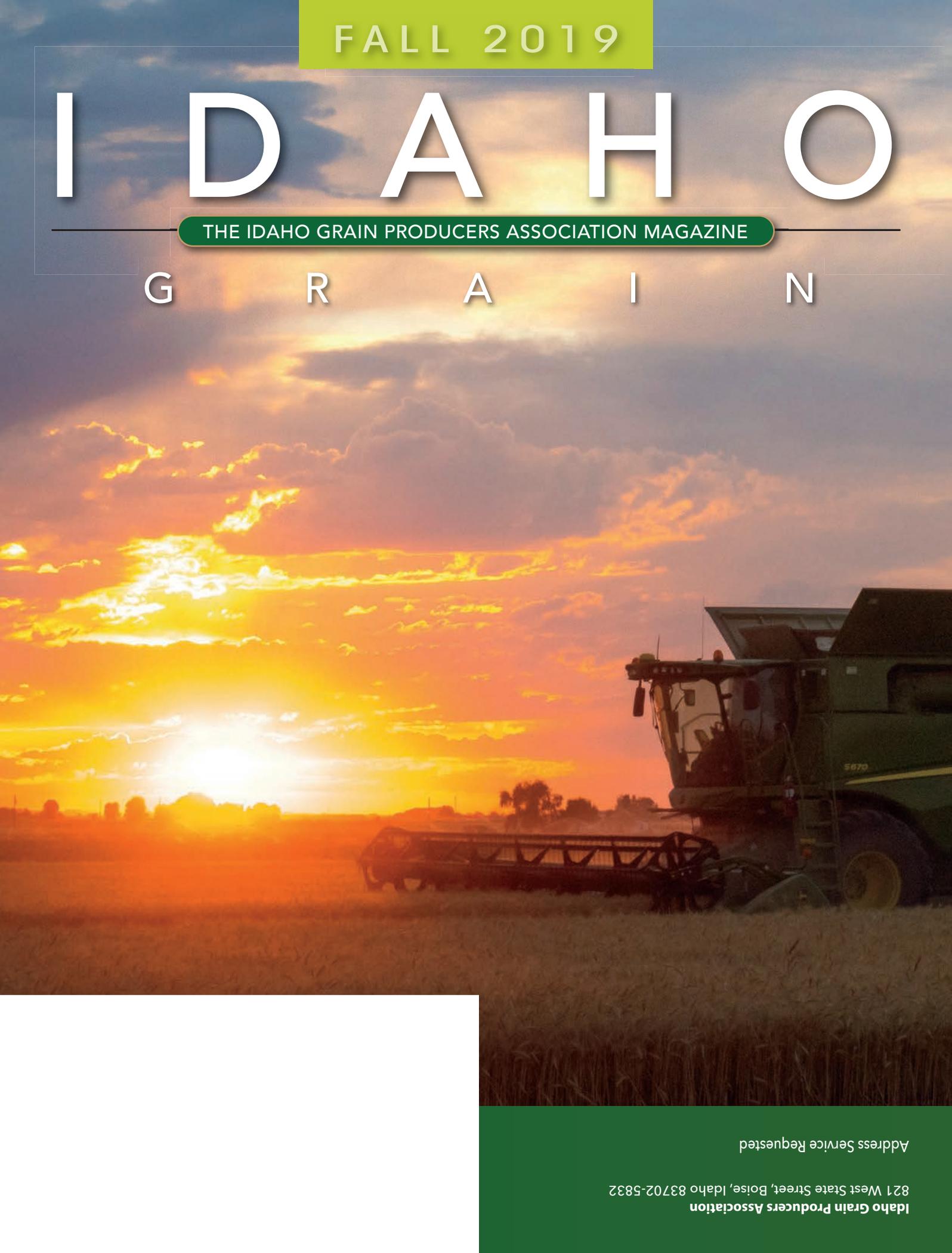


FALL 2019

IDAHO

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

G R A I N



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VIEWS



**BY MATT MOSMAN
PRESIDENT**

Why does time seem to go by faster and faster these days? Summer flew by for my family and I, as I'm sure was the same for you and yours, with beautiful days and exciting adventures in the Idaho wilderness. Not to mention great times spent with family and friends. This summer proved to be even more exciting for the Mosman clan with the arrival of our baby girl, Charlie Jo. Everyone is quite smitten with her already and I'm one of the guilty ones as well. We feel blessed to have added to our family even though I am completely outnumbered now.



But as with everything, all good things must come to an end. Including summer break. With school starting, I'm reminded how a little structure never hurt anyone.

Hot temperatures have started to dwindle and cool nights of fall are upon us. Harvest is in full swing in my neck of the woods, as I am sure is true for you all. As we continue through the harvest season, I wish you all a wonderful crop and good luck in the process. May you and yours enjoy the changing season and settle into the rhythm of the land. I hope to see some of you this fall in Boise for the October board meeting (October 28-30) and in November at the Tri-State Grain Growers Convention in Spokane, November 13-16. 🇺🇸



Hello Baby!
INTRODUCING
Charlie Jo Mosman




June 24 2019 8:31 Am
8 pounds 21 inches
Charlie Jo Mosman

CONTENTS

- Views: Matt Mosman, IGPA President 2
- Editor's Note: Stacey Satterlee 3
- Legislative Update. 4
- Grower Profile: Brogan Darrington 6
- Kids on the Farm..... 9
- Legislator Profile: Senator Jim Guthrie..... 10
- One of Idaho's Greatest Assets - Hydropower 13
- Meet Your UI Extension Agent: Jonathon Hogge..... 14
- Governor Little Appoints New Wheat Commissioner ... 16
- Myanmar sends wheat buying team to Idaho. 16
- Idaho Hosts Wheat Buyers from the Philippines..... 17
- Herbicide Resistant Weeds Continue to Cause Headaches for Idaho Growers..... 18
- Notable Dates in History of Wheat in Idaho..... 20
- UI/IWC/LCS Partnership Launches New Brand with VI Bulldog and VI Frost..... 22
- Idaho Wheat Industry Hosts PNW Tour for Legislature 23
- Idaho Barley Commission Sets 2019-2020 Budget, New Commissioner Appointments Announced..... 24
- Barley Recipe: Mexi-Barley Bean Salad 26



*Cover photo by
Jeremy Searle*

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EDITOR'S NOTE



BY STACEY KATSEANES SATTERLEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I occasionally get asked the question: what do I get out of my IGPA membership? In a recent conversation on the subject, one farmer quipped that he gets a lot of emails – fair enough! We do send out information we think is important to your profitability, whether it has to do with transportation, the Columbia-Snake River System, trade mitigation programs, international trade, or any number of other issues. But the question of what IGPA does for me is a good question for us to answer – if IGPA can't show value to Idaho's grain growers, if we can't articulate that value, then why would we expect a grain grower to be a member?

One farmer I consult with regularly goes right to the bottom line – IGPA, directly and through our national affiliates (the National Association of Wheat Growers and the National Barley Growers Association) helps draft, provides feedback, and lobbies in support of the Farm Bill. So, if you have received an ARC or PLC payment, or if you buy crop insurance, or if you have CRP or an EQIP contract, then you should find value in IGPA.

We had another poignant example of the value IGPA adds to Idaho's grain growers recently – it was around the Market Facilitation Program. When the first round of MFP payments was announced last year, barley was not included. And the payment for wheat was pretty abysmal. Earlier this year, there were rumors floating around about a second iteration of the MFP –immediately, IGPA worked in concert with NBGA and other barley growing states to make the case for why barley should be included in the program. Then, IGPA asked the members of our Congressional delegation and the Governor's office to weigh in on our behalf – and letters were sent to USDA's Secretary Perdue from Representative Simpson, Representative Fulcher, and Idaho State Department of Agriculture Director Celia Gould, advocating for barley's inclusion. And the following week, USDA made the announcement about MFP payments – and barley was included. Hot damn! Further, a week later, Dwight Little and Scott Brown went to DC on behalf of all U.S. barley growers to meet with high-level USDA officials to discuss how the program would work. If you get an MFP payment, you should find value in IGPA – especially if you're a barley grower who was left out of the first round of payments.

We here at IGPA sure hope you find value in your membership – and if there's more we can be doing, our door is always open, or we're only a phone call or email away. ■



Lemons to Lemonade

BY RICH GARBER

**DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS,
IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

The ongoing saga of Idaho’s Administrative Rules process may well be the classic example of “when life hands you lemons, turn them into lemonade.” A spat at the end of the last session between the House and the Senate resulted in the failure to pass routine yearly legislation reauthorizing Idaho’s administrative code. At first blush this appeared to be handing Governor Little and his new Little administration a bag of lemons.

