

IDAHO GRAIN

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE Spring 2009

**Idaho State Wheat
Growers Association**

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

Address Service Requested

NON-PROFIT
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
ST. CLOUD, MN 56304
PERMIT 134

Views

BY ERIC HASSELSTROM, IGPA PRESIDENT

Greetings from Winchester!



I would like to start my first Presidential article by thanking Travis Jones, Sue Megran, Tammy Dennee and the staff of the Oregon Wheat Growers League for the great job they did in putting together the 2008 Oregon-Idaho Grains Conference at the Coeur d'Alene Resort.

There were some fantastic workshops and for those folks that attended them, I am sure you came away satisfied. For those that did not attend I would like to invite you to participate in next year's convention back at the

Resort, December 1-3, 2009.

It is a great opportunity to meet and mingle with producers from Idaho and Oregon, to attend workshops that are sure to add to your bottom line, and to make new friends that you will keep for years to come.

With the challenge and opportunity of a new year ahead of us, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the IGPA's priorities for 2009.

Farm Bill Implementation

The IGPA will work to ensure that 2008 farm bill regulations are consistent with the statute and intentions of Congress. The rules and regulations should be issued in a timely fashion so farmers can make informed decisions. For the 2010-2012 crop years, USDA should modify its interim final rule that limits changes to the definition of "actively engaged". The current definition of this term goes beyond what was required in statute and is both overreaching and confusing to growers.

Conservation

The USDA is reportedly considering conducting full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) investigations for the biomass crop assistance program (BCAP) and perhaps other conservation programs. This process could be very time consuming and is not necessary for responsible implementation that can get these programs on the ground quickly to growers.

Trade

Idaho exports over fifty-percent of all the grain we produce. Trade is an essential part of our business and prosperity. Therefore, the IGPA is tracking several key issues related to trade. Our priorities include relieving trade and travel restrictions to Cuba, ratifying pending free trade agreements (FTA's) with Colombia, Panama, and Korea, and urging a successful Doha agreement that does not sacrifice U.S. agriculture.

Transportation

Transportation issues may be one of our biggest priority areas this year. The IGPA will press for legislative efforts to increase competitive access for all shippers who use the railroad. We will pursue all facets of the issue to get relief to growers on rail rates

...continued on page 11

CONTENTS

Views

Eric Hasselstrom, IGPA President2

Editor's Note

Travis Jones3

IGPA Issues.....6

IGPA Membership Form8

Herbicide Resistance and Plantback
Restriction Management Program.... 10

Idaho State Department
of Agriculture Update 12

What Do You Remember
About 1959? 14

Wheat Highlights..... 18

Slow Release Nitrogen in Idaho
Furrow Irrigated Wheat..... 23

2008 Idaho Spring Barley Variety
Performance Tests and 2006-2008
Yield Summaries..... 26

2008 Idaho Spring Wheat Variety
Performance Tests and 2006-2008
Yield Summaries..... 29



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.

Published quarterly by

Idaho Grain Producers Association

821 W. State St. • Boise, Idaho 83702-5832
208.345.0706

Travis Jones Editor-in-Chief

Sue Megran Assistant Editor

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

Printing Production Coordinated by

Farm Progress Companies

255 38th Avenue • St. Charles, IL 60174
(630) 462-2272

Dale Hahn **Graphic Design**

Sharon Beaver **Production Manager**

For Advertising Information Call

Sandy Creighton **Advertising Sales**
Phone: (559) 433-9343

Printed in the USA.

Periodical postage paid at Salt Lake City, Utah
and additional mailing offices.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to

Idaho Grain Producers Association
821 W. State St., Boise, ID 83702-5832

Change of address: Please send the old name and address as it appears on your label, as well as the new address to Idaho Grain Producers Association. Allow two months for change to become effective.



IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

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

e-mail: tjones@idahograin.org
e-mail: smegran@idahograin.org
<http://www.idahograin.org>

President *Eric Hasselstrom*
Winchester

Vice President *Scott Brown*
Soda Springs

Secretary/Treasurer *Clark Kauffman*
Filer

Executive Board Member *Joseph Anderson*
Genesee

Past President *Matt Gellings*
Idaho Falls

Executive Director *Travis Jones*

Administrative Assistant *Sue Megran*

IDAHO WHEAT COMMISSION

821 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-5832
(208) 334-2353

Chairman *Mark Darrington*
Declo

Commissioner *Joe Anderson*
Potlatch

Commissioner *Gordon Gallup*
Ririe

Commissioner *Hans Hayden*
Arbon

Commissioner *Kieth Kinzer*
Genesee

Executive Director *Blaine Jacobson*

Director, Program Management & Evaluation *Patricia Dailey*

Information & Education Manager *Tereasa Waterman*

IDAHO BARLEY COMMISSION

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

e-mail: kolson@idahobarley.org

Chairman *Ron Elkin*
Buhl

Commissioner *Dwight Little*
Newdale

Commissioner *Don Mader*
Genesee

Industry Representative *Clay Kaasa*
Blackfoot

Administrator *Kelly Olson*

Projects Coordinator *Andi Woolf*

Editor's Note

BY TRAVIS JONES

New Year's Resolutions



I am betting some of you make New Year's resolutions every year. The usual resolutions usually consist of dieting, trying something new, or just turning over a completely new proverbial leaf. For those that engage in this annual ritual, it would

be interesting to know the percentage of resolutions actually realized. For most of us, our good intentions do not last long as we find it easy to fall back into our usual routines.

But there is a whole other category of resolutions that *do* last for a year and that quite possibly carry more weight than our personal ones. The process of deriving these resolutions can be more involved than just scratching them out on a piece of paper while meditating in your home or office. More importantly however, these resolutions represent a consensus of a whole, and not a part.

Let me frame this more on your terms. Picture the Idaho Grain Producers Association as a tractor, its farmer members as a field of ripe grain, and a bushel of that grain as a resolution. The tractor provides the power to harvest the ideas of a field of farmers to yield resolutions as the product of a year's worth of cultivation. Once those resolutions are harvested, the IGPA sells them to our best advantage.

"Cultivation" most recently began in October 2008 when the IGPA board of directors convened in Boise to work the ground and seed the field of our resolution process. Just like a farmer uses his or her best judgment to decide what to grow, the IGPA board used this meeting and the intelligence gathered from growers in their respective counties to discuss the issues and challenges currently and potentially facing Idaho growers.

Separated into five committees dealing with everything from boats to biotechnology, growers turned their general ideas into specific policy statements. Each statement adhering to the goal of following the IGPA mission statement, "To serve the grain producers of Idaho...in order to enhance their profitability and long term viability".

Those draft policy statements were vetted, debated, and ultimately tossed out or adopted in December by the grower-members attending the 2008 Oregon-Idaho Grains Conference annual convention. Collaborating with the Idaho barley and wheat commissions, the IGPA executive board then met to prioritize each newly adopted resolution to provide focus to myself and our lobbyist Dar Olberding for the upcoming state and congressional legislative sessions.

Why provide all of this procedural detail? To emphasize the point that IGPA resolutions are a set of carefully-crafted policies memorializing the intent and will of Idaho's wheat and barley farmers to recognize opportunities and challenges impacting their businesses.

The IGPA's resolutions process is not unique. Many organizations utilize similar methods to reach consensus. However, the IGPA is the only political organization working exclusively on behalf of, and for the benefit of Idaho's wheat and barley producers. Without the IGPA as the tractor, a farmer's field will not be harvested, there will be no grain keeping the farmer in business, and all that cultivation work will be for naught.

So while it is common practice for people to make a New Year's resolution they will not stick to, there is another type of resolution that could literally mean the difference between putting food on the family table or going broke. The IGPA takes these resolutions, and the process we use to develop them, very seriously.

If you stick to nothing else, I hope you commit to one resolution: to hop on the IGPA tractor and cultivate that field.





IGPA Annual Convention A Success

Idaho Grain Producers Association (IGPA) co-hosted with the Oregon Wheat Growers League the 2008 "Oregon-Idaho Grains Conference" December 10-12 at the Coeur d'Alene Resort in Coeur d'Alene.

Nearly three hundred participants attended the conference which featured three days of keynote speakers, educational workshops, and an exhibit hall of agribusinesses before culminating with individual state awards programs. Kansas State University agricultural economics professor Barry Flinchbaugh and policy analyst Ross Korves each keynoted general sessions while nationally renowned guitarist and comedian Mike Rayburn dazzled the audience with his musical talent and positive message.

As part of the annual awards luncheon, the IGPA recognized three individuals for their contributions to the Idaho grain industry. Honorees included University of Idaho grains researcher Dr. Juliet Windes of Idaho Falls, Capital Press agriculture reporter Pat McCoy of Boise, and grain farmer Robert Brown of Ririe.

Windes, Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Cereals Cropping Systems at the University of Idaho, Idaho Falls, received the IGPA's "Outstanding Extension Educator/Researcher" award for her work in the development of cereal varieties in southern and southeastern Idaho. Dr. Windes was recognized for her work addressing problems with drought, soil diseases, and other production challenges faced by Idaho wheat and barley farmers.

Receiving the award for "Outstanding



2009 president Eric Hasselstrom of Winchester discusses his goals as the newly elected leader of the IGPA.



Matthew Weaver accepted the award for 'Outstanding Agricultural Journalist' on behalf of winner Patricia McCoy of the Capital Press.



Robert Brown of Ririe (left) received 'Lifetime Achievement' recognition for his long-standing service to the IGPA."



