

IDAHO GRAIN

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

Spring 2003

**IDAHO STATE WHEAT
GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

Idaho Grain Producers Association
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IGPA Takes Aim



As we begin a new year by setting goals, priorities, and budgets for the upcoming growing season, it is obvious that these activities are as important to our operations as the actual labor. As growers, we do all that we can to ensure that during growing season, breakdowns won't cost us valuable time and money. Breakdowns, however, will come, and when they do, we can have some peace of mind knowing we did all we could to prevent them.

The same care, planning, and preparation need to take place at a different level—the legislative and congressional arenas. This year, I hope you will allocate some time to get involved

in your county and state associations. It is a well-known fact that new government regulation created by the stroke of a pen can affect our bottom line as much as a timely rain or a spike in the market, and staying involved with what is going on in the political arena is as important as planning for the growing season. Continual threats to our industry require that we constantly protect the ability we have to produce, and the manner in which we produce.

For example, the recent repeal of the personal property tax on our farm machinery was a big plus to our bottom line—but we may need to work to keep the repeal in place. There will be other issues, such as crop residue burning, the production exemption on sales tax, implementation of the Farm Bill, trade policy decisions, and more. IGPA needs your support not only as a member; we may need to call on you to write a letter or make a phone call to tell decision makers what we need.

Why should IGPA be your voice? My answer can best be explained through the analogy of a hunter shooting geese. If the hunter shoots at the flock he may get lucky; but if he takes aim, he is more likely to get what he is really aiming for. Your board and officers at IGPA *do* take aim. We represent you as wheat and barley growers, and focus on issues that are of interest to you as producers. We also keep our eye on issues affecting agriculture in general, in order to protect all aspects of production. Keep us in mind as you plan your operating budget and your volunteer budget.

We look forward to hearing from you.

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WHEAT



BARLEY



BARLEY & WHEAT

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.

IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

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Editor's Note

BY STEVE JOHNSON

Refocusing USDA



Sometimes one really wonders how an agency created to serve the people can become so misguided. Yes I'm referring to our own USDA. The once largest agency of the U. S. government, created to assist rural America, seems to be ignoring its connection to farmers. It also seems to be ignoring the states it serves and the basic principle of states' rights.

Two important issues signal USDA's lack of concern for rural America: (1) the way USDA is currently handling the marketing of emergency grain supplies under the Emerson Trust, and (2) USDA's unwillingness to cooperate with state laws and regulations to monitor and regulate federally-licensed warehouses.

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust holds grain, including wheat, in reserve to meet urgent humanitarian relief needs in the event of disasters, food shortages, or other unanticipated emergencies, both domestic and international. The problem is not with the concept of a food reserve for emergencies, but rather with the way in which USDA markets grain from the reserve to secure cash. This past year wheat prices in the U.S. were higher than in the past several years. Supply and demand reports provided growers with optimism that prices would remain high. However, during this past summer and fall the Emerson Trust made the decision to market more than 15 million bushels of wheat, which caused an immediate drop in the price. The PNW was affected more than other areas because a large portion of the wheat was soft white wheat from the PNW. The sale also hurt local warehouse operators. One has to ask if this was the intent of the USDA.

The second issue involves the U.S. Warehouse Act, and how the federal government cooperates with individual states. This past fall USDA decided to announce and pass a final rule (735.1) for the U.S. Warehouse Act that exempts federally-licensed warehouses from state warehouse regulations. In effect, the rule exempts federally-licensed warehouses from state licensing and bonding requirements, grading standards, marketing regulations, and from collecting the commodity indemnity check-off. While no one in Idaho disputes USDA's exclusive authority over federally-licensed grain warehouses, this total disregard for states' authority to protect growers is unacceptable.

USDA had better step back and reconsider whom they work for and the role they play in protecting and serving agriculture in all states. The Emerson Trust is a great tool to protect against food shortages and disasters, but it shouldn't be allowed to interfere with or affect the free market. If grain reserves need to be placed on the market, USDA must make every effort to ensure that the sale of Emerson Trust wheat doesn't have a negative affect on the wheat market and the local economy like it did this past year.

Finally, USDA needs to evaluate how it works with state warehouse regulators. Individual states must be allowed to decide how best to protect growers who deposit grain in public warehouses, and USDA should seek ways to work with state regulators to ensure that growers' interests are protected.

IGPA will do all it can to remind USDA that their customers are growers and their states.





Idaho Grain Producers Association Issues

Gordon Gallup to lead Idaho Grain Producers Association

IGPA President Eric Odberg passes the gavel to incoming President Gordon Gallup.



The Idaho Grain Producers Association met in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho November 18, 19, and 20 to set policy for the coming year, learn about the latest production information, and elect leadership for 2003.

The membership elected Gordon Gallup to lead the Association for 2003. Gallup and his wife Carole farm in the Antelope area east of Ririe, Idaho, where they raise malt barley and wheat on 3,000 acres. They have seven sons.

Gallup assumed the IGPA leadership during the Association's annual banquet, where he thanked outgoing IGPA President Eric Odberg for his tremendous leadership during a Farm Bill year. "The bar gets higher each year for an IGPA President, because of the outstanding past leadership," commented Gallup. "I'm committed to meeting the challenge by representing Idaho wheat and barley growers from the Canadian border to Idaho's southern border."

Gallup stated that "IGPA's 2003 focus will be working with NBGA and NAWG to ensure that the new Farm Bill is fully implemented as intended by Congress." He called upon IGPA officers and committee members to be ready to assist in the implementation process. Gallup cited the Conservation Security Program as one of the Farm Bill programs that will require grower input.

Gallup intends to continue focus-

ing on new market opportunities for Idaho growers, and will also work to ensure that those companies who choose to do business in Idaho and buy our products are successful. "We are partners together in the business of agriculture," said Gallup, "and we must all have a healthy business climate."

Gallup also wants to refocus the Association on strengthening its statewide membership base. IGPA works for all wheat and barley growers in Idaho, and communicating with non-members about the value of membership will be a priority. "A yearly IGPA membership is the best investment on the farm, and I am committed to getting that message to all Idaho growers," Gallup said. The Association also elected Tom Zenner, Craigmont, Vice-President; Ray Buttars, Weston, Secretary/ Treasurer; and Wayne Hurst, Burley, member of the Executive Board. Eric Odberg, Genesee, remains on the Executive Board as Past President.

Odberg Describes IGPA's Busy Year

Outgoing IGPA President Eric Odberg opened the 46th annual IGPA convention detailing a very busy year that was full of accomplishments for wheat and barley growers in Idaho.

