

IDAHO GRAIN

The Idaho Grain Producers Association Magazine

Fall 2002

Idaho State Wheat
Growers Association
Idaho Grain Producers Association
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NEW FARM BILL SUPPORTS GROWERS



We finally have a new 2002 Farm Bill (Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002) and it looks much like the proposal that the Idaho Grain Producers Association (IGPA), the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG), and the National Barley Growers Association (NBGA) has supported for the past three years. There has been criticism at home and abroad that the 2002 Farm Bill has not improved on the 1996 Farm Bill. While the 2002 Farm Bill may not reflect the spending levels that the IGPA had pushed for, it does provide a strong and reliable safety net for growers, while decreasing the cost to taxpayers. The new Farm

Bill provides three levels of support for the grower:

1. A fixed payment for the life of the bill.
2. A counter-cyclical payment triggered by price.
3. Rebalanced loan rates for program crops.

The best part of the 1996 Farm Bill—the Freedom to Farm Act—is preserved in the new 2002 Farm Bill. The Freedom to Farm Act gives producers the flexibility in making market-driven choices. As a result, Acreage Allotments are avoided, as well as government storage of "excess" products.

There is concern that the new Farm Bill is a return to big government spending. This is simply not so. The 2002 Farm Bill eliminates the need for ad hoc assistance that has been distributed over the last four years, at a lower cost to taxpayers. In fact, the total cost of the 2002 Farm Bill for the next six years is projected at \$45 billion; the emergency spending for market loss payments alone added \$30 billion to the 1996 Farm Bill over the last four years.

Another criticism is that the United States is spending as much as the European Union to support its growers. In reality, the European Union's subsidies are still more than three times that of the United States. In addition, the 2002 Farm Bill spending falls within the limits of the World Trade Organization (WTO), with the Secretary of Agriculture retaining the power to reduce current subsidies if they violate WTO commitments.

For the past four years, we have seen record low prices due to the over-production of wheat worldwide. This problem was compounded at home due to the strength of the U.S. dollar and the faltering Asian economies. The 2002 Farm Bill addresses the problems of over-production and lost market share in two ways:

1. Loan rates are re-balanced. The new levels will provide more equitable support for all crops, thereby removing an incentive to produce one type of commodity over another.
2. Trade promotion funding is increased. Foreign Market Development is increased by 20%, and the Market Access Program by 100%—dollars essential to regaining lost market share.

The 2002 Farm Bill gives American agriculture a level of certainty that we have not seen in years. We owe a tremendous amount of thanks to our entire Idaho Congressional delegation for the safety net provided in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

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



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Editor's Note

by STEVE JOHNSON

IGPA'S CONTINUING EFFORTS



With the passage of the new Farm Bill, a large weight has been lifted from the IGPA. That doesn't mean the IGPA will sit back and watch—there are many issues facing Idaho grain farmers as we move past harvest and into the fall and winter. My intention is to alert you to some of those issues, and seek your input.

One of the biggest federal issues we will need to work on is the Conservation Security Program. The rules for this program, which is designed to provide money to growers who are implementing or maintaining conservation practices on their land, will be written between now and February 2003. One of the IGPA's major objectives will be to ensure that new mandatory conservation regulations aren't created. As we understand the program now, a grower still must have a conservation plan on his farm; as a grower implements the plan, the grower becomes eligible for different levels of payment. The IGPA is concerned that some in the conservation community want to require a nutrient management plan, within the existing conservation plan. The IGPA will work to maintain nutrient management plans as *voluntary* practices a grower can elect to implement in order to meet his overall conservation plan.

The IGPA will also be asking questions about the new USDA marketing loan rate system for each class of wheat. Until this year, these loans were figured on one all-wheat basis. Now we have a loan rate for each class of wheat. Over the next few months, the IGPA will be seeking input on how this new system is working. Do multiple loan rates encourage production of one class over another? Since soft white has the lowest loan rate among the six classes, does that raise the potential for reduced production to meet customer needs overseas? Any farm program must avoid preferential treatment within a single or varied crop program. The 2004 loan program will be announced soon—our opportunity to make changes is limited. We welcome your input.

The IGPA will continue working for passage of a new WTO agreement. With about 65% of Idaho wheat production and an increasing amount of Idaho barley moving into export channels, trade agreements are essential to Idaho grain producers. Vigilance to the needs of Idaho growers is key—we can't let what happened during the Canadian-U.S. trade negotiations happen again. If we sit back and refuse to be a part of the negotiations, we run the risk of giving away our markets to other countries.

Finally, during the upcoming Idaho legislative session, the IGPA will make sure that the state's budgeting problems are not solved by repealing tax exemptions currently available to farmers. We will be at the legislature every day, protecting the interests of Idaho's grain producers.



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Idaho Grain Producers Association Issues

2002 Farm Bill Review

The Idaho Grain Producers Association (IGPA), in cooperation with the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) and the National Barley Growers Association (NBGA), spent the last three years working on the 2002 Farm Bill. The result is the "Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002." All three groups are pleased with the final outcome.

While there are parts of the new bill that the IGPA would have modified, the 2002 Farm Bill closely resembles the proposal created by NAWG and the IGPA. Our main goals were to maintain the fixed payment, improve the loan rate, and create a counter-cyclical payment (CCP)—all of which are included in the new bill. **Growers will receive an automatic \$.52 payment on each program bushel during the six-year life of the 2002 Farm Bill.** An additional payment—the CCP— will be calculated each year based on the national average wheat or barley price for that marketing year.

Another goal achieved by the IGPA was to ensure that conservation programs continue to assist growers in putting conservation practices on the land. The IGPA worked hard to prevent conservation programs from becoming a part of the basic safety net. The IGPA, NAWG, and NBGA also lobbied for increased funding for export market development. As a result, funding for the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD) and the Market Access

Program (MAP) was increased—FMD from \$27.5 million to \$34.5 million per year, and MAP from \$75 million to \$200 million per year. These programs are critical to Idaho growers who rely on export markets.

Now that the new Farm Bill is in place, the most important thing anyone who grows a program crop must do is go to the local FSA office and sign a new Production Flexibility Contract (PFC) with USDA for the 2002-2007 farm program. All current 1996 PFC contracts with USDA will expire September 30, 2002. Growers who weren't signed up for the 1996 program, or who now farm ground previously not in the 1996 farm program, will have until the end of September to go to the local FSA office and sign up for the new program.

CHANGES IN THE 2002 FARM BILL THAT WILL AFFECT GROWERS:

- Counter-Cyclical Payments (CCP)
- Marketing Loan Program (MLP and LDP)
- Options to update Base Acres and Crop Yields
- New payment limitations
- Expanded conservation programs

COUNTER-CYCLICAL PAYMENTS (CCP)

Stability for farm income has been greatly enhanced through the addition of a counter-cyclical payment (CCP). The Idaho Grain Producers Association, the National Association of Wheat Growers, and the National Barley Growers Association all placed a high priority on creating the CCP as a part of the new Farm Bill. The CCP will replace the old Lost Market Payment or Supplemental AMTA Payment that the IGPA and the national affiliates had to lobby for each year during the life of the 1996 Farm Bill. The new program establishes a mechanism for automatically triggering direct, de-coupled CCP payments.

CCP payments are generated on a commodity-by-commodity basis and are tied to the producer's historical base acreage and yields, or a new base and yield if a grower chooses to update. Each commodity has an established target price.