As a result of this legislative failure to reauthorize the rules, all of them – thousands of pages worth – were set to expire on July 1 unless the Governor intervened. While this was an unusual situation and continues to be a huge challenge, it has also turned out to be an opportunity, the chance to make lemonade. Little’s initial comment was, “As I’ve said over and over, I didn’t ask for this, but we’re going to be OK. Under my Red Tape Reduction executive order, we already knew that there was going to be more work, that we were going to scrutinize rules from top to bottom. This just kind of put that on steroids.” And on steroids it has been!

At the beginning of the year, Idaho’s Administrative Code included 736 chapters, 8,287 pages of regulations and at least 72,000 total restrictions. Without executive administrative action to keep them in place all were set to expire by July 1. Governor Little immediately instructed all state agencies to go through their myriad rules and decide which ones should be reauthorized and which dropped. Agencies were instructed to look for obsolete, outdated and antiquated provisions, and find them they did!

The rules pruning process included more than 40 public meetings hosted by state agencies since the end of this year’s legislative session, which was on April 11. As a result, 139 full chapters, or 19%, of state administrative rules were proposed for expiration.

In addition, sections within another 79 chapters were proposed for expiration, and 31 chapters were rewritten to be simpler. To date over 34% of Idaho’s administrative rules have been simplified or cut. The Governor has expressed his hope that by the time additional rules reviews are complete that figure will rise to 50 or 60%.

The majority of the remaining rules have been reauthorized and published as “temporary and proposed rules.” This sets up a potentially huge task for the 2020 session where all rules reauthorized by the Governor must be reviewed and approved or rejected by the legislature. However, conversations among legislators over the summer indicate that rather than review every rule many of them will likely be dealt with in some kind of consent agenda whereby sets or blocks of rules can be approved together. But it’s important to remember that as controversial as the rules process has become, the strategy moving forward is far from determined.

While this issue was a huge end of the session curveball, I think both executive and legislative bodies are feeling that what is happening is a big win for Idaho. The lemonade may still be a bit sour for some but we have moved a long way from the initial bag of lemons. Senate President Pro-Tem Brent Hill has suggested that, “this is what it is all about, eliminating unnecessary rules, then take the rest of the rules we have, make them more concise and understandable so that people who use them will know what they need to do and how they need to do it.” The national attention about Idaho doing it right certainly makes the pain of the process seem even more worthwhile.

My guess is that what appeared to initially be a failure of the legislature may in fact become intentional in the future with all rules being routinely reviewed every several years. ■

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GROWER PROFILE:

Brogan Darrington

Tell us about your farm. I farm around 400 acres under my own name. I am also transitioning into my parent's farm. We grow potatoes, wheat, barley, beets, corn, and hay.

When was the operation established? I rented my first field in 2010. It was a 61-acre field that I planted soft white winter wheat. I always thought I wanted to farm, but that summer being able to walk through my own field, feel the soil, and make my own assessments and decisions, I was hooked.

My wife has also been very helpful in starting my own farm. She has worked for the local school district ever since we moved home from college to help support our family. This has allowed me to reinvest most of my farm profits back into the farm. She has also been patient with my long hours and taken the lead role in raising our 3 children.

Tell us about your family; who is on the farm? My wife's name is Brittnei. She currently is employed by the Minidoka School District. Her job title is a technology integration coach. Along with many other responsibilities, she helps the teachers in the district use different technology options in their classroom. She also teaches online part-time during her days off at home. We have three kids. The oldest is Korver who is four years old. He loves trucks and tractors. Quinn is two and she is currently into everything princess. The youngest is Mace, and she was born in March.

My father purchased his first piece of farm ground when he was a sophomore in high school. He married my mom 5 years later. They have slowly grown their farm to a respectable size as more farm ground became available. I have one other brother that decided to come back and farm. My parents decided it would be best for their kids to start their own farms instead of becoming partners in theirs while my dad is still actively farming.

This has allowed us to learn all aspects of the farm, from the work in the field to the behind the scenes work that happens in the office. My dad has had several loyal farm hands that have played a key role in teaching me the different aspects of farming such as how to weld, basic mechanics and different farming ideas.

Tell us about your childhood. I was born and raised in Declo, Idaho. My family has always been very involved and active. I enjoyed watching my three older brothers participate in high school sports, and I followed in their footsteps. I played football, basketball, and ran track. My parents instilled in me a love to travel and explore new places. Some of my most fond memories of childhood were my first opportunities to drive large machinery at a young age. My father shared a shop with my uncles, and I spent a lot of time with my cousins swimming, riding motorcycles, and doing chores on the farm.

How did you meet your spouse? The first time I met Brittnei was at my aunt and uncle's house. I overheard my Aunt Emy telling my younger cousin that she would have a cute babysitter at the house the upcoming weekend and he should go meet her. My cousin was even more shy than I, and he decided it would be weird and awkward to just show up. So the day prior, I purposely left a sweatshirt at their house so I had an excuse to go meet the cute babysitter. From there we became good friends until we started to date in high school.

How do you market your grain? During the winter of each year I create a budget for the bank. Within the budget I put in all foreseeable costs of growing my crop. I also take a conservative approach on my projected yield. From there, I can see where my breakeven costs should be. I try to market accordingly. Depending on the year and market, I can decide if I'm taking a more aggressive approach to hopefully maximize profits, or like recent years, take a more

conservative approach in marketing and try to be solvent.

Is there anything unique about your operation? I feel my operation is unique in a way that my dad didn't invite my brother and I immediately onto the farm as managers. We had to start our own operations. For the first five years, I moved all my own lines. I have slowly started to buy my own line of equipment and run them across my dad's acres to help offset some of the cost of his equipment. Even though I have moved more into a management spot, I am still heavily involved in all facets of the farm. I am involved in the toughest jobs such as setting out solid set and running the grain sweep inside the bins. But I also am able to be involved in many of the decision-making meetings and overseeing much of the farm operations.

I also think we are unique in the fact of striving to be more cutting edge. My brother Brant was approached by a new finance tracking software. This company out of San Francisco often calls and comes to visit to better learn how they can improve their program. We are also testing a new technology that we bury in potato fields. This technology helps track the moisture in the soil for better management. This technology can be harvested and stored in a cellar. It tracks how much bruising occurred during the harvesting process and can give more readings while in the cellar. We also have two other trials that local fertilizer providers have approached us to try. These fertilizers were created not only for yield improvement but also better storability for potatoes.

What conservation practices do you employ? We try to conserve in several different ways. We are trying new ways and machinery to minimize passes across a field. We also believe in soil and petiole sampling often so we know how best to feed the living organisms in the soil and also the crops.

Continued on next page



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What are the biggest challenges in your operation?

Every operation has challenges. One of ours is field size. We run a lot of pivots, but we also have a lot of corners and full fields of hand lines and wheel lines. They are very labor intensive. We have been blessed with having great help every year, but it can be tough managing differing opinions and skillsets.

It can also be challenging having a new generation starting to work their way into an operation. Most of the people on our farm have been there since before I came back. It can be hard for people to accept a younger generation trying to come in and make any kind of changes.

What are the guiding principles of your operation? I

believe in being honest and giving everyone respect. I try to be willing to participate in even the worst jobs on the farm. Nobody likes doing the dirty job all by them self and feel like they always get stuck doing it. I try to at least take a turn. I also believe in owning up to one's mistakes and trying to learn from it. I know that we all can get into a hurry or make a bad decision. I try to be patient and understanding and encourage the wrongdoer to learn from it and do better in the future.

Why do you farm? I chose to farm for several different reasons. I enjoy being outside with my hands in the soil. I like checking crops and trying to create an environment for them to flourish. I also like the idea of something new every day. Many days I wake up not knowing what I will do that day, but rarely do I find myself standing there wondering what to do next.

The most important reason I farm is because of the upbringing I had as a child. It gave me many opportunities to learn responsibility and problem solving. I want all of my children to learn and appreciate these opportunities like I did. Even if they decide to not come back and join the farm, I am confident there will be many life lessons my kids will learn from experiences on the farm. I just hope they can carry those life skills into wherever their life path takes them.

What brings you satisfaction? Doing something good. I enjoy trying to grow the best crop I possibly can. I also enjoy being with my kids and teaching them new things. I love when they learn something new or I see them try their best to make me proud. I find satisfaction in finding new ways to do something better than how it has been done in the past.

