>s</sup> Spring wheat

**Table 3. Dryland Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District II at Midvale, 2005.**

Variety	Yield	Protein	Test Weight	Plant Height
	bu/acre	%	lb/bu	inches
<b>Soft White</b>				
Brundage 96	26	8.7	56.8	27
Eltan	37	9.1	59.3	30
Foote	26	9.1	57.6	29
Hubbard	32	8.6	59.2	34
IDO 587	36	8.6	58.6	30
Malcolm	33	8.5	59.3	29
Simon	37	7.9	58.9	31
Stephens	33	8.9	57.7	30
Tubbs	35	8.5	58.0	30
Weatherford	31	9.2	59.3	30
<b>Average</b>	33	8.7	58.5	30
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	7	1.1	0.9	2
<b>Hard</b>				
Boundary	23	8.3	59.4	28
Buchanan	26	8.0	58.3	34
DW	19	8.8	60.4	27
Finley	22	8.3	62.5	36
Gary <sup>w</sup>	29	8.7	60.7	32
Ivory <sup>w</sup>	20	9.3	60.1	28
Juniper	19	9.1	59.4	37
Moreland	21	9.3	61.3	27
Promontory	20	9.0	59.9	29
Utah 100	24	8.9	61.4	32
<b>Average</b>	22	8.8	60.3	31
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	4	0.5	2.8	2

<sup>w</sup>White wheat



# 2005 Idaho Winter Wheat Variety Performance Tests and 2003-2005 Yield Summaries *...continued*

**Table 4. Irrigated Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District III and IV at Kimberly, Rupert, and Aberdeen, 2005.**

Variety	Yield				Protein %	Spring Stand %	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches	Date Head fr. Jan 1	Lodging %
	Kimberly	Rupert	Aberdeen	Average						
<b>Soft White</b>										
Beamer	136	78	148	121	11.9	87	61.1	36	152	0
Bruehl	155	95	146	132	11.4	91	58.3	39	160	3
Brundage	134	91	152	126	11.1	91	62.1	34	149	0
Brundage 96	122	77	149	116	11.1	87	59.0	35	155	0
Clearfirst	122	73	123	106	12.5	88	60.1	36	157	0
Daws	136	80	140	118	11.5	94	60.2	38	156	3
IDO 587	134	87	144	122	11.2	94	59.7	34	151	0
Lambert	150	95	151	132	11.0	95	60.0	39	153	5
MacVicar	139	77	154	123	11.3	94	60.5	35	154	0
Madsen	139	77	141	119	11.6	92	60.0	36	157	0
Malcolm	145	89	153	129	11.0	92	60.0	36	155	0
Masami	131	97	148	126	11.2	93	59.0	36	158	0
Mel Club	112	68	138	106	12.5	88	61.9	36	157	3
Mohler	142	92	149	128	11.8	89	61.0	37	154	0
ORCF-101	125	87	142	118	11.6	93	59.6	35	154	0
ORCF-102	139	83	144	122	11.4	93	60.3	38	155	0
Simon	132	80	154	122	11.1	91	60.0	37	155	0
Stephens	138	92	144	125	11.3	94	59.8	36	152	0
Tubbs	139	90	157	128	11.2	93	59.7	36	155	0
WestBred 470	142	83	143	122	12.0	95	62.9	36	148	0
WestBred 528	142	98	149	130	11.3	91	61.7	36	149	5
<b>Average</b>	137	84	144	122	11.5	92	60.1	37	155	1
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	10	15	14	8	--	6	0.6	1.5	0.8	7
<b>Hard Wheat</b>										
Agripro Paladin	143	95	124	121	13.3	95	62.6	36	152	0
Bauermeister	156	99	135	130	12.7	95	59.3	41	159	16
Bonneville	125	82	120	109	13.9	94	62.7	46	158	7
Boundary	132	101	130	121	12.2	92	61.6	36	154	3
CDC Falcon	134	101	133	123	11.9	93	62.8	38	152	0
Deloris	131	101	128	120	12.8	94	61.9	44	153	9
Dumas	118	78	125	107	13.2	93	63.3	38	148	2
DW	139	98	138	125	12.6	94	62.3	38	155	6
Garland	120	101	110	110	13.2	92	60.0	29	155	0
Gary <sup>w</sup>	137	87	126	117	11.8	94	60.0	44	155	30
Golden Spike <sup>w</sup>	147	98	138	128	11.5	94	60.0	43	156	15
Manning	147	99	141	129	12.6	94	62.5	41	154	14
MDM <sup>w</sup>	147	82	114	114	12.6	95	58.1	41	160	17
Moreland	131	94	133	120	13.0	91	61.6	34	152	0
Neeley	132	91	146	123	12.5	93	62.2	41	156	0
NuFrontier <sup>w</sup>	131	87	145	121	12.6	89	63.5	40	150	1
NuHills <sup>w</sup>	114	62	125	101	13.8	92	62.9	35	149	3
NuHorizon <sup>w</sup>	124	80	128	111	12.3	90	63.6	39	150	3
Promontory	129	102	146	126	12.2	93	63.9	39	152	0
Survivor	114	80	103	99	14.0	91	61.6	46	156	41
Utah 100	141	99	153	131	12.6	95	60.2	45	157	0
Weston	129	85	117	111	13.5	94	62.5	48	151	28
Yellowstone	147	107	140	132	12.5	92	62.0	41	154	0
<b>Average</b>	134	91	131	118	12.7	93	61.9	40	154	7
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	14	14	12	8	--	3	0.7	2	1	10