The amount of the counter-cyclical payment is determined by subtracting the fixed payment rate and the higher of either the national average market price, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, or the national average loan rate from the target price. A payment equal to the difference will be issued to every producer whose production flexibility contract includes a base for the effected commodity.

Using this formula, counter-cycli-

COMMODITY	TARGET PRICE	
	2002-2003	2004-2007
Wheat (\$ per bushel)	3.86	3.92
Barley (\$ per bushel)	2.21	2.24
Oats ((\$ per bushel)	1.40	1.44
Corn (\$ per bushel)	2.60	2.63
Other Oilseeds (\$ per pound)	0.098	0.101

COMMODITY	HIGHEST POSSIBLE PAYMENTS	
	2002-2004	2004-2007
Wheat (\$ per bushel)	0.54	0.65
Barley (\$ per bushel)	0.09	0.15
Oats (\$ per bushel)	0.026	0.086
Corn (\$ per bushel)	0.34	0.40
Other Oilseeds (\$ per pound)	0.00	0.00

cal payments could equal any amount between zero and those listed above, depending upon the average national price.

The Secretary of Agriculture sets the national average market price using a 12-month average of actual prices, which is announced only once a year at the end of the marketing year (typically 12 months after the last harvest date of the commodity).

Producers can elect to receive an advance partial payment of up to 35 percent of the projected counter-cyclical payment in **October**. A revised estimate will be made in **February**, at which time producers can take a second advance partial payment. The sum of both advance partial payments is limited to the higher of either 70 percent of the February projection, or 35 percent of the

October projection. The final payment will be made at the end of the 12-month marketing year.

All CCP payments are calculated and made automatically once a producer has signed a new PFC contract.

An annual limit of \$65,000 per individual applies to all counter-cyclical payments.

MARKETING LOAN PROGRAM (MLP AND LDP)

The wheat and feed grain Marketing Loan Program is much like the 1996 program. The biggest change in the 2002 Farm Bill is the increase in loan rates and the creation of county loan rates for each class of wheat. The LDP program for wheat and feed grains is virtually the same as in the 1996 Farm Bill. All marketing loan gains and LDPs are subject to the

annual payment limitation of \$75,000 per individual. However, through the use of commodity certificates, most farmers will be able to place their entire 2002 production under loan and realize the benefits of the program. See *Table on page 7*.

OPTIONS TO UPDATE BASE ACRES AND CROP YIELDS

The 2002 Farm Bill requires all producers to sign new production flexibility contracts with FSA. However, producers are not required to update their base acres and yields, and may elect to keep their established base and yield should it prove to be more desirable.

USDA has announced that growers can sign up for a new 2002 Production Flexibility Contract from October 1, 2002 until April 1, 2003. New producers and

those not currently party to an existing contract should not wait for FSA to make contact, but should visit their local office as soon as possible. Producers of these "non-participating" farms are welcome to sign contracts at this time and fully participate in all farm programs from now on.

Prior to the office visit, FSA will have gathered all relevant information from the existing contract as well as the 1998-2001 crop years. While in the office, producers will be given the chance to correct any FSA figure that is incorrect, provided they have production evidence to indicate that an error was made. Having this information available will assist the producer in making the choice of whether or not to update base acres and yields.

The 2002 Farm Bill allows producers who first choose to update base acres the option of updating their

contract yields to calculate payments under the new counter-cyclical (CCP) program only. The annual fixed payment of \$.52 for wheat and \$.24 for barley continues to be based upon the yields included in your old contract and **these yields cannot be updated.**

For those producers who decide to update base acres, the following options are available for updating yields:

Option 1: Contract yields. Keep the yields established in your old production flexibility contract.

Option 2: Adding 70 percent. Add 70 percent of the difference between the current yield on your farm and the old contract yield. The current yield is established by averaging the production from the 1998-2001 crop years. Producers must be able to provide FSA with reliable evidence of this production.

Option 3: 93.5 percent. Take 93.5 percent of the average production from

the 1998-2002 crop years on the farm.

Option 4: 75 percent of county average. Take 75 percent of the county average yield. This option is especially designed for producers whose calculated yields under either of the first two options remain particularly low.

NEW PAYMENT LIMITATIONS

The 2002 Farm Bill maintains many of the same limitations on payments contained in previous FSA programs.

Most significantly, the 2002 Farm Bill maintains the established provisions on how FSA defines an individual "person" and those who are "actively engaged in farming." Likewise, the "3-entity rule," which restricts the number of entities through which an individual may receive payments is maintained.

Beginning in 2003, almost all FSA programs (including direct payments,

How To Update Base Acres and Crop Yields

Option 1

- Enter the yield from your old production flexibility contract. This is the yield under option 1.

Option 2

- Enter the yield from your old production flexibility contract.
- Enter your production for each of the following years on a per acre basis. Do not include any year where the acreage planted to the crop equaled zero.
- Add all four years together and divide by the total number of years in which the commodity was planted and then subtract the yield from your old production flexibility contract.
- Multiply this new total by 70 percent and add it to the yield from your old production flexibility contract. This is the yield under Option 2.

1998: _____

1999: _____

2000: _____

2001: _____

_____ / _____ = _____ - _____ = _____

_____ x 0.70 = _____ + _____ = _____

Option 3

- Enter your production for each of the following years on a per acre basis. Do not include any year where the acreage planted to the crop equaled zero.
- Add all four years together and divide by the total number of years in which the commodity was planted and multiply by 93.5 percent. This is the yield under option 3.

1998: _____

1999: _____

2000: _____

2001: _____

_____ / _____ = _____ x 0.935 = _____

Option 4

- Multiply the county average by 75 percent. The county average will be available from the local FSA county office during the sign up period. This is the yield under option 4.

_____ x 0.75 = _____

PROGRAM	ANNUAL PAYMENT LIMITATION
Direct Payments	\$40,000 per person
Counter-cyclical Payments	\$65,000 per person
LDPs and Marketing Loan Gains (grains and oilseeds)	\$75,000 per person
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	\$50,000 per person
Marketing Loan Certificates	no payment limit

counter-cyclical payments, commodity marketing loans, conservation programs, and others) will be governed by a \$2.5 million adjusted gross income requirement. This means that anyone (including an individual farmer, corporation, association, limited partnership, trust, charitable organization, or other group) whose adjusted gross income exceeds \$2.5 million and whose non-farm sources of income account for more than 25 percent of their total income is generally not eligible for program participation. **This new requirement does not impact anyone whose farming, ranching, or forestry operations account for 75 percent (or more) of their total adjusted gross income regardless of how much money they make annually. Nor does it impact anyone whose adjusted gross income is less than \$2.5 million annually.**

In addition, a number of individual FSA programs contain per person payment limitations. These include the following:

The 2002 Farm Bill allows producers to place their entire production under loan and realize a marketing loan gain through the use of commodity certificates once the \$75,000 limit has been reached. **There is no payment limitation on marketing loan gains obtained through certi-**

ates. Certificates only come into play once the producer has reached the \$75,000 per person payment limitation. Once a producer reaches the limit, he can place any additional production under loan and receive a payment just as he would otherwise have done. The producer can then purchase a commodity certificate at the posted county price. By surrendering the certificate, the producer fulfills his obligation and is free to keep any applicable marketing loan gain.