What do you do for fun? I enjoy all sports. I love snowmobiling in the offseason, early morning



basketball, camping, and playing on the river with family and friends. I love big gatherings to watch Boise State football and all other sporting events. I enjoy playing in the sandbox with my kids and laying in bed with them, listening to their stories from the day.

What challenges face the U.S grain industry and the grain industry in Idaho? I believe a big challenge for the grain industry is the world is becoming better grain growers. In the past U.S. wheat hasn't always been the cheapest but by far the best quality. Now it seems other countries have improved their quality and they can also grow it for cheaper. That has caused the U.S. grain exports to drop tremendously.

How do you see the future of the U.S. grain industry and the grain industry in Idaho? I think the future of Idaho grain is going to need to become more competitive. With more dairy and potato processors moving in, it creates a higher demand for ground to feed the animals and processors. Currently there are larger opportunities to make money in other markets besides grain. However, I do not see the grain market disappearing. It is a good rotational crop and if managed and marketed correctly, it can leave a margin for gain as well. ■



Kids on the Farm



Submitted by Terra Baldus



ABOVE and LEFT submitted by Candace Cope



ABOVE, LEFT and BELOW submitted by Clint & Eva Kinghorn



Submitted by Clint & Eva Kinghorn



Submitted by Sedar Beckman



Submitted by Matt Mosman



Submitted by Christie Prescott



SENATOR

Jim Guthrie

McCAMMON, ID • DISTRICT 28



Where did you grow up? I was born in Pocatello and I have lived in Inkom or McCammon my whole life.

What is your occupation? We farm and ranch. Raise hay and a little grain, a few cattle, doing that now along with the Senate. Prior to that I was a County Commissioner for six years in Bannock County. I served there from 2001-2007 and all the while I have farmed and ranched. May not ever retire...that's how farming is.

Where did you work in the early years of your career? I worked at Ash Grove Cement in Inkom manufacturing Portland cement for 13 years and did it all from the shop as a repairman and the laboratory with chemical analysis on product. I worked as a supervisor at the time and did some pretty innovative things while I was there. We put in a tire-burning facility that burns at 2700 degrees, but the plant shut down many years ago. Prior to that I was self-employed contracting in construction and excavation work and prior to that out of high school I worked as a union journey man carpenter for 6 years. I also worked at Boise Cascade manufacturing plant right after I graduated.

Tell us about your family. I have three kids- two sons and a daughter. One son lives in Chubbuck/Pocatello and the other two kids are in McCammon area. I have eight grandkids and I'm lucky to see them often. They are a lot of fun and range in age from 2 to 22. My daughter and her husband have four kids, my youngest son has one and my oldest son has three. I feel very lucky to have them all here close by. You hear that people have family all over the country and mine are all here and we have a good relationship. They help out on the farm a lot. Trouble with farming you get to a point where it's too much for one guy but not enough for another one to make a living. As you get older it gets harder to keep up so I'm grateful for their help.

What's your education? I attended Marsh Valley High School. I also did night classes while I was working. I

took classes on things that have been applicable to my career: small business management, speech, welding, things that would help me with what I was doing at the time. Honestly, most of my education has been from the "school of hard knocks."

Why did you decide to run for office? When I worked at Ash Grove I ran for union president and did that for a few years. It was my first taste of being a representative for others. Then I heard the school board chairman in my district resigned so they had an opening on the school board so I applied for that and interviewed and was selected to finish his term and I ultimately served three more terms. One of the school board members encouraged me to run for county commissioner in 2000 and I won that election and served for two terms at the county level. Then in 2006 I decided to run for the Senate. I was not successful so I swore I wouldn't get into politics again, but then I got involved in the Bannock County Republican Party. Then in 2010 I ran for a House seat and was elected and did that for two years. They did some redistricting and I actually filed to run for the Senate and was successful. I'm now in my 4th term in Senate. January will be my 10th year in the legislature. I suppose we all seek to find a niche where we can contribute to the greater good, make a difference, and be involved—so I guess this is mine. I saw those opportunities and it's been rewarding. Of course there are days that are frustrating. But if it's too easy and you're never frustrated, there's not much substance to it.

You serve on the Agricultural Affairs, Commerce & Human Resources and the Resources & Environment Committees. Why did you want to serve on these committees? I have actually enjoyed every committee I have served on. I was on health and welfare and business; I've been on JFAC, Education, Commerce, Ag, jumped around...some people say that's not good because you get no seniority and no chairmanship, but it's been nice to get broad perspective. Every one of them is important and I have enjoyed them all. There's



so many issues...water issues, oil and gas, a lot of things that are important to Idaho so it's given me a chance to be involved in all these different things. The water issue is so important to the state. Probably one of the most important committees for my constituents. I am happy with my committee assignments. It was hard for me to go off education committee this past year because I really loved the work on that committee.

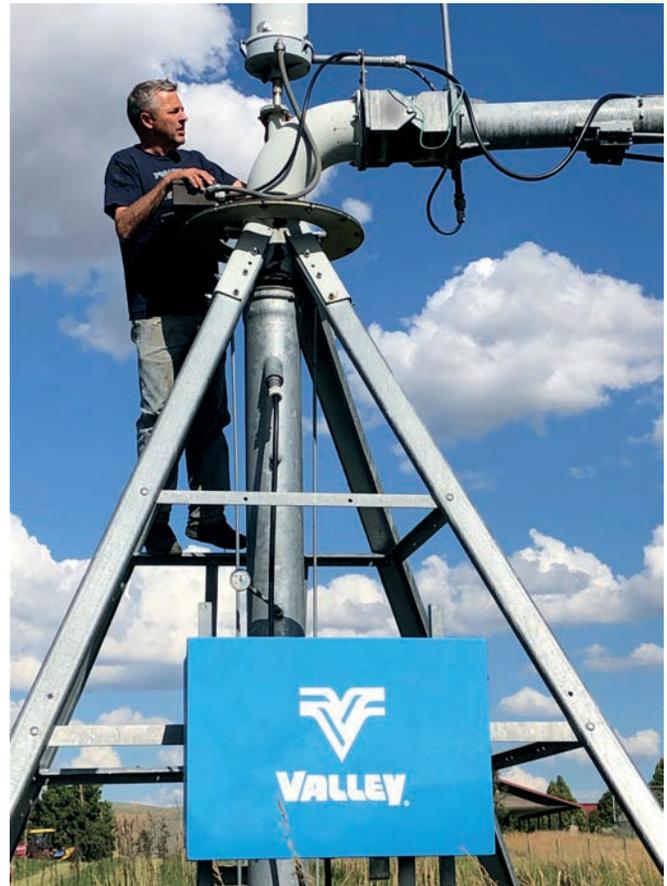
What challenges do you think the state faces in 2019 and beyond? Sounds redundant but education continues to be really important. It's not just the funding level; sometimes we get wrapped up in that. It's really about developing more diverse curriculum to meet work force needs. Certificates are becoming more needed; we need specialized training especially in technology. We must adapt to what the work force needs are and we need to be more diversified. That's one way to secure the future education goals in the state for our kids.

Roads are a challenge. How do we fund those? I get a little heartburn for using general fund money to fund roads. Most aren't interested in raising user fees. I haven't liked borrowing and creating long term debt, which impacts the financial opportunities of future generations. We have the ability to fund those projects and should do that in lieu of passing debt along to our kids and grandkids.

What makes all of this possible? We have to avoid the political dynamics that are apparent at the national level and not fall into that trap. Egos can get in the way of good policy. Not handling the affairs of the people of Idaho in the right way. We need to be better and do a better job of that—we need to be willing to leave our egos at the door and work together. We are all going to have to be cognizant of that as we move forward and solve problems.

Water is a huge issue. Water legislation has come through to balance the ground water/surface water disagreements. How we manage our water is a big thing. We are in a desert where water is obviously a premium.

Population and growth are driving factors, coupled with the battle cry that we need more jobs and need to grow the economy. I'm not totally convinced that that's a long-term, sustainable objective. For example, we give tax breaks to companies to come in and justify it because they bring jobs; they're helping to grow the economy. There is such a thing as over kill and maybe it's time to back-off of those programs. We have grown so fast and if you look at it long-term, that's not sustainable. When we hit a down-turn it might hurt a



little more because we have grown so fast. And that growth puts pressure on every piece of the economy... roads, law enforcement, fire, roads, courts, etc. If those companies got a tax break, then we don't have the money to keep up with it all. Modest sustained growth is more attractive than this explosive growth.

