

The official publication of the Washington Association of Wheat Growers

MARCH | 2021

WAWG builds national road map

TRADE, CARBON, INFRASTRUCTURE TOP PRIORITIES LIST

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Returning to the old Hatton schoolhouse

WHEAT LIFE

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President's Perspective



Quick out of the blocks

By Ryan Poe

Where do I start? This year's virtual legislative session has been an active one, especially at the state level. The Washington Association of Wheat Growers (WAWG) has testified on several proposed pieces of legislation, actions that hopefully will have a positive impact for growers. Since all testimony is being given remotely, the number of participants signing in to testify has dramatically increased. Unfortunately, this meant that WAWG was unable

to testify on a low carbon fuel standard bill. However, we were able to submit written testimony. I testified on a carbon cap and trade bill, but they limited testimony to a minute and a half and cut off the speaker if he or she went over.

Another one of our priorities, a bill that would limit farmers' responsibility in paying retroactive overtime, saw a huge response from farmers signing in in support. Thank you to all who responded to our call to action and signed in in favor of the bill and submitted written testimony. I thought we had a tremendous response from farmers, but unfortunately, the other side also had a large response. Our lobbyist, Diana Carlen, has been doing a lot of work on this legislation, while Nicole Berg, a Benton County grower, testified on our behalf in that hearing. For more on WAWG's testimony in these hearings, see page 8.

The Snake River dams continue to be at the forefront of the challenges we are faced with, and one that staff and leaders of WAWG, the Washington Grain Commission (WGC) and the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association (PNWA) have spent a considerable amount of time on. Being included in some of what's been happening behind the scenes, I can say that the wheat industry has been very proactive and highly engaged with as many partners and legislators as possible in this fight. It is challenging to convey to our membership all that is being done, but I want to say there are a lot of people doing a lot of legwork on this issue.

Last month, Rep. Mike Simpson (R-Idaho) released a proposal that removes the four lower Snake River dams, which all have fish passage, but protects dams in Idaho that have no fish passage. This proposal provides no added habitat for salmon or steelhead in which to spawn. Meanwhile, 33 percent of the Pacific Northwest wheat that is transported through these dams' pools to export destinations near Portland would have to find an alternate route. Another staggering number I heard was 10 percent of U.S. wheat exports is put on the river in the last two pools of the Snake River that have navigation available. In a time when we are facing potential taxation on carbon by both the state and federal governments, this is just insanity to me, because barge transportation is the most efficient mode of transportation available to us from a fuel consumption standpoint. In addition, there is no infrastructure currently in place to move this much wheat by rail. And that doesn't even begin to address the renewable energy produced by these dams that is always on and immediately available because the river does not stop flowing. The same cannot be said about wind and solar power generation.

See page 23 for our response to Rep. Simpson's proposal.

As I'm writing this, freezing weather has settled over Eastern Washington. Like many of you, I'm anxiously watching my winter wheat, hoping it makes it through this cold snap despite no snow cover. We'll find out the answer to that in about two months, I guess. In the meantime, be alert for additional call-to-action emails from WAWG. Your voice does make a difference.

Cover photo: All photos are Shutterstock images or taken by Wheat Life staff unless otherwise noted.

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WAWG's current top priorities are:

- ✔ Protecting agriculture from liability for complying with state overtime laws.
- Fighting mandatory carbon regulations that would raise prices on fuel and fertilizer.
- Maintaining a safe and sound transportation system that includes rail, river and roads.
- ✓ Protecting existing tax policy.
- ✓ Preserving the Snake River dams.

If these issues are important to your operation, become a member today and help us educate our legislators and advocate for agriculture. We are making sure the wheat industry's voice is heard.

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WAWG at WORK

ADVOCATING FOR THE WHEAT FARMERS OF EASTERN WASHINGTON

Ag overtime, dams discussed at state board meeting

The question of agriculture's liability for retroactive overtime pay has been taking up a lot of oxygen in Olympia, and it was a main topic of conversation at last month's Washington Association of Wheat Growers' (WAWG) state board meeting.

Diana Carlen, WAWG's lobbyist, said since the Supreme Court decision, 32 lawsuits have been filed against Washington state farms in multiple counties seeking retroactive overtime pay. There is legislation (SB 5172), sponsored by Sen. Curtis King (R-Yakima), that would protect farmers from liability for retroactive overtime pay when the law did not require payment of overtime pay. While an amended version of SB 5172 moved out of the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee by the policy deadline, the legislation is a work in progress and negotiations continue.

"It is critical for the Legislature to take action on this issue. Failure to do so puts too many family farms at risk," Carlen said. "This is causing a lot of angst and concern for farmers. We are definitely concerned that due to the Supreme Court reasoning, future lawsuits will be filed across all sectors. I don't think (some legislators) recognize

how important this issue is, that they are jeopardizing a number of family farms. These businesses will go under if these lawsuits continue."

In November, the Washington State Supreme Court invalidated the overtime exemption for dairy workers, but the court didn't clarify whether or not dairy employers would be required to retroactively pay overtime. The state's agricultural industry, including WAWG, has banded together to prevent retroactive liability through the Washington Agriculture Legal Foundation. WAWG has provided testimony supporting Sen. King's legislation (see page 10) and will continue to monitor the situation.

In lieu of WAWG's traditional Olympia Days trip, the association has been sending out virtual meeting requests to legislators. Carlen said by meeting with legislators later in the session than normal, it gives wheat growers an opportunity to see which bills are more likely to move, so growers can concentrate their efforts more efficiently.

Another main topic of discussion was the recent proposal by Rep. Mike Simpson (R-Idaho) to breach the four lower Snake River dams and pay for the resulting transportation restructuring and salmon recovery with a \$32



Lower Granite Dam is one of the dams that Rep. Mike Simpson (R-Idaho) is proposing to breach.

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billion "Columbia Basin Fund." WAWG is working with other river stakeholders, including the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association, to educate legislators and the public on why this proposal doesn't make sense. See page 23 for WAWG's response to Simpson's proposal.

In national legislation, Michelle Hennings, WAWG executive director, presented the board with the association's national priorities for approval. Those priorities include:

- Supporting full implementation and enforcement of existing trade agreements;
- Renewal of Trade Promotion Authority;
- Increased funding for market development programs;
- Supporting future farm bills that include agriculture and nutrition support programs;
- Maintaining the current structure of the crop insurance program and current cost-share levels;
- Supporting climate legislation that is voluntary and incentive-based; and
- Protecting the lower Snake River dams.

See page 28 for more on WAWG's national priorities.

Nicole Berg, vice president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, reminded growers of the March 15 deadline to sign up for farm bill programs (see page 10). The U.S. Department of Agriculture has also extended the general Conservation Reserve Program sign-up deadline, but didn't say for how long (see page 12).

Glen Squires, CEO of the Washington Grain Commission (WGC), said the commission has installed new officers—Mike Carstensen will serve as chairman, Ben Barstow as vice chair and Kevin Klein as treasurer. The WGC just finished reviewing their endowed chairs, and Squires said it was really amazing to recognize the amount of work that has been done despite all the challenges presented by COVID-19.