EXPANDED CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

In addition to creating a number of important new conservation programs, the 2002 Farm Bill makes several significant changes to existing NRCS programs:

• Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

CRP continues to be an integral part of the conservation effort in the U.S. and changes made in the 2002 Farm Bill include:

1. An increase in number of enrolled acres to a national cap of 39.2 million acres;
2. The creation of a rental rate for irrigated ground;
3. The addition of "managed haying and grazing" to acceptable CRP management options.

• Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)

This new program aims at keeping both native and improved pastureland in use. By agreeing to a 10, 15, 20, 30-year or permanent easement limiting development, ranchers earn monthly payments while maintaining the ground for livestock grazing.

• Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Perhaps the most exciting change in conservation is the dramatic increase in funding for EQIP. Over the life of the 2002 Farm Bill, funding increases continued each year to a level of \$1.3 billion annually—ensuring that many more worthwhile Idaho projects will be funded in the years to come.

• Conservation Security Program (CSP)

This new national incentive payment program is designed to assist farmers and ranchers in implementing workable conservation practices on active farm ground. CSP is not a land retirement program. CSP payments are based upon conservation steps taken to ensure the protection of a farm's land, water, and air.

The amount of assistance producers may receive through these and other USDA conservation programs may be subject to payment limitations.

County Loan Rates

County	2001 Wheat	2002 Durum	HRS & HWW	2002 HRW	2002 Soft White	2001 Barley	2002 Barley
Ada	2.64	.	3.11	3.03	2.74	2.01	2.11
Adams	2.64	.	3.21	3.13	2.85	1.91	2.11
Bannock	2.56	3.73	2.96	2.93	2.66	2.05	2.16
Bear Lake	2.65	3.68	2.91	2.83	2.66	1.96	2.06
Benewah	2.69	3.93	3.16	3.13	2.80	1.77	2.06
Bingham	2.54	3.73	2.96	2.93	2.64	2.01	2.11
Blaine	2.58	.	3.06	2.98	2.64	2.01	2.11
Boise	2.61	.	3.11	3.03	2.74	1.96	2.11
Bonner	2.61	.	3.16	3.03	2.78	1.77	2.04
Bonneville	2.54	3.68	2.91	2.93	2.64	1.96	2.06
Boundary	2.61	.	3.16	3.03	2.75	1.77	2.04
Butte	2.42	.	3.01	2.93	2.64	1.91	2.06
Camas	2.77	.	3.06	2.98	2.64	2.01	2.11
Canyon	2.64	.	3.16	3.03	2.79	2.01	2.11
Caribou	2.61	.	2.96	2.88	2.66	2.01	2.11
Cassia	2.50	3.73	2.96	2.93	2.64	2.05	2.16
Clark	2.40	.	2.96	2.89	2.64	1.86	2.06
Clearwater	2.70	3.93	3.16	3.03	2.80	1.81	2.06
Custer	2.48	.	3.06	2.98	2.64	1.91	2.06
Elmore	2.55	.	3.11	2.98	2.69	2.01	2.11
Franklin	2.55	3.73	2.91	2.88	2.66	2.01	2.11
Fremont	2.51	3.71	2.91	2.88	2.59	1.86	2.01
Gem	2.54	.	3.21	3.08	2.79	1.96	2.11
Gooding	2.46	.	3.06	2.98	2.64	2.05	2.16
Idaho	2.69	3.93	3.16	3.13	2.80	1.84	2.06
Jefferson	2.48	3.68	2.96	2.93	2.64	1.91	2.06
Jerome	2.46	3.73	3.06	2.98	2.64	2.05	2.16
Kootenai	2.73	3.88	3.16	3.11	2.80	1.77	2.06
Latah	2.77	3.98	3.21	3.16	2.89	1.77	2.06
Lemhi	2.45	.	3.06	2.93	2.60	1.91	2.06
Lewis	2.73	4.03	3.21	3.18	2.90	1.86	2.06
Lincoln	2.52	3.73	3.06	2.98	2.64	2.05	2.16
Madison	2.51	3.73	2.91	2.88	2.64	1.91	2.06
Minidoka	2.52	3.73	3.01	2.93	2.64	2.02	2.16
Nez Perce	2.82	4.08	3.21	3.19	2.95	1.87	2.14
Oneida	2.57	.	2.96	2.93	2.66	2.01	2.11
Owyhee	2.53	.	3.11	3.03	2.69	2.05	2.16
Payette	2.54	.	3.21	3.03	2.79	1.96	2.11
Power	2.53	3.73	2.96	2.93	2.64	2.05	2.16
Shoshone	2.69	3.88	3.11	3.03	2.80	1.77	2.06
Teton	2.55	.	2.91	2.83	2.64	1.91	2.06
Twin Falls	2.46	3.73	3.06	2.98	2.64	2.05	2.16
Valley	2.57	.	3.11	3.03	2.70	1.91	2.11
Wash.	2.54	3.98	3.21	3.13	2.84	1.91	2.11



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Idaho Wheat Commission Annual Report

Message from the Chairman



As my year as Chairman of the IWC draws to a close, I'd like to take a few moments to share some thoughts about our current markets, our future as producers, and why I believe in the work of the Commission and its success in investing producer dollars wisely to help maximize profitability for Idaho wheat producers.

Many factors have an impact on our future in farming—differing classes of wheat and production areas, market variability, transporta-

tion costs, political leaders, and international trade rules. So much of what ultimately determines our profit is out of our control and influence. As producers, we are at the mercy of many who have little interest in our profitability.

The Commission continually evaluates how we can spend our time and money from the Idaho Wheat Assessment to best protect and assist Idaho producers. Organizations such as the Idaho Grain Producers, the Wheat Marketing Center, and U.S. Wheat Associates are excellent investments, as they influence the marketing of Idaho wheat at every level. At times it seems we are losing ground, but without this help we would already be in the history books under "extinct species."

As I look at the future of wheat production in Idaho, it sometimes appears that we are not as success-

ful as we want to be. But then I see what has improved and what has been avoided, and I realize how effective our grass roots organizations have been in driving our industry forward.

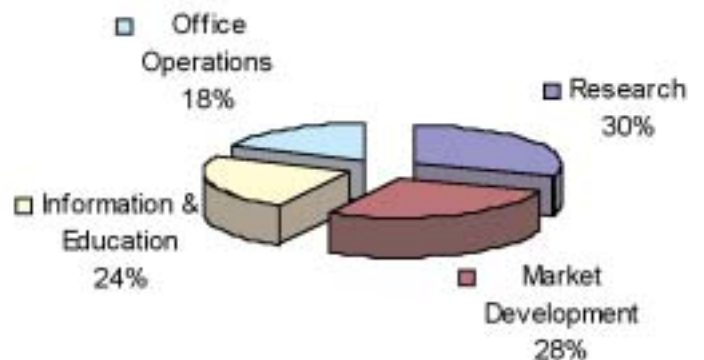
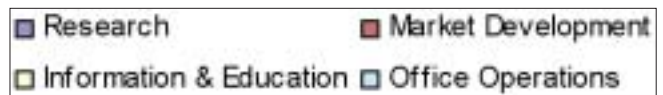
The Idaho wheat farmer produces one of the most consistent wheat crops in the world, both in quantity and quality. Idaho is one of the few places in the world that produces nearly every class of wheat and has the ability to keep it segregated. We are also one of the few states with an increasing number of young farmers. Even though farming is changing, I feel confident that Idaho will continue to have a positive reputation for its wheat. Congratulations to you, the producer. Keep up the hard work.