<sup>w</sup> Hard White Wheat

**Table 5. Dryland Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District IV at Ririe, 2005.**

Variety	Yield bu/acre	Protein %	Heading Date Fr. Jan 1	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches	Lodging %
Beamer	59	15.3	172	51.0	36	1
Bruehl	57	15.9	176	45.7	36	0
Brundage	71	15.0	170	53.2	35	0
Brundage 96	63	15.9	173	50.0	36	0
Clearfirst	53	16.0	174	51.6	33	1
Daws	48	15.8	174	50.2	33	1
IDO 587	56	17.2	171	48.2	34	0
Lambert	62	15.4	172	50.0	33	0
MacVicar	53	16.4	173	48.3	32	0
Madsen	57	16.8	175	50.1	34	0
Malcolm	52	16.1	174	48.6	34	0
Masami	54	16.3	175	49.2	34	0
Mel Club	61	16.1	174	52.7	34	0
Mohler	57	16.8	174	48.6	35	1
ORCF-101	60	17.2	173	48.0	33	0
ORCF-102	54	17.3	174	51.0	34	0
Simon	63	15.1	174	51.9	34	0
Stephens	53	16.5	172	49.4	34	0
Tubbs	58	16.6	174	47.8	34	0
WestBred 470	65	15.6	170	55.3	35	0
WestBred 528	77	14.5	170	55.1	32	1
<b>Average</b>	58	16.1	173	50.0	34	0
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	9	--	1	1.9	2	--
<b>Hard Wheat</b>						
Agripro Paladin	52	14.9	171	59.0	34	0
Bauermeister	55	17.0	176	50.5	35	1
Bonneville	49	14.7	174	59.1	41	0
Boundary	56	15.2	173	54.5	36	0
CDC Falcon	48	14.1	171	58.6	34	0
Deloris	52	13.8	173	58.4	41	0
Dumas	59	15.9	169	60.9	36	0
DW	44	14.6	173	58.0	33	0
Garland	50	14.7	173	53.2	25	0
Gary <sup>w</sup>	44	14.2	173	56.0	39	1
Golden Spike <sup>w</sup>	49	14.4	174	54.7	37	0
Juniper	49	15.2	173	56.5	47	1
Manning	47	14.7	173	55.1	38	1
MDM <sup>w</sup>	59	16.7	176	49.5	35	0
Moreland	52	14.6	172	56.2	34	0
Neeley	46	14.4	174	57.3	38	0
NuFrontier <sup>w</sup>	48	13.7	169	60.7	39	0
NuHills <sup>w</sup>	44	15.4	169	61.4	34	0
NuHorizon <sup>w</sup>	54	12.7	169	61.4	38	0
Promontory	60	15.5	173	55.1	39	0
Survivor	38	14.3	172	57.6	41	1
UI Darwin	49	14.1	173	60.8	41	1
Utah 100	48	13.8	174	56.4	40	0
Weston	39	15.3	172	57.3	44	1
Yellowstone	54	14.2	172	58.5	37	0
<b>Average</b>	50	14.5	172	57.5	37	0
<b>LSD (.10)</b>	14	--	1	2.2	2	--