Highlights of Odberg's report included:

- **Passage of the 2002 Farm Bill.** Odberg served on the domestic policy committee for the National Association of Wheat Growers, and told the convention that this NAWG committee "spent a considerable amount of time advocating for the NAWG Farm Bill plan and evaluating every proposed change to the plan." As a result, "the 2002 Farm Bill looks very much like the NAWG plan the IGPA helped develop

three years ago," said Odberg. He also reported that Evan Hayes and Gordon Gallup worked closely with the National Barley Growers Association to shape barley's position in the 2002 Farm Bill. "While we all wanted a little more for each commodity, the 2002 Bill is a good one, and reflects the issues Idaho wanted in the bill," concluded Odberg.

- **Industry unification at both the state and national levels.** The national wheat organizations are studying ways to bring the four national wheat groups together, and IGPA has been a leader in that effort. In Idaho, IGPA was instrumental in moving the three grain groups—IGPA, IWC, and IBC—closer together. All three groups are currently working to find office space together. "My ultimate goal," said Odberg, "is to streamline the administration of all the groups, and we have made good progress."

- **Maximizing agriculture's voice.** IGPA took the lead in working closely with other commodity groups in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon to maximize agriculture's impact. IGPA worked with other farm groups to preserve burning as a tool for removing crop residue, educate growers about voluntary burning regulations, oppose dam breaching, and support hatchery fish as a solution to fish recovery.

- **Bringing rail competition to Idaho.** IGPA worked with the Idaho Senators Craig and Crapo, who agreed to co-sponsor rail competition legislation—that will greatly benefit Idaho wheat and barley growers who are currently captives of one railroad.

- **Expanding Idaho malt industry.** Past President Duane Grant's efforts to expand Idaho's malt industry became a reality this year when Grupo Modelo held a ceremonial ground breaking for their new



facility in October. Anheuser Busch Co. began construction on their expansion this past summer

IGPA Awards for 2002

Each year during the annual convention the IGPA recognizes individuals from Extension and the media who have worked extra hard to help the Idaho grain industry.

Excellence in Extension This award is given to an Extension educator who has provided extraordinary service to the grain industry. This year the award was given to Karen Dempster, who has served the Barley Enhancement program for many years. Her dedication and commitment to barley growers has helped

them find new varieties that are specifically adapted to different regions of Idaho.

Print Media This award recognizes individuals who work closely with the IGPA and provide fair and accurate reporting of grain issues important to Idaho growers. This year's recipient, Scott Yates, writes for the *Capitol Press*.

IGPA Helps Welcome Grupo Modelo to Idaho

IGPA played a key role in the effort to bring the Mexican brewing company Grupo Modelo to Idaho. Past President Duane Grant was on the trade mission to Mexico City with Governor Kempthorne when Grupo

Modelo initiated talks with the Governor. He continued to work closely with the Governor, as well as the Idaho Department of Agriculture and the Idaho Department of Commerce as the negotiations took place. This effort culminated in October 2002 when IGPA co-hosted a luncheon for Grupo Modelo representatives along with Governor Kempthorne, his representatives, and other government officials and farm organizations following the official ground breaking for the Grupo Modelo plant. Scheduled to be online about 2005, the plant will use about 6 million bushels of Idaho malt barley each year.

Left to right:

IGPA Vice-President Tom Zenner presents the IGPA Excellence in Extension Award to Karen Dempster.

Incoming President Gordon Gallup leads the 2002 IGPA business session.

IGPA Vice-President Tom Zenner presents the IGPA Print Media Award to Scott Yates of the Capitol Press.

Dean Stevenson delivers the domestic policy report during the IGPA annual meeting.

IGPA SETS PRIORITIES FOR 2003

Each year at the IGPA annual convention, members from around the state gather to set policy for the coming year. Priorities identified for 2003:

FEDERAL POLICY

- Support legislation to reinstate investment tax credits at the federal level.
- Maintain funding for the USDA/ARS Small Grain Research program at Aberdeen.

STATE POLICY

- Maintain an effective and voluntary Crop Residue Burning program.
- Improve the Commodity Indemnity Fund program.
- Work to ensure that federally-licensed warehouses, licensed under the U.S. Warehouse Act, cooperate with Idaho Department of Agriculture regulators.

TRANSPORTATION

- Work with Congress to develop meaningful railroad competition for Idaho growers.
- Work with Congress to ensure that agriculture maintains its 150-mile exemption from restrictions on hauling hazardous materials.

CONSERVATION

- Work to ensure that nutrient management plans are voluntary.
- Continue efforts to protect Idaho water for irrigation and transportation.
- Work with EPA to ensure that currently approved farm chemicals remain available to growers during any further review by EPA, and that future registrations of farm chemicals comply with the Endangered Species Act.

TRADE

- Support U.S. trade proposals for WTO protecting domestic supports programs.

RESEARCH

- Expand grower input on research needs for the Idaho grain industry.
- Make cost benefit analysis a part of all federally-funded research grants.



Comprehensive Changes Ahead for Federal-State Warehouse Licensing

By Tereasa Sinigiani

The Federal-State Warehouse Licensing battle began on August 5, 2002 when USDA officials adopted sweeping changes to the U.S. Warehouse Act, and asserted that federal law trumps state regulations, when licensing the nation's grain industry.

The dispute stems from new USDA Rule 7 CFR 735.1, published in the Federal Register which states: "Compliance with state laws relating to the grading, weighing, storing, merchandising, or other similar activities is not required with respect to activities engaged in by federally-licensed warehouses."

USDA's Farm Service Agency said that the rule's practical effect is that states "cannot require federally-licensed warehouse operators to be licensed as grain dealers, pay licensing fees, or comply with state merchandising regulations." That stipulation holds true even in those areas such as merchandising activities, in which USDA has chosen not to regulate under the U.S. Warehouse Act, simply because the Secretary of Agriculture reserves exclusive rights under the statute to determine whether, when, and how to do so.

USDA also clarified that states cannot require federally-licensed warehouse operators to contribute to state grain indemnity funds in cases where the funds are derived from an assessment against the warehouse, rather than collected from producers.

The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) has soundly criticized USDA's position for infringing on states' rights, and what they consider their responsibilities to protect producers by regulating the merchandising activities of federally-licensed warehouses, including requiring federal warehouses to contribute to their state-run indemnity funds.

Possible Ramifications of the U.S. Warehouse Act

- It appears that Federally-licensed grain warehouses might drop their state grain dealer/buyer licenses, leaving thousands of farmers and elderly landlords across the country without any protection in the event that the federally-licensed warehouse they sold grain to, fails.