2007 IGPA president Tim Dillin (right) presents Matt Gellings with a gift from the executive officer team.



Matt Gellings of Idaho Falls (middle) receives the award for his service as the 2008 IGPA president.



Matt Gellings and wife Kathy spin the wheel of tractor raffle tickets at the 2008 IGPA annual awards luncheon.

(Left) Caribou County IGPA leaders present the winning 2008 tractor raffle certificate to Morris and Tammie Cole. From left to right are: Jeff Godfrey, Caribou County Sec/Treasurer, Tammie Cole, Morris Cole, Sam Reed, Caribou County President, Dale Clark, Sales Representative, Christiansen Implement, Evan Hayes, Caribou County State Director



Outgoing IGPA president Matt Gellings presents Juliet Windes with an award for 'Outstanding Extension Educator/Researcher

Agriculture Journalist" was Pat McCoy of the Idaho Bureau of the Capital Press. McCoy, a twenty-five year employee of the weekly agriculture newspaper, was lauded for her diligence and exemplary work in her field.

Third generation Ririe grain farmer, Robert Brown, was honored with the "Lifetime Achievement" honor for nearly three decades of volunteer service to the IGPA. Now mostly retired from his farming operation, Robert served over fifteen years on the Bonneville County IGPA board before stepping down from the post in early 2008.

The annual bi-state convention scheduled for December 1-4, 2009, will return to the Coeur d'Alene Resort. ♦

State Legislative Report

By Dar Olberding, IGPA Lobbyist

As I write this report, the first regular session of the 60th Idaho legislature is in full swing with no lack of fireworks. It is obvious that we as Idaho citizens are facing some interesting economic times – the kind that lead to dramatic challenges facing our state legislators. Now more than in recent years, it is imperative that we as wheat and barley producers are engaged in the political process so that we are in charge of determining our future instead of being subject to it.

Several key issues for Idaho's wheat and barley farmers have surfaced in the State Capitol that could impact our future. The Idaho Grain Producers Association (IGPA) is working directly with key legislators, the Governor and his administration, and in collaboration with the Food Producers of Idaho to promote our needs and address challenges. I have included a brief summary of these items.

Commodity Indemnity Fund

The CIF program administered by the Warehouse Control division of the Idaho Department of Agriculture compensates growers for the value of their grain if an Idaho ware-

house or commodity dealer fails. Legislation (HB 34, HB 37) would require commodity dealers to carry better insurance against perils and would limit the liability and duration that growers can be compensated for assessments exceeding the CIF balance. At press time, both bills have passed the House and appear poised to pass the Senate.

Transportation

Governor Otter made it clear that he would seek increased funding to repair Idaho's deteriorating roads and bridges to the tune of \$174 million over five years. The IGPA became engaged in the issue from the beginning to ensure that any impact to farmers who haul grain was fair and equitable. Six separate pieces of legislation to accomplish the Governor's mission are currently under consideration by the state legislators.

One key component is Governor Otter's plan to establish a truck "task force" this summer to specifically address the differences between long-haulers and short-haulers like grain trucks. While the outcome of this legislative effort is unclear, the IGPA will be

heavily engaged to ensure that the voice of those farmers owning and operating grain trucks is heard.

Beer Tax

Just recently, a bill (HB 140) came before the House Revenue and Taxation Committee that would have tripled the state tax on beer sales in Idaho. The bill would have raised the current per gallon tax on beer sales from fifteen cents (15¢) to fifty-two cents (52¢). As one of the largest malt barley producing states in the nation, Idaho barley growers were immediately in the crosshairs of a blitz of activity surrounding this proposal.

The IGPA made a major effort to gather vital information from growers, the Idaho Barley Commission and our industry partners to develop an informed policy position. The IGPA board voted to oppose the bill

because the tax would have caused significant disruption throughout the production chain of the malt barley industry at a time when the market is extremely sensitive. I am happy to report that the House Committee voted to oppose HB 140 with a 13-5 margin.

Crop Depredation

In 2008, grain producers across Idaho reported record claims of damage by wildlife to their crops. The value of the claims received by the Idaho Fish & Game exceeded the funds available in the crop depredation account administered by the department. Growers expressed their frustration to the IGPA to resolve this ongoing issue.

The Idaho Fish & Game is a state-run department that operates solely on the fees received from sportsmen and women. The

tightening economy and the increased demands on protection, access, and management of Idaho's wildlife, the department is in a funding pinch to serve these needs. So the department has floated a legislative proposal to increase licensing and fees on Idaho's outdoor community to bridge their funding shortfall.

The department has sought the endorsement of the IGPA for their plan. In talking with growers, it was evident that our endorsement of increased fees would be contingent upon the department's help to proportionately increase the spending authority and the appropriated dollars available to growers in the depredation account. Currently, the department proposal is on the slow-track in the state legislature. The IGPA continues to monitor the bill and work with the department as the discussion continues. ♦



IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

821 West State Street
Boise, ID 83702-5832
(208) 345-0706
FAX (208) 334-2505
Website: www.idahograin.org

MISSION STATEMENT

To serve the grain producers of Idaho by representing their production interests at the county, state and federal levels in order to enhance their profitability and long term viability.

Act now to keep IGPA working for you!

Return the bottom portion with your membership

MEMBERSHIP INVOICE

**IGPA IS YOUR VOICE
IN THE WHEAT AND BARLEY INDUSTRY**

*Please add my voice to the IGPA effort.
My dues payment is enclosed OR my credit card
information is completed.*

Name: _____

Farm / Company: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ ST: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Please indicate type of membership

<input type="checkbox"/> \$75 Regular Membership	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250 Bushel Booster
<input type="checkbox"/> \$75 Associate Membership	<input type="checkbox"/> \$600 Golden Bushel
<input type="checkbox"/> \$150 Bonus Bushel	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,250 Lifetime

IGPA PAC FUND CONTRIBUTION \$ _____

IGPA LEGAL DEFENSE FUND \$ _____

(IGPA accepts MasterCard, Visa and American Express Cards)

Credit Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____

**PLEASE RETURN YOUR MEMBERSHIP TO:
IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

821 West State Street, BOISE, IDAHO 83702-5832

Herbicide Resistance and Plantback Restriction Management Program



- Will your crop be impacted by a herbicide application from previous years?
- What herbicide applications will best help resistant weed management in your fields?

Answers to these questions are easier with a new decision and record keeping program "Herbicide Resistance and Persistence Management".

The computer program was developed at the University of Idaho. Users select crops and herbicides for a particular field and the program displays information on rotational restrictions as listed on the herbicide label. Also, the user is informed of herbicides belonging to the same mode of action group. Applying herbicides belonging to the same group

two or more years in a row contributes to herbicide resistant weed selection. Notifications are color highlighted so the user sees the information at a glance.

The program can be used as a decision making tool and a record keeping tool. Information required by law for pesticide applications are included in the records. Comment areas allow the user to add any other helpful information.

Herbicide labels often change and new herbicides registrations occur throughout the year. This information is kept updated and downloaded from a website. The program is available from the University of Idaho. For more information contact Joan Campbell jcampbel@uidaho.edu or Donn Thill dthill@uidaho.edu. ♦

Field Name: Parker

Field Name	Crop	Plant Date	Group(s)	Trade Name	Common Name	App. Date	Rate	Plantback Restrictions	Comments
Parker	spring barley	4/11/2008	4	Widomatch	clopyralid + fluroxypyr	5/11/2008	1 pt/a	30 days	Dry soil, dusty. Mayweed chamomile main weed
Parker	chickpea (Liberty Link)	4/15/2007	4	Widomatch	clopyralid + fluroxypyr	5/23/2007	1.5 pt/a	30 months AND field loss	
Parker	winter wheat	9/16/2005	1	Discover	diclofop	4/19/2006	4.6 oz/a	120 days	Light dawn in the morning. wheat 4 to 5 tillers
Parker	pea	4/6/2005	1	Assure II	quizalofop	5/15/2005	8.6 oz/a		Sequential. field wet from rain last night
Parker	pea	4/6/2005	2	Pursuit WDG	imazethapyr	4/8/2005	1.1 dry oz/a		Sequential. Tank Mix, started to rain after application

Edit Application

Field: Parker | Crop: spring barley | Planting Date: 4/11/2008

Herbicide: Widomatch | Rate: 1 pt/a | Application Date: 5/14/2008

EPA Registration: 02719417 | Wind Speed: 2-4 mph from the SE | Air Temperature: 72 F

Addresses: Address 1: JAN | Address 2: | Address 3: | Address 4: | Rate: | % vol/vol

Comment: Dry soil, dusty. Mayweed chamomile main weed.

Herbicide Plantback Restrictions

Choose an herbicide from the list:

Trade name	Common name	Group(s)	Rotational crop	Special conditions	Plantback restrictions
Widomatch	2,4-D + dicamba	4	barley, wheat barley, wheat canola, chick-pea, lentil, mustard, pea, reseed canola, chick-pea, lentil, mustard, pea, reseed	rates below 5 pt/A rates above 5 pt/A rates above 5 pt/A AND annual precip. above 30 in. rates below 5 pt/A	10 days per 1 pt/A 15 days per 1 pt/A 120 days 120 days
Widomatch	clopyralid + fluroxypyr	4	barley, fallow (last harvest-plant date), wheat canola, mustard, reseed chickpea, lentil, pea	rates above 5 pt/A AND annual precip. below 30 in.	no restriction 120 days 18 months

Legend:
 Plantback Restriction
 Herbicide Resistance (2 yr.)
 Herbicide Resistance (1+ yr.)

continued from page 2

and service. Also, Congress will begin work this year to reauthorize surface transportation programs and policies affecting funding for our infrastructure needs.