<sup>w</sup> Hard White Wheat

# National Wheat Organization Dissolved During US Wheat Summer Board Meeting



The Wheat Export Trade Education Committee (WETEC) was formally dissolved during the U.S. Wheat summer board meeting held in Boise. WETEC was established in 1984 as a permanent standing committee of U.S. Wheat Associates and the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG). The WETEC mission was to educate the industry and members of Congress on issues affecting U.S. wheat exports and trade policy.

WETEC became an autonomous organization in 1999 with its own board of directors and by-laws. For the past four years there has been support to consolidate the three national organizations, that attempt failed last year, but the push to coordinate communications between the three organizations culminated when the WETEC board finally voted to dissolve during the July U.S. Wheat meeting.

“Nationally, wheat acres are shrinking, which means fewer dollars available,” said Mark Darrington, Idaho Wheat Commissioner from Declo. “As an industry we need to continue to be efficient if we’re going to stay viable. That means speaking with one voice on issues facing the wheat industry.” Darrington was a member of WETEC’s board of directors and put forth the motion to dissolve WETEC.

U.S. Wheat and NAWG have already begun picking up the duties of WETEC. U.S. Wheat has been assigned Administration-related trade activities and NAWG will handle Congressional trade activity, with extensive coordination and resource sharing between the two groups. Funds that were invested in WETEC are to be divided equally between U.S. Wheat and NAWG for continuance of trade policy work for wheat growers. ♦

**Table 6. 2003-2005 Winter Wheat Variety Average Yield Performance.**

Site/years —	District I	District II	District II	District III	District IV	District V
	Dryland 15	Irrigated 11	Dryland 3	Irrigated 6	Irrigated 3	Dryland 2
	bu/acre					
<b>Variety</b>						
<b>Soft White</b>						
Albion	97	--	--	--	--	--
Beamer	--	--	--	119	102	37
Brundage	--	131	--	117	141	47
Brundage 96	103	--	41	115	130	46
Brun+Step Mix	--	137	--	--	--	--
Cashup	97	--	--	--	--	--
Daws	--	--	--	109	135	35
Eltan	--	--	47	--	--	--
Finch	98	--	--	--	--	--
Hubbard	99	--	--	--	--	--
IDO 587	101	135	--	117	136	39
Lambert	105	--	--	125	144	43
MacVicar	--	--	--	124	146	40
Madsen	98	--	--	116	129	40
Malcolm	--	139	46	121	139	38
Mohler	106	--	--	122	132	41
ORCF-101	99	130	--	--	--	--
Rod	98	--	--	--	--	--
Simon	101	136	49	116	135	43
Stephens	102	142	46	121	136	37
Tubbs	105	139	48	126	147	42
Weatherford	--	--	43	--	--	--
WestBred 528	108	140	--	124	118	--
WestBred 470	--	--	--	111	135	43
<b>Club</b>						
Chukar	96	--	--	--	--	--
Coda	95	--	--	--	--	--
Hiller	94	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode	101	--	--	--	--	--
Temple	92	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Hard Red</b>						
Boundary	94	--	--	125	120	41
Buchanan	--	--	38	--	--	--
Deloris	--	--	--	120	132	43
Dumas	--	--	--	108	136	43
DW	--	--	35	122	135	32
Finley	--	--	39	--	--	--
Garland	--	--	--	120	110	--
Hoff	--	130	--	--	--	--
Juniper	--	--	40	--	--	--
Moreland	79	125	40	122	126	38
Neeley	--	--	--	121	131	36
Promontory	--	--	37	123	123	42
Utah 100	--	--	40	127	115	38
<b>Hard White</b>						
Gary	--	--	41	120	123	35
Golden Spike	--	--	--	126	118	37
Ivory	--	139	40	--	--	--
NuFrontier	--	--	--	119	132	39
NuHorizon	--	141	--	118	128	39

## **AgrAbility—Promoting success in agriculture for people with disabilities and their families.**

AgrAbility is a program that provides education and assistance to farmers, ranchers, and farm workers with disabilities who are engaged in production agriculture and want to continue farming or ranching. Established in the 1990 Farm Bill, AgriAbility is administered by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service at USDA. Each AgrAbility project is a collaborative partnership between a land grant university cooperative extension and nonprofit disability organization.