- State-licensed warehouses may choose to switch to federal licenses to escape the scrutiny of state regulators currently entrusted to protect producers. Federal regulators only protect depositors of grain.

- Federal warehouses will be able to avoid regulation of their merchandising activities by state authorities, and be free to engage in unregulated speculative merchandising activity to the possible detriment of grain producers and depositors. CCC owned and loaned inventory could be in jeopardy

in a failing elevator. This can lead to more failures.

- State regulators will no longer protect the interests of producers in the event of a federal warehouse failure.

- Current federal bonding requirements will not be adequate to cover the potential losses incurred by new shuttle train loading facilities that handle a million dollars' worth of grain in a single train.

- Federal warehouse controllers may no longer be able to reserve the right to "pick and choose" commodity warehouse companies and dealers they consent to regulate, which might leave some small independent operators unlicensed and unregulated.

Federal warehouses that choose to comply with state warehouse or merchandising regulations, or contribute warehouse proceeds to state grain indemnity funds, are making a voluntary business decision to do so, USDA officials said. USDA said it would not "purge" state warehouse authorities from federally-licensed warehouses in cases where the federal warehouse operator has made a voluntary decision to submit to dual licensing and resulting state regulation.

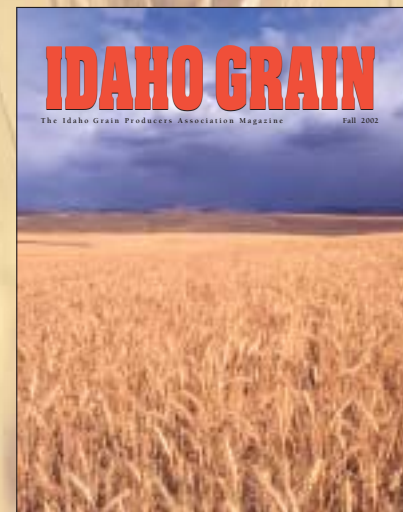
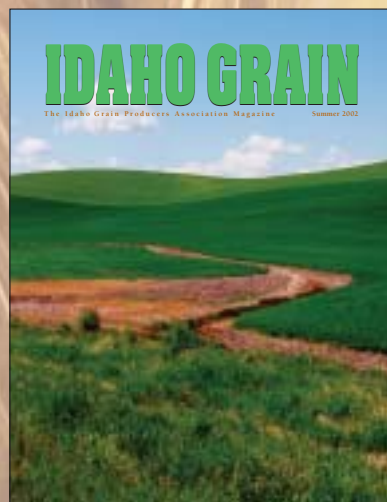
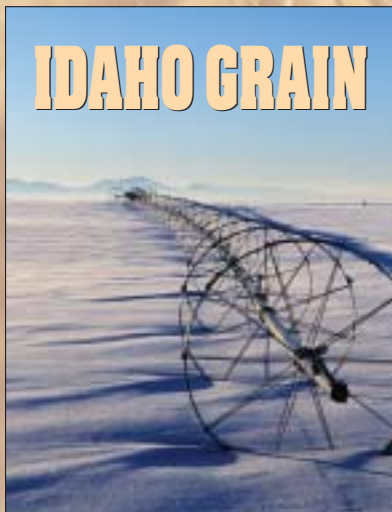
USDA officials emphasized that their interpretation regarding federal preemption of the U.S. Warehouse Act (USWA) over state laws and regulations does not represent a new position or interpretation. The USDA will defend its position if they are challenged in court by state licensing authorities seeking to impose state warehousing or merchandising requirements on federally-licensed warehouse operators.



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AgriPro Wheat in the PNW

By Pat Dailey

Private Wheat Varieties Increasing

Wheat varieties developed by private companies are on the rise. Recently one of those companies established a permanent site in the PNW.

Do the names NuFrontier and NuHorizon sound familiar? How about Platte or Columbia One? While not all of these wheat varieties are grown in the PNW, they were all developed by the same private company—AgriPro Wheat. Their seed is actively marketed to growers through several companies including General Mills, Con Agra, and Columbia Grain.

After having tested wheat variety materials for the past 18 years in the Pacific Northwest, AgriPro Wheat has set up a permanent site on 80 acres in Cheney, Washington. John Moffatt is the Pacific Northwest Project Manager/Breeder. He has been involved in cereal research and development since 1972, received his PhD from Kansas State, and joined the company in 1989. He recently moved to Cheney from Colorado.

Why has the company set up shop in the PNW? “We want to increase our service to wheat growers here,” said Moffatt. “We’re screening for regional adaptation not only on the farm in Cheney, but in several other locations in eastern Washington and two locations in Idaho.”

The two sites in Idaho include irrigated trials in Blackfoot in conjunction with General Mills, and one in northern Idaho in Genesee. Currently 40% of the company’s efforts are on irrigated testing, with the remainder in high rainfall areas. Although in the past AgriPro’s materials have been tested in Idaho’s

extension nurseries, this current effort will increase focus on materials for Idaho growers.

Wheat Varieties Being Developed

Materials for several classes are being developed. The current composition of nurseries for the hard winters is 20% hard white and 80% hard red, while spring nurseries are 100% hard reds.

In the short term, it is in the hard red winters where Moffatt feels he can bring something new to Idaho growers. “Hard red winters have been problematic for the PNW and have caused concern from end users.” (See related article, *Idaho Grain Magazine*, Winter 2002). “Local breeders have done a spectacular job of breeding in disease resistance,” says Moffatt. “My short term goal in the hard reds is to add germplasm with higher protein and gluten strength to the choices now available.”

Breeders Share Information

To meet long-term market demands Moffatt will also focus on soft white winters and springs. According to Bob Zemetra, head of

the University of Idaho soft white winter wheat breeding program, the two entities have already developed a good relationship and discussed sharing germplasm. Zemetra foresees that AgriPro may be able to bring some of the proprietary genes into the PNW faster than the public breeding programs.

Both public and private plant breeders play important roles in helping growers remain competitive. Ed Souza, UI Wheat Breeder, Aberdeen, stressed the need for both private and public research in this area: “Public plant breeders in wheat, and most other crops, preserve and improve germplasm in the public interest,” notes Souza. “Within the U.S., this has often led to the release of public varieties for farmers. In addition, most programs also provide improved germplasm to private companies for their use through cooperative nurseries and varietal testing programs. Both avenues—variety release and germplasm release—are important products of public plant breeding programs.” Noting that AgriPro has been a responsible player in the farm economy, Souza adds, “private companies are able to bring different



John Moffatt (left) discusses AgriPro’s vision for PNW Wheat with IWC Commissioner Joe Anderson.



resources to the job of providing new varieties to farmers." AgriPro's Moffatt agrees. "We are not here to replace any breeding program or take away resources. This is a way to provide additional resources and options to growers."