Research

Steady decline in wheat and barley acreage in Idaho is a major concern for the IGPA.

Our goals will be to regain and expand wheat and barley acreage through targeted and effective research that addresses our priority areas. Those areas include tackling emerging and increasingly virulent diseases and insects, increasing grain's tolerance to drought, heat and frost, and the deployment of biotechnology as a method to achieve some of these goals.

Climate Change

Just recently, the new USDA Secretary of Agriculture, Thomas Vilsack, spoke at the NAWG winter meeting. He spoke the words "Climate Change" no less than six times in his remarks to our group.

His main premise was to impress upon growers that traditional farm program payments may be replaced with income derived from carbon sequestration credits originating from federal climate change legislation. Whether you agree that the climate is changing or not, Congress and the Obama administration will be working to pass legislation to achieve their climate goals and agriculture needs to be at the table.

This covers most of our "Hot Topics", but I am sure there will be other issues that will arise throughout the year. We will work to tackle them with your best interest in mind. Have a great spring! ♦

www.idahograin.org

*Your homepage
for the
Idaho Grain Producers
Association*

Thanks a million for another great year.

(Make that \$31 million.)

Being a cooperative allows us to share profits with the producers we serve. In 2009 we returned \$31 million to our customers. So when we say thanks, we mean it.



NorthwestSM
FARM CREDIT SERVICES

Advancing Rural America's Success

800.743.2125 | farm-credit.com

Idaho State Department of Agriculture



The Idaho State Department of Agriculture is not immune to the hardships facing all sectors of the country due to the current economic climate. While the economy makes for arduous obstacles, it also helps to focus on the opportunity at hand which is to reassess the resources available to best accommodate for the services that a state government must provide. Like the farmer who has limited resources and must plan in the spring for the harvest in the fall, ISDA has worked, and will continue to work, carefully with the resources at hand.

One way we have been able to plan and prioritize is through the zero-base budgeting (ZBB) process, one of Governor Otter's initiatives. Through this, ISDA has been able to reprioritize spending to make it more efficient and accountable by reviewing statutory obligations and accessing implementation practices. There have been concerns that because of ZBB and holdbacks, certain programs would be cut from ISDA. Up to this point, no programs have been cut, but there have been reductions. Consolidation and cross-training in personnel have occurred. Additionally, ISDA employees took two leave-without-pay days, and some personnel positions lost through attrition have not been filled. Some of the outcomes of ZBB include:

- Restructuring of the Organics and Hop Programs
- Cross-training in areas such as HR, Fiscal, Ag Inspections, animal, dairy and egg
- Greater coordination with sister agencies to reduce our water program while making all agency water programs more efficient

UPDATE

- Operating efficiencies to existing programs
- Improvement of inspection documentation
- Identification of legislation and rules to change or modify

In regard to the concerns of many grain growers, I would like to address a few points.

Status of Idaho Dairy Industry

It is no secret that the dairy industry in Idaho is going through some hard times, and we know that due to the importance of this industry in the state, producers in all ag sectors may be affected. Dairy industry leaders from across the state have been communicating to state officials and federal contacts the different methods that may be sought for alleviating dwindling commodity prices. Idaho's Congressional Delegation has already written USDA and has voiced the concerns of dairy men and cattlemen alike. It should be noted that there is currently no dairy buy-out legislation in the Stimulus Bill that is likely to be passed soon in Congress. However, there is a possibility that emergency ag aid legislation will be proposed in Congress in the future.

Dealers in Farm Produce Act

Senator Tim Corder has sponsored legislation to repeal the Dealers in Farm Produce Act. The purpose of this legislation is to eliminate ineffectual and outdated regulation. Additionally, this act puts an undue burden

on the state to investigate claims, yet no adequate funding source has been established to accommodate costs. This results in a significant liability to the state. With the retraction of this legislation, commodity groups will have the ability to best discern which state protections are needed and how to go about achieving such safeguards. This repeal is still in the legislative process.

Changes to the Commodity Dealer Law and Commodity Indemnity Fund

The proposed change to the Commodity Dealer Law requires commodity dealers to carry peril insurance on their grain inventory if they still owe producers for any grain purchases. The second bill relieves the Commodity Indemnity Fund of liability for claims caused by uninsurable perils such as earthquake and for claims that the fund cannot pay off within three years due to lack of funds. These changes are currently in the legislative process.

Pesticide Containment Rules

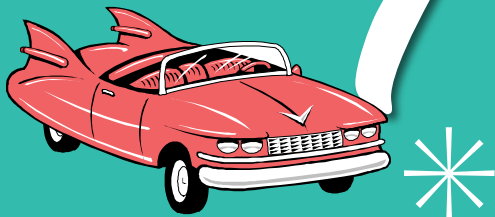
This rule is considered incorporated by reference to a federal regulation. The major changes to be noted in regard to this rule will be the cooperation that will now take place between the industry and state agencies, rather than coordination with EPA. This change will put industry customers in more direct communication with inspectors on the state level, and it will accommodate for the state to take over a regulatory function that must occur regardless whether it's done by EPA or the state.

Agriculture has long been the cornerstone industry in Idaho. We know that while it may not be the largest industry in the state, it does remain strongest. Agriculture has weathered every storm, and I am confident that we will be sustained even through these difficult times to come out more resilient than before. ♦



By Celia Gould, Director

What Do You Remember About... 1959?



- Alaska is admitted as the 49th U.S. state.
- Luna 1 becomes the first spacecraft to reach the vicinity of the moon.
- The Day The Music Died: A plane crash kills rock-and-roll performers Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens, and The Big Bopper.
- Fidel Castro becomes President of Cuba.
- Bonanza premieres. First regularly-scheduled TV program presented in color.
- Ford Motor Company announces the discontinuation of the unpopular Edsel.
- President Eisenhower signs an executive order proclaiming Hawaii the 50th state of the union.
- Boeing 707 Jet Airliner comes into service cutting 8 hours from transatlantic flight.
- Mattel's Barbie Doll is launched.

If you're old enough to remember some of those historical tidbits, then you might also recall another important event that occurred in 1959. A group of wheat growers, now known as the Idaho Grain Growers Association, understood the importance of pooling resources in order to create and maintain markets. That meant creating a commission to raise revenue through collecting a tax, or check-off, on every bushel of wheat sold in the state.

The money collected by the commission would be used to help develop overseas markets for Idaho wheat, fund research projects to improve wheat yields, and to provide information to wheat growers about research and market opportunities. So in 1959, the Idaho State Wheat Growers Association went to the state legislature to create the Idaho Wheat Commission (IWC). The bill passed both the house and senate and was signed into law by former Governor Robert E. Smylie.



Fifty-years later the Idaho Wheat Commission continues to work on behalf of Idaho's wheat growers by striving to maximize profitability for Idaho wheat producers by investing funds in market development, research and information, and education.

The development of overseas markets for Idaho wheat has always been an important function of the Wheat Commission. One of the mainstay marketing budget items for Idaho wheat grower dollars has been a national organization called U.S. Wheat Associates. For every producer dollar invested in U.S. Wheat Associates, USDA matches that dollar with \$2.87.

Those dollars are put to use by USW's marketing experts and other professionals, working in over 100 countries, providing technical services, marketing analysis, trade policy development and, most importantly, giving expert individual attention to the individual needs of wheat buyers from every corner of the globe.

Every wheat grower wants higher yields and better pest management, which is why research continues to be a central component of the IWC. Grower dollars are invested in research projects to help improve wheat cultivars, end-use quality, weed control, pest management, and production practices to help maximize fertility applications. Marketing can be described as the bread and butter and research the backbone.

Grower Information and Education has been the third leg in the IWC stool. Idaho wheat grower profitability is maintained through the lobbying efforts of IGPA at state and federal levels of government. Nearly 70% of Idaho Grain Producer Association's (IGPA) funding comes from the IWC. Those funds have been successfully utilized by IGPA through the years in its efforts to get field burning reinstated, and the personal property tax repealed off of farm machinery. Other



Cost of Living 1959

- Yearly inflation rate: 1.01%
- Average cost of new house: \$12,400
- Average yearly wages: \$5,010.00
- Cost of a gallon of gas: 25 cents
- Movie ticket: \$1.00
- Loaf of bread: 20 cents
- Kodak movie camera: \$67.50
- Ladies stockings: \$1.00
- Ford T-Bird: \$3,250

Information and Education programs include cereal schools, wheat quality and risk management workshops, Pacific Northwest Marketing Tour and the Bread in a Bag program.

The next 50 years will see changes we can't predict. One thing is certain, the Idaho Wheat Commission will continue to evolve with the changing times. *

Congratulations to Idaho wheat growers – a model for success!

Much has changed in 50 years, but one thing remains the same – people make the difference and that has been the case here in Idaho.

From that small start 5 decades ago, many have stepped forward to help guide programs in research and market development. The Idaho Wheat Commission's 50th anniversary reminds us

of the extraordinary work that continues year after year to make life better for all of Idaho's wheat growers.

We say 'thank you' to all growers and especially to those who served on the Board of Directors, and their families, for devoting their time and energy to make the Idaho Wheat Commission a leader in its field.