Hans Hayden
Chairman

Approved Fiscal Year 2001/2002 Budget Total \$2,420,738

Research	\$736,561
Market Development	\$669,275
Information & Education	\$582,625
Office Operations	\$427,277

Budget July 1, 2001- June 30, 2002



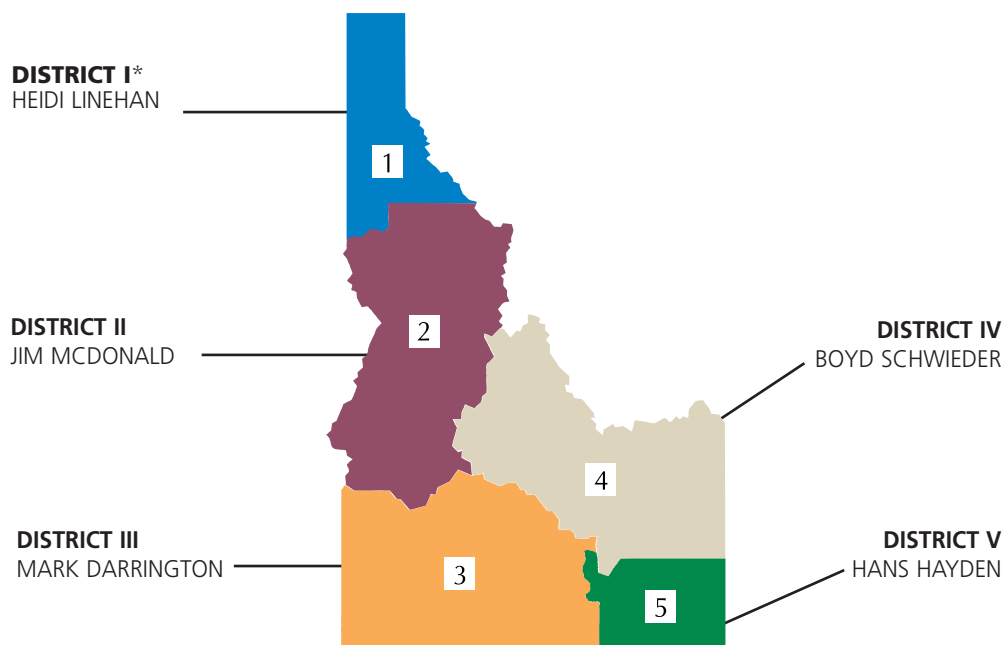
Fiscal Year 2002 Annual Report

Mission Statement

The Idaho Wheat Commission strives to maximize profitability for Idaho wheat producers by investing funds in market development, research, and information and education.

The state of Idaho is divided into five districts. A representative for each district is appointed by the Governor to serve a five-year term on the Idaho Wheat Commission.

Commissioners



* Effective July 17, Joe Anderson, Potlatch, is the District I Commissioner.

Research

The IWC continues to fund science-based information in an effort to assist Idaho producers through improved variety research, pest management, end-use quality, industrial uses, and agronomic practices. This budget year, the IWC invested in 26 public and private research projects that will help keep Idaho wheat competitive and profitable.

Ed Souza and Bob Zemetra, U of I wheat breeders, continue to develop varieties with improved agronomic qualities. The first hard white winter wheat developed at the University of Idaho—named "Gary"—will be of



Ed Souza, U of I wheat breeder, at Aberdeen Field Days.

interest to producers in southern Idaho's irrigated and dryland regions. According to Dr. Souza, "Gary has good snowmold tolerance and a very good dwarf bunt resistance. It's well adapted to our rainfed production, high-yielding, and makes a good loaf of bread and a wonderful noodle." Additional wheats recently released include: Jubilee (SWS); Alturas (SWS); Moreland (HRW); Boundary (HRW); Jefferson (HRS); and Iona (HRS).

End Use Quality

The Idaho Wheat Quality Laboratory serves the Idaho wheat industry by providing wheat quality analyses of the U of I wheat breeding programs, extension programs, and regional private breeding programs. New varieties may be selected for use according to both agronomic characteristics and end-product

value. End-use quality testing of promising lines and established varieties in the breeding and agronomy programs helps facilitate release of acceptable varieties and establishment of management practices to optimize end-use quality.



Bob Zemetra, U of I wheat breeder, and Commissioner Heidi Linehan with a Japanese Trade Team.

Market Development

Because up to 75% of wheat grown in Idaho is destined for foreign markets, it is essential that the IWC remain proactive in promoting wheats to foreign customers through U.S. Wheat Associates and the Wheat Marketing Center. The IWC assisted in funding The Asian Products Collaborative, a joint project with U.S. Wheat Associates and the Wheat Marketing Center.

U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) develops export markets for all classes of wheat. Working in more than 100 countries, USW offers information, education, and assistance to buyers, millers, bakers, traders, and government officials to come to the Wheat Marketing Center in Portland. The Wheat Marketing Center is a private, non-profit

corporation that serves as a bridge between PNW wheat producers and wheat importers.

Asian Products Collaborative (APC)

The focus of this project has been hard white wheats—evaluation of U.S. wheat varieties in Asian wheat-based products, such as noodles and steamed bread, and the development of product production and evaluation protocol. This past year, experts from Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, China, and Taiwan analyzed samples submitted by breeders. As a result of the APC Project, there is an increased understanding of processing and sensory characteristics of Asian users. Results were disseminated to those who submitted samples, as well as to the general public.



China APC Team in Lewiston, Idaho.

Information and Education

The IWC supports a wide variety of programs aimed at providing information to growers, state and federal legislators, and the general public. The IWC receives information from the Idaho Grain Producers Association, the National Association of Grain Growers, U.S. Wheat Associates, and other organizations, regarding farm programs, trade issues, transportation, and



Marty Anderson weighing flour at a Wheat Quality workshop.

environmental concerns. Information is communicated back to the producers through *Idaho Grain* magazine, cereal schools, and workshops. The IWC is committed to educating the general public through programs like Bread in the Bag, Ag in the Classroom, and the Wheat Foods Council.

Office Operations

It is important to maintain an efficient, responsive staff that can, in a timely manner, identify and respond to the needs and issues facing Idaho's wheat growers.

Office operations include rent, telephone, office supplies, equipment maintenance, salaries, travel for both office staff and the five commissioners, and other overhead expenses.

Idaho Wheat Commission Selects New Executive Director

The Idaho Wheat Commission has selected Blaine Jacobson as its new Executive Director. Mr. Jacobson was chosen from 60 applicants to fill the position left vacant by the loss of Dave Sparrow to cancer in January. Jacobson's first official day in the office was July 25th.



Jacobson, 47, has been involved in the food business his entire life. Raised on a wheat farm in eastern Idaho near Swan Valley, he spent summers planting and harvesting wheat. He holds a bachelor's degree in Communications from Brigham Young University and an MBA in Marketing from the University of Chicago.

Blaine has worked in marketing for the J.R. Simplot Company and Minute Maid Orange Juice and spent nearly a decade conducting market development work for Chiquita, Schwan's, Heinz, and other major food companies.

"I'm looking forward to working in production agriculture again and representing Idaho's wheat producers," said Jacobson. "With my background in market development, especially in the Asian markets, I hope to bring new perspective and ideas to help increase demand for Idaho's wheat."

Chairman Hans Hayden welcomes Blaine to the Commission. "His background will be very beneficial to the IWC. Blaine is personable and works well in international situations, particularly Asia. He has developed a lot of useful business skills including speaking some Japanese."