Release Criteria

What will be the criteria for variety release? Moffatt emphasized that consistent performance is number one—and that performance must be repeated over a large geographic area. "Release criteria will focus on varieties with broad adaptation," he explained. "We are looking for yield advantage over other varieties with good test weights and with no negative effect on quality. To advance as an AgriPro wheat variety, an experimental line must be superior in agronomic performance and be equal to, or superior, in end use quality."

AgriPro maintains a Wheat Quality Lab in Berthoud, Colorado (also the home of its Northern Plains breeding headquarters), where all screening tests for milling and baking quality are conducted.

When asked what the future holds for hard white wheat in the U.S., Moffatt said, "With the new farm program, hard white acreage

may get a jump start. Some companies like General Mills are excited; other companies are not. It is hard to give a projection on just where the hard white wheat market will go, but I hope production increases enough to make it a viable class in the domestic market. Then we can look at export."

Reputation Counts

Moffatt believes that the most valuable thing a wheat region such as the PNW has is its reputation. "If Starbucks didn't have a specific quality standard and reputation for its coffee, nobody would go out of their way to stop there. To keep a higher quality customer base with a check-book means you need to protect that quality base. It's the same with wheat. Producers need to know the quality profile of their region and crop, and then they have to guard it. Once that reputation is lost, it is very difficult to restore."

With years of experience behind him, John Moffatt knows things do not happen overnight. It will take several years before PNW materials will be ready, but the wheat breeder is "looking forward to a long relationship with local growers."

AgriPro Wheat

Advanta, headquartered in the Netherlands and one of the five largest seed companies in the world, is the parent company of AgriPro Wheat.

Each year over 280,000 new experimental lines are generated from 70 research sites across the U.S. and Canada by AgriPro Wheat; some varieties have been accepted by the Canadian Wheat Board. Product development teams are located in the northern, central, and southern plains areas, as well as the Pacific Northwest.

In 2000, AgriPro Wheat worked out an agreement with Texas A&M to offer the University an alternative for release of wheat varieties into the marketplace by having first choice of future wheat varieties resulting from state-funded research.

For additional information contact John Moffatt in Cheney, Washington, at (509) 299-3524.



Mexican Markets

By Pat Dailey

Expanding Niche for Idaho Wheat

Mexico continues to be a “market in the making” for Idaho wheat. Over the years rail cars have carried small amounts to Mexican millers, usually when weather diminished stocks available locally or in Canada. Over the past five years, nearly 4 million bushels of southern Idaho wheat have moved to Mexican mills. Although low rail rates out of Canada make it difficult to compete in this market, Mexico provides a unique marketing opportunity for Idaho growers.

Recently a train of 85,000 bushels of southern Idaho wheat moved to the Mexican state of Sonora. The Mexican Flour Millers Group, without exception, had expressed great interest in the quality attributes of Klasic and Brundage, among other varieties. The shipment, made through AgriSource of Burley, was used in commercial milling tests under a program designed to emphasize quality, rather than average blends.

“The high quality of our wheat remains a major attraction for the millers,” says Bill Mendenhall of AgriSource. “Millers continue to stress that they are interested in direct purchasing to preserve wheat variety identity, origin, and quality. Once milling tests are completed, we hope to send additional car loads down.” Contracting with growers will ensure that supplies are available.

Boyd Schwieder, Chairman of IWC, is quick to emphasize the collaborative work being done by many organizations to improve this market potential. “Grower dollars have



Mexico is a market in the making for high-quality Idaho wheat.

helped develop some excellent varieties with the quality attributes that millers and bakers demand. We are

Transportation plays a critical role in determining the competitive position of each region.

developing a reputation for providing a quality ingredient, and intend to continue in that direction.”

Mexican Rail Service Improves

Changes in transportation dynamics, such as improvement in

the Mexican rail service, have increased the tonnage of U.S.-origin wheat moving to Mexico via rail. In the calendar year 1991, for example, Mexico imported 68,000 MT of U.S. wheat via rail, as compared with calendar year 2001 when Mexico imported 463,106 MT. Overall, Mexico imports 65% of its wheat via ocean and 35% via rail.

U.S. Wheat Associates has represented grower interests in the Mexican markets for many years, working directly with buyers and end users to address quality and transportation concerns. The Mexico City office held a Country Elevator Wheat Buying Workshop in 2001, providing a forum for wheat cooperatives and country elevators interested in direct rail shipments to meet with potential Mexican wheat buyers. Exporters, railroad executives, and bankers also attended. Transportation seminars scheduled for this year will help continue this dialogue and promote use of direct rail wheat shipments to Mexico. Idaho-origin shipments will be highlighted at the seminars.

Another group working to ease rail movements for Idaho's captive shippers is the Alliance for Rail Competition (ARC). "Beyond the physical infrastructure, rail interline connections are important in developing market flows and sales opportunities," says Evan Hayes, a grain grower from American Falls. As a member of the Executive Committee of ARC, Hayes is helping Idaho's growers address this national problem. "We can't let railroads dictate our markets. The possibility of increased sales to Mexico and other areas will depend to a large extent on our having competitive rail rates. We're also fortunate to have Senator Craig and Senator Crapo as sponsors of the Railroad Competition, Arbitration and Service Act in the 107th Congress. They are working to educate other members of Congress on the problems we face as captive shippers."

The differences in the success of regions and classes serving the Mexican millers are a function of many factors—mill technology, transportation linkages, quality issues, buyer/supplier relationships, and other market rela-

tionships—but transportation plays a critical role in determining the competitive position of each region.

With increased income and continued population growth, Mexican millers are interested in providing new products to their customers.

Growing Interest in Chinese Noodles

Idaho wheat offers another incentive to buyers. With increased income and continued population

growth, Mexican millers are interested in providing new products to their customers.

According to Dave Shelton, Director of the Wheat Marketing Center (WMC) in Portland, one area that can make good use of Pacific Northwest wheat is growing consumer interest in Chinese noodles.

Last year, USW brought milling professions from several Latin American countries, including Mexico, to the Asian Noodle Technology Short Course held at the WMC. Fifty percent of participants in an earlier workshop on noodle production were also from Mexican mills. As Shelton explained, "Companies are looking for new products, and the instant noodle market is growing very rapidly. Chinese instant fried noodles and Chinese raw noodles are relatively new products with a growing demand in Mexico."