Charles Gabby
Adrian Nelson
Keith Strom
Eldon Smith
A.G. Condie
Don Howe
Vard Meadows
George Harris

Gwinn Rice
Norman Dean
Keith Amende
Sam Tyler
Wynn Henderson
Earl Hoopes
Jean Smith
John Burton

Frank Higgins
Myron Sorensen
Lyle Smith
Dallin Reese
Tim Tucker
Phil Lampert
Bob Branson
Jerry Kress

Tom Stroschein
Don Suchan
Don Ball
Keith Boyer
Boyd Schweider
Jim McDonald
Heidi Linehan



Current Commissioners:
Hans Hayden, Mark Darrington, Joe Anderson,
Gordon Gallup, Kieth Kinzer.





Cataldo: a new Soft White Spring Wheat

Cataldo, named for the oldest building in Idaho – the Cataldo Mission – is best suited for rain-fed production regions of northern Idaho and eastern Washington where Hessian fly is a consistent limitation to production.

This new soft white spring wheat has a combination of adult plant resistance to stripe rust, excellent resistance to Hessian fly and desirable end-use quality for Asian products. It was derived from a backcross with Alturas



Agronomic Considerations: Cataldo is tolerant to moisture and heat stress and performed better in rainfed than in irrigated trials across the Pacific Northwest. It is earlier

and shorter than Alturas, Louise, Alpowa, and Nick. Cataldo produced similar grain yield to Alturas, Louise, Alpowa, and Nick in rainfed trials.

In irrigated trials, Cataldo produced similar yield to Louise, Alpowa, and Nick, but not as good as Alturas. Cataldo has significantly better lodging resistance than Louise and Alpowa.

End-Use Quality:

Cataldo has similar end-use quality characteristics to Alturas in both irrigated and rain-fed

locations and similar noodle quality.

This new variety was selected via molecular marker-assisted selection (MAS). (See related article Idaho Grain, Spring 2007.)



Dr. Jinali Chen (L) reviews cataldo's agronomic characteristics with IWC Director, Blaine Jacobson.

Seed for Cataldo and other varieties may be obtained by contacting Kathy Stewart-Williams, University of Idaho Foundation Seed Program, (208) 423-6655.

Arctic Vault Storing Idaho Wheat

Norway's 'doomsday' vault lies deep in an Arctic mountain to safeguard seeds against wars or natural disasters. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault (SGSV) is the ultimate safety net for the world's most important natural resource – seeds of food crops.

The world's seed collections are vulnerable to a wide range of threats – civil strife and war (Iraq and Afghanistan), natural catastrophes and more routinely poor management, lack of adequate funding, and equipment failures. The vault serves as a backup to 1,400 seed banks around the world in case their deposits are lost.



The only long-term seed storage facility in the US is the National Seed Storage Lab in Fort Collins, Colorado. It serves as a backup for seed samples contained in working collections scattered across the states – one being the National Small Grains Collection in Aberdeen, Idaho.

To further protect wheat (and other grains) the Aberdeen Lab sent 5,500 wheat samples to the SGSV last year. In February, another 790 wheat samples were sent.

The goal is to continue sending freshly grown samples periodically until everything in the Aberdeen collection has a duplicate in the SGSV. This provides an insurance policy for the world's food supply.

Did you receive a discount for low "Falling Number" last year? Come find out why June 10, 2009.

What is a low Falling Number Test? How do they test for it? Why should you care? This past year many Idaho wheat growers received discounts for low Falling Number. Now's your chance to learn more about this test and how and why your wheat is tested for specific end use qualities at the Wheat Quality Workshop held in Pullman, Washington at the ARS Wheat Quality Lab on June 10, 2009.

Space is limited for this hands-on workshop, attendance is by RSVP only. Call today to reserve your place: 208 334-2353 or email ts@idahowheat.org.

Strengthening U.S. Dollar Not a Fundamental Cause of Export Demand Drop



Some have suggested that demand for U.S. wheat is softening specifically because the U.S. dollar is strengthening. The implication is that the stronger dollar makes only U.S. wheat more expensive and therefore is bearish for U.S. wheat exports – and prices. Yet, it is important to understand that while currency value is one variable in the market equation, a broader perspective shows a much wider range of causes.

Wheat importers know that a strengthening U.S. dollar is not an ideal situation for them. “Wheat is a U.S. dollar denominated commodity,” says Vince Peterson, USW Vice President of Overseas Operations. “Importers

have to spend more of their local currency in exchange for the U.S. dollars they need to buy wheat, so importing wheat from any origin – not just U.S. wheat – is more expensive. We understand what that means for our customers”

Global wheat supply and demand factors remain much more relevant to U.S. wheat export demand and prices than the stronger dollar. One year ago, world and U.S. wheat prices spiked at unprecedented levels, primarily because of supply problems. As a result, USDA and private analysts predicted a much larger world wheat crop for 2008/09 – and a substantial reduction in demand for U.S. wheat.

Today, “we have a world record crop, with much of that coming from U.S. wheat export

competitors,” Peterson notes. With three and a half months left in the marketing year, U.S. wheat exports are at 84 percent of USDA’s lower prediction.

It is also informative to note that over the past year the market responded inversely to the “strong-dollar-equals-lower price” concept. U.S. wheat futures prices actually declined dramatically between February 2008 and August 2008 at the same time the U.S. dollar was weak against most other currencies. Between mid-December 2008 and mid-January 2009, however, U.S. wheat futures prices actually increased while the U.S. dollar was strengthening.

The best response in any market, under all market conditions, is to help importers extract as much value as possible from our wheat.

U.S. Wheat Associates Announces Themed Calendar Photo Contest

Arlington, VA – U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) invites anyone who is part of the U.S. wheat industry to submit photographs for possible use in its 2010 calendar. The winning photographers will receive \$100 each from USW. This year, USW is looking for non-commercial photographs that illustrate the theme “The Wheat You Want from Producers You Can Depend On.” Entries must be submitted to USW by August 1, 2009.

“This theme is part of our current international promotion campaign designed to link wheat producers more closely to the product,” says Steve Mercer, USW Director of Communications. “We think producing a calendar that reinforces the theme adds fun to the campaign and will help educate international wheat buyers about the quality, advantages, and reliability of our crop.”

Here is additional information for entries:

- Photographs will be selected based on how well they illustrate the theme, “The Wheat You Want from Producers You Can Depend On,” quality, composition, and general appeal.
- Original prints are welcome, but please include the negative, too. To prevent permanent damage, do not use paper clips to fasten anything to the prints or negatives and protect your photos from bending in the mail.



• Digital images are also welcome, as long as the images are made at the highest quality resolution setting (“Fine” or “Raw”) with a four mega-pixel camera or higher. Digital images must be saved as “eps,” “tif” or “jpeg” files and burned to a compact disk that is compatible with a PC. Remember to mail CDs in a padded envelope. Email entries cannot be accepted.

• USW will own all rights to the selected photographs. If people are clearly featured in the photo, the photographer must obtain consent from each person shown before submitting their photos. By submitting such photos, the photographer confirms and represents he or she has received that consent. Materials will not be returned.

• Entries postmarked before August 1, 2009, should be mailed to Steve Mercer, U.S. Wheat Associates, 3103 10th Street North, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201, (202) 263-0999.

U.S. Wheat Associates is the industry’s market development organization working in more than 90 countries on behalf of America’s wheat producers. The activities of U.S. Wheat Associates are made possible by producer checkoff dollars managed by 18 state wheat commissions and through cost-share funding provided by USDA’s Foreign Agricultural Service. For more information, visit www.uswheat.org or contact your state wheat commission.



Wheat Highlights

USDA Says King Corn Will Stay on Its Throne

USDA released its annual update of ten-year Agricultural Projections this month and predicts that corn (maize) will continue its reign as the largest crop in the U.S. Looking ahead to 2018, USDA expects planted corn area to increase gradually from its current level of 36 million to 37 million hectares in response to increased domestic use, with a corresponding decline in planted area for both wheat and soybeans.