"Blaine comes highly recommended," notes Commissioner Heidi Linehan. "He is a businessman who wants to be challenged. There are no greater challenges than those facing Idaho's wheat producers in world markets."

Blaine and his wife Cynthia have four children and reside in Boise.





Governor's Trade Mission To Asia

A Cooperative IWC/IBC Venture

By IWC Commissioner Heidi Linehan

Governor's Trade Mission to Asia

Twenty-six companies and organizations participated in the June 1-14 Governor's Trade Mission to Asia. The purpose of the trip was to strengthen the connection between Idaho's interests and high-level industry and government officials in China, Taiwan, and South Korea.

Cities visited included Beijing and Shanghai in China; Seoul, Korea; and Taipei, Taiwan. IWC Commissioner Heidi Linehan represented both Idaho wheat and barley growers during intensive meetings on this fact-finding and market development trip.

Commissioner Linehan is a partner in the Linehan Ranch, a 4th generation, 2000-acre, dryland farm in Genesee. Crops grown include wheat, barley, garbanzo beans, oriental mustard, lentils, and dry peas. She has represented District 1 on the Idaho Wheat Commission for the past five years.

Other trip participants representing wheat and barley interests were Sammie White of Genesee, and C.T. Liu, University of Idaho Professor Emeritus of Plant Science, and former director of the Idaho Barley Enhancement Program.

Materials for industry meetings were provided by the IBC and IWC. Within each country, U.S. Wheat Associates and the U.S. Grains Council—both international marketing arms of the respective commodities—provided country briefings, set up appointments, and provided help and information on all aspects of trade.



Commissioner Linehan visiting with Madame Feung of the Beijing Guchuan Flour Group at a local market.

Background

There are occasions when different grower organizations such as the IWC and the IBC can more effectively utilize grower dollars by cooperating on projects. This business trip provided an ideal opportunity for a cooperative venture between the Wheat and Barley Commissions to help promote and sell the quality attributes found in our crops, while hearing firsthand about end user concerns.

Traveling with Idaho's Governor Dirk Kempthorne and meeting with government officials provided a unique opportunity to enhance the work being done by our other market development programs through U.S. Wheat Associates and the U.S. Grains Council.

During the 14-day mission, I met with dozens of wheat and barley industry people. While I learned more about each culture, they, in turn, learned more about quality Idaho wheat and barley. Highlights of the trip included:

China



It is estimated that one of every six people in the world is Chinese. The big question for our growers is how large is the Chinese market potential for Idaho wheat and barley?

According to conventional wisdom, the longer the timeline, the greater the potential for market share. This is good for Idaho's grain growers. Market share in this culture will depend to a great extent on the personal relationships being developed now and in the future.

I cannot emphasize enough the importance of growers becoming involved in the work of the IWC and the IBC, and meeting with our end users. We provide a unique perspective, and word quickly gets around when an actual grower is present. Upon introduction, it is not unusual to hear a comment such as, "Yes, you are the farmer. I have heard of you."

In each country, I met people who

had been to Idaho on U.S. Wheat Trade Missions, and who very much enjoyed reciprocating the hospitality that had been extended to them in Idaho. Most people we met spoke some English and all were eager to practice and improve their English-speaking skills.

China is quickly emerging from a state-controlled business structure to one of private industry. That evolution entails many changes for both rural and city populations—both Beijing and Shanghai are cosmopolitan cities, advertising and directional signs can be seen in both Chinese and English, and the presence of McDonald's, Starbucks, and other familiar stores signal how small the world is becoming.

China produces more wheat than any other country—94,000,000 MT per year—which is 17% of the world's wheat. This may change as cultivation of agricultural commodities moves from land-intensive crops, such as wheat, to labor-intensive crops, such as melons, garlic, and eggplant. Like their U.S. counterparts, Chinese farmers are adjusting their planting decisions to coincide with market demand and prices.

China is the world's second largest beer producer, utilizing over 3.8 million MT of malting barley yearly, with over two thirds being imported from Australia and Canada. Within the next five years, U.S. barley sales are very likely to increase.

Taiwan



Taiwan has always been a major PNW market (over 90% of imports) for wheat and, increasingly, for barley. This highlights a major reason for visiting this important country: While China is an emerging market, Taiwan is one of our best customers. Servicing our best customers must become one of our main priorities—

others are waiting in line to do so if we do not. Millers in Taiwan are also looking for ways to increase market share and improve their businesses. By listening carefully, we can learn ways to improve the ingredient we are providing, thereby increasing our own bottom line.

Through the U.S. Grains Council, we learned about Taiwanese efforts to introduce Yankee Beer, a light beer targeted to the younger crowd. The major hurdle to overcome in promoting barley in Taiwan is its negative image—barley is seen as feed for livestock and poor people. Consumer education will help overcome this image problem.

There was a lot of discussion on the "Heart Healthy" labeling process that the U.S. barley industry has undertaken with the Food and Drug Administration. Taiwan is eager to be the first country to adopt and sell barley as a "Heart Healthy" food, and is waiting for U.S. approval of this designation. Prospects for increased market share for U.S. barley in Taiwan appear good.

Korea



Following the Korean War in the 1970s, wheat was introduced into Korea. The U.S. had almost 100% market share prior to the 1980s, when Australia introduced its noodle wheat, cutting the U.S. share nearly in half due to our inability to provide a noodle wheat for this market.

Here, too, relationships are important. While older Koreans remember all that the U.S. did for their country following the Korean conflict, this tradition of mutual respect and benefit is being forgotten by the younger generation. This could have huge consequences for our market share as those loyalties diminish with time.



Students at the Korea Baking School watch a cooking demonstration.

A highlight was visiting the Korea Baking School, which is supported by IWC funds so that future millers and bakers can become familiar with Idaho wheats early in their training.

Lessons Learned

- *It is very important for end users to meet growers of the wheat and barley they utilize.* The Governor's Trade Mission is an excellent way to increase name recognition in these countries.

- *GM wheat is not acceptable in any of these markets.* In China the comment was, "If you thought you had barriers with TCK, wait until you try to introduce GM wheat." Korean flour millers do not want GM wheat either, and say they will return to a rice diet if forced to accept it. The Korean food industry lost over \$100 million in sales from Starlink corn. They consider GMO a food security issue.

I was specifically asked why the U.S. government did not stop the release of GM wheat. Although it was emphasized that there would be no future releases unless there was customer acceptance, this issue remains a major concern. It takes time for outsiders, especially in China. Although we currently do business government to government, in China, when the door is opened to private commerce we will



benefit if we have already established relationships. Having a U.S. Wheat Office in-country is a definite advantage.

- *It is important to have wheat producers on trade missions.* All representatives from the grain groups were very interested in getting to know producers, and also appreciate the ability to make a direct connection with a specific grower or merchandiser.

In one instance, the TCK problem, although still a major concern, just went away when a buyer realized she had the option of buying direct from a grower.

- *Keeping promises is important.* As an industry, we should not make

a promise unless we are committed to seeing it to completion.

In Korea, for instance, the major reason presented to explain our loss of market share was that we continue to promise a Hard White Wheat for noodles and have yet to deliver on that promise.

- *If we are to increase our share in world markets, we must promote specific classes and varieties of our wheat—to specific buyers.* Promoting generic U.S. wheat/barley is no longer productive. We can't be all "wheats" to all markets.