What do you love most about Idaho? I guess the simple one-word answer is home. It feels like home. I love the diversity the state has. You can go to North Idaho for just beautiful landscapes. I've said before "If Idaho was a woman and you were going to ask for her hand in marriage, you'd ask her in North Idaho." The lakes and mountains; just so much beauty there. Boise has so much diversity and is growing so much. The state has so much personality, diversity, different geography, topography; the desert plains, mining in SE Idaho. And our climate is great. Usually no bitter cold winters and no tornadoes or hurricanes. We just have a perfect mix of things. It's big enough for those that want the culture and entertainment and small enough that we have our privacy. I can't image living anywhere else.

What are you most passionate about and/or hope to accomplish during your time in the legislature? I

Continued on next page

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am really watching what happens with Idaho water policy and water law because it's so important how we manage that resource. I want to continue to be involved in education and how we educate kids and those who are involved in education. I want to help create more opportunities for teachers to be involved and make a difference. I hope to have some impact on those things. There's a lot of panic over the voter initiatives and referendums and I look at that for everyday citizens to get involved in government. Some big challenges we will face is our privacy and security, identity theft, social media, cyber security; all things we have to have our guard up on. ■

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One of Idaho's Greatest Assets - Hydropower

BY WILL HART

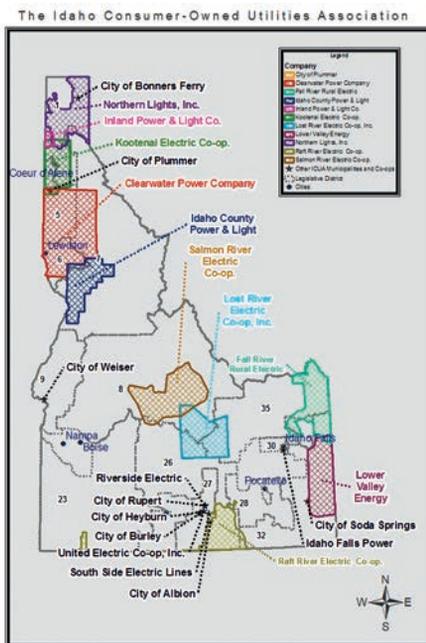
One of Idaho's greatest assets is our abundant, renewable, low-cost, carbon-free hydroelectric power. From Bonner's Ferry to Soda Springs, Idaho depends on this critical form of electricity production to power our growing economy across the state.

If your home, farm, or business in Idaho has power it does not matter which company provides you service – all power companies in Idaho count on clean low-cost hydropower as a large part of their energy portfolio.

Idaho's 22 rural electric cooperatives and municipal power companies provide electric power to over 137,000 rural consumers across the state purchasing 96 percent of the power they distribute from the Bonneville Power Administration which produces 8,935 Megawatts (MW) of Federal hydropower generation annually under average streamflow conditions.

Idaho's largest hydroelectric dams are the 1,167 MW Hells Canyon Complex, consisting of the Hells Canyon, Oxbow, and Brownlee dams, owned by Idaho Power Company;

the 400 MW Dworshak dam operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the 260 MW Cabinet Gorge Project owned by Avista Corporation; and Rocky Mountain Power's Bear River hydroelectric projects, totaling 78.7 MW, and its Ashton project totaling 7.35 MW.



Idaho also has one of the region's oldest publicly owned electric utilities—the City of Idaho Falls has owned and operated hydroelectric generation system since 1900, which now consists of five hydropower plants along the Snake River that provide nearly one-third of the electricity used in the city.

The Governor's Office of Energy and Mineral Resources



reports that these hydroelectric plants contribute significantly to Idaho's low residential, commercial and industrial electric rates and that in 2016 Idaho had the fifth lowest average electricity prices in the United States.

Idaho's many rivers, and the reservoirs created to generate hydroelectric power do a lot more than just produce electricity. They also support Idaho's economy as a source of recreation, fishing, irrigation and transportation. In 2017, Lewis Clark Grain Terminal, located at the Port of Lewiston, Idaho's only seaport, shipped over 20.6 million bushels of wheat and barley to international markets.

In addition, with the ever increasing warming of the climate, hydropower plays an even more important role in Idaho and across the region than ever before. As we work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and as the region builds more solar and wind energy projects, hydropower is critical because it is carbon-free and because of its energy storage capabilities. Dams store energy in the form of the water built up behind the dams. When the water is released through turbines, electricity is generated. This ability to store and quickly release energy allows hydropower to fill in the gaps for intermittent resources, like wind and solar power, which balances the grid.

Hydropower truly is our state's greatest renewable resource and it provides immense benefits as a carbon-free, inexpensive electrical power source and as an economic driver for tourism, recreation and agriculture in Idaho.

Will Hart is the Executive Director of the Idaho Consumer-Owned Utilities Association (ICUA) based in Boise, ID. ICUA represents 22 rural electric cooperatives and municipal power companies across the state of Idaho.



MEET YOUR UI EXTENSION AGENT

Jonathon Hogge

Where did you grow up? I was born in Abbington Pennsylvania, my family moved to El Cajon (San Diego) when I was young, and I was raised there until I was about eight years old. My family then moved to Centerville, Utah, where I attended elementary thru high school. I was raised in a family of 8 children; my dad worked in advertising and my mom was a schoolteacher. Our family dairy farmed in Huntsville, Utah. I had the opportunity to work for a few small farms in the Davis county area. I learned to buck hay, pick rock, and irrigate—these experiences helped give me drive to be successful in life. I graduated from Viewmont High School in Bountiful Utah in 1990. I attended Utah State University in the Dairy Herdsman certificate program, while working for the university dairy. After graduating from USU program I served a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Alabama. Upon returning from a two-year mission, I attended Ricks College (now BYU-I) in the animal science department. I graduated with my associates of animal science from Ricks College in 1995.

Work history? I taught high school ag for 13 years before coming to extension. I have been employed as a University of Idaho Extension educator for 7 years.

Tell us About Your Family? Ashlee and I have 5 children; son Carter 22 (passed away), daughter Dallee 18, son Porter 16, daughter Makae 13, son Baylor 10.

How did you meet your spouse? I met Ashlee at Ricks College. She is from Pingree, and was raised on a farm and cattle ranch. We we had a similar class schedule and our second year after my internships I finally got up the nerve to ask her out. She said yes and we were married in January of 1995. She has continued to be my best friend and companion through our almost 25 years together.

How did you get into extension work? While attending Utah State University in Logan, Ross Jacobs was moving his position up to the university and his seat as extension educator was open for an interim. I was just finishing my schooling and was interviewing for an ag teaching position. I went to work that summer for Cache County Extension as an intern. I assisted with some school programming, worked with the wool pool, and helped to organize the Cache County Fair. I enjoyed the work and knew that someday I would



like to look at extension as a career. While teaching high school students at Eastern Idaho Technical College I took the opportunity to work on a master’s degree through the University of Idaho. I received my masters of Ag education in 2008. In 2012 an extension position came open in Jefferson county and I applied and received that position. I have been able to use my schooling and love of teaching in all aspects of extension work.

The mission statement for my current employment is: Create educational opportunities for all interested parties, to expand knowledge, empower decision making, and increase the overall quality of life for those I have the opportunity to work with.

What do you most like helping grain growers with?

I enjoy organizing and teaching the cereal schools in Eastern Idaho each February. I love to make field visits to look at problems in the grain, and help producers understand how to fix the problem in the next year. I enjoy teaching Farm Business Management and

Succession Planning to all growers. I enjoy helping producers make production decisions.

What brings you satisfaction personally or professionally? Developing relationships and helping people make decisions. I get great satisfaction when I can help a grower decide about a variety to grow. I also love the ability to give a non-biased opinion on a topic or on a decision they are making in production.

What do you do for fun? My family is very involved in 4-H, we raise livestock, we also show horses in 4-H, we participate in a few working ranch clubs, we enjoy moving cows in the spring and fall, we love to participate in branding, and doing all aspects of ranch work. We love to take horse rides all over Idaho, we love to camp and visit family around the PNW.

What challenges face the U.S grain industry and the grain industry in Idaho?