The board also heard short updates from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Farm Service Agency and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

The next state board meeting is scheduled for March 9. ■

Growers testify in carbon, agriculture overtime hearings

Leaders of the Washington Association of Wheat Growers (WAWG) have been busy since the start of the 2021 Washington State Legislative Session testifying in committee meetings on proposed legislation, including a low carbon fuel standard, a cap and trade program, retroactive overtime pay for agricultural workers and legislation that would require the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to compensate growers when a lease is terminated early for reasons other than default.

HB 1091

Michele Kiesz of Adams County signed up to testify against HB 1091, a proposal to adopt a low carbon fuel standard (LCFS), in front of the House Environment and Energy Committee on Jan. 14. Unfortunately, the hearing ran out of time before she was chosen to testify. Instead, WAWG submitted her comments as written testimony, including the following:

"While we are appreciative of the exemption for dyed special fuel used for agricultural purposes, that is limited to diesel used on the farm itself and does not account for the fuel needed to transport our products to market. Every input I use has to be imported or transported into my area, and after I use these products, I then have to transport my crops out. This bill will continue to peck away at any profit that I may or may not get with the sale of those crops.

"An LCFS would raise fuel prices anywhere from the 19¢ (gas) to 21¢ (diesel) per gallon already seen in California to the 57¢ (gas) to 63¢ (diesel) per gallon estimated by Washington's own Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

"Wheat growers support carbon reduction policies that recognize agricultural practices as a benefit to the environment, complement existing policies, do not impose inefficient costs on Washington agriculture and do not make wheat growers less competitive in the global market. A LCFS does not meet those criteria."

This legislation was passed out of the House Transportation Committee on Feb. 19.

You can read Kiesz's full testimony at wawg.org/wawg-member-submits-testimony-on-hb-1091.

SB 5126

Ryan Poe, WAWG's president and a grower from Grant County, has had a busy few months when it comes to testifying to state lawmakers. On Jan. 19, he testified against SB 5126, a proposal for implementing a cap and trade program, in front of the Senate Environment, Energy and Technology Committee. He told lawmakers that SB 5126 would disproportionately impact people living in rural areas, since they generally don't have as much access to public transportation. He also pointed out that a cap and trade system would put Washington agriculture at a disadvantage.

"Agriculture is simply an energy intensive industry. It relies on energy for tractor fuel, fertilizer, livestock feed and more. Any increase in petroleum and natural gas



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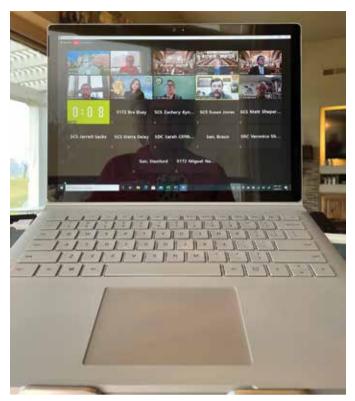
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Nicole Berg waits in line for her turn to testify remotely on SB 5172, a bill concerning the retroactivity of overtime claims in agriculture in Washington state. Berg was only one of the Washington Association of Wheat Growers leaders who has testified since the start of the 2021 Legislative Session. Photo by Nicole Berg.

prices would have a direct effect on the cost of production. Unlike other industries, when the cost of doing business goes up, farmers cannot simply raise the price tag on our product. The price for most agricultural products is set by the global market over which we have no control.

"Wheat farmers across the state are committed to decreasing our carbon footprint because our livelihood depends upon a healthy environment and so does our future. We would like to work with you on adopting carbon policies that will not put Washington at a competitive disadvantage and recognize agriculture as a valuable climate solution. However, we believe this proposal needs more work to understand."

This legislation was scheduled for an executive session in the Senate Committee on Environment, Energy and Technology on Feb. 25.

You can read Poe's testimony on SB 5126 at wawg.org/wawg-president-testifies-against-cap-and-trade/

HB 1199

On Jan. 26, Poe also testified in support of HB 1199, a bill that would provide compensation to Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) lessees whose leases are terminated for reasons other than default. The

bill was being heard in the House Rural Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee. Sponsored by Rep. Chris Corry (R-Yakima), this legislation passed the House unanimously last year, but got held up in the Senate. You can read Poe's testimony at wawg.org/wawg-testifies-in-support-of-hb-1199-dnr-lease-bill/.

This legislation was passed out of the House on Feb. 12.

SB 5172

Nicole Berg, a farmer from Benton County and vice president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, testified in support of SB 5172, a bill concerning the retroactivity of overtime claims in exceptional cases. More than 150 people were signed up to testify. She told the panel that it is "unfair and unethical" for farmers to be threatened with liability for retroactive pay when they were following a law that had been clearly established for more than 60 years.

"The agriculture industry needs clarity and leadership from the Legislature on this issue. We can't wait while this issue is tied up in the courts for years without knowing our liability for retroactive overtime pay. Please pass this bill to help our family farms in the state stay open so that we can continue to do what we love—feed the world."

This legislation was substantially modified, passed out of committee and sent to the Rules Committee.

You can read Berg's testimony at wawg.org/wawg-past-president-testifies-in-support-of-sb-5172/ ■

ARC/PLC sign-up deadline quickly approaching

The Washington Association of Wheat Growers (WAWG) wants to remind producers that they have until March 15, 2021, to select and enroll in either the Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC) or Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program for the 2021 crop year. Failure to make a valid election and enrollment for the 2021 program year by that date will result in ineligibility for the 2021 crop year payment. All signatures, including landlords, must be submitted by the March 15 deadline.

A new provision in the 2018 Farm Bill gives growers the flexibility to choose ARC or PLC for each crop year from 2021 to 2023. This was one of WAWG's biggest priorities for the new farm bill, as the 2014 Farm Bill forced growers to choose one program to apply to all five years covered under that legislation.

Growers need to contact their local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office to schedule an appointment as soon



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as possible as resources and staff are limited at this time due to COVID-19 restrictions. Farm owners cannot enroll in either program unless they have a share interest in the farm.

The financial health of your farming operation for 2021 may be greatly affected by the failure to elect and enroll in ARC/PLC by the March 15 deadline.

According to Kansas State University, if current prices hold through the end of the respective marketing years for each crop, there would be no PLC payment for corn, grain sorghum or soybeans, while wheat would have a 2020/21 PLC payment of \$0.44, the difference between the reference price of \$5.50 and the price of \$5.06. This payment, if realized, will likely take place in October 2021.

There are several online tools to help producers determine which program is best for their operation, but Washington State University and WAWG recommend the Texas A&M decision tool. That tool can be accessed at agrilifeextension.tamu.edu/solutions/farm-bill-decisionaid-tool/

USDA extends CRP sign-up in order to review program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is extending the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) general sign-up period, which had previously been announced as ending on Feb. 12, 2021. USDA will continue to accept offers as it takes this opportunity for the incoming Biden Administration to evaluate ways to increase enrollment. Under the previous administration, incentives and rental payment rates were reduced, resulting in an enrollment shortfall of more than 4 million acres. The program, administered by USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides annual rental payments for 10 to 15 years for land devoted to conservation purposes, as well as other types of payments.

Before the general CRP sign-up period ends, producers will have the opportunity to adjust or resubmit their offers to take advantage of planned improvements to the program.

All USDA service centers are open for business, including those that restrict in-person visits or require appointments. All service center visitors wishing to conduct business with FSA, Natural Resources Conservation Service or any other service center agency should call ahead and schedule an appointment. Service centers that are open for appointments will prescreen visitors based on health concerns or recent travel, and visitors must adhere to social

distancing guidelines. Visitors are also required to wear a face covering during their appointment. Our program delivery staff will continue to work with our producers by phone, email and using online tools. More information can be found at farmers.gov/coronavirus.