- *Increasing market share means not only providing specifics on avail-*

able wheat, but doing so hand in hand with merchandisers. The presence of a commercial merchandiser who can respond to inquiries regarding price, transportation rates, logistics, and current availability, completes the package. IWC/IBC grower representatives can provide information on varieties, quality issues, and represent grower concerns. It takes both to make a sale.

Marketing projects such as the Governor's Trade Mission and the U.S. Wheat Associates' Annual Buyers Conference give us an opportunity to do one-on-one marketing of the crops we work so hard to produce.

This cooperative venture between the Idaho Wheat Commission and the Idaho Barley Commission, along with their associated international organizations, exemplifies one way that diminishing grower dollars can be used more effectively. Efforts are underway to continue this cooperative approach to market development on behalf of Idaho's grain producers.



Bags of different protein flour at the Korea Baking School: Cow—low protein; Bear—medium protein; Elephant—high protein.

Wheat Exports from the PNW Marketing Year 2002 (bushels)

Taiwan			
SWW	3,394,000	HRW	10,388,000
HRS	21,103,000	Durum	454,000
China			
SWW	1,260,000		
HRS	5,878,000		
South Korea			
SWW	22,396,000	HRW	9,905,000
HRS	12,837,000		

TUNE UP YOUR MANAGEMENT SKILLS AT THE IGPA 2002 CONVENTION

Idaho Grain Producers Association

46th ANNUAL CONVENTION

“MANAGING YOUR FARM FOR PROFIT”

NOVEMBER 18, 19, and 20, 2002

Coeur d'Alene Resort, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

SPECIAL CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS (subject to change)

CHILD CARE will be offered at specific times during the program. IGPA encourages families to attend the convention. Please let us know your needs.

November 18

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION—LAKE CRUISE—Monday Evening President Odberg invites all convention participants to an evening cruise on Lake Coeur d'Alene sponsored by the Coeur d'Alene Resort. Please call the Idaho Grain Producers Association office to make your reservations as soon as possible.

November 19

OLD MISSION STATE PARK—OFF-SITE TOUR—Tuesday Noon This off-site tour is sponsored by McGregor Company. Idaho's oldest building—the Mission of the Sacred Heart—was constructed in the mid 1800's by members of the Coeur d'Alene tribe. In addition to tours of the church and the restored parish house, visit the interpretive center to discover the impact of Catholic missionaries on the settlement of the Northwest and the history of the region's Indian tribes.

November 20

Dr. DAVID M. KOHL—Wednesday Morning—Professor of Agricultural Finance and Small Business Management & Entrepreneurship in the Department of Agriculture and Applied Economics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, will speak on **Best Management Practices of Agriculture and the Seven Business Models for 21st Century Agriculture**. This talk will discuss the seven business models that will emerge in 21st Century agriculture in North America, along with the characteristics surrounding these operations. Sponsored by Northwest Farm Credit Services.

BEER TASTING A local brewer will present a variety of brewed beers. Root beer and wine will also be available.

BANQUET ENTERTAINMENT—THE RINGLING 5 Many musical groups today sing classic western cowboy songs—the Ringling 5 write and perform the songs that will become classics.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

FARM PARTNER PROGRAMS

- Wheat Weaving
- Aromatherapy

EDUCATIONAL BREAKOUTS

- Enterprise Budgeting
- Risk Management

DANCING ON TUESDAY EVENING

HOTEL RESERVATION INFORMATION

Coeur d'Alene Resort
800-688-5253 or (208) 765-4000
Single/Double

Deluxe \$75.00 or Premiere \$99.00

(Room rates are valid if reservations are made before October 25, 2002)

To make reservations, contact the Coeur d'Alene Resort at (800) 688-5253 or (208) 344-7691 and ask for the Resort Reservations Department. Be sure to mention that you are part of the Idaho Grain Producers Association block to get the convention rates. (Rate does not include tax).

CONVENTION REGISTRATION INFORMATION

ADVANCE REGISTRATION—SAVE MONEY...REGISTER BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 2001

Registration increases to \$75.00 on November 1, 2002.

Your registration includes all meetings, alternative activities, meals, and trade show unless otherwise specified.

____ Single Registration: \$50.00
(Indicate the number attending)

____ Spouse/Guest Registration: \$50.00
(Indicate the number attending)

Children Information

Name/s _____ Ages _____

Will you need child care service? Yes ____ No ____

SINGLE DAY/EVENT REGISTRATION INFORMATION ONLY

Charge - \$30 each day

____ Tuesday All Day

____ Wednesday All Day

Charge - \$25 each meal, each ticket

____ President's Reception - Monday evening

____ Luncheon - Tuesday

____ Buffet Fun Night - Tuesday

____ Awards Luncheon - Wednesday

____ Banquet - Wednesday

No Charge Events - If you plan on attending, please help us by letting us know.

____ President's Reception-Lake Cruise

____ Old Mission State Park Off-site Tour

____ Wheat Weaving

____ Beer Tasting

____ Aromatherapy

REGISTRATION FORM

Registration increases to \$75.00 after November 1, 2002.

Name _____ Spouse (if attending) _____

Business/Company _____ Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Phone _____

Amount Enclosed _____

Method of Payment:

Invoice Me ____ Check ____ OR (Circle One) Mastercard Visa American Express

Credit Card Number _____ Expiration Date _____ Signature _____

Please complete and remit to: IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

1109 Main Street, Suite 315 Boise, Idaho 83702 (208) 345-0706 or Fax (208) 334-2505



2001 Idaho Winter Wheat Variety Performance Tests and 2000-2001 Yield Summaries

By S.O. Guy, L.D. Robertson, B.D. Brown, Extension Specialists
 Department of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, University of Idaho

VARIETY TESTING

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

INFORMATION SUMMARIZATION

Agronomic performance data for 2001 winter wheat tests are summarized by Idaho districts in Tables 1-5. District I is northern, District II is southwest, District III is south-central, and District IV is southeast Idaho. Yield data is given for individual sites while other agronomic data is averaged over all the sites of each table. Bushel/acre yield results are based on 60 lb/bu at 11% moisture. Lodging ratings are the percent of a plot area lodged. Date of heading is the number of days after January 1. Kernel hardness is on a 0-100 scale with most soft wheat below 30 and hard wheats above 70. Average values are presented at the bottom of listings

and are followed by a least significant difference (LSD) statistic at the 10% level.

Summaries of yield data from variety performance trials for 1999-2001 are presented in Table 6 for all districts. These data represent results of 3-14 site/years and can be a good indication of long term adaptability of a variety to a region.

INFORMATION INTERPRETATION

Average past performance of a variety is the best indicator available to predict future performance potential. Variety performance can vary from location to location and year to year. The site results reported in this article are for 2001 trials; 1991 to

Table 1. Dryland Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District I at Nezperce, Lewiston, Genesee, and Moscow 2001.