1. Right now, our growers are in quite a fix due to the government not being able to work out trade deals that will benefit US cereal production, and in turn Idaho growers. Our future is difficult to see but I believe that if our administration could get some trade deals done, we could be looking at better futures prices for all commodities.
2. We have great challenges facing us on a global scale with production, we are further down the list than we would like to be on world production. We are competing with some countries that continue to increase crop production and are using technology advancements to do it. I fear that with this increase in knowledge and adoption of varieties with great disease packages that foreign countries will continue to out pace US wheat production and we will fall further behind. We need to increase our talks with countries and businesses that are interested in our commodities and sell directly to the manufacturer of products that use our high-quality wheats. I know we are doing this, and it is making a difference with some growers.
3. Stability, development in global market pricing. This one is difficult to address but is one that we face as grower's in the future.

4. Locally there is a lot of pressure on our productive land for population growth, the Boise valley and eastern Idaho are experiencing unprecedented growth. Many of the fields that were once good production fields are now homes with families. I have found that many of the people moving here are not from rural areas and are not accustomed to rural life. They are very vocal and see production agriculture in a negative light. I foresee some huge problems in the next generation if we don't take the time to educate the younger generation about the need for production agriculture. We are doing a little but the influences from social media seem to counteract that and are making our jobs more difficult. We do not have enough voices that are proponents of ag production. We need to be telling our story louder and with more passion than we currently are.

I hope growers enjoy what they have an opportunity to do. Relationships through hard work can last forever. Producing food for the community, country and world is a noble profession. I hope all growers find joy through the trials of producing commodities that are essential to sustaining life for our existence.

5. Succession planning is another area that we need to be educating on and helping family farms to be successful at. We teach a course in several counties in Idaho and we reach a small audience, we need to do better and we need the help from the commissions to push this so we can have greater impacts with our growers' families.

How do you see the future of the U.S. grain industry and the grain industry in Idaho? There is a future—I know that much. There are a few things we need

to sharpen our skills at in order to survive the future in the grain business. For growers they need to be looking for any niche market to give them an edge, or at least a better price than what is offered generally. Knowing cost of production is also a key to success; growers must know down to the penny what it costs them to grow and harvest their crop. Marketing is somewhat difficult to understand, but it may save the producer in the long run, if they can learn to develop a marketing plan and train themselves to read the markets opportunities come to those who are savvy. Lastly, I hope growers enjoy what they have an opportunity to do. Relationships through hard work can last forever. Producing food for the community, country and world is a noble profession. I hope all growers find joy through the trials of producing commodities that are essential to sustaining life for our existence. ■



Governor Little Appoints New Wheat Commissioner

Governor Brad Little appointed Cordell (Cory) Kress, Rockland, to serve a five-year term as a commissioner of the Idaho Wheat Commission. Kress replaces Gerald (Jerry) Brown, Soda Springs, who has served growers for a decade as a commissioner. Cory and his wife, Jamie, grow primarily wheat and safflower in the Rockland Valley in Power County where they have farmed since 2004. The commission welcomes Cory

and extends appreciation to Jerry, who represented Idaho wheat growers on many overseas trade missions and goodwill visits to promote Idaho wheat. Jerry also served on the Wheat Foods Council and several U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) committees and board during his tenure with the commission. Jerry was chosen to receive the Distinguished Service Award in 2017. ■

Myanmar sends wheat buying team to Idaho

Idaho wheat growers hosted the first ever visit by a wheat-buying team from Myanmar in August. The team toured Lewis Clark Terminal in Lewiston and visited local elevators. Like many other Asian markets, Myanmar is poised to incorporate more wheat into their diet. Noodles and snacks made from wheat are growing in popularity.

Australian farmers currently supply 90 percent of the wheat imported into Myanmar, but the completion of two-deep water ports earlier this year opens the door for bulk vessels of U.S. wheat from Portland.

“Bulk shipping is a game changer for the wheat milling industry in Myanmar,” said Matt Weimar, Regional Vice President for USW in South Asia. Weimar accompanied the team to Idaho.



Much of the wheat imported into Myanmar is made into noodles.

Many years of work conducting trade service and technical support in South Asian countries like Myanmar showed USW there is a growing opportunity to compete with Australian wheat supplies. Knowing two deep-water ports were opening in Myanmar in 2019, USW intensified its activities. In mid-May 2019, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service representatives were on hand to welcome the first bulk grain vessel to dock at one of the ports loaded with 22,000 metric tons (MT) of high-quality U.S. hard red spring (HRS) wheat purchased by a local flour mill.

A portion of the funds collected from Idaho growers through their checkoff are combined with the funds from wheat growers in other states and forwarded to USW. USW uses the grower funds to obtain matching funds through the USDA Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development



The vessel New Journey carrying 22,000 metric tons of U.S. HRS at berth in Thilawa port at Yangon, Myanmar, May 2019.



Program (FMD). With wheat grower money and USDA matching funds, USW has provided technical and trade servicing to mills and bakeries in Myanmar for more than 20 years. With the ability only to take container loads, U.S. wheat had to compete with less expensive supplies shipped mainly from Australia. Still, the political situation was changing and consumer purchasing power was growing.

To lay the groundwork for U.S. wheat bulk shipments to customers in Myanmar, USW hosted a workshop on FGIS inspection and certification in marketing year 2017-18 for three milling companies and government officials. USW separately brought in a private trading company and the FAS staff in Yangon to brief the Myanmar Plant Protection Department about the bulk U.S. wheat export supply system. The briefing provided information that helped increase the confidence in purchasing and handling U.S. bulk wheat shipments.

Technical training continued with seven individuals from Myanmar baking companies who participated at their companies' expense in three USW-sponsored baking courses at the UFM Baking School in Bangkok,

Thailand between May and July 2018. In a survey about their participation, these customers said they planned to demand flour produced from U.S. HRS wheat in their processing plants. In December, USW Bakery Consultant Roy Chung made a technical service call on milling and wheat food processor in Myanmar to provide additional information on the potential value in milling U.S. HRS for bread flour and blending for other products.

The team's visit to Idaho took them on a course called "Contracting for Value." Participation will help the milling executives quantify the economic value of U.S. wheat classes and will help them understand possible adjustments in contract specifications to enhance that value.

Myanmar-based customers are embracing the benefits of working with imported U.S. wheat. Exports of HRS and soft white (SW) wheat to Myanmar grew from 26,300 MT in 2017/2018 to about 65,000 MT in 2018/2019. USW will continue to provide valuable trade and technical support there and throughout the growing wheat markets in South Asia. ■

Idaho Hosts Wheat Buyers from the Philippines

Idaho has many important customers in Asia, and the Philippines has become one of the most significant. Burgeoning population growth throughout South Asia, and in the Philippines particularly, along with higher incomes and an increasing preference for wheat-based foods has caused imports of wheat from Idaho and the Pacific Northwest (PNW) to spike dramatically.

The Philippines has been the largest buyer of soft white wheat from the U.S. since 2013. Across all classes of wheat, the Philippines ranked second last year in purchases of wheat from the U.S.

In June, a wheat purchasing team representing more than two-thirds of the milling capacity in the Philippines visited the Lewiston area to inspect the crop and learn about the supply chain. USW Vice President Joe Sowers accompanied the team to Idaho and was complimentary about Idaho's crop, Idaho's wheat farmers, and the shipping infrastructure. "The wheat-buying team was impressed with their visit to Idaho and the courtesies extended to the group," he said.

Idaho growers, in collaboration with growers from other states, have invested for nearly six decades in training Philippines millers and end-product manufacturers,



Chart courtesy of USW.

helping the wheat foods industry achieve world class sophistication and expertise. The investment has paid off for U.S. farmers as the Philippine industry's strong preference for U.S. wheat has led to the U.S. taking an average 93 percent of the Philippine milling wheat market over the past five years. Filipino wheat food end products are ideally suited for the functionality of U.S. wheat classes, especially hard red spring, soft white

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

and hard red winter. The optimistic outlook for the Philippine economy and demographic indicates a strong market will be waiting in Asia for U.S. wheat for many years to come.

Idaho, along with Oregon and Washington, were charter members of Western Wheat Associates. In 1961, Western Wheat Associates established an office in Manila. Western Wheat Associates later merged into USW and Idaho growers continue to strongly USW as they grow export markets such as the Philippines. USW staff has provided Technical Assistance, such as introducing new products and innovative baking methods that supports use of U.S. wheat and has maintained a strong industry preference for U.S. wheat quality, service, and reliability.

While noodles are the dominant end-use product in much of the South Asian region, end product consumption in the Philippines is largely constituted by bakery products with approximately half of flour use destined for baked goods. ■



Idaho wheat grower and commissioner Bill Flory (left) hosted Philippine wheat buyers on his farm with the assistance of fellow wheat grower Nate Riggers (second from right).