**For more information contact Lynn Cundick at [lcundick@ucpidaho.org](mailto:lcundick@ucpidaho.org) or (208) 377-8070.**



## Pakistan Delegation Visits Idaho

Earlier this year a delegation of high-ranking dignitaries from Pakistan visited Idaho. The delegation was accompanied by Mark Samson, US Wheat Vice President for South Asia.

One of the main reasons for the visit was to allow team members to see how our system maintains the quality of wheat from growers' fields to dockside loading. When a country seeks bids for needed imports a list of criteria is provided. The more detailed the list regarding acceptable levels of dockage, diseased kernels, tests needed for quality and pests, etc, the higher the cost. By seeing first hand how our system operates and how growers market as clean and sound a wheat as possible, criteria listed can be minimized.

While in the PNW the delegation traveled through the Palouse region of Idaho and Washington to view the most eastern barge terminal on the Snake/Columbia system. After a tour of the Lewis & Clark Terminal, Lewiston, the team viewed farm equipment used in a dry land system and discussed wheat issues at Joe and Pam Anderson's farm in Potlatch. In-

formation on the IWC website was provided so team members could easily gain up to date information on Idaho wheat.

Dr. Bob Zemetra, wheat breeder at University of Idaho, covered the funding structure of a "land grant" university. Also of interest was how private and public entities worked together to create new wheat varieties and how each part of the system was funded.

Pakistan is in the process of restructuring its Agricultural system and is gathering information on how countries have established and maintained their agricultural research and extension systems. A visit to the Western Wheat Quality Lab, Pullman, provided additional information on how varietal quality is controlled through the region.

Mark Samson thought the tour was very productive. "The various stops re-enforced to the delegation the number of quality checks that are in place already throughout the entire wheat marketing system."



**Arvid Lyons, (R) Lewis & Clark Terminal, explains to the Pakistani Team how growers and country elevators conduct quality tests on inbound and outbound wheat to maintain the quality and integrity of the wheat.**

Information gained on this trip will help Pakistani buyers review tender specifications, especially those dealing with phytosanitary issues. This in turn should help lower the price for SW from the PNW.

Pakistan, once the largest buyer of PNW white wheat, has increased its own production to meet domestic demand. Although imports continue, the amount differs from year to year. PNW soft white is usually blended with domestic wheat. Soft white exports to Pakistan last year totaled 4.6 million bushels.

## DOE Cellulosic Ethanol Report

The Department of Energy (DOE) recently issued a report outlining the department's plan for assisting in research for producing cellulosic ethanol. The report, Breaking the Biological Barriers to Cellulosic Ethanol: A Joint Research Agenda, can be found at [www.doe.genomestolife.org/biofuels/](http://www.doe.genomestolife.org/biofuels/).

Cellulosic ethanol remains of considerable interest in Idaho, as logen Corp, a Canadian company, continues its research into building a straw to ethanol plant in eastern Idaho.

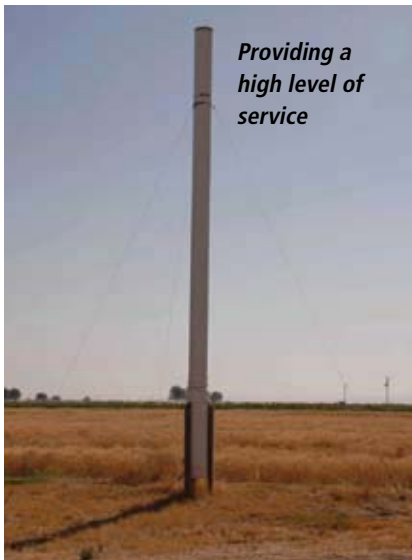
With investments from Goldman Sachs, Royal Dutch Shell and others, logen is a leader in this field. Loan guarantees from the DOE for cellulose ethanol were written into the 2005 Energy Bill. Once details are worked out, the DOE can begin allocating them, hopefully by October. These loan guarantees will go a long way toward helping logen leadership make a final decision.