Variety	Yield				Average	Seed Protein %	Kernel Hardness 0-100	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches
	Nez Perce	Lewstn	Genesee	Moscow					
Soft White									
Beamer	84	82	69	108	86	12.9	6	60.5	35
Brundage 96	85	92	79	93	87	11.8	6	60.0	33
Cashup	79	68	58	92	74	12.8	3	58.8	31
Finch	93	87	62	99	85	11.8	10	60.1	34
Hubbard	85	87	66	97	84	12.1	9	61.1	37
Lambert	78	96	70	106	88	11.9	9	60.1	38
Madsen	84	77	67	100	82	13.2	14	59.8	33
Mohler	85	97	72	106	90	12.0	10	60.8	34
NuFrontier	73	77	60	82	73	11.6	37	63.4	36
NuHorizon	68	93	68	94	81	12.1	43	63.3	31
Rod	82	82	63	99	82	12.3	8	59.1	31
Stephens	79	82	65	94	80	13.2	11	59.3	33
Tubbs	88	78	64	105	84	12.0	10	58.7	35
Westbred 470	43	102	72	86	76	13.0	4	62.3	33
Average	79	85	67	97	82	12.4	13	60.5	34
Hard Red									
Boundary	88	91	67	100	87	11.9	45	60.6	35
Pillar	68	84	59	86	74	14.2	53	61.3	33
Promontory	82	96	69	101	87	11.9	48	63.5	37
Average	79	90	65	96	83	12.7	49	61.8	35
Club									
Bruehl	86	78	65	100	82	12.2	7	58.0	35
Chukar	82	90	63	110	86	11.8	16	59.1	34
Coda	87	76	67	96	82	12.7	15	60.9	34
Hiller	80	79	63	95	79	11.8	11	58.3	31
Rohde	86	79	64	95	81	12.8	17	61.1	32
Temple	79	95	66	101	85	11.4	11	60.1	33
Average	83	83	65	100	83	12.1	13	59.6	33
Average	80	85	66	97	83	12.4	17	60.5	34
LSD (0.10)	5	11	8	8	4	—	—	0.6	1

2000 site results can be found in the summer 1992 to 1994, and fall 1995 through 2000 issues of Idaho Grain. Average performance over locations and years more accurately indicates varieties' relative performance. Try to evaluate as much information as you can when selecting varieties. Yield is a primary characteristic used to select varieties, but disease resistance, maturity, lodging tendency, winter hardiness, and quality characteristics such as protein, test weight, and hardness are also important variety selection considerations.

Reported small yield differences among varieties and other characteristics are usually of little importance due to chance differences in tests. An aid in determining true differences is the LSD statistic. If differences between varieties are greater than the 10% LSD value, the varieties are considered "significantly different." This means that there is a 9 in 10 chance that the apparent difference between varieties is a true difference and not due to other experimental factors. If no significant differences are determined for a trial, n.s. is used in place of the LSD.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Variety characteristic information can be found in an Extension publication: "Certified Seed Selection Guides for Winter Wheat and Winter Barley" (Progress Report 311). Please visit our website for more detailed information about variety performance and other agronomic practices at: www.uidaho.edu/cereals.

Table 2. Dryland Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District II at Midvale and Mountain Home, 2001.

Variety	Yield			Seed Protein %	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches
	Midvale	Mt. Home	Average			
	bu/acre					
Soft White						
Brundage	39	28	33	7.7	59.8	22
Brundage 96	48	24	36	8.3	58.0	22
Eltan	41	—	—	—	—	—
Foote	36	—	—	—	—	—
Hillar ¹	41	—	—	—	—	—
MacVicar	42	24	33	7.9	60.3	24
Madsen	32	—	—	—	—	—
Malcolm	51	26	39	8.0	60.0	25
Stephens	40	26	33	8.1	58.9	23
Temple ¹	33	—	—	—	—	—
Weatherford	38	26	32	8.3	59.8	25
Westbred 470	40	23	32	8.4	63.3	22
Average	40	25	34	8.1	60.0	24
LSD (0.10)	9	5	5	—	—	—
Hard						
Boundary	45	22	34	8.2	60.2	22
Buchanan	61	—	—	—	—	—
Connie ²	—	14	—	—	—	—
DW	41	—	—	—	—	—
Finley	37	—	—	—	—	—
NuFrontier ⁴	44	26	35	8.4	62.8	23
NuHorizon ¹	54	22	38	8.1	64.5	22
Hawk	58	28	43	7.6	63.5	25
Hoff	46	26	37	8.1	62.5	24
IDO377s ²	—	25	—	—	—	—
Ivory ⁴	36	19	28	8.6	61.2	20
Meridian	53	24	39	8.2	63.8	21
Promontory	59	—	—	—	—	—
Utah 100	57	—	—	—	—	—
Vandal ⁵	—	24	—	—	—	—
Westbred 936 ⁵	—	18	—	—	—	—
Average	49	23	36	8.2	62.8	22
LSD (0.10)	13	4	6	—	—	—
¹ Winter Club Wheat ² Winter Durum ³ Spring Hard White ⁴ Winter Hard White ⁵ Spring Hard Red						

Table 3. Irrigated Winter Wheat Variety Performance in District II at Parma and Weiser, 2001.

Variety	Yield				Seed Protein %	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches	Lodging %
	Parma early	Parma late	Weiser	Average				
	bu/acre							
Soft White								
Beamer	149	117	96	120	9.5	62.1	37	6
Brundage	147	129	80	118	9.6	63.1	32	0
Brundage 96	140	113	89	114	9.6	59.6	35	0
Hubbard	139	109	88	112	10.0	62.0	41	0
MacVicar	150	124	76	116	10.1	60.4	36	4
Malcolm	156	122	86	121	9.9	60.1	36	1
Mohler	149	118	91	119	10.3	61.9	37	3
Stephens	148	124	90	121	9.8	61.3	35	3
Mixture 50/50	145	131	96	124	10.2	63.2	35	3
Westbred 470/Stephens								
Tubbs	156	127	90	124	9.7	59.4	38	3
Weatherford	135	117	92	114	10.4	60.5	37	1
Westbred 470	130	129	92	117	10.1	64.9	35	0
Average	145	121	89	118	9.8	61.4	36	3
LSD (0.10)	11	23	13	9	0.5	1.0	1	6
Hard Red								
Columbia-1	137	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connie ¹	142	89	59	97	—	—	—	—
Garland	128	114	73	105	10.6	60.6	25	0
NuFrontier ²	132	114	71	106	9.4	64.3	38	5
NuHorizon ²	152	122	83	119	10.2	65.0	34	0
Hawk	151	126	78	118	10.2	65.1	38	17
Hoff	146	125	88	119	9.9	63.4	37	0
IDO377s ²	137	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory ²	141	118	73	110	10.3	62.8	36	0
Meridian	123	125	76	108	10.7	63.0	36	5
Moreland	138	113	69	106	10.5	61.6	33	0
Pillar	130	103	64	99	10.9	62.1	35	1
Sunstar Declo	134	—	81	—	—	—	—	—
Average	138	114	74	110	10.3	63.1	35	3
LSD (0.10)	11	15	9	7	—	0.7	1	5
¹ Winter Durum ² Winter Hard White ³ Spring Hard White								

Table 4. Irrigated Winter Wheat Performance in District III and IV at Jerome, Rupert, and Aberdeen, 2001.