Mexico provides a unique marketing opportunity. Programs funded by grower investments, efforts by industry representatives, and continued sharing of information, should help ensure an expanding niche in Mexican markets for Idaho wheat.



Mexico imports 35% of their wheat via railroad and 65% via ocean vessel.



University Budget Cuts Impact Grain Growers

By M. Weiss,
Acting Associate Dean, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences



The University of Idaho has taken its share of cuts as the state endures the current financial problems. Idaho's wheat growers know firsthand, or will soon, that the cuts sliced deeply into the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences' capacity to respond to their needs. The College approached the problem strategically by freezing all vacancies and prioritizing its programs, when the first holdback was announced last fiscal year. Overall, the College's budget is about \$2.4 million less than the \$30 million in state money budgeted last year for extension, research, and teaching.

For grain growers, the list of retirees includes familiar names and faces. Larry Robertson, who led our small grains extension and applied research program for central and eastern Idaho, will retire in June. Entomologists Craig Baird at Parma and Bob Stoltz at Twin Falls retired, as did Maury Wiese, plant pathologist at Moscow.

The vacant cropping systems research and teaching position located at Moscow was also lost as a result of the budget shortfall. This position was to assist in developing no-tillage cropping systems for central and northern Idaho.

In Bingham, Jefferson, and Teton counties, local delivery of programs will suffer with the loss of the

county educator positions due to retirements or the freeze on vacant positions. Additionally, farm support jobs are vacant at the Parma and Aberdeen Research and Extension Centers.

The problem is also complicated

In Bingham, Jefferson, and Teton counties, local delivery of programs will suffer with the loss of the county educator positions due to retirements or the freeze on vacant positions.

when faculty or staff members take on different responsibilities to back-fill a current vacancy. One person

cannot be everywhere and do everything that two people (or more) once accomplished.

When the University sets out to hire new researchers, the staff support positions become crucial. When the best candidates weigh their offers, research support is a vital consideration in whether they can successfully reach goals they and others set.

The freezing of all vacant positions and the early retirement program has resulted in a savings of about \$2.4 million to the College over the next four fiscal years. Barring any further holdbacks, the College is now in position to begin addressing priority needs; however, it will take time for us to regain lost ground. The College's priority list calls for filling 23 positions during the next two fiscal years.

The College is holding 5 percent of its current budget as requested by the State Board of Education. If the state's economic situation brightens and this money is released, an additional \$1.2 million would be available in the research and extension budgets. These funds could be used to refill vacant positions and begin to restore the College's capacity to respond to growers' needs that economic conditions have eroded.





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2002 Idaho Spring Barley Variety Performance Tests and 2000-2002 Yield Summaries

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VARIETY TESTING

Idaho spring barley varieties are evaluated each year to provide performance information to help growers select superior varieties for their growing conditions. The tests utilize farmer fields or experiment stations, and 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. Entries

are limited, due to resource availability. 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.

SUMMARY

Agronomic performance data for 2002 spring barley tests are summarized by Idaho Districts in Tables 1-4. District I is northern, District II is southwest, District III is southcentral, and

District IV is southeast Idaho. District III and IV results are presented for 2-row barley in Table 3 and for 6-row barley in Table 4. Yield data is given for individual sites, while other agronomic data is averaged over all the sites of each table. Agronomic data and yield averages for District III and IV results are presented as a **percentage of the site average**. This allows unbiased comparisons when a variety isn't evaluated at all locations. Bushel/acre yield

Table 1. Dryland spring barley performance in District 1 at Greencreek, Genesee, Moscow, and Bonners Ferry, 2002.

Variety	Yield					Average of Four Sites			
	Green-creek	Genesee	Moscow	Bonners Ferry	Avg.	Test Weight	Plant Height	Plumps >6/64	Thins <5.5/64
	bu/acre					lb/bu	Inches	%	%
2-Row Barley									
Baronesse	62	96	82	98	85	50.2	31	70	17
Bear	54	85	71	63	68	53.1	35	35	36
Bob	63	100	79	90	83	51.5	33	73	12
Camas	71	99	81	94	86	52.7	32	72	17
Chinook	65	97	75	87	81	51.6	33	71	17
Criton	69	101	74	98	86	50.2	32	78	10
Crystal	53	97	69	79	75	50.7	32	68	22
Farmington	55	102	75	86	80	50.9	28	61	26
Gallatin	63	96	77	99	84	51.5	34	69	18
Garnet	55	98	70	79	76	50.1	34	79	10
Harrington	55	91	70	73	72	49.7	33	59	26
Jersey	55	94	77	98	81	50.9	30	70	22
Merit	52	97	84	100	83	49.5	32	68	19
Metcalf	63	92	70	90	79	50.8	33	73	15
Stratus	66	89	73	86	79	51.4	31	74	16
Valier	68	96	76	97	84	51.9	32	72	16
Zena	71	93	77	114	89	51.2	33	72	17
85Ab2323	66	96	77	67	77	51.2	33	64	18
Average	61	96	75	89	80	51.0	32	68	18
6-Row Barley									
Colter	68	96	76	125	91	48.2	33	62	22
Creel	63	91	81	118	88	47.8	32	62	23
Excel	60	86	77	93	79	49.1	34	65	22
Legacy	60	90	80	90	80	49.2	35	71	15
Morex	63	76	65	82	72	49.2	37	67	19
Stander	64	95	69	90	80	50.4	34	73	17
Steptoe	70	90	74	116	88	47.3	34	75	12
Average	64	89	75	102	82	48.7	34	68	18
Overall Average	62	94	75	92	81	50.4	33	68	18
LSD .10	5	7	5	7	3	0.7	2	3	4

results are based on 48 lb/bu at 11% moisture. Lodging ratings are the percent of a plot area lodged. Plump percentage is based on cleaned grain retained on a 6/64" screen. Average values are presented at the bottom of listings and are followed by a least significant difference (LSD) statistic at the 10% level.

Average yield data from variety performance trials in 2000, 2001, and 2002 are presented in Table 5 for all Districts. These data represent results of 6-13 site/years and can be a good indication of long term performance of a variety.

INTERPRETATION

The site results reported in this article are for 2002 trials; 1991-2001 site results can be found in the spring 1992-2002 issues of *Idaho Grain*.

Average past performance of a variety over locations and years is the

best indicator available to predict future performance potential, and growers should try to evaluate as much information as possible when selecting varieties. Yield is a primary characteristic used to select varieties, but disease resistance, maturity, lodging tendency, and quality characteristics such as test weight and plumpness are also important variety selection considerations.