Bill Flory provided a tour of crops grown in the area to Philippine milling team.



Visiting the Lewiston area over the weekend allowed the milling team an opportunity to take a jet boat tour up Hells Canyon.

Herbicide Resistant Weeds Continue to Cause Headaches for Idaho Growers

The number of types of weeds in Idaho with known resistance to herbicides is steadily growing. By 1990, UI Weed Scientists had identified herbicide resistance in prickly lettuce, Kochia and Russian thistle. By 2000, Italian ryegrass, wild oat and Mayweed chamomile joined the list. A little more than a decade later, downy brome, spiny sowthistle, redroot pigweed, and common lambsquarters were part of this ignominious group. Further

complicating matters, the number of types of resistance among herbicide families and/or cross-resistance to herbicides of multiple groups also grew, particularly in Italian ryegrass, downy brome, wild oat, prickly lettuce and Mayweed chamomile. These developments put increasing pressure on Idaho growers, especially those in cereals-based dryland cropping systems as operators and field agronomists scramble to develop effective weed control programs



Italian rye is increasingly difficult to control in high rainfall systems

while the “rules” determining herbicide effectivity seem to shift with increasing frequency.

If this is the situation in Idaho, what about grain-producing neighbors to the west in Oregon and Washington?

The steady march of increasing herbicide resistance in grassy and broadleaf weeds similarly affects Oregon farmers with a few additional headaches. In 2004, glyphosate (commonly known as Roundup) resistance was discovered in Italian ryegrass in Oregon orchards. To date, this resistance has not been found in Italian rye in dryland farming country, but the potential is alarming. In 2016, glyphosate resistant Russian thistle was discovered and is affecting fallow management. In wheat-fallow



Digging the Herbicide Resistance Hole

systems, some growers have returned to tillage versus chem-fallow, increasing the likelihood of topsoil loss due to erosion. Many seem to be turning to alternate (and more expensive)

chemistries, such as paraquat, to manage glyphosate resistant Russian thistle or are using soil-applied residual herbicides (again at greater expense). Imazomox (commonly known as Beyond) has been observed failing to control feral rye populations.

Prickly lettuce is gaining dominance in eastern Oregon although the exact mechanism of resistance to specific herbicides is unconfirmed.

In Washington, there is an observed increase in the failure rate of ALS inhibitors (Group 2) to control downy brome. Wild oat populations are increasingly resistant to Axial (Group 1, pinoxaden) and have returned to be a significant burden in winter wheat rotations. Mayweed chamomile populations have recently developed resistance to chlopyralid (Group 4). To top it off, Washington has the dubious distinction of being the first PNW state to confirm glyphosate resistant downy brome.

The first rule of getting out of a hole is to quit digging and this wisdom surely applies to mitigating herbicide resistance in dryland grain production as well. Our regional agricultural practices have been, and still are, promoting herbicide resistant weed development. We do this effectively by not rotating crops often enough or by having short, simple crop rotations. We accomplished this through the repeated use of the same herbicide modes-of-action in the same fields at the same times. We accelerated this process by failing to adequately clean equipment before transport between fields.

There is no silver bullet. Responsible weed control requires a multifaceted approach that integrates as many management tools as possible. Experts suggest incorporating more crop rotation and developing multi-year weed management strategies that consider rotation of herbicide chemistries over time. If we want to break the cycle of resistance and preserve the use of the herbicides we have, we need to quit digging. ■



Herbicide resistant prickly lettuce and downy brome pressure all dryland production zones.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS

1968	Harold West	1994	Bob Branson
1969	Charles "Chuck" Gabby	1995	Tom Stroschein
1970	J.D. Cotant	1996	Mark Samson
1971	Hal Edwards	1997	Don Ball
1972	Bob Henry	1998	Dale Criddle
1973	Adrian Nelson	1999	Jerry Kress
1974	Vard Meadows	2000	Glenn Blatter
1975	Don Howe	2001	Don Suchan
1976	Kenton Fredrickson	2002	Heidi Linehan
1977	Clayton "Bud" Dunham	2003	Robert Brown
1978	Don Sunderman	2004	Boyd Schwieder
1979	Sam Tyler	2005	Bill Crea
1980	Warren Pope	2006	Dar Olberding
1981	Keith Amende	2007	Dr. Bob Zemetra
1982	Ben Hayden	2008	Jim McDonald
1983	Richard R. Rush	2009	Hans Hayden
1984	Leona H. Loux	2010	Mark Darrington
1985	Jean Smith	2011	Joe Anderson
1986	Dr. John Walker	2012	Brad Brown
1987	Dr. C.T. Liu	2013	Scott Fuhriman
1988	Frank Higgins	2014	Gordon Gallup
1989	Myron Sorensen	2015	Jim Rooney
1990	Lyle Smith	2016	W. Arvid Lyons
1991	Dallin Reese	2017	Jerry Brown
1992	Phil Lampert	2018	Wayne Hurst
1993	Shig Nil		

IDAHO WHEAT COMMISSIONERS

Charles Gabby	1959 to 1968	Phil Lampert	1986 to 1992
Adrian Nelson	1959 to 1962	Bob Branson	1988 to 1994
Keith Strom	1959 to 1966	Jerry Kress	1989 to 1999
Eldon W. Smith	1959 to 1965	Tom Stroschein	1990 to 1995
A. G. Condie	1959 to 1964	Don Suchan	1991 to 2001
Don Howe	1962 to 1972	Don Ball	1992 to 1997
Vard Meadows	1964 to 1974	Keith Boyer	1994 to 1997
George Harris	1965 to 1974	Boyd Schweider	1995 to 2005
Gwinn Rice	1966 to 1971	Jim McDonald	1997 to 2008
Norman Dean	1968 to 1973	Heidi Linehan	1997 to 2002
Keith Amende	1971 to 1981	Hans Hayden	1999 to 2009
Sam Tyler	1972 to 1977	Mark Darrington	2001 to 2011
Wynn Henderson	1973 to 1978	Joe Anderson	2002 to 2014
Earl Hoopes	1974 to 1980	Gordon Gallup	2005 to 2015
Jean J. Smith	1974 to 1979	Kieth Kinzer	2008 to 2010
John Burton	1977 to 1982	Jerry Brown	2009 to 2019
Frank Higgins	1978 to 1988	Bill Flory	2010 to current
Myron Sorensen	1979 to 1989	Ned Moon	2011 to current
Lyle Smith	1980 to 1990	Joseph Anderson	2014 to current
Dallin Reese	1981 to 1991	Clark Hamilton	2015 to current
Tim Tucker	1982 to 1986	Cory Kress	2019 to current

IDAHO WHEAT COMMISSION EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Harold West	1959 – 1978	Dave Sparrow	1996 – 2002
Dick Rush	1978 – 1985	Blaine Jacobson	2002 – current
Mark Samson	1985 – 1996		

NOTABLE DATES IN HISTORY OF WHEAT IN IDAHO

1803 – The United States purchases the Louisiana Territory, which extends the nation's boundaries from the Mississippi to the eastern edge of what is now Idaho.

1860 – The first farming community in Idaho, Franklin, was established and crops included wheat.

1855 – Fort Lemhi is established by missionaries from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who are the first to reclaim Idaho land with irrigation for wheat.

1894 – The Carey Act allowed private companies to build irrigation systems in the arid western states and profit from the sale of water. About 60 percent of all Carey Act projects are in Idaho.

1905 – The first dam in Idaho, Milner Dam, a Carey Act project on the Snake River, opens southcentral Idaho to irrigated farming.

1889 – The University of Idaho, the state's land grant and agricultural research institution, opens in Moscow.

1954 – Whitney, Idaho native Ezra Taft Benson begins his service as the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

1927 – The largest reservoir on the Snake River is created with the construction of the first American Falls Dam.

1800

1900

1838 – Presbyterian missionary Henry Spaulding plants the first known wheat crop in Idaho near Lapwai.

1805 – Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark are the first known men of European descent to enter Idaho.

1862 – The Morrill Land Grant Act provides land and money to states to build colleges focused on agriculture and engineering.