## Ethanol & Indianapolis 500

For the first time in 95 years, cars in this year's Indianapolis 500 burned 10% ethanol and 90% methanol. Watched by over 300 million people, race executives are calling attention to this new form of fuel. In 2007 plans are to have all cars in the race fueled by 100% ethanol blend. Whether ethanol is made from corn or wheat stalks this growing form of energy is a good example of how to meet national energy security while improving rural economic competitiveness and the environment.





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## Aphid Traps

20 years old and still going strong!

That is how long the Idaho Suction Trap Network has been active. The traps have probably impacted the longevity of many aphids flying through southern Idaho.

Bird Cherry Oat, Rose-Grass, Russian and other aphids can negatively impact crops, either through direct damage done to the wheat plant and / or spreading Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. Updates are posted in the Aphid Flyer on the Aberdeen Research and Extension Center homepage. Growers get an early warning about potentially damaging cereal aphid populations and virus epidemics.

Based on trap data and field scouting, growers know the population and species in a general area and can alter fall planting dates to avoid aphid flights and gain increased efficiency in field sampling and insecticide applications.

The survey system is a valuable tool in cereal aphid pest management. Under the direction of Dr. Juan Alvarez, University of Idaho, the traps are located in cereal fields in Aberdeen, Arbon, Rockland and Soda Springs.

## Jointed Goatgrass Genetics

Do you have a problem with jointed goatgrass? This new publication should be of interest. Available through the National Jointed Goatgrass Research Program, the Genetics of Jointed Goatgrass is the latest in a continuing series of publications devoted to controlling this invasive weed.

This one covers the problems with genetic similarity between wheat and goatgrass and methods to prevent gene flow between the two, including resistance genes transferring from herbicide resistant wheat to jointed goatgrass.

Using the practices outlined will increase the longevity of the herbicide resistance technology and maintain use of herbicide as an effective jointed goatgrass management tool.

For more information on this and related materials: [www.jointedgoatgrass.org](http://www.jointedgoatgrass.org).

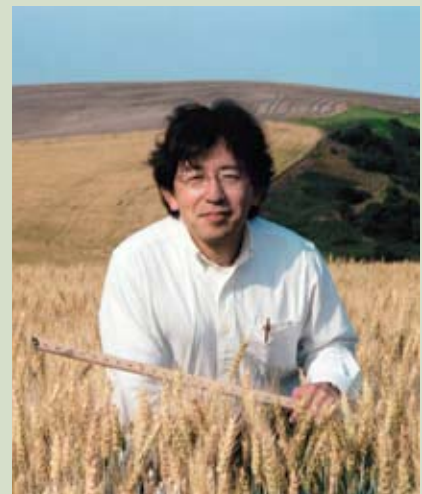
## Buyers View Idaho Fields

Driving on back roads for 8 hours in 100 degree temperatures while periodically stopping and roaming through wheat fields to count wheat stalks and kernels may not sound like a lot of fun – but it is!

This year's tour was held in June. Participants included representatives from many companies including Kraft Foods, ADM Milling, General Mills, Horizon Milling, Agrex, Inc, Pearl Bakery, Nippon Flour Mills and CLD Pacific Grain. Members of



**In Southern Idaho, participants viewed fields of soft and hard white wheat from Idaho Falls to Burley. A tour of the Aberdeen Research facility provided an overview of how quality varieties are developed. Enjoying the camaraderie are (L) Tim Healea – Pearl Bakery, Portland, Cole Kisler – AgriSource, Burley and Bob Fesler – Horizon Milling, Ogden.**



**Frank Fujiwara, Nippon Flour Mills, Tokyo, 'measures' the Soft White crop up north in late June.**

the Tri-State wheat commissions along with USDA, Ag Statistics Service also participated.

Each year members of the wheat industry are invited to the PNW to take part in a Pre Harvest Tour to get a snapshot of the crop before harvest. The tour provides a good way to gain more perspective on our industry and foster new friendships. Most important is the fact that it brings end users directly into our wheat fields.