Reported small differences among varieties in yield and other characteristics are usually of little importance due to chance differences in tests. The LSD statistic can aid in determining true differences: If differences between varieties are greater than the 10% LSD value, the varieties are considered "significantly different." This means that there is a 90% chance that the reported difference between varieties is a true difference and not due to other experimental factors. If no sig-

nificant differences are determined for a trial, n.s. is used in place of the LSD.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Variety characteristic information can be found in Extension publications "Certified Seed Selection Guide for Spring Barley and Oats" (Progress Report 328), and "Certified Seed Selection Guide for Spring Wheat" (Progress Report 327). Variety performance information for winter wheat has been published in the fall issues of *Idaho Grain*. An excellent general reference for barley producers is the Extension publication "Idaho Spring Barley Production Guide" (Bulletin #742). To receive these free publications, contact the University of Idaho Agricultural Publications at (208) 885-7982, or contact your county Extension office. Information is also available on the web at <http://www.uidaho.edu/cereals>.

Table 2. Spring Barley Variety Performance in District II at Parma and Weiser, 2002.

Variety	Yield			Weight lb/bu	Height Inches	Lodging %	Plumps %	Thins %
	Parma	Weiser	Average					
	bu/acre							
2-Row Barley								
C32	86	145	116	53.5	32	9	85	2
C46	110	144	127	53.1	33	39	88	2
C53	85	151	118	51.5	34	30	99	1
C57	88	138	113	51.7	32	18	90	2
C60	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C61	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galena	87	147	117	54.3	35	33	88	2
Idagold	102	139	120	54.3	31	41	85	2
Moravian 14	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moravian 37	84	152	118	53.9	34	43	92	1
Merit	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valier	54	117	85	54.7	40	70	82	3
6-Row Barley								
Brigham	102	135	119	50.5	37	44	92	1
Colter	96	110	103	51.1	41	66	78	4
Legacy	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millennium	109	156	133	52.2	36	33	77	3
Nebula	131	163	147	50.8	34	18	90	1
Step toe	109	136	123	51.1	39	93	88	2
Average	96	139	118	52.5	35	41	87	2
LSD .10	14	19	23	2.7	3	26	4	1

Table 3. Irrigated and Dryland Two-Row Spring Barley Performance in Districts III and IV at Twin Falls, Rupert, Aberdeen, Idaho Falls, Ashton, Ririe, and Soda Springs, 2002.

Variety	Yield						% of Location Average					
	Irrigated					Dryland		Test Yields	Plant Weight	Date Height	Head	Lodging ¹
	Twin Falls	Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Ririe	Soda Springs					
85Ab2323	106	110	102	107	90	21	64	99	101	107	100	109
Busch B1202	98	108	120	100	89	17	63	98	98	102	100	36
Bancroft	-	-	113	-	-	17	67	104	99	102	101	185
Baronesse	121	119	117	113	98	21	67	107	100	100	100	218
Bob	109	113	103	121	92	20	72	103	101	107	99	145
C46	103	116	112	-	-	-	-	101	98	85	102	104
C53	105	114	121	-	-	-	-	104	96	87	101	83
C57	105	114	101	-	-	-	-	97	95	85	102	104
C60	101	111	112	-	-	-	-	99	98	90	102	208
C61	116	117	116	-	-	-	-	106	97	95	101	125
Calgary	102	108	124	-	-	-	-	99	102	88	101	21
Camas	-	-	99	-	-	19	69	98	103	100	99	0
CDC Bold	102	109	107	112	93	17	59	98	100	96	100	55
Criton	109	114	128	103	91	21	63	103	100	105	99	182
Galena	103	119	113	107	95	-	-	102	99	95	101	127
Garnet	101	113	98	105	82	16	57	94	99	105	100	91
H3860224	105	112	110	102	82	18	57	96	100	101	100	91
Harrington	109	118	97	121	81	17	54	98	99	106	100	200
Hector	-	-	-	-	-	20	63	103	98	111	99	-
Klages	102	108	94	95	80	11	56	90	100	107	101	40
Merit	110	116	96	115	91	15	61	99	99	105	101	30
Moravian 14	103	120	117	96	80	-	-	98	103	87	97	60
Moravian 37	105	101	109	110	91	15	73	99	101	92	100	50
Samish23	-	109	-	-	96	-	54	97	100	94	101	37
Targhee	-	-	-	-	-	17	65	101	98	102	100	-
Valier	111	111	101	105	88	19	61	98	101	101	100	73
Xena	112	127	128	121	98	23	71	111	101	105	99	73
Average	106	113	110	108	89	18	63					
LSD .10	7	8	9	10	6	2	6					

¹ Lodging not taken at Ashton, Ririe, and Soda Springs.

Table 4. Irrigated and Dryland Six-Row Spring Barley Performance in Districts III and IV at Twin Falls, Rupert, Aberdeen, Idaho Falls, Ashton, Ririe, and Soda Springs, 2002.

Variety	Yield						% of Location Average					
	Irrigated					Dryland		Yield	Test	Plant	Date	Lodging ¹
	Twin Falls	Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Ririe	Soda Springs					
	bu/acre						%	%	%	%	%	
Brigham	113	130	122	136	80	15	73	106	97	93	100	36
Century	-	-	112	-	-	21	78	109	99	107	99	105
Colter	108	131	113	115	84	21	62	100	98	99	100	60
Creel	119	154	122	128	92	24	66	111	99	100	100	120
Drummond	-	-	87	99	74	-	64	86	102	104	101	149
Foster	87	51	59	92	70	21	66	71	100	104	100	120
Lacey	-	-	102	130	80	-	70	101	102	104	100	106
Legacy	112	129	111	122	73	21	69	101	101	106	101	181
Millennium	122	141	124	135	91	20	67	111	100	93	99	24
Morex	95	119	73	90	64	20	68	84	101	111	101	265
Statehood	113	128	111	132	92	19	64	104	97	96	100	84
Steptoe	124	129	123	126	91	22	88	111	97	101	100	193
Average	110	123	105	119	81	20	70					
LSD .10	8	10	11	14	4	2	8					

¹ Lodging not taken at Twin Falls, Ashton, Ririe, and Soda Springs.

Table 5. Spring Barley Yield Average for 2000-2002 in Idaho.