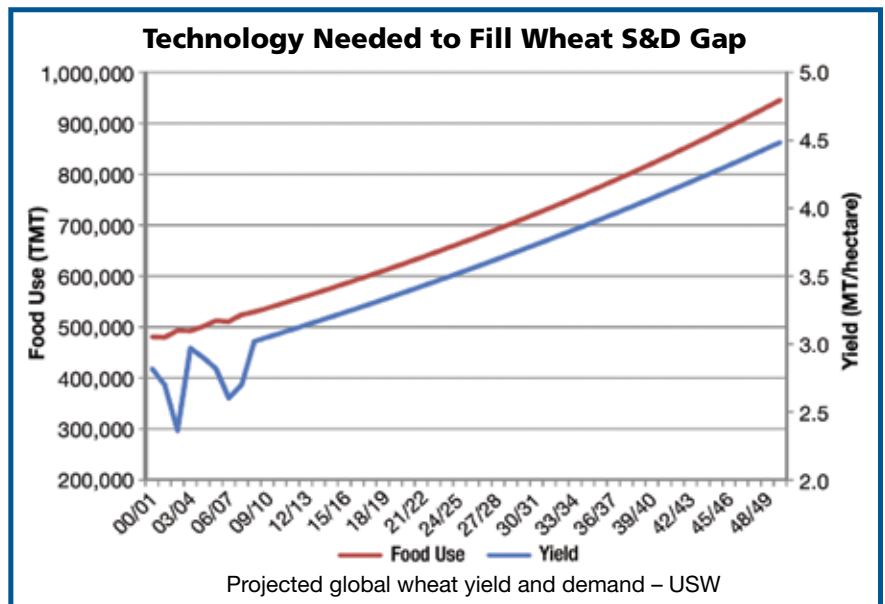
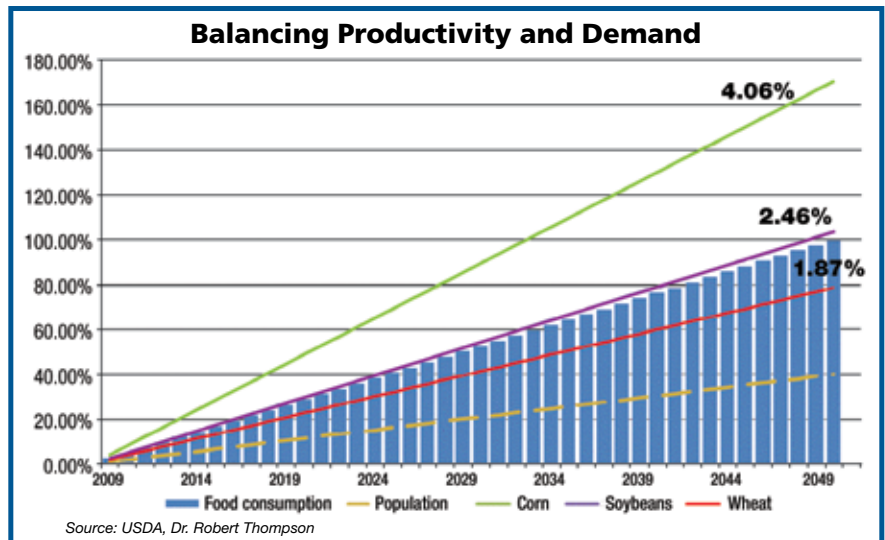
Ethanol production still drives the corn predictions, although USDA expects the demand pace to slow from recent rapid gains. The projections reflect only moderate expected increases in overall gasoline usage in the U.S.

Producers have been able to keep up with such demand for corn largely because hybrids and biotechnology traits have fueled remarkable yield increases and allowed corn production to move West into more arid regions taking planted area away from wheat (temperate crop land area in the U.S. is relatively constant).

At the same time, producer returns from wheat are falling again. That reduces wheat's competitiveness for land relative to other crops and, USDA said, pushes expected U.S. wheat production below 25 million hectares over the ten-year period.

At the US Wheat Associates Board Meeting in February, President Alan Tracy discussed how wheat futures prices will reflect the balance or imbalance between demand growth and productivity.

"I wanted to show some indication whether or not we will see demand-driven prices for commodities by comparing the productivity growth of the three main temperate food crops against possible demand," Tracy says. "The story is mixed. Corn productivity is in good shape for now, but wheat needs some help from both biotechnology and higher prices relative to corn. A return to increased global trade and prosperity would also help boost prices."



USDA's annual projections cover agricultural commodities, agricultural trade, and aggregate indicators of the sector, such as farm income and food prices. You can read more on the Web at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Baseline/>.

Asian Millers Complete Flour Milling Short Course.

The Wheat Marketing Center (WMC), Portland, OR, teamed with US Wheat Associates recently to present a Flour Milling Short Course for key milling and supervisory staff from flour mills in Thailand and Myanmar. The course was conducted in Bangkok, Thailand.

This first-of-its-kind course for Thailand millers was designed to help develop and improve techniques for achieving more consistent flour quality from their mills. The eight major flour mills represented at the new flour milling short course serve most of the flour and baking needs of the more than 65 million people in Thailand.



Wheat Highlights

Captive Shippers' Victory

For many years the IWC has worked with other groups to get relief for our rail captive-shipper situation. Idaho shippers are captive to BNSF in north Idaho and UP in south Idaho. As captive shippers the cost for shipping by rail is often greatly elevated compared to costs imposed by shippers with competitive rail options.

Marketing opportunities are defined by freight rates, rail car availability and rail options. Nearly 36% of Idaho's wheat moves to market via rail. The cost of rail transportation directly impacts grower profit margins.

Recently captive shippers achieved a victory when the Surface Transportation Board (STB) finally recognized that 600% of revenue to variable cost is not acceptable. The new rate is set at 240% of revenue to variable cost. This has resulted in the largest reparations case in history.

The STB issued the decision in February granting an estimated \$345 million in reparations and rate reductions from the BNSF Railway (BNSF) to Western Fuels Association, Inc. and Basin Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (collectively, "the Utilities").

The Utilities had challenged the railroad transportation rates charged by BNSF to haul 8 million tons of coal each year from mines in Wyoming's Powder River Basin to their electric-generating plant at Laramie River Station WY. The utility plant is captive to BNSF and provides electricity into grids serving consumers in nine states.

In the decision, the Board found the transportation rates BNSF charged the Utilities—which were roughly six times the variable cost of providing service—to be unlawfully high. BNSF was ordered to lower its transportation rates by approximately 60%. This results in the single largest award to a captive shipper by the STB.

BNSF is obligated to promptly reimburse

the Utilities for approximately \$100 million in overcharges from 2004 through 2008. In addition, BNSF must also immediately lower its current transportation rates.

Wheat Commission Efforts Pay Off

This decision shows that captive shippers and the various alliances that are working together to gain fair rail rates are having an impact on both the regulatory and government scene.

IWC has long been active in the Alliance for Rail Competition (ARC) and has participated directly in numerous STB filings to help educate the STB about captive shipper issues.

Wayne Hurst, a grower from Declo is also on the ARC Board. "The fact that the Board recognized that one of its functions is to "protect captive shippers from monopoly pricing" shows a growing awareness of the captive shipper plight at the STB. This is proof positive that all of the work that captive shippers have been collectively doing for the last few years is being heard and recognized."



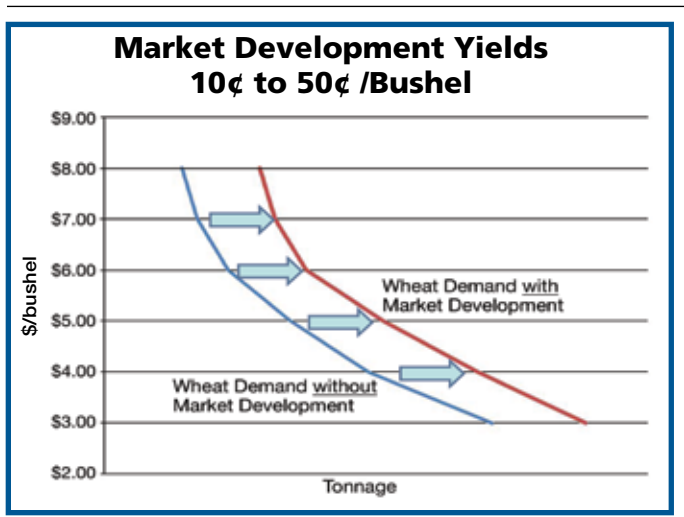
Wheat Quality Council Tests New Varieties

How do domestic millers and bakers like some of the new wheat varieties being proposed for release? That depends on the proposed end use product; each product favors different attributes.

The PNW Wheat Quality Council is comprised of wheat breeders, cereal chemists, and producers, marketers, inspectors, processors and users of wheat all wanting to maintain and improve the milling and baking quality of wheat in our area.

Volunteer collaborators evaluate advanced-generation wheat breeding lines, providing direct feed back as to the merits of individual breeding lines to the collaborators needs.

These collaborative flour tests are supported by the wheat commissions of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, in cooperation with the ARS Wheat Quality Lab in Pullman. Both soft and hard wheats are tested.



Shown above are 2009 soft white wheat collaborators: (L to R) N. Prchal, Cargill – Horizon Milling; G. Weaver, Con Agra Milling; D. Gannon, Kraft Foods Nabisco; Q. Zory, Krusteaz, Continental Mills. Doug Engle (background), ARS Western Wheat Quality Lab, Pullman, Washington, collects and organizes all the data for the samples.

Slow Release Nitrogen in Idaho Furrow Irrigated Wheat

By Brad Brown, UI Extension Crop Specialist



Wheat production systems in Idaho are extremely diverse. They include annual cropped and wheat-fallow, low rainfall, high rainfall, and irrigated systems. Southern Idaho irrigated systems include both sprinkler and furrow. Nitrogen (N) is typically the most limiting nutrient, particularly in irrigated systems, and is a significant production cost.

Preplant applied N does not supply N in tune with the dynamics of N uptake, particularly for fall planted wheat. Fertilizer N release that more closely matches plant needs has potential to improve N effectiveness. An additional challenge for hard wheat production is providing sufficient N later in the season for acceptable grain protein.

Production systems change with the introduction of new technology such as new cultural practices like conservation tillage or new fertilizer technology. New fertilizer technologies include stabilized N formulations that slow N release or inhibit the enzymatic (urease) or microbial conversion (nitrification) of ammonium to nitrate.

While N stabilizers such as nitrification inhibitors are not new, they were not always convenient or appropriate to use with dry N fertilizers. More recently several coated or treated dry urea products were developed to slow N conversions or N release. Not all products have been evaluated in all production systems but land grant institutions are gaining experience as resources allow.

More information is available for polymer coated urea (PCU) in Idaho than with other specialty products and is summarized in this article. The focus was with furrow irrigated wheat where N use efficiency is espe-



cially challenging as compared to sprinkler irrigated wheat.

PCU in Irrigated Wheat

Irrigated wheat production in Idaho is some of the most productive in the country. The total N requirements are also high. Challenges in optimizing N effectiveness that are unique to surface irrigated systems include limited control of the wetting front in long irrigation furrows or basins. Also, high rates of readily available fertilizer N may overwhelm the capacity of wheat to effectively assimilate the N, or cause excessive vegetative growth and lodging.