Don't forget deadline for quality adjustment program

Funded by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020, the Quality Loss Adjustment (QLA) Program provides assistance to producers who suffered eligible crop quality losses due to natural disasters occurring in 2018 and 2019. The deadline to apply for QLA is March 5, 2021.

Eligible crops include those for which federal crop Insurance or Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage is available, except for grazed crops and value loss crops, such as honey, maple sap, aquaculture, floriculture, mushrooms, ginseng root, ornamental nursery, Christmas trees and turfgrass sod.

Additionally, crops that were sold or fed to livestock or that are in storage may be eligible; however, crops that were destroyed before harvest are not eligible. Crop quality losses occurring after harvest, due to deterioration in storage, or that could have been mitigated, are not eligible.

Assistance is based on a producer's harvested affected production of an eligible crop, which must have had at least a 5 percent quality loss reflected through a quality discount; or for forage crops, a nutrient loss, such as total digestible nutrients. Losses must have been a result of a qualifying disaster event (hurricane, excessive moisture, flood, qualifying drought, tornado, typhoon, volcanic activity, snowstorm or wildfire) or related condition that occurred in calendar years 2018 and/or 2019.

Eligibility for drought-related losses is only applicable if the loss occurred in an area within a county rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D3 (extreme drought) or higher intensity level during 2018 or 2019. Producers in counties that did not receive a qualifying presidential or secretarial declaration or designation may still apply but must also provide supporting documentation to establish that the crop was directly affected by a qualifying disaster event.

To determine QLA eligibility and payments, Farm Service Agency (FSA) considers the total quality loss caused by all qualifying natural disasters in cases where a crop was impacted by multiple events. For more information, visit farmers.gov/quality-loss, or contact your local USDA service center.

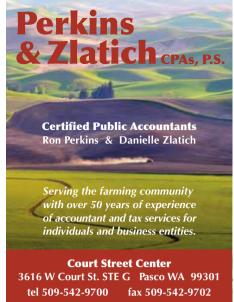


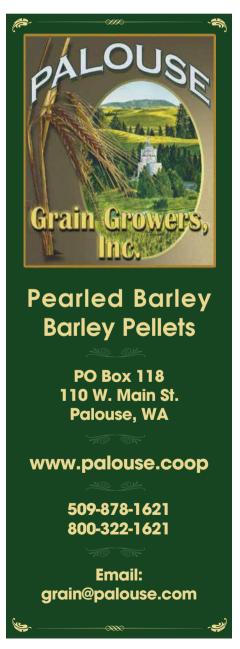
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NEFF RANCHES -DAVID NEFF -WALT NEFF O'ER THE HILL FARMING PED FARMS INC

PHILLIPS WINDY HILL LLC -PAI MER PHILLIP -REID M PHILLIPS PLUCKER FARMS TWO LLC **OUIRK FARMS INC** R& HYLFIIC

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REE DEE EARMS

BEST ACRES LLC

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SONS INC
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DOUBLE D RANCHES
DOUBLE I RANCH LLC

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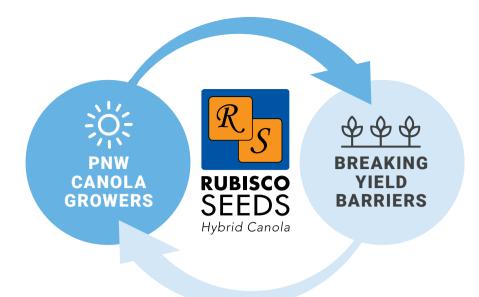
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All hybrids developed with a strong focus on shatter tolerance

PNWVT	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Control Varieties	lbs/ac (rank)				
Athena	3,805 (14)	4,084 (10)	4,344 (18)	4,015 (15)	
Dwarf Essex	3,678 (20)	3,413 (28)	_	3,698 (23)	
Ericka	3,716 (18)	2,865 (30)	3,829 (25)	3,516 (25)	
Rubisco Seeds' Hyb	rids				
Kicker	_	_	_	5,145 (1)	
Mercedes	4,427 (1)	4,933 (1)	5,145 (1)	4,419 (6)	
Plurax CL	4,397 (2)	4,708 (2)	4,959 (2)	4,717 (2)	
Phoenix CL	_	4,636 (4)	4,900 (4)	4,611 (3)	
PNWVT Mean	3,910	3,956	4,470	4,085	
LSD (p=0.05)	285	326	287	253	
C.V. (%)	15.0	14.7	12.4	12.3	

^{*} Phoenix CL & Plurax CL compatible within Clearfield wheat rotations. Strong cross tolerance to Imi / Su herbicides. Can be sprayed post emergence with Beyond herbicide.

SU or SURT Canola cultivars are not viable in a Clearfield rotation. (50% yield reduction in soils containing IMI residues, independent research Caldbeck Consulting.)



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AP Renegade	42	60.1	78	60.6	60	60.3
Kelse	40	61.2	70	60.7	55	61.0
WB9662	36	60.7	57	61.1	51	60.9
WB9668	35	60.2	64	60	49	60.0
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Three-Year Dryland Trial Summary WSU Data, 2018-2020 http://smallgrains.wsu.edu/variety/ variety-2020-data/

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POLICY MATTERS

Overtime, carbon bills still moving through legislature

Editor's note: This information was updated as of our printing deadline. To get the most up-to-date information we have on legislative activity, please check our website, wawg.org.

By Diana Carlen

WAWG Lobbyist

Feb. 22 was the second legislative cutoff date when bills had to make it out of their fiscal committees to remain alive. Now, the Legislature will largely cease committee action and focus on floor action, which entails the entire chamber (either the House of Representatives or the Senate) considering and voting on bills. Once a bill passes out of its original chamber, it moves to the other chamber, and the entire committee process repeats.

Normally, there are 2,000 to 3,000 bills introduced in a legislative session. This year, only 1,010 bills have been introduced—464 in the Senate and 546 in the House.

On Feb. 8, Gov. Inslee signed the first bill of 2021 into law. Senate Bill 5061 will mitigate the unemployment insurance tax increase hitting employers because of pandemic layoffs. The legislation will lower the expected tax hike for many employers and provide \$1.7 billion in unemployment relief for employers over the next five years.

Agricultural overtime

Negotiations continue on legislation dealing with the agricultural overtime issue. An alternative version of SB 5172 passed out of the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee by the deadline. Unfortunately, the amended bill is not supported by agriculture and came out of committee on a party-line vote.

The bill that moved out of committee eliminates the agricultural overtime exemption from the overtime law and requires agricultural employers to pay retroactive overtime wages for the past three years plus 12 percent to avoid penalties. Sen. Karen Keiser (D-Kent), the chair, stated that the bill was a work in progress and that negotiations would continue on the bill before it was ready for a vote of the full Senate.

Low carbon fuel standard

HB 1091 was voted out of the House Transportation Committee on Feb. 19 and is expected to pass out of the full House soon. The Senate has failed to take action on this legislation the past two years due to concerns that the proposal raises gas prices, but does not generate revenue to the state. The Washington Association of Wheat Growers opposes this bill.