Site/Years	District				
	I	II	III	IV	IV (dryland)
	13	8	6	8	6
2-Row					
B1202	-	-	119	109	40
Bancroft	-	-	-	-	46
Baronesse	91	-	131	119	46
Bear	69	-	-	-	-
C32	-	133	-	-	-
Camas	91	-	-	-	45
Chinook	86	-	-	-	-
Criton	89	-	127	114	44
Crystal	84	-	-	-	-
Farmington	83	-	-	-	-
Galena	-	124	123	116	-
Gallatin	86	-	-	-	-
Garnet	74	-	124	109	39
H3860224	-	119	128	117	42
Harrington	80	-	122	110	37
Hector	-	-	-	-	47
Idagold II	-	135	-	-	-
Klages	-	-	112	101	37
Merit	-	-	127	117	38
Moravian 14	-	-	130	105	-
Moravian 37	-	131	126	113	41
Targhee	-	-	-	-	44
Valier	88	118	-	-	-
Xena	97	-	134	123	49
6-Row					
Brigham	-	130	135	128	45
Century	-	-	-	-	49
Colter	87	122	132	113	44
Creel	90	-	132	128	45
Excel	86	-	-	-	-
Foster	-	-	-	-	41
Legacy	-	-	125	115	46
Millennium	-	-	133	112	42
Morex	78	-	116	87	43
Nebula	-	145	-	-	-
Stander	84	-	-	-	-
Statehood	-	-	124	111	46
Steptoe	93	136	128	115	52

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2002 Idaho Spring Wheat Variety Performance Tests and 2000-2002 Yield Summaries



Idaho spring wheat varieties are evaluated each year to provide performance information to help growers select superior varieties for their growing conditions. Because of similarities among spring wheat and spring barley tests, details about spring wheat test design and interpretation of the information presented in this article can be found in the preceding article "2002 Idaho Spring Barley Variety Performance Tests and 2000-2002

Yield Summaries." Agronomic performance data for spring wheat is summarized by state Districts in Tables 1-5. District II, III, and IV results are presented for soft white spring wheat in Tables 2 & 4, and for hard spring wheat in Tables 3 & 5. Yield data is given for individual sites while other agronomic data is averaged over all the sites of each table. Agronomic data and yield averages for District III and IV results are presented as a **percentage of the location average**. This allows unbiased com-

parisons when a variety isn't evaluated at all locations. Bushel/acre yield results are based on 60 lb/bu at 11% moisture. Lodging ratings are the percent of a plot area lodged. Average values are presented at the bottom of listings and are followed by a least significant difference (LSD) statistic at the 10% level. Average yield results from variety performance trials in 2000, 2001, and 2002 are presented in Table 6 for all Districts, with 6-9 site/years of data summarized for each District.

Table 1. Dryland Spring Wheat Performance in District I at Greencreek, Bonners Ferry, and Genesee, 2002.

Variety	Yield				Protein %	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches
	Greencreek	Bonnors Ferry	Genesee	Avg.			
Soft White							
Alturas	34	79	60	58	12.7	58.6	30
Centennial	34	70	54	53	13.7	58.4	32
Challis	36	74	52	54	12.7	56.9	31
Jubilee	33	69	53	52	13.3	58.1	34
Eden	39	86	62	62	12.6	59.7	32
Nick	41	52	61	51	13.3	58.7	31
Penawawa	31	73	52	52	13.3	57.4	30
Wawawai	37	77	65	60	13.6	58.5	35
Zak	37	63	58	53	13.7	58.2	33
Average	36	71	57	55	13.3	58.2	32
Hard White							
Pristine	40	62	48	50	15.2	60.7	30
ID 377s	36	75	53	55	14.4	59.0	32
Lolo	38	83	58	60	14.6	59.7	34
Macon	41	43	59	48	14.0	57.8	32
Average	39	66	55	53	14.6	59.3	32
Hard Red							
Hank	40	72	62	58	14.9	57.6	31
Hollis	37	60	55	51	15.9	58.9	36
Jefferson	38	65	61	55	15.1	59.0	32
Jefferson HSR*	38	68	60	55	15.2	58.9	32
Scarlet	38	66	50	51	15.4	58.0	33
Tara	43	61	54	53	14.7	58.9	32
Westbred 926	39	60	52	50	15.6	58.1	31
Westbred 936	38	67	51	52	15.2	57.5	29
Average	39	65	56	53	15.2	58.3	32
Overall Average	38	67	56	54	14.3	58.5	32
LSD .10	1	4	5	2	n.s.	0.5	1

*HSR – High Seeding Rate, Normal +20%.

Table 2. Soft White Spring Wheat Variety Performance in District II at Parma, Kuna, and Weiser, 2002.

Variety	Yield				Protein	Test Weight	Plant Height	Lodging
	Parma	Kuna	Weiser	Average				
	bu/acre				%	lb/bu	inches	%
Soft White								
Alpowa	114	101	72	96	11.9	62.3	37	19
Alturas	114	104	92	103	11.2	62.5	34	27
Centennial	109	83	86	93	12.1	62.3	35	25
Challis	-	101	79	-	-	-	-	-
Eden	109	91	80	93	11.1	62.8	34	26
Jubilee	114	105	93	104	11.5	62.5	36	29
Penawawa	116	97	75	96	12.1	61.9	34	27
Pomerelle	110	99	77	95	11.4	62.4	37	26
Treasure	109	89	79	92	11.9	61.3	36	28
Whitebird	112	95	86	98	11.8	62.6	37	25
Zak	118	79	81	93	12.0	61.3	37	31
Average	113	95	82	97	11.8	62.4	36	26
LSD .10	8	13	12	13	1.6	1.1	4	26

Table 3. Hard Spring Wheat Variety Performance in District II at Parma, Kuna, and Weiser, 2002.

Variety	Yield				Protein	Test Weight	Plant Height	Lodging
	Parma	Kuna	Weiser	Average				
	bu/acre				%	lb/bu	inches	%
Hard Red								
Hi-Line	91	85	84	87	13.9	62.8	35	28
Hollis	97	82	82	87	13.9	63.0	41	45
Jefferson	111	88	94	98	13.7	63.1	34	59
Scarlet	104	88	95	96	13.1	63.1	38	37
Saxon	114	79	93	95	13.9	63.3	36	35
Tara	101	83	93	92	13.7	63.1	36	30
WPB 936	111	92	109	104	13.8	62.8	33	22
Hard White								
Blanca Grande	123	71	111	101	13.6	64.8	29	24
IDO377s	115	103	88	102	13.2	63.7	37	48
Lolo	123	94	103	107	13.2	64.8	35	31
Macon	108	89	73	90	13.7	61.4	34	47
Plata	105	107	109	107	12.7	64.1	30	12
Pristine	111	93	109	104	13.9	65.1	34	34
Winsome	113	104	105	108	12.1	63.5	34	30
Durum								
Utopia	114	104	119	112	13.0	64.2	31	27
WPB 881	87	91	93	90	13.7	63.4	32	3
Average	108	90	98	99	13.4	63.5	34	32
LSD .10	8	19	16	11	1.4	1.2	3	25

Table 4. Irrigated and Dryland Soft White Spring Wheat Performance in Districts III and IV at Twin Falls, Rupert, Aberdeen, Idaho Falls, Ashton, Fairfield, Ririe, and Soda Springs, 2002.