Preplant incorporated (roller-harrow) PCU for furrow irrigated hard red spring wheat was more effective than preplant urea over three years for both yield (113 vs 106 bu/A) and protein (13.9 vs 13.4%) in a silt loam at Parma following beans. In the same trials, preplant PCU was at least as effective for yield (114 vs 111 bu/A) and matched the protein (14.2 vs 14.3%) in most comparisons with conventional split applied N (preplant

and late season topdressed urea at heading) at the two highest N rates. In soil with greater leaching potential, the differences between preplant urea and PCU could be exacerbated.

For furrow irrigated winter wheat, fall preplant PCU out yielded preplant urea (156 vs 145 bu/A) in another three year study. Grain protein averaged 0.6% higher with the preplant PCU than with preplant urea.

In contrast, PCU top-dressed in late winter in this system was less effective for winter wheat than topdressed urea (152 vs 157 bu/A), possibly due to dry surface soils that limited N solubility of the PCU N or hindered its movement into soil with light precipitation.

The results could differ with sprinkler irrigation. Periodic overhead sprinkler irrigation may improve the availability of PCU N top-dressed to the surface. But very limited information is available for PCU N effectiveness under sprinklers in Idaho.

In several trials, high rates of urea N have been detrimental to production even in the absence of lodging. Where irrigated hard wheat classes require more N for acceptable protein than is required for yield, PCU or a mixture of PCU with urea may be better suited.

Polymer coated urea, and possibly other slow release methodologies, can improve N effectiveness in furrow irrigated systems when used appropriately. The new treated or coated fertilizers are more costly. Where they provide a yield advantage for preplant N, their cost effectiveness depends largely on their price relative to the cost of split applications. In none of the furrow irrigated evaluations was pre-plant applied PCU N more effective for yield than delayed and more timely applied (preplant and late vegetative) conventional urea N. ♦



2008 Idaho Spring Barley Variety Performance Tests and 2006-2008 Yield Summaries

By Juliet Windes and Brad Brown, Extension Specialists, Doug Finkelnburg, Extension Support Scientist, and Robert Zemetra, UI Wheat Breeder, Department of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, University of Idaho

Variety Testing

Spring varieties of wheat and barley are evaluated each year to provide performance information to help growers select superior varieties for their growing conditions. The tests are done using grower's fields or experiment station locations 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 resource constraints. Individual plots were planted as 7 rows spaced 7" apart for 14' to 25' in length and replicated 3 or 4 times in a randomized complete block design.

Information Summarization

Agronomic performance data for 2008 spring barley tests are summarized by district in Tables 1-4. District I is north, 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 are given for individual sites while other agronomic data are averaged over all the sites of each table. Bushel/acre yield 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. Thin grain percentage is clean grain passing through a 5.5/64" 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 2006, 2007, and 2008 are presented in Table 5 for all districts. These data represent results of 3-9 site/years and can be a good indication of long term performance of a variety.

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 results reported in this article are for 2008 trials; previous results can be found in the spring 1992 to 2008 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, and quality characteristics such as test weight and plumpness are also important variety selection considerations. Also consider that plots are managed according to the average expected yield, latest varietal maturity, and / or performance of the surrounding crop in a grower's field, whether it be wheat or barley. Varietal performance may not reflect actual performance in your field when a specific variety is managed for optimal **economic** performance.

Reported small differences among varieties in yield and other charac-

Continued on p. 28

TABLE 1. Dryland Spring Barley Performance in District I at Craigmont, Genesee, Moscow, and Bonners Ferry, 2008.

Variety	Craigmont	Genesee	Moscow	Bonnors Ferry	Average	Test Weight	Plant Height	Plant Lodging	Plumps	Thins
2-Row Barley					bu/acre	lb/bu	Inches	%	%	%
Baronesse	39	76	93	58	66	48.6	24	0	86	5
Bear (hulless)	29	67	88	55	60	52.2	26	0	38	26
Camas	37	64	85	47	58	48.5	25	0	74	12
Champion	50	85	94	69	75	49.2	27	0	80	10
Conrad	39	69	85	51	61	47.8	24	0	79	10
Harrington	26	60	72	53	53	48.4	24	0	75	11
Lenetah	53	72	91	70	72	48.8	25	0	84	6
Merit	26	66	87	65	61	47.7	25	0	82	6
AC Metcalfe	34	64	83	58	60	48.2	25	0	84	6
Salute	33	62	90	55	60	48.5	25	0	84	5
Spaulding	35	68	94	53	62	49.7	25	0	77	12
Radiant	29	70	86	60	61	47.9	23	0	80	7
Average	35	68	88	57	62	49.0	25	0	77	10
6-Row Barley										
Steptoe	34	51	82	54	55	45.1	26	0	80	8
Tradition	31	59	83	47	55	46.4	28	0	79	11
Average	32	55	83	51	55	45.7	27	0	80	9
Overall Average	35	67	87	56	61	48.6	25	0	77	10
LSD (0.10)	7	11	5	7	4	0.5	1	0	3	2

TABLE 2. Irrigated Spring Barley Performance in District II at Parma, 2008.

Variety	Parma	Test Weight	Plant Height	Plant Lodging	Plumps	Thins
2-Row Barley		bu/acre	lb/bu	inches	%	%
Champion	145	55.6	35	0	98	1
Idagold	137	53.6	28	0	97	1
Merlin	114	61.2	24	0	94	2
Radiant	136	54.6	35	0.3	95	2
Salute	127	54.5	34	0	98	1
Average	132	55.9	31	0.1	96	1
6-Row Barley						
Aquila	118	54.1	33	0	95	1
BG006	96	50.1	24	0	95	0
Creel	135	52.4	34	0	91	1
Goldeneye	138	53.8	32	0	95	1
Millennium	127	50.7	31	0	86	1
Nebula	115	49.5	26	0	95	1
Average	122	51.8	30	0	93	1
Overall Average	126	53.6	31	0.03	94	1
LSD (0.10)	17	0.6	2	0.2	2	0.5

TABLE 3. Irrigated and Dryland Two-Row Spring Barley Performance in Districts III and IV at Rupert, Aberdeen, Idaho Falls, Ashton, and Soda Springs, 2008.

Variety	Yield				Irrigated Average							
	Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Dryland Soda Springs	Yield	Test Weight	Plant Height	Lodging	Plumps	Thins	Protein
	bu/acre				bu/acre	lb/bu	inches	%	(%>6/64)	%	%	
Feed												
Baronesse	149	141	167	129	16	148	53	33	34	94	3	11.5
Boulder	148	142	155	129	22	144	55	32	22	94	3	11.6
Burton	151	147	168	136	13	152	53	34	7	97	1	11.7
Calgary	173	164	171	138	19	163	55	29	6	97	1	11.0
Camas	155	157	160	122	20	150	54	35	11	92	4	11.4
CDC Bold	159	156	156	129	12	152	54	32	9	94	3	10.9
CDC McGwire*	143	131	143	98	11	131	61	35	20	75	7	12.1
Champion	165	159	187	147	---	166	54	33	15	94	3	11.2
Clearwater *	127	131	136	102	11	125	59	35	41	85	7	12.7
Eslick	154	149	134	130	13	143	54	33	20	92	4	11.1
Haxby	151	156	150	106	14	143	55	33	14	95	2	11.3
Hays	140	111	110	132	13	122	50	34	27	86	9	11.3
Idagold II	160	138	169	113	13	147	52	27	2	94	2	11.2
Lenetah	178	152	163	139	7	159	54	33	19	94	3	11.3
Primo	150	154	162	146	19	154	54	32	19	95	2	10.8
Radiant	147	142	151	140	18	145	53	32	26	91	5	10.6
Spaulding	166	158	174	133	10	159	54	33	8	92	3	10.1
Tetonia	152	148	147	129	19	145	53	33	31	90	5	11.7
Valier	156	142	122	130	21	138	53	33	19	90	5	12.8
Xena	160	165	184	153	21	166	54	33	10	96	2	10.7
Malt												
AC Metcalfe	135	121	125	118	24	125	53	33	19	94	3	12.1
B1202	147	130	139	119	21	134	52	32	12	95	2	12.0
CDC Stratus	130	131	120	126	14	127	53	33	12	96	2	12.1
Conrad	150	153	147	125	14	145	53	32	16	90	1	12.1
Craft	134	140	142	121	25	135	54	36	19	95	3	12.1
Geraldine	146	141	143	122	11	139	54	32	20	93	3	10.7
Harrington	127	121	121	120	9	123	53	34	31	91	4	11.3
Hocket	151	129	127	127	12	134	54	32	18	94	3	11.9
Merit	146	131	126	118	16	131	52	34	13	93	3	10.2
Moravian 69	157	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pinnacle	142	143	139	112	18	136	54	35	4	98	1	10.7
Average	151	143	147	127	15	143	54	33	18	93	3	11.3
LSD (0.10)	22	14	12	17	7	8	1	2	12	4	2	0.8

* indicates hullless variety

TABLE 4. Irrigated and Dryland Six-Row Spring Barley Performance in Districts III and IV at Rupert, Aberdeen, Ashton, Idaho Falls, and Soda Springs, 2008.