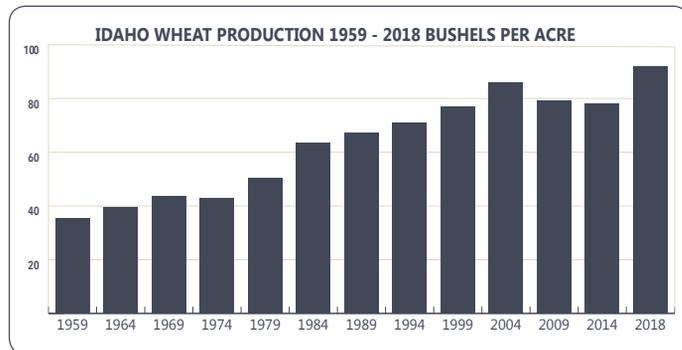
1863 – Wheat is planted alongside the Boise River to help feed workers at nearby gold and silver mines.

1915 – Arrowrock Dam, the highest dam in the world at the time, is completed to open the Boise Valley for widespread agriculture.

1959 – Idaho wheat growers form the Idaho Wheat Commission for the purpose of developing markets and researching production of wheat.
– The Western Wheat Associates, with Idaho grower Chuck Gabby as president, are formed for the purpose of promoting sales of Idaho and PNW wheat overseas.

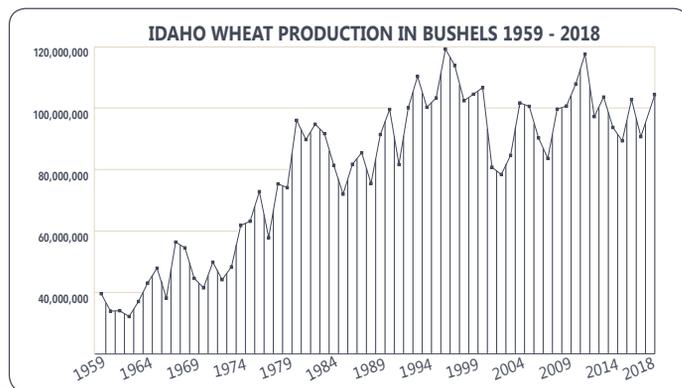
SEVEN LARGEST WHEAT GROWING STATES IN 2018

STATE	BUSHEL
1. North Dakota	363,483,000
2. Kansas	277,400,000
3. Montana	197,630,000
4. Washington	153,210,000
5. IDAHO	104,410,000
6. Minnesota	92,930,000
7. Texas	72,294,000



SEVEN STATES WITH HIGHEST WHEAT YIELDS IN 2018

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE
1. IDAHO	91.9
2. California	81.2
3. Michigan	76.0
4. Ohio	73.0
5. Indiana	71.0
6. Wisconsin	71.0
7. Washington	70.8



Among states with 10 million bushel harvest or larger

1967 – Idaho is a founding member of Taiwan Baking School, which helps develop wheat-based food for that market. By presenting wheat-based foods to the Taiwanese people, wheat surpasses rice by 2016 in market share.

1998 – Idaho grower Bill Flory serves as president of National Association of Wheat Growers.

2008 – Idaho grower Hans Hayden serves as chairman of Wheat Foods Council.

2003 – Idaho grower Jim McDonald serves as chairman of U.S. Wheat Associates.
– Idaho growers purchase a building adjacent to the state capitol in Boise for offices for the Idaho Wheat Commission and other agricultural groups.

2011 – Idaho grower Wayne Hurst serves as president of the National Association of Wheat Growers.

2012 – Idaho Wheat Commission invests grower funds in two endowed chairs at the Aberdeen Research and Extension Center: Cereal Agronomy and Wheat Breeding.

1992 – Idaho's wheat harvest exceeds 100 million annual bushels.

1962 – The Wheat Quality Lab in Aberdeen opens, with grower checkoff dollars through the Wheat Commission, to better match crop quality to customer needs.

1956 – Idaho wheat is exported to Japan.

2000-2019

1966 – Taiwan becomes a customer of Idaho wheat.

2004 – More Idaho wheat is sold to domestic customers than is exported to overseas customers for the first time

2019 – All-time record Idaho wheat yield of 91.9 bushels per acre, due to advances in varieties, irrigation, and crop management.

2006 – Idaho grower Boyd Schwieder serves as chairman of U.S. Wheat Associates.

2008 – Master Research Agreement is signed with the University of Idaho.

2014 – Bill Flory serves as president of the Wheat Marketing center.

2018 – Idaho Wheat Commission invests grower funds in Endowed Chair for Risk Management in the Colleges of Business and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at the University of Idaho.

1999 – Idaho wheat growers contribute \$1.7 million toward a new biotech building at University of Idaho.



UI/IWC/LCS Partnership Launches New Brand with VI Bulldog and VI Frost



The collaboration between the University of Idaho (UI) and Limagrain Cereal Seeds (LCS), an international wheat and barley breeding company, is a prime example of shared success; benefiting the UI, LCS and most importantly, Idaho wheat growers.



In 2012, the Idaho Wheat Commission worked with UI to establish a collaboration with LCS. LCS had been in the United States for three years and was actively pursuing partnerships with universities.

“The synergy is undeniable - universities have excellent regionally adapted germplasm and LCS has advanced breeding techniques and a strong global presence in cereal crops,” said Hannah Kammeyer, the LCS marketing lead. While LCS has successfully partnered with many universities throughout the U.S., including Oregon State University, the collaboration with UI blossomed into something uniquely successful.

The relationship started with the licensing of UI Platinum and UI Stone, both varieties bred and released by UI and marketed by LCS. The next phase was a series of very successful Clearfield varieties - UI Magic, UI Castle and UI Palouse. All three varieties were initially crossed and selected by UI, but final selection and marketing was completed by LCS. Current variety surveys suggest that UI Magic is the most widely grown variety in the Tri-



Production field of VI Bulldog in Aberdeen, ID.

State area. The next phase in the UI and LCS partnership is something both different and familiar: a joint breeding program named Varsity Idaho, or VI.

All varieties marketed under this new brand will be co-bred, co-selected and co-released by UI and LCS. After years of diligent work by both breeding programs, VI has its first two new soft white winter wheat releases this season.

VI Bulldog is a stiff strawed, big headed variety that is ideal for the high production growers who want to push



VI Bulldog has strong straw and excellent top-end yield potential.



VI Frost has good adaptation to low rainfall environments and good winter hardiness.



New logo for the breeding collaboration.

for yield. VI Frost, on the other hand, is best suited for low rainfall production where winter hardiness is crucial. In addition to yield, both varieties have good stripe rust resistance and end-use quality. The foundation seed of both varieties will be available this fall.

Not only do growers benefit from having advanced genetics and superior varieties on their farm, but they are also seeing a positive return on investment. Last year, LCS wrote a check to UI for more than \$1 million in royalties. That royalty check is expected to grow this year, as seed availability continues to increase for varieties like UI Magic and the VI collaboration comes to fruition. Many of these dollars are distributed

to the College of Agricultural Life Sciences (CALs) and used to further support wheat research. “The UI/LCS partnership is paying back dividends to all parties involved, including the growers. That is exactly what you want to see in a successful collaboration,” said Zach Gaines, the LCS national sales and marketing manager.

About Limagrain Cereal Seeds

LCS is a cereal breeding operation dedicated to developing new wheat and barley varieties bred expressly for farmers’ climates, soils and growing conditions. LCS is a division of Group Limagrain, a farmer’s cooperative established in 1965 with cereal breeding programs in every area of the world wheat and barley are widely grown. Through the exchange of elite Group Limagrain germplasm across six continents, LCS gives U.S. farmers access to the best genetics in the world. LCS combines modern technology with traditional principles of sustainable agriculture, allowing the company to bring varieties to market in nearly half the time of conventional breeding.

Please visit limagraincerealseeds.com.

For more information, contact:

Zach Gaines
LCS National Sales and Marketing Manager
zach.gaines@limagrain.com
970.498.2204 

Idaho Wheat Industry Hosts PNW Tour for Legislature

Idaho wheat growers provided an opportunity for state legislators to attend a Pacific Northwest tour of the wheat industry in June. During this tour, legislators from across the state were able to visit the Wheat Marketing Center, visit about Idaho’s wheat in domestic markets and overseas markets, and learn about the value of the river system. The PNW Legislative Tour is held every odd year to allow Idaho’s lawmakers a more comprehensive look into Idaho wheat industry. This year’s participants were Senators Jim Woodward; Dave Nelson; Regina Bayer; Lori Den Hartog; Mark Harris; Dave Lent, Idaho Falls and Representatives Jim Addis; Laurie Lickley; Kevin Andrus; Gary Marshall; Britt Raybould; and Jerald Raymond. Sam Eaton from Governor Little’s office and Ken Morgan from Thresher Artisan Wheat also joined Idaho Wheat Commission commissioners and staff and Idaho Grain Producers Association executive board members and staff on the tour. 





Idaho Barley Commission Sets 2019-2020 Budget, New Commissioner Appointments Announced

BY LAURA WILDER, ADMINISTRATOR, IDAHO BARLEY COMMISSION

The Idaho Barley Commission (IBC) set their fiscal year 2019-2020 budget at their June 20-21 meeting in Idaho Falls. The meeting also featured guest presentations along with regular commission business.

With several major brewing companies cutting malt barley contract volumes back some in 2019 to whittle down barley supplies in storage, as well as in reaction to overall demand needs; the commission reduced annual revenue projections for fiscal year 2019-2020 about 6 percent overall compared to last year. Idaho currently leads the nation in barley production with over 34% of the U.S. crop at 53.5 million bushels in 2018. Nearly 80 percent of Idaho's production is malt barley for the beer industry with the balance being used for food barley and livestock feed.



Idaho Barley Commission Chairman Scott Brown of Soda Springs, left, presents outgoing IBC Industry Representative Tim Pella, Senior Operations Manager for Anheuser-Busch of Idaho Falls, with a token of appreciation for his five years of dedicated service on the IBC board.

Overall the U.S. beer industry is solid with 42 percent of consumers who consume alcohol preferring beer, compared to 34% for wine and 28% for spirits according to a 2018 Gallup Poll. While the overall preference for beer remains relatively steady, preferences for craft and imported beer has grown while dollar sales of domestic premium brands (Bud Light, Budweiser, Miller Lite, Coors Light, and others), declined 4.2 percent last year as reported by retail data provider IRI.



Jason Boose, new Idaho Barley Commission Industry Representative

The IBC board set the 2019-2020 budget at \$719,915, with the largest program area at 42% going toward research programs, a 9 percent increase over last year. Funding for market development programs increased 21 percent for the coming year. They will review the budget again for any adjustments at the October 30 board meeting after all fiscal year 2019 income is in and the USDA 2019 production numbers are updated on September 30.

In the research area, funding was approved for 13 projects with the University of Idaho plus support to the UI Barley Agronomy Endowment and a new 5-year commitment to provide \$5,000 per year for \$25,000 total for the UI Idaho Center for Plant and Soil Health.

The 13 UI projects approved to receive 2019-2020 IBC funding are:

- Education for Idaho Barley Production: Extension Cereal Nurseries
- Small Grains Research Report
- Evaluation of Elite Barley Lines in Northern Idaho
- Support Scientist Funding for North Idaho Cereal Extension
- Graduate Student Support for Barley Agronomy

- Assessing Residue Source and Management Practices for Improving Fertilizer Recommendations in Cereal-Based Cropping Systems
- Determining Crop Interception and Evaporation Losses for Optimization of Water Savings Using LESA Sprinkler Technology
- Developing Methods of Early Warning Detection System of Foliar Pathogens of Barley
- Fungal and Oomycete Soil-Borne Diseases of Cereal in Idaho: Casual Agents, Relative Importance and Disease Management Tools
- Evaluating Freeze Tolerance of Winter Barley Genotypes with Diverse Genetic Backgrounds
- Investigating Nitrogen Translocation and Grain Protein Accumulation in Spring Barley Genotypes of High and Low Grain Protein
- Screening for Resistance to Cereal Cyst Nematode in Current Barley Varieties
- Evaluating Ecological and Chemical Approaches to Manage Wireworms With Respect to Genetic Variations Among Populations and Microbial Associations

In addition, the commissioners approved funding for three ARS programs including the Aberdeen Barley Breeding Program, as well as studies on Long-term Impacts of Manure Application, and Evaluation of Soil Test Methods for Determining N. Fertilizer Recommendations in Barley.

UI Dean Michael Parrella presented a funding proposal on the Idaho Center for Plant and Soil Health which is a revamp of the Parma Research and Extension Center. According to Parrella, the future center as planned will focus on research that will ensure the viability of the agricultural industry statewide; healthy plants and healthy soil. Parrella also outlined the university's process and timeline for filling the vacancy in the Endowed Barley Agronomy Professor position previously funded by IBC. Dr. Chris Rogers vacated the position in May in a move to USDA-ARS Northwest Irrigation and Soils Lab in Kimberly, ID as a Research Soil Scientist. The IBC board voted to provide \$25,000 in support to the Idaho Center for Plant and Soil Health over five years.

Other meeting presenters included Melissa Kessler, Director of Strategic Relations for the U.S. Grains Council who discussed trade policy and export market development, and spoke on USGC's work on trade programs, especially barley export market development; Dr. Juliet Marshall, UI Professor of Cereal Agronomy and Pathology discussed the transition of UI research



Growers view Extension Barley Nursery test plots near Bonners Ferry June 27 during the local extension field day and crop tour. As part of its annual research budget, the Idaho Barley Commission provides funding to Extension Nurseries, Evaluation of Elite Barley Lines and the Extension Small Grains Research Report to help educate growers on barley varieties and best practices.

projects previously directed by Dr. Rogers along with other research project updates; Dr. Gongshe Hu of USDA-ARS Aberdeen Barley Breeding Program who gave an update on his program and FY2019 and FY2020 funding requests; and Dwight Little, Idaho Grain Producers Association Past President and outgoing National Barley Growers Association President who gave an update on IGPA activities and policy development work.

This meeting was the final commission meeting for outgoing IBC Industry Representative Tim Pella. Grower commissioners Scott Brown of Soda Springs, Wes Hubbard of Bonners Ferry and Mike Wilkins of Rupert, along with other Idaho barley industry leaders and friends showed appreciation to Tim for five years of excellent service at a dinner at the Pella residence. Pella is currently the Senior Operations Manager for Anheuser-Busch located in Idaho Falls.

Jason Boose, Regional Manager for Miller Coors LLC, was introduced as the new Idaho Barley Commission Industry Representative effective July 1, 2019. Boose who is based in Burley, was selected by the three IBC grower commissions during an earlier interview process. He will serve a three-year term and joins the grower commissioners as a voting member of the board.

In addition, word has been received from the Governor's office that Wes Hubbard of Bonners Ferry has been reappointed to a second three-year term on the commission effective July 1, 2019. Hubbard, a past

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Wes Hubbard

IBC chairman, currently represents the commission as a voting delegate to the U.S. Grains Council where he is also a member of the Asia A-Team. He farms 1,500 acres in the Bonners Ferry area including growing food barley, and he is involved in the commission's food barley initiatives along with other commission programs.

IBC is a self-governing agency of the state of Idaho, established to enhance grower profitability through research, market development, promotion, information and education programs and is funded by a \$0.03 per hundred weight barley checkoff tax collected on all Idaho barley at the first point of sale. The commission is governed by a four-member board of commissioner – three barley growers appointed by the Governor and one barley industry representative selected by the grower commissioners. ■

BARLEY RECIPE:

MEXI-BARLEY BEAN SALAD

Servings: 8

Serving Size: 1/2 CUP



Nutrition Facts (per serving): Calories 380 | Total Fat 14.1g | Saturated Fat 2.1g | Cholesterol 0mg | Sodium 164mg | Carbohydrates 52.6g | Dietary Fiber 12.4g | Protein 14.4g

INGREDIENTS

- 1 cup hullless barley
- 1 cup canned black beans, drained
- 1 cup canned kidney beans, drained
- 1 cup whole kernel corn, cooked
- 1/2 cup chopped green onions
- 1 red bell pepper, chopped
- 1/4 cup chopped fresh cilantro
- 4 cups chopped romaine lettuce
- 1/4 cup apple cider vinegar
- 1 tsp minced garlic
- 1 tsp chili powder
- 1/4 tsp crushed red pepper flakes
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 1/4 tsp pepper
- 1/2 cup olive oil or vegetable oil

DIRECTIONS

1. In a large saucepan bring 3 cups water to boil and stir in barley. Reduce heat to medium low, cover and simmer 60 minutes or until barley is tender.
2. Remove from heat, drain any remaining liquid, rinse and let cool.
3. Combine beans, corn, onions, red bell pepper and cilantro. Add in cooled barley and mix well.
4. To make dressing, whisk together vinegar, garlic, chili powder, salt, pepper and red pepper flakes. Whisk in oil and mix well, then pour over bean barley mixture and toss to coat.
5. To serve, divide chopped romaine onto individual plates and top with barley bean mixture.



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