Variety	Yield								% of location average			
	Irrigated					Dryland			Yield	Test Weight	Plant Height	Date Head ¹
	Twin Falls	Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Ririe	Soda Springs	Yield				
bu/acre								%	%	%		
Alpowa	93	79	107	89	80	18	60	106	101	102	100	
Alturas	85	72	104	85	83	17	60	101	100	99	99	
Challis	96	74	103	91	77	-	-	104	99	99	99	
Eden	79	68	84	88	70	17	51	92	100	95	100	
Jubilee	82	67	104	77	74	17	57	96	100	101	100	
Penawawa	90	74	84	84	73	16	57	96	100	99	100	
Treasure	96	85	106	87	74	18	51	104	98	98	100	
Whitebird	80	75	97	88	74	17	56	98	100	101	100	
Zak	97	78	109	92	74	16	57	105	101	103	100	
Average	89	75	100	87	75	17	56					
LSD .10	5	4	5	9	6	2	5					

Table 5. Irrigated and Dryland Hard Spring Wheat Performance in Districts III and IV at Twin Falls, Rupert, Aberdeen, Idaho Falls, Ashton, Fairfield, Ririe, and Soda Springs, 2002.

Variety	Yield								% of location average			
	Irrigated					Dryland			Yield	Test Weight	Plant Height	Date Head
	Twin Falls	Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Ririe	Soda Springs	Yield				
bu/acre								%	%	%	%	
Hard Red												
Hank	79	99	88	90	78	18	57	107	98	102	100	
Hollis	66	78	48	77	65	17	48	84	99	122	100	
Iona	79	105	79	85	78	17	54	104	101	114	100	
Jefferson	81	101	77	84	77	18	51	102	100	103	100	
Rick	76	105	76	83	76	17	55	102	99	108	100	
Saxon	72	94	69	92	75	16	50	98	99	107	100	
Scarlet	74	112	90	82	73	17	54	105	100	109	101	
Tara	77	87	72	85	69	18	51	96	100	107	99	
Westbred 936	74	94	82	91	76	14	59	103	100	97	100	
Zeke	80	112	84	71	73	14	59	104	97	102	99	
Hard White												
Blanca Grande	78	102	83	85	72	18	50	102	103	91	99	
Idaho 377s	88	111	94	94	84	14	62	115	101	105	100	
Klasic	72	93	72	82	77	14	49	96	101	82	98	
Lolo	86	104	87	81	78	14	58	106	102	105	100	
Macon	86	96	72	73	69	14	50	96	99	108	100	
Plata	80	97	81	89	76	16	45	101	101	89	101	
Pristine	81	99	84	82	72	14	51	101	103	103	99	
Winsome	83	99	88	91	81	15	55	107	98	100	102	
Durum												
Kronos	65	104	85	80	69	14	47	97	100	89	99	
Matt	65	98	64	94	74	15	40	94	101	92	99	
Utopia	76	101	78	79	78	15	44	99	100	90	100	
Average	77	100	79	84	75	16	52					
LSD .10	5	6	8	9	5	1	4					

Table 6. Spring Wheat Yield Average for 1999-2001 in Idaho.

Site/Years	District				
	I	II	III	IV	IV (dry)
Variety	Yield (bu/acre)				
Soft White					
Alpowa	-	112	104	102	37
Alturas	-	118	102	96	35
Centennial	62	109	-	-	-
Challis	63	-	103	98	-
Jubilee	58	111	96	92	36
Penawawa	59	113	100	92	34
Pomerelle	-	110	-	-	-
Treasure	-	112	103	100	35
Wawawai	64	-	-	-	-
Whitebird	-	110	95	95	35
Zak 64	110	-	-	-	-
Hard Red					
Hank 67	-	95	82	31	-
Hi-Line	-	103	-	-	-
Iona --	-	-	89	30	-
Jefferson	63	108	95	95	29
Rick ---	-	97	96	32	-
Scarlet	59	-	-	-	-
Tara 61	98	-	-	-	-
Westbred 926	58	-	-	-	-
Westbred 936	60	113	94	97	30
Zeke --	-	101	94	31	-
Hard White					
ID377s	61	117	104	111	34
Klassic	-	-	85	87	25
Lolo 63	116	105	107	32	-
Pristine	-	-	94	100	28
Winsome	-	115	97	105	32
Durum					
Kronos	-	-	84	91	25
Utopia	-	-	91	90	26

John Deere has helped barley growers longer than beer has come in cans

By the time G. Krueger Brewing Company introduced the steel can in 1935, barley growers had already witnessed several revolutionary John Deere combine introductions, and many were using these combines to become more productive, make more money.



John Deere No. 3 Combine pulled by Model "D" with steel wheels, 1929

Today, more than 90 percent of beer production is consumed from bottles or cans...and barley growers continue looking to John Deere to help them maintain peak productivity, especially in less-than-perfect conditions.

Up to 20 percent more capacity. That's what several years of field tests and customer feedback have shown in barley when comparing innovative STS Combines to conventional rotaries. Where ordinary rotary systems use a concentric rotor cage with a constant diameter, the STS features a stair-

stepped cage with three widening sections. This gives the crop room to expand as it travels through the machine, lowering power requirements and reducing the chance of roping or plugging, even in 100-bushel-plus barley or wheat.

This extra capacity lets you increase speed to cover more acres per day and get your crop off faster, reducing the chance of lodging. And because barley dries 2 to 3 percent per day, a timely harvest can reduce shatter, improving grain quality.

Malt barley vs. feed barley.

In fact, if you have a narrow window of opportunity to thresh your crops, the capacity boost you get from an STS Combine can often mean the difference between high-quality malt barley and feed barley. Even if you're not pressed

for time, you'll still be impressed with the STS's gentle handling.

Rugged tines comb and penetrate the crop as it flows through the machine. This thorough pull-and-release action helps provide unmatched separation while minimizing the amount

of skinned or broken kernels.

Whether the crop you grow is ultimately destined for a can, bottle, or feedlot, it pays to turn to the company that's been partnering with barley growers for generations: John Deere. Visit your dealer for details, today.



John Deere 50 Series Combines



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