Variety	Yield				Average							
	Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Dryland Soda Springs	Yield	Test Weight	Plant Height	Lodging	Plumps	Thins	Protein
	bu/acre				bu/acre	lb/bu	inches	%	(%>6/64)	%	%	
Feed												
Aquila	131	161	157	112	23	153	51	36	1	87	5	10.8
Colter	144	156	158	113	16	147	51	36	29	91	3	9.0
Creel	134	161	173	109	24	147	50	37	12	94	2	9.6
Goldeneye	118	160	162	125	25	145	51	36	22	88	4	9.2
Herald	160	156	158	103	21	158	52	36	14	94	2	10.9
Millennium	162	158	165	119	19	142	53	36	18	94	2	11.1
Steptoe	106	158	172	118	19	140	49	35	46	90	5	10.3
Malt												
Drummond	126	142	121	124	24	142	52	35	22	92	3	11.4
Foster	109	130	89	115	21	129	52	38	34	95	2	11.5
Lacey	110	152	114	112	25	120	53	37	19	96	2	11.8
Legacy	125	143	129	111	23	118	51	37	42	86	6	12.2
Morex	101	128	122	104	24	118	52	36	23	95	2	11.7
Tradition	123	135	107	100	23	110	51	37	30	95	2	11.3
Average	129	149	143	114	22	135	51	36	23	92	3	10.9
LSD (0.10)	16	12	15	11	8	7	1	1	11	4	2	0.8

TABLE 5. Spring Barley Yield Average for 2006-2008 in Idaho.

Site/Years	District				
	I	II	III	IV (irrigated)	IV (dryland)
	4	5	3	9	3
2-Row Barley Feed	bu/acre				
Baronesse	66	---	140	117	29
Boulder	---	---	135	116	32
Burton	---	---	138	119	26
Calgary	---	---	143	124	29
Camas	58	---	133	115	31
CDC Bold	---	---	141	122	28
CDC McGwire	---	---	122	99	23
Clearwater	---	---	107	98	24
Eslick	---	---	126	111	25
Haxby	---	---	138	110	27
Hays	---	---	115	95	25
Idagold	---	136	---	---	---
Idagold II	---	---	139	115	24
Merlin	---	122	---	---	---
Primo	---	---	133	122	30
Radiant	---	131	129	114	26
Salute	---	110	---	---	---
Tetonia	---	---	145	117	27
Valier	---	---	134	109	30
Xena	---	---	147	106	32
2-Row Barley Malt					
AC Metcalfe	60	---	120	99	34
B1202	---	---	129	104	27
CDC Stratus	---	---	121	103	29
Conrad	61	---	122	111	28
Craft	---	---	121	107	31
Geraldine	---	---	129	108	26
Harrington	53	---	111	99	27
Hocket	---	---	125	107	26
Merit	61	---	123	103	24
Pinnacle	---	---	132	110	30
Radiant	61	---	---	---	---
Average	60	125	130	109	28
LSD (0.10)			12	9	6
6-Row Feed					
Aquila	---	---	137	116	28
BG 006	---	131	---	---	---
Colter	---	---	139	113	26
Creel	---	131	139	122	29
Goldeneye	---	---	137	124	29
Herald	---	---	142	110	25
Millennium	---	148	159	124	27
Nebula	---	133	---	---	---
Steptoe	55	---	132	114	28
6-Row Malt					
Drummond	---	---	130	104	28
Foster	---	---	120	97	27
Lacey	---	---	131	105	27
Legacy	---	---	131	108	26
Morex	---	---	117	95	26
Tradition	55	---	124	103	26
Average	55	136	134	110	27
LSD (0.10)			8	4	5

2008 Idaho Spring Barley Variety Performance Tests...continued

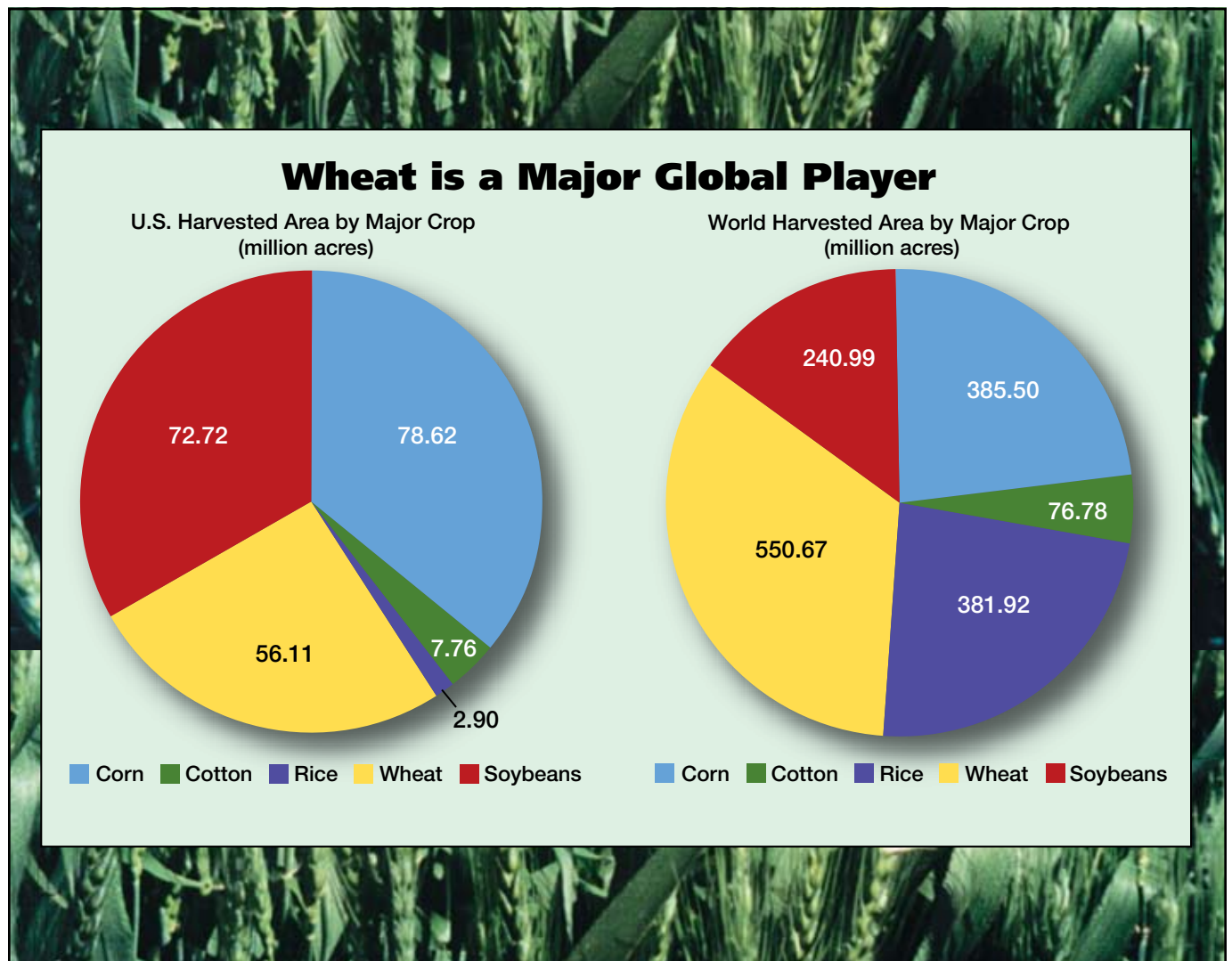
Continued from p. 26

teristics are usually of little importance due to chance differences in tests. Utilize the LSD statistic to determine the true difference between varieties. 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 reported difference between varieties is a true difference and not due to other experimental factors or chance variation. If no significant differences are determined for a trial, n.s. is used in place of the LSD.

Further Information

Information on variety characteristics can be found in Extension publication: "2006 Certified Seed Selection Guide for Spring Barley and Oats" (Progress Report 328) and "2006 Certified Seed Selection

Guide for Spring Wheat" (Progress Report 327). Variety performance information for winter wheat and winter barley has been published in the fall issues of Idaho Grain. An excellent Extension publication for barley producers is "Idaho Spring Barley Production Guide" (Bulletin No. 742) that was updated for 2003, and for spring wheat producers there is "Irrigated Spring Wheat Production Guide for Southern Idaho" (Bulletin No. 697). Both of these publications are available on the web (see the Idaho Ag Communications website at <http://info.ag.uidaho.edu:591/catalog/crops.html> and look for this publication as a pdf file under "Other Cereals Publications"). In addition, all these publications are free through the University of Idaho Agricultural Publications (ph. 208-885-7982) or contact your county Extension Office. Additional Idaho small grain variety performance information is available on the web at <http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/cereals/>. ♦





2008 Idaho Spring Wheat Variety Performance Tests and 2006-2008 Yield Summaries

Idaho spring wheat varieties are evaluated each year to provide performance information to help growers select superior varieties for their 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 '2008 Idaho Spring Barley Variety Performance Tests and 2006-2008 Yield Summaries.' Agronomic performance data for spring wheat are summarized by state districts in Tables 1-4. District III and IV results are presented for soft white spring wheat in Table 3 and for hard spring wheat in Table 4. Yield data are given for individual sites while other agronomic data are averaged over all the sites of each table. Tables include quality ratings of varieties, categorized as Quality Plus wheat varieties (Q+), Acceptable Quality of wheat (AQ) and "Limited Markets" wheat (LM) as defined by the Idaho Wheat Commission (www.idahowheat.org). Q+ varieties are of excellent quality, and usually above average milling and baking characteristics. AQ varieties are acceptable, but considered average in milling and baking characteristics. LM varieties are inferior, and it is suggested they should be grown only if a buyer is confirmed before planting. Bushel/acre yield results are based on 60 lb/bu at 11% moisture. Lodging ratings are the percent of a plot are lodged, and in some tables not reported due to minimal lodging in 2008. More detailed lodging information is available on the UI cereals website <http://www.ag.uidaho.edu/cereals/>. 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 2006, 2007, and 2008 are presented in Table 5 for all districts, with 3-12 site/years of data summarized for each district. ♦

Table 1. Dryland Spring Wheat Performance in District I at Craigmont, Genesee, and Bonners Ferry, 2008.