Variety	Yield				Seed Protein %	Kernel Hardness 0-100	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches	Date Head fr. Jan.1
	Jerome	Rupert	Aberdeen	Average					
	bu/acre								
Soft White									
Brundage	121	114	94	110	10.0	8	60.7	31	152
Brundage 96	122	113	97	111	9.4	12	58.3	32	157
Daws	118	118	97	111	9.6	10	59.0	35	159
Foote	111	112	75	100	10.9	10	59.0	33	155
Hubbard	127	120	97	115	9.1	10	61.0	39	158
Lambert	125	121	88	112	10.9	15	59.4	34	156
MacVicar	118	122	94	111	9.8	13	59.7	33	156
Madsen	103	114	90	102	10.5	13	58.8	35	159
Malcolm	130	118	96	114	10.4	7	59.2	33	157
Mohler	119	116	97	110	9.7	14	59.7	34	157
Stephens	121	116	94	110	10.5	8	58.7	31	156
Temple ¹	98	107	79	95	10.8	16	58.7	31	157
Tubbs	115	121	108	115	9.7	16	58.3	35	158
Weatherford	113	119	88	106	10.6	13	59.3	33	158
Westbred 470	120	115	74	103	11.2	10	62.5	32	153
Average	117	116	91	108	10.2	12	59.5	33	157
LSD (0.10)	10	7	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hard Red									
Boundary	122	120	106	116	10.5	52	60.0	34	158
Declo	117	117	101	112	11.8	55	61.0	33	156
Deloris	122	122	109	118	12.1	56	61.1	37	157
Garland	113	101	103	105	11.9	50	59.3	33	158
Moreland	121	114	104	113	12.1	52	58.9	31	153
Neeley	115	110	122	116	12.0	55	61.9	39	157
Pillar	101	113	83	99	11.8	55	60.3	37	156
Promontory	141	135	112	129	11.4	55	62.1	35	155
Utah 100	129	126	106	120	11.1	63	59.9	42	158
Ute	116	102	99	106	10.9	53	58.5	28	157
Hard White									
Golden Spike	121	105	109	111	11.4	51	58.9	41	158
NuFrontier	123	121	100	115	10.8	48	62.6	36	152
NuHorizon	118	112	82	104	11.2	50	62.7	32	151
Nuwest	87	86	104	92	12.8	55	60.3	40	157
Average	118	113	103	111	11.6	54	60.5	36	156
LSD (0.10)	9	7	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
¹ Winter Club Wheat									



Tri-Organizational Strategic Planning Session Held in Idaho Falls

The Idaho Wheat Commission, Idaho Barley Commission, and the Idaho Grain Producers Association convened in July for a one-day strategic planning session to evaluate organizational missions, structures, and program priorities. The objective for the planning session was to identify and prioritize areas where the three organizations could more effectively serve the grain producers of Idaho.

"We took several positive steps to ensure that our industry was headed in the right direction," said Clark Kauffman, Chairman of the Idaho Barley Commission. *"We are committed to finding synergies that will promote our industry and improve the profitability for our producers."*

Chairman of the IWC. *"The Tri-Organizational meeting brought together a great wealth of knowledge, discussion, and ideas. As a grain producer, it is reassuring to know that there are people out there who are focused on solving difficulties that none of us could possibly solve alone."*

"My goal for the year has been to find more ways to unify the voice of agriculture," said IGPA President Eric Odberg. *"The result of our Tri-Organization Planning Session was a big step forward for Idaho grain industry."*

"The Idaho Wheat Commission is working with both the Barley Commission and Idaho Grain Producers to better prioritize research projects, guide Farm Service Agency policy on farm programs (including the loan rate differentials between classes), and protect our domestic and foreign market," said Hans Hayden,

Other discussion topics included exploring future opportunities to enhance the organizational working relationships, identifying collaborative programs that meet the changing needs of Idaho grain producers, and improving the competitive position of Idaho barley and wheat in domestic and international markets.



Table 5. Dryland Winter Wheat Performance in District IV at Ririe, 2001.

Variety	Yield bu/acre	Seed Protein %	Kernel Hardness 0-100	Test Weight lb/bu	Plant Height inches	Date Head fr. Jan.
Soft White						
Beamer	22	11.7	7	59.8	20	169
Brundage	19	11.7	9	59.5	19	164
Daws	21	12.1	15	60.4	21	176
Eltan	30	11.8	11	60.2	21	176
Foote	19	12.7	13	58.7	21	173
Hubbard	26	12.2	11	60.9	22	172
Kmor	26	11.0	9	58.9	19	178
Lambert	20	12.0	17	59.5	20	170
MacVicar	24	12.0	11	59.5	20	171
Madsen	24	12.6	11	58.2	18	175
Malcolm	23	11.8	11	60.4	20	171
Mohler	24	12.2	12	59.6	21	173
Sprague	24	11.6	10	59.5	19	171
Stephens	19	11.8	10	59.3	21	169
Temple ¹	18	12.4	18	59.4	15	176
Tubbs	26	12.2	19	59.7	22	173
Weatherford	27	12.4	11	58.6	20	174
Westbred 470	21	12.6	7	62.7	18	168
Average	23	12.0	12	59.7	20	173
LSD (0.10)	2	—	—	0.8	2	1
Hard Red						
Bonneville	24	13.7	49	62.5	24	174
Boundary	20	12.4	49	60.4	18	175
Declo	18	13.5	52	61.5	19	172
Deloris	28	12.9	49	62.0	23	169
DW	21	13.5	54	62.3	22	168
Manning	22	13.2	58	63.2	20	168
Moreland	19	13.2	43	60.8	20	166
Neeley	20	13.4	53	61.8	21	172
Pillar	15	14.5	56	61.2	18	166
Promontory	19	12.8	50	63.2	22	167
Survivor	20	13.8	55	61.6	20	168
Utah 100	26	14.1	59	61.7	26	168
Weston	25	13.3	37	62.9	22	167
Average	21	13.3	50	61.9	21	170
LSD (0.10)	2	—	—	0.4	2	2

¹Winter Club Wheat

Table 6. 1999-2001 Winter Wheat Variety Average Yield Performance.

Site/years	District I	District II	District II	District III	District IV	District IV
	Dryland	Irrigated	Dryland	Irrigated	Irrigated	Dryland
	14	11	3	6	3	3
White						
bu/acre						
Soft White						
Brundage	—	132	21	—	132	21
Cashup	96	—	—	—	—	—
Daws	—	—	—	119	129	28
Eltan	—	—	24	—	—	33
Foote	—	—	17	111	110	19
Hubbard	—	134	—	123	131	31
Kmor	—	—	—	—	—	35
Lambert	95	—	—	127	128	28
MacVicar	—	141	25	127	130	28
Madsen	92	—	20	120	127	26
Malcolm	—	143	29	123	131	27
Mohler	95	140	—	122	133	25
Rod	93	—	—	—	—	—
Sprague	—	—	—	—	—	27
Stephens	88	141	23	120	131	26
Stephens/470 ¹	—	143	—	—	—	—
Weatherford	—	—	23	122	125	27
Westbred 470	86	135	24	125	119	26
Club						
Coda	90	—	—	—	—	—
Hiller	90	—	22	—	—	—
Rhode	86	—	—	—	—	—
Temple	92	—	21	108	112	22
Hard Red						
Bonneville	—	—	—	—	—	33
Boundary	96	—	37	125	126	28
Buchanan	—	—	45	—	—	—
Declo	—	—	—	124	120	23
Deloris	—	—	—	—	119	31
DW	—	—	30	—	—	28
Finley	—	—	25	—	—	—
Garland	—	125	—	114	111	—
Golden Spike ²	—	—	—	119	126	30
Hawk	—	—	40	—	—	—
Hoff	—	—	31	—	—	—
Manning	—	—	—	—	—	31
Meridian	—	134	36	—	—	—
Moreland	—	132	—	123	115	25
Neeley	—	—	—	112	125	—
Promontory	94	—	39	130	119	31
Utah 100	—	—	36	128	118	32
Ute	—	—	—	116	118	—
Weston	—	—	—	—	—	28

¹50/50 Mixture Stephens and Westbred 470 ²Winter Hard White

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