Cap and trade

On Feb. 19, the Senate Environment, Energy and Technology Committee held a work session on a new version of SB 5126, the Washington Climate Commitment Act, sponsored by Sen. Reuven Carlyle (D-Seattle). This bill would implement a cap and trade program in Washington state. The work session focused on the differences between the bill originally proposed by Gov. Inslee and Sen. Carlyle's proposed substitute bill.

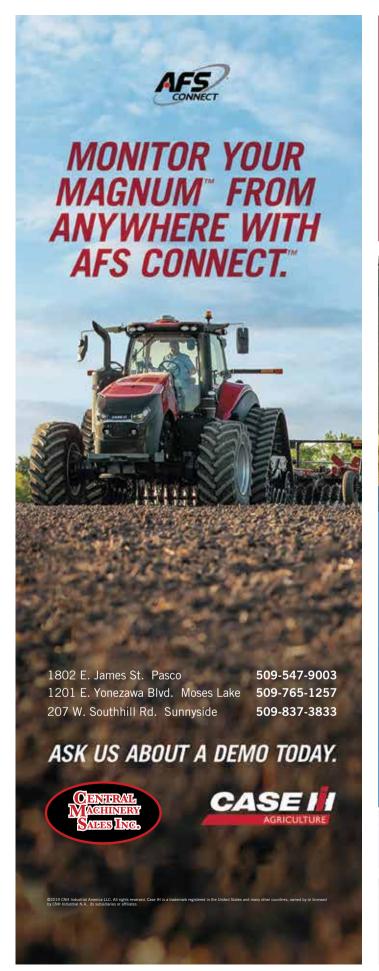
Key changes to the bill include the addition of environmental justice provisions after environmental justice groups testified opposed to the original bill and argued instead to pass a carbon tax. For example, there is new language in the substitute version that provides that the Washington State Department of Ecology may adopt stricter air quality standards for overburdened communities.

One positive addition to the substitute bill was the designation of food processors as "energy intense, trade exposed" industries. The bill was scheduled for a possible vote out of the committee on Feb. 25.

Budgets

On Feb. 19, Sen. Curtis King (R-Yakima) unveiled his transportation proposal consisting of a \$10.1 billion, eight-year package of projects that relies on a reallocation of the sales tax on vehicles from the general fund for most of the revenue for his proposal. The plan also calls for a modest \$.03 increase in the state's gas tax and other assorted fees. Approximately \$5.1 billion of the proposal goes to fund highway maintenance and preservation while another \$2.3 billion would go into fish barrier removal. The proposal also includes five mega projects, including completing Snoqualmie pass projects.

In mid-February, House and Senate Republicans released budgets to show their priorities. Both budgets rely on no new tax increases to fill the current state deficit, a starkly different vision from state Democrats whose various bill proposals equate to a nearly \$8 billion revenue increase for Washington.



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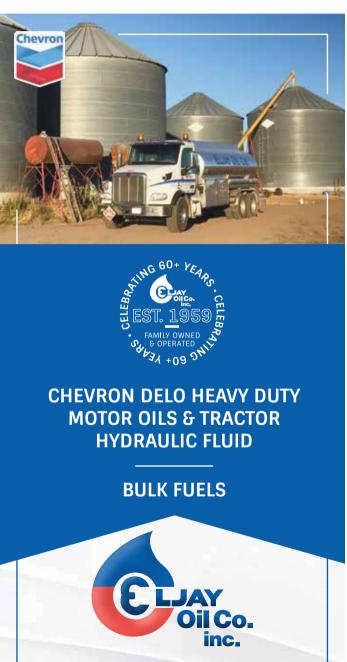
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Budget proposals from the majority party are expected to be released this month.

Washington green constitutional amendment

On Feb. 8, Rep. Debra Lekanoff (D-Bow) introduced House Joint Resolution 4205, which would amend Article I of the State Constitution. The resolution states that Washingtonians have "the right to a clean and healthy environment, including pure water, clean air, healthy ecosystems and a stable climate, and to the preservation of the natural, cultural, scenic and healthful qualities of the environment." The amendment is intended to ensure the right to a healthy environment is an enforceable legal entitlement in the state.

State constitutional amendments must pass both legislative chambers with a 2/3 majority vote and then would need to pass by a vote of the people. If HJR 4205 passes the Legislature, it would be included on the next Washington general election ballot.

NAWG leaders review industry priorities for growers

By Trista Crossley

Chandler Goule, CEO of the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG), and Josh Tonsager, vice president of policy and communications for NAWG, joined growers on a webinar last month to discuss the issues NAWG is working on for the wheat industry in the other Washington. The session was part of the 2021 Agricultural Marketing and Management Organization's winter schedule.

NAWG is the national lobbying arm of the U.S. wheat industry. It works with 20 state grower organizations and represents approximately 77 percent of all U.S. wheat production across all classes of wheat. Benton County grower Nicole Berg is currently vice president of NAWG.

As the Biden Administration takes over, Goule said NAWG has been actively engaged with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) transition team and incoming secretary of agriculture, Tom Vilsack. In their meetings with the secretary and the transition team, NAWG has discussed implementation issues with the Wildfire and Hurricane Indemnity Program Plus (WHIP+); Conservation Reserve Program sign-ups and the importance of educating growers; staffing issues at USDA agencies; the impact of EU tariffs on nondurum wheat; the need for continued engagement on China World Trade Organization cases; and the importance of in-kind food aid in international food assistance efforts.

Along with the new administration comes new House and Senate ag committee leaders with different priorities and different focuses. Tonsager said that won't change NAWG's priorities.

"It hasn't changed our need for talking with new members of Congress, especially those new members on the committees, and especially especially new members that have never voted on a farm bill before, ensuring they understand economic conditions, the state of the farm economy, and that they understand what the different needs and constraints are for wheat producers," he said.

At the time of the presentation, Congress was considering additional COVID-19 relief, and NAWG was focusing on the resources available to USDA and ensuring that the department moves forward with implementation of the third round of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program. NAWG has also been soliciting feedback from producers on COVID-19 impacts on production and markets.

Although the current farm bill doesn't expire until 2023, work on the next farm bill is already gearing up. Tonsager said both House and Senate ag committees will likely start holding hearings to review current legislation, examine what producers' needs are and to look for any holes in the farm safety net. There will also be some negative attention paid to the state of the current farm bill.

"I think a lot of that (negative attention) will come from new members of Congress who have not been through a farm bill process before and might examine the farm bill program as an opportunity for cutting spending. That's going to require grassroots engagement in talking to members of Congress on why we need to maintain access to the current support programs we have in place," he said, adding this could be an opportunity to argue for more baseline funding that provides sufficient support for producers, thereby avoiding the need for ad hoc-type support programs.

NAWG is anticipating the need to be engaged with both USDA and members of Congress on potential climate policy this year as there is increasing public and private interest in seeing incentives for producers to undertake activities that sequester carbon and are good for soil health. NAWG's basic directives, when it comes to climate or carbon policy, include: any policy should be voluntary; it should be incentive based; and it needs to recognize that wheat is grown in a wide variety of conditions, meaning not all practices are feasible in all locations.

"We've been communicating that to the Hill to make sure it is acknowledged and accounted for in programs," Tonsager said. NAWG is developing more specific direction from the board of directors on what a carbon trading system could and should look like.

The USDA transition team has said that a possible

source of funding for climate and carbon programs could come from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Farm programs, such as the Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage programs, are also funded through the CCC. Tonsager said Vilsack has indicated that if the USDA uses the CCC to fund climate and carbon programs, farm bill programs won't be put at risk. Vilsack has also committed to gathering stakeholder feedback and making sure farm groups are at the table as these issues are discussed.

"We are looking to make sure we are engaged, and we are having discussions internally to know exactly how we should be engaged," he said.

Other policy issues that NAWG is expecting to engage on in 2021 include:

- FY 2022 budget and appropriation cycles;
- Regulation of pesticides;
- Navigable Waters Protection Rule (this is the updated Waters of the U.S. legislation);
- EU Farm to Fork policy;
- Market Access Program and Foreign Market Development funding;
- Reauthorization of Trade Promotion Authority; and
- Infrastructure legislation, including broadband.

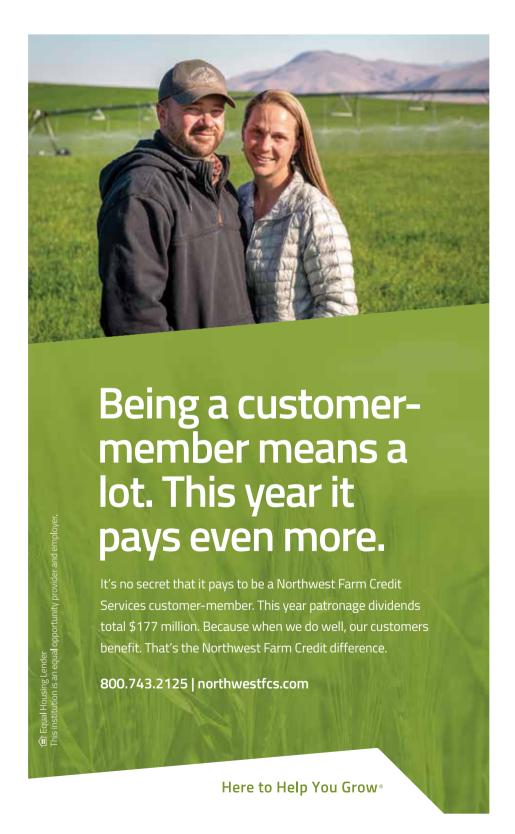
A recording of this webinar can be found at youtube.com/channel/ UCE3w4Xa7EmV8CxFjIt_UgQQ. ■

Congressman releases proposal to breach dams

From the Washington Association of Wheat Growers and the Washington Grain Commission

A southern Idaho Congressman who has more than a dozen dams within his state without fish pas-





WL POLICY MATTERS

sage has floated a plan to breach the four lower Snake River dams, dams that contain some of the world's most effective fish passage.

Idaho **Rep. Mike Simpson**, 2nd District, is proposing to establish a \$32 billion "Columbia Basin Fund" for salmon recovery and restructuring of the Pacific Northwest. There is a lot of work underway for



salmon, and more committed funding for on-the-ground efforts is indeed important, for example, water quality work and better understanding of our oceans. However, a central piece of the proposal is the old familiar cry and extreme measure of removing four Snake River dams, which would eliminate wheat and other products barged from Lewiston downriver to the Tri-Cities. Critical crop inputs and other products moving upriver in barges would end as well. But the loss of wheat farmers' transportation corridor using the most environmentally friendly mode of transportation is only one consequence. The abandonment of the four dams' clean electrical generation would be hard to replace.

Simpson would be spreading around \$32 billion to eliminate the worst impacts of dam breaching and to address other salmon issues. Glen Squires, CEO of the Washington Grain Commission, said that sounds more like making everybody happy with money so they are less concerned with impacts elsewhere.

"First of all, if the Representative is so interested in dams and getting fish back to Idaho, I'd suggest he look at those within his state that were built without fish passage, cutting fish off from pristine habitat. Secondly, while a portion of the \$32 billion may attempt to address a slice of the economic pain that would result from breaching the four dams, it cannot begin to address the economies of businesses and communities dependent upon the Columbia-Snake River System," he said. "Making Simpson's proposal even worse is a self-serving call to place a moratorium on any type of litigation for public and private dams, including those that completely block fish migration."

The four lower Snake River dams have more than 95 percent fish migration survival, and the barge traffic they support eliminates millions of tons of CO2 from the atmosphere during a period of time when the U.S., and especially Washington state, is committed to reducing greenhouse gases. The proposal looks more like an increased carbon plan and relies on uncertain investments and technologies.

Michelle Hennings, executive director of the

Washington Association of Wheat Growers, called Simpson's plan a pie-in-the-sky approach to what has been a serious effort on the part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bonneville Power Administration, NOAA Fisheries and many regional players for salmon and dams to coexist—at least at the dams with fish passage.

"It is frustrating and sad for the Representative to suggest that all of the work that has been accomplished to ensure salmon survival on the lower Snake River has been for nothing, and that his idea of forward progress is to breach four dams in Washington. This plan does not comprehend the devastation removing the four lower Snake River dams would have on industries, the environment, the economy, safety, reliability in moving crops and crop inputs, and our communities. Even if possible, the price tag is likely far beyond \$32 billion for the region and beyond. Rep. Simpson—who represents a large agricultural constituency in his district—should know better," she said.

Squires said Simpson's proposal is another of many efforts to breach the dams and should not stand. Aside from the fact that almost all of the political representatives from the Northwest have supported the dams and the congressionally authorized multiple uses, his proposal is inflammatory and would require multiple regulatory, budgetary, authorizing and appropriations changes that may never happen, not to mention the approval of Congress and the Administration.

"This is yet another instance of someone looking at successful Inland Northwest infrastructure as a way to take the pressure off their own inadequate facilities and operations and not even look at the most common factor impacting West Coast fish runs—the ocean," Squires said. "We expect and deserve better."

Scott, Stabenow to chair Senate, House ag committees

This year will see not only a new presidential administration, but major changes in the Senate and House agriculture committee chairs.

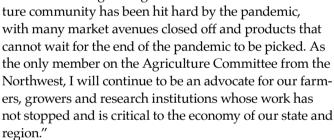
Rep. David Scott (D-Ga.) will head the House Agriculture Committee. Scott grew up on his grandparent's farm in South Carolina. He graduated from Florida A & M University before earning a master's degree in business administration from the University of Pennsylvania. He was first elected to Congress in 2003 and has worked on the last three farm bills. According to a press release, his priorities for the ag committee include trade, disaster

aid, climate change, sustainable agriculture, SNAP, crop insurance, small family farms, specialty crops and rural broadband.

Mike Conaway (R-Texas) is the ranking member.

Washington Rep. Kim Schrier was named again to the Biotechnology, Horticulture and Research Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee.

"The Biotechnology, Horticulture and Research Subcommittee is an important subcommittee to our district and Washington state, with jurisdiction over policies relating to tree fruit growers and research institutions like Washington State University," Schrier said in a press release. "Washington's agricul-



On the Senate side, **Sen. Debbie Stabenow** (D-Mich.) is returning as chair of the Senate Agriculture Committee. She previously chaired the committee from 2011-2015. John Boozman (R-Ark.) is the ranking member.





How are we doing?

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WHEAT FOUNDATION AWARDS RESEARCH GRANTS

The Wheat Foundation Board met this winter and allocated funds to deserving applicants for this year's research grants. The Foundation's criteria for awarding grants is that we work to economically advance the wheat industry by building support for programs and activities that increase public awareness of farming's responsible approach to the essential production of our safe food supply and the development of new knowledge about environmentally sound farming practices. The 2020 grant recipients are:

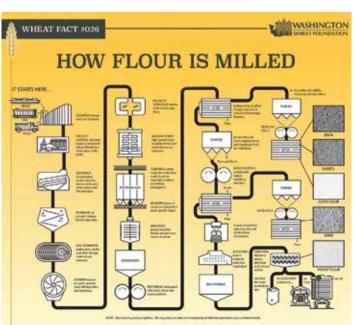
- Yang Hu is working on adding imagery and aerial devices to an existing drone field-imaging platform. Much of the project has been funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to use spectrum imagery of wheat varieties taken by drones to match satellite images of wheat fields planted by farmers. The funds this year will help purchase a drone to carry a camera, as well as a wide-range spectrum calibration panel to work with the camera. The goal of the project is to improve accuracy in identifying the varieties on satellite images and enhancing the accuracy for finding the right varieties in experimental fields.
- Bill Schillinger requested a small rotary mower for use on research plots at the Lind Field Station and at on-farm research sites. The mower is needed to manage stubble in field experiments. The narrower mower will be useful for maintaining plot borders and for cleanup for field days and other extension events.
- Clark Neely, an Extension agronomist with Washington State University's Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, purchased a new tractor and Trimble GPS system with faculty program funds and will top it off with a Wheat Foundation-funded, 20-foot boom sprayer. The sprayer will have additional capacity to what the department currently uses and will allow them to spray or fertilize more trials per day, while also having adjustable boom height and increasing the opportunity for more trial applications.

NXNW CREATIVE STRATEGIES UPDATE

The social media and outreach strategies for 2021 started off well, with January being a strong month in the social media world. The focus was on baking videos, historical pieces

and some basic wheat facts. People were active with comments, enough so that "rules" were put in place to establish a respectful and productive platform. Facebook earned more than 300 new followers, and YouTube videos brought 70 views on the channel. February's focus was on gaining more YouTube followers as well.

So, what's next? The Centennial Farm Project!
Be on the lookout for blogs, articles and photos of Washington's Centennial Farms as 2021 rolls along.



Calendar:

Washington Wheat
Foundation Meeting
June 14, 2021, at the
Wheat Foundation
Building in Ritzville,
Wash.

Washington Wheat Foundation Meeting **Dec. 2, 2021,** at the Tri-State Grain Growers Convention in Spokane, Wash.

Reminders:

- Like the National Wheat Foundation Facebook page.
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Washington Association of Wheat Growers' 2021 national legislative priorities

As in its state efforts, the Washington Association of Wheat Growers will be conducting national advocacy efforts virtually this year. Topping the list of priorities that wheat growers will be discussing with our federal delegation are trade, carbon policies and protecting the Pacific Northwest's transportation infrastructure.

PROTECTING OUR MARKETS

Recent trade agreements, such as the China Phase 1 agreement and the Japan trade agreement, have allowed Washington small grains farmers to remain competitive in their largest and most stable markets, while expanding sales in other markets. Already, the PNW has had record wheat sales to China in marketing year 2020/21. WAWG strongly supports the negotiation of additional trade agreements to allow for further expansion of wheat exports.

WAWG supports full implementation and enforcement of existing trade agreements to allow fair trade to occur within the export marketplace.

WAWG strongly supports the enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary agreements with its trade partners.

Having Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) in place has been critical for approval of past fair trade agreements. WAWG supports the renewal of TPA, which is set to expire July 1, 2021, in order to aid in the development of future fair trade agreements.

Funding through the Agricultural Trade Program (ATP) has been a boost to USDA cooperators, such as U.S. Wheat Associates, to help them operate at the needed capacity to maintain robust market presence for U.S. wheat farmers in the face of well-funded global competitors. WAWG supports continued strong federal funding through MAP and FMD to maintain the progress achieved with the increased support of ATP funds.

PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT THROUGH SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

WAWG supports climate or sustainability legislation that is voluntary, incentivebased and recognizes the unique and varied landscapes and climates of wheat **production.** The wheat industry should be fully involved in discussions of any policy or legislation relating to climate change, and sound science demonstrating agriculture's environmental benefits should be considered.

OUR WHEAT INDUSTRY

- Approximately 90 percent of Washington wheat is exported, primarily to Asian markets such as the Philippines, South Korea, Japan and Indonesia.
- In 2020, Washington produced 53 percent of all the soft white wheat arown in the U.S.
- 92 percent of Washington wheat acres are insured. Average coverage level is 81 percent.
- Since 1980, soil erosion has declined by 63 percent, and U.S. wheat used 16 percent less irrigation water and had 35 percent less energy usage.
- 97 percent of farms in Washington are family owned and operated, accounting for 93 percent of farm production and 12 percent of Washington's economy.
- Improved agronomic practices result in higher yields (a 25 percent increase since 1980) with less inputs.



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PRESERVING FOOD SECURITY

WAWG strongly supports future farm bills to continue to offer agriculture and nutrition support programs.

WAWG supports a do-no-harm approach, which includes maintaining the current structure of the crop insurance program and current cost-share levels. Crop insurance is a critical risk management tool for farmers. Farmers pay their portion of the crop insurance premium, and without cost-share support, coverage would be cost-prohibitive, and the system would not function effectively. Without the safety net, it causes uncertainty for the future of agriculture and for the safe, reliable and abundant food supply the American public currently experiences.

WAWG supports the reauthorization of the farm bill and to make necessary adjustments to PLC and ARC so they can function effectively.

The price and yield functions of ARC formulas should be adjusted so it can be a viable option for producers. The PLC wheat reference price should be increased to closer to \$6.50 per bushel to truly enable the program to function as an effective safety net.

WAWG supports prioritizing working lands conservation programs in the conservation title. Voluntary programs like CSP, EQIP and CRP have functioned well and provide an important incentive to producers to undertake practices that are good for the environment and good for their operations.

PROMOTING AND PROTECTING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

WAWG supports keeping the lower Snake River dams intact as they are vital to Washington's and the nation's economy and transportation infrastructure. WAWG also supports funding for maintaining the Columbia **River System.** Removal of the four lower Snake River dams would significantly increase carbon emissions that contribute to climate change and jeopardize health, safety and livelihoods in already economically fragile local and regional economies. WAWG supports the findings in the federal EIS and opposes any effort to remove or disrupt the Snake River dam system, including the proposal from Congressman Simpson.

WAWG supports funding to maintain and improve Washington road, river and rail systems.

WAWG supports immediate action regarding the Columbia River Treaty, which protects the viability of U.S. navigation, hydropower, irrigation and flood control.

WAWG supports expanding and improving internet connectivity in rural, unserved and underserved areas. Broadband has become a critical service for daily business functions, economic development, education and health care.

PROTECTING FOOD SYSTEMS WITH SAFE AND INNOVATIVE PESTICIDES

WAWG opposes cancelling crop protection product labels or uses unless equivalent replacement products are available. We support science-based research in these products.

WAWG supports the professional use of pesticides and best management practices for their use.

WAWG opposes legislation that would restrict or limit the use of pesticides through bans or by setting residue tolerance levels not based on science.

INNOVATION, RESEARCH, SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

WAWG supports FY2022 funding for USDA ARS salaries and expenses at or above FY2020 levels and that also cover any mandated pay cost increases. Additionally, all USDA ARS and NIFA vacancies should be filled to help ensure that USDA meets their congressional directive.

WAWG supports the PNW Herbicide Resistance Initiative and a FY2022 programmatic funding increase of \$3 million for USDA ARS salaries and expenses.





Political advocacy is something many of us think we can never get involved in; the Washington Wheat PAC is out to change that.

Why Support the Washington Wheat PAC?

Washington farmers are losing ground politically! The ability to protect our interests is slowly dwindling. Washington wheat producers need elected officials who know and understand the industry. Without these relationships our ability to remain competitive is at risk. Now is the time for the industry to join together and proactively influence legislation that directly impacts the Washington wheat producer.

Please join our efforts by financially supporting the Washington Wheat PAC. Your contribution will strengthen the network of elected officials who understand the wheat industry's goals and objectives by fighting for what is critical to the livelihood of our members.

The Washington Wheat PAC is a nonpartisan political action committee that is dedicated to supporting ag-friendly candidates.

The Washington Wheat PAC pledges to promote and support elected officials from all parts of the state who positively influence aariculture.

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Fill out form and send, along with payment, to PO Box 184, Ritzville, WA 99169. Checks should be made out to the Washington Wheat PAC.



AMMO RECAP

Wheat College precursor focuses on yield

By Trista Crossley

Peter "Wheat Pete" Johnson made the first of two planned appearances in Eastern Washington last month to talk about the building blocks of yield potential. His "visit" was part of the Agricultural Marketing and Management's 2021 schedule

Johnson is the resident agronomist with Real Agriculture, where he hosts a weekly podcast, "Wheat Pete's Word." He is also a regular on "Agronomy Monday" on Real Ag radio, Sirius Satellite Radio 147, and he owns a small farm in Ontario, Canada.

Although the January visit was virtual, Johnson will be the featured speaker at this year's Wheat College, currently scheduled as an in-person event on June 15 in Ritzville, Wash. Johnson called the January session a "precursor" to Wheat College.

"Some of what we are going to talk about today will be a little bit back to the basics, because that's what the building blocks of yield really are," he said. "You give four or five growers the same weather, the same soil, the same inputs, and 27 percent of the final yield comes down to the grower and their ability to time things right and know how to do things differently. To me, that's what makes the building blocks of yield so interesting."

Johnson defined cereal yield components as the number of heads per square foot; the number of spikelets or head

size; the number of grains per spikelet; and the weight of each grain. In the January session, he focused on the following factors that help determine the number of heads per square foot.

GENETICS. According to Johnson, picking the right genetics is worth at least a 20 percent difference in yield.

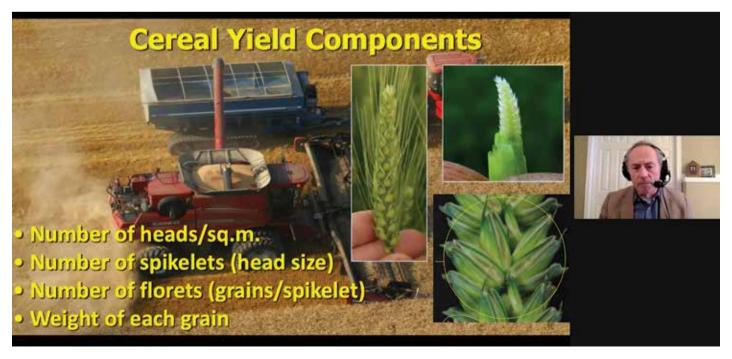
SEEDING STARTS WITH THE COMBINE.

Specifically, growers need to spread harvest residue as evenly as possible to help ensure a uniform crop.

"It (residue) affects soil temperature, soil moisture, drill performance, early crop growth and potash. Most of the potash is in the straw rather than the grain," he said, adding that a potash deficiency can develop in areas that don't get enough residue.

SEEDING DATE. The earlier you seed, the higher yield you get. Johnson explained every day a farmer delays planting means a corresponding decrease in yield. He said wheat plants need 180 growing degree days (GDD) from emergence to producing one leaf and one tiller. For wheat planted in mid-September, that means it will generally take six days to get to that point. For wheat planted in mid-October, it will generally take 18 days to get to the same point.

"For yield, the risk of seeding too early is far less than the risk of seeding too late. You've got to play with it," he said.



The scientific explanation.

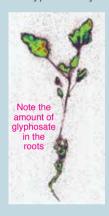
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SEEDING RATE. This goes hand in hand with seeding date and how well the plants have established themselves.

"You are never going to be a high yield wheat grower if you aren't looking at actual population," Johnson said. "Seeding rate comes back to tillering. When you plant early, you'll get more tillers per plant. We have to do a better job of accounting for those tillers because it makes such a big difference in our head count."

According to studies, early-seeded wheat tends to get taller, so Johnson recommended that if growers move up their planting date, they need to consider reducing their seeding rate, otherwise, "you'll have all sorts of lodging problems."

STAND. "We want about 60 viable stems per square foot. If you can get in that range, you are probably in good shape for high yields," Johnson said. For dryland growers in low rainfall areas, they may need to back that number off to about 40 stems.

PLANTING DEPTH. Johnson advised growers to make sure they are planting their wheat at least an inch deep, so the crown forms at three quarters of an inch from the surface.

"The reason the crown forms at three quarters of an inch is the coleoptile, when it sees light, that's when it initiates the formation of the crown," he explained. "There's no point in seeding deeper, especially if you seed early, unless you need to go to moisture. All you do by seeding deeper is delay emergence. That means you don't have as many growing degree days to make tillers."

However, getting to moisture trumps that advice.

Johnson also advised spending some time with the planter to try to increase the planting uniformity in both seed depth and distance. He pointed to a new study that showed a 10 percent yield increase when the stand is uniform.

"If seeds aren't planted at the same depth, how do we expect uniformity?" he asked.

ROW WIDTH. Yield tends to come down when wheat is planted in wide rows.

"It's all about light interception," Johnson said. "When light hits bare dirt, you are losing yield. Full stop. When you intercept it with a leaf, you are making yield."

In dry climates with wider rows, he advised looking for a variety with a pendulum leaf that can arch out and intercept the light. In narrow row situations, look for a variety that is more upright so it won't shade neighboring plants.

WEED CONTROL. Johnson said he is a huge believer in fall weed control. A dense canopy also helps with weed control.

CROP ROTATION. "If you grow wheat on wheat, you just gave up an average of 17 percent on yield," he said.

PHOSPHORUS. Wheat is a huge phosphorus user, and if growers don't replace what is being taken off, it doesn't matter what else they do. They won't achieve a high yield.

"Invest in the soil, because if you invest in the soil in terms of maintaining a medium level of fertility, the interest from that investment will pay you back for years and years to come," he said.

Johnson closed out his presentation by answering questions from growers. More than 90 people attended the session. ■



AMMO RECAP

Use data to drive marketing decisions

By Trista Crossley

Successfully growing and then harvesting a wheat crop is only part of growers' battle to make a living. They also need to know how to get the best price for their grain. Dr. Randy Fortenbery, an economist from Washington State University, provided some strategic commodity marketing tips during a webinar last month.

More than 85 growers joined Fortenbery's Zoom presentation, which was part of the Agricultural Marketing and Management Organization's (AMMO) 2021 winter schedule. He began his presentation by telling growers that the objective of marketing is to earn a reasonable return on investment while minimizing the risk associated with achieving a target level of income.

"Often, producers are much more risk seeking when prices are high. They don't lock those prices in because they think they could go even higher. And they are more risk adverse, meaning they don't want to take on risk, when prices are quite low, meaning they are willing to lock in prices that are sort of at the bottom end of their historical price experience. That's backwards, from my perspective, of the way we really want to think about this," he said.

Fortenbery zeroed in on several important, "benchmark" pieces of information that he recommended growers track and use to evaluate price risk at any moment in time:

- Supply and demand numbers that predict where the wheat crop is going to go in the current marketing year. This comes from the World Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE), a monthly report published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- The relationship between different commodities, such as wheat and corn.
- International markets. Approximately 45 percent of all U.S. wheat goes overseas, so what's happening in other er countries, like exchange rates, income growth and competitors' production and export levels, can have a huge impact on U.S. growers' price going forward.

Using 12 years of July soft red wheat future prices to illustrate his point, Fortenbery said you don't see a consistent pattern, and in fact, prices tend to stay flat through the year. He added that the futures market is pretty efficient in predicting where prices are going to be when a contract expires. Washington wheat prices generally follow this same trend.



Randy Fortenbery, an economist from Washington State University, discussed strategic commodity marketing tips during a webinar last month as part of the Agricultural Marketing and Management Organization's 2021 winter schedule.

"If I routinely decide to hold grain after Sept. 1 just hoping the price will go up, many years, I am going to be disappointed because that doesn't happen all the time," he said. "In fact, many times it doesn't happen, and we want to be able to make a more informed storage decision in each year and think carefully about what the real price risk is if I hold grain off the market moving forward."

Supply and demand data

Fortenbery said he cares about three things on the WASDE: export total; feed and residual demand; and the world carryout number.

To use the export number, Fortenbery takes the Foreign Agricultural Service's weekly export sales report and uses it to calculate if the U.S. is on track to meet the WASDE export total. He takes the total export number, divides it by 52 and charts both numbers (see Slide 1 on page 38). He said he wants to see the weekly sales number between 91 percent and 93 percent of the export estimate.

"If the weekly exports are lagging the amount of wheat we need to export each week to hit that target, price risk is being elevated, and we probably want to be careful about storing wheat much further into the marketing year. We might also be thinking more carefully about pricing next year's wheat because we might expect prices to react negatively in disappointment in the export market," he explained. "On the other hand, if those weekly exports exceed what we need to export each week to hit that annual forecast, that's a price positive situation. Price risk is minimal, and we might be rewarded for delaying pricing,



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either continuing to store wheat from last year or not pricing next year's wheat until we figure out exactly how much we are going to export."

Fortenbery cautioned that the export number's influence on wheat prices isn't a guarantee, because something else within the balance sheet could also affect prices.

Wheat as a feed grain

Fortenbery explained that wheat prices are closely aligned to corn prices. In general, when corn prices change by 1 percent, wheat sees a corresponding change of about .45 percent. At very high corn prices, more wheat tends to go into feed rations, which increases the demand for wheat. In addition, wheat and corn compete for acres, especially in the western Corn Belt.

Carryout of world wheat

As this number tends to go up, Fortenbery said it generally puts a limit on how far any individual country's price can go. The more world ending stocks, the larger the world's cushion that can be used to offset production concerns in individual countries.

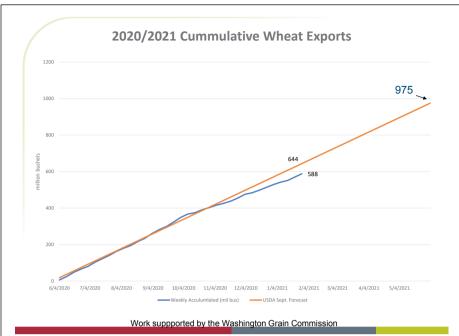
Fortenbery said another way to look at world carryout stocks is how much it represents in number of days of demand. He said when it gets around 90 days, markets are much more sensitive to production problems than when there's really high supplies.

"The bigger the cushion, the less responsive prices will be to any kind of a production disruption," he said.

Futures

How the market interprets this information is generally reflected in the futures market.

"The futures market for wheat is telling us what traders think a fair price would be today for delivery lat-



SLIDE 1: Fortenbery takes the World Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) export total and divides it by 52. He then takes the Foreign Agricultural Service's weekly export sales report and tracks it alongside the WASDE export total. He said he wants to see the weekly sales number between 91 percent and 93 percent of the export estimate.

Sept.2, 2020					
	Today's cash	price	\$5.35		
	March futures	s price	\$5.72		
	May futures p	orice	\$5.75		
	July futures p	rice	\$5.73		
Expected cash prices for	r later delivery o	n Sept. 2:			
Store Until:	February	March	April	May	June
Futures Price	\$5.72	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.73	\$5.73
Expected Basis	\$1.00	\$0.98	\$1.04	\$1.02	\$0.79
Expected Cash Price	\$6.72	\$6.73	\$6.79	\$6.75	\$6.52
Storage Return					
Expected Cash Price	\$6.72	\$6.73	\$6.79	\$6.75	\$6.52
minus Today's Price	\$5.35	\$5.35	\$5.35	\$5.35	\$5.35
minus Storage Costs*	\$0.18	\$0.21	\$0.25	\$0.28	\$0.32
Tatal Dations	\$1.20	\$1.17	\$1.19	\$1.12	\$0.85
Total Return		\$0.20	\$0.17	\$0.14	\$0.09

SLIDE 2: Fortenbery showed how he uses basis information to determine if storage costs are worth it.

er, and as the information set changes tomorrow, that price is going to change," Fortenbery said. "We expect that later prices should be higher than prices for today. If I want farmers to store wheat, I need to offer them more money later, because it's going to cost them something to store wheat, than I'm offering them today."

Fortenbery's rules of thumb for the futures market are:

- To delay pricing, he wants to see a carry in the futures market. In other words, he wants to see a price for later delivery be higher than the price for current delivery.
- A strong storage signal is a carry of \$.05 per bushel per month.
- It is important to "localize" the national storage return by figuring out what a grower's basis is. Basis is the difference between a grower's price and the futures price. Generally, for white wheat, the basis is calculated by taking the cash price and subtracting the futures price of soft red winter wheat of the contract that is closest to maturity but not the maturing month's contract.

Fortenbery said if the cash price is low relative to futures, that's a weak basis. A weak basis is good for cash buyers but bad for cash sellers. On the other hand, a high cash price relative to futures is a strong basis, and a strong basis is good for cash sellers but bad for cash buyers. He advised growers to learn to monitor basis on a weekly or monthly level, record it and calculate a multiyear average. Growers can then use that information to help evaluate a storage decision (see Slide 2).

Finally, Fortenbery touched on farm program choice— Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) or Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs. He believes that for 2021, there will likely be a PLC payment for wheat, based on USDA's current marketing year average price, despite nice storage returns since September and wheat prices that are higher than they have been for the past few years.

"This is kind of a best case scenario this particular year. Storage paid. We have