Variety	Quality Rating	Craigmont	Genesee	Bonners Ferry	Average	Grain Hardness	Test Weight	Plant Height	Protein	
										bu/acre
Soft White										
Alturas	Q+	15	43	43	34	10	55	22	12.6	
Cataldo	Q+	15	36	36	29	9	53	22	13.1	
Eden	AQ	19	47	33	33	18	57	22	13.0	
Louise	Q+	16	41	44	33	13	55	24	13.3	
Nick	Q+	21	42	40	34	11	54	22	13.6	
Penawawa	LM	16	41	40	32	14	56	21	13.6	
Average		17	42	40	33	17	55	22	13.5	
Hard White										
IDO 377s	AQ	16	44	36	32	52	56	23	14.5	
Lolo	AQ	18	42	37	32	54	57	23	14.2	
Otis	AQ	17	44	38	33	65	58	24	14.2	
Lochsa	Q+	17	39	34	30	57	55	22	14.7	
Average		16	43	37	32	60	56	22	14.3	
Hard Red										
Cabernet		16	39	33	30	50	55	19	14.8	
Hank	AQ	20	46	33	33	50	56	22	14.6	
Jefferson	Q+	20	49	34	34	63	57	22	15.0	
Jerome	Q+	17	43	31	30	50	55	23	14.1	
Kelse		16	43	40	33	61	56	24	15.8	
Tara 2002	Q+	19	38	37	31	49	57	23	14.7	
WestBred 926	AQ	19	42	33	31	51	56	23	14.9	
Average		18	43	35	32	50	56	22	14.7	
Overall										
Average		17	42	37	32	40	56	22	14.2	
LSD (0.10)		2	5	6	2	--	1	1	--	

Table 2. Irrigated Spring Wheat Performance in District II at Parma, Weiser, and Kuna, 2008

Variety	Quality Rating	Parma	Weiser	Kuna	Average	Grain Hardness	Test Weight	Plant Height	Plant Lodging	Protein
Soft White										
Alturas	Q+	114	111	113	113	21	60.3	36	0	10.5
Cataldo	Q+	104	111	108	108	19	60.3	35	0	11.0
Jubilee	Q+	113	111	109	111	27	61.2	37	0	10.4
Nick	Q+	102	113	117	111	25	60.6	36	1	10.8
Penawawa	LM	115	102	117	112	22	60.5	36	1	11.0
Waxy Penawawa	LM	115	103	111	110	12	60.3	34	4	11.2
UI Pettit	Q+	107	120	128	119	24	61.3	31	0	10.0
Average		110	110	115	112	21	60.6	35	1	10.7
LSD (0.10)		10	10	8	6	3	0.7	1	4	0.4
Hard Red										
Jefferson	Q+	101	102	108	104	66	61.1	36	6	13.0
Jerome	Q+	107	106	101	105	60	60.4	35	0	13.0
UI Winchester	AQ	99	107	99	102	62	61.6	36	0	13.2
WPB 936	Q+	99	113	106	106	62	59.9	33	0	13.3
Hard White										
Lochsa	Q+	105	107	116	109	68	60.2	36	0	13.2
Lolo	AQ	110	104	108	108	69	61.8	37	6	12.7
Otis	AQ	112	100	117	110	65	61.9	41	0	12.8
Average		105	106	108	106	65	61	36	2	13
LSD (0.10)		10	8	12	8	2	0.8	1	7	0.2

2008 Idaho Spring Wheat Variety Performance Tests...continued

Table 3. Irrigated and Dryland Soft White Spring Wheat Performance in Districts III and IV at Rupert, Aberdeen, Idaho Falls, Ashton, and Soda Springs, 2008.

Variety	Quality Rating	Yield					Average			Protein
		Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Dryland Soda Springs	Irrigated Yield	Test Weight	Plant Height	
		bu/acre					bu/acre	lb/bu	inches	%
Alpowa	LM	140	119	144	111	23	130	62	34	10.9
Alturas	Q+	140	121	152	114	30	133	62	34	9.8
Cataldo	Q+	136	109	141	106	38	124	62	32	10.9
Challis	Q+	145	118	145	112	26	131	61	34	10.4
Jubilee	Q+	146	116	133	104	29	126	62	34	10.7
Nick	Q+	142	113	138	101	31	125	62	32	10.9
Penawawa	LM	152	114	146	97	27	129	62	33	10.9
Skookum		142	106	150	105	19	126	61	34	10.9
Treasure	Q+	146	119	150	107	21	132	60	32	10.6
UI Pettit	Q+	147	113	138	103	33	127	62	29	11.1
Waxy Penawawa	LM	150	119	141	108	27	131	61	33	10.5
Average		144	115	143	106	30	129	62	33	10.7
LSD (0.10)		13	21	11	12	7	7	0	1	0.5

Table 4. Irrigated and Dryland Hard Spring Wheat Performance in Districts III and IV at Rupert, Aberdeen, Ashton, Idaho Falls and Soda Springs, 2008.

Variety	Quality Rating	Yield					Average			Protein
		Rupert	Aberdeen	Idaho Falls	Ashton	Dryland Soda Springs	Yield	Test Weight	Plant Height	
		bu/acre					bu/acre	lb/bu	inches	%
Hard Red										
Buck Pronto		127	103	127	89	25	113	62	31	13.6
Bullseye		138	113	141	90	27	123	64	29	12.7
Cabernet		132	102	123	97	35	115	63	26	12.5
Choteau		128	102	128	88	29	113	62	32	14.2
Iona	AQ	139	110	134	94	24	121	63	35	12.8
Jefferson	Q+	138	94	126	85	32	112	62	31	12.9
Jerome	Q+	158	107	125	85	29	121	62	31	12.5
Summit		136	95	140	89	22	117	61	24	12.9
Tara 2002	Q+	125	75	144	73	26	106	61	33	13.4
UI Winchester	AQ	121	101	127	89	31	111	63	30	12.4
WB936		122	99	133	78	27	110	62	28	13.1
Hard White										
Blanca Grande	AQ	138	80	128	71	26	106	64	26	13.9
Blanca Royale		124	110	133	95	---	117	62	24	12.2
Idaho 377s	AQ	137	117	141	120	36	129	63	33	12.7
Klasic	Q+	125	94	128	58	23	104	63	23	13.3
Lochsa	Q+	135	93	117	92	29	110	61	32	13.4
Lolo	AQ	138	125	140	106	40	129	63	34	12.3
Otis	AQ	136	108	139	106	35	123	62	37	12.7
Pristine	AQ	129	102	133	80	29	113	63	32	14.3
Snow Crest	Q+	130	75	145	77	31	109	63	26	13.6
Durum										
Alzada		126	94	132	78	22	109	61	30	10.7
AP1526		136	94	116	87	20	109	63	37	10.5
Kronos		147	87	127	81	21	112	62	28	10.4
Matt		127	99	141	65	19	112	63	30	10.2
Utopia		129	94	126	75	17	108	61	28	10.2
Average		132	97	132	86	27	114	62	30	12.6
LSD (0.10)		14	22	15	15	6	9	1	1	0.8

Table 5. Spring Wheat Yield Average for 2006-2008 in Idaho.

Site/Years	Quality Rating	District				
		I	II	III	IV	IV (Dry)
		3	12	3	12	3
		Yield (bu/acre)				
Soft white						
Alpowa	LM	---	---	113	103	27
Alturas	Q+	34	112	111	108	28
Cataldo	Q+	---	105	105	101	33
Challis	Q+	---	---	115	101	26
Eden	AQ	33	---	---	---	---
Jubilee	Q+	---	109	113	101	28
Louise	Q+	33	---	---	---	---
Nick	Q+	34	110	112	102	---
Penawawa	LM	32	107	118	97	26
Skookum		---	---	110	105	30
Treasure	Q+	---	---	113	101	27
UI Pettit	Q+	---	114	106	105	28
Average		33	110	111	102	28
LSD (0.10)				6	4	3
Hard Red						
Buckpronto		---	---	104	91	24
Choteau		---	---	102	94	24
Iona	AQ	---	---	113	94	21
Jefferson	Q+	34	100	111	94	27
Jerome	Q+	30	106	118	95	25
Summit		---	---	105	91	21
Tara 2002	Q+	31	---	105	88	24
WB 936	Q+	---	104	102	92	25
UI Winchester	AQ	---	97	---	---	28
Hard White						
Blanca Grande	AQ	---	---	108	86	24
Idaho 377s	AQ	32	---	109	104	28
Klasic	Q+	---	---	100	83	23
Lochsa	Q+	30	103	110	94	24
Lolo	AQ	32	104	112	106	30
Otis	AQ	33	105	111	103	28
Pristine	AQ	---	---	104	93	23
Durum						
Alzada		---	---	103	89	22
AP1526		---	---	105	91	20
Kronos		---	---	113	89	20
Matt		---	---	99	84	18
Utopia		---	---	108	86	18
Average		32	103	107	92	24
LSD (0.10)				7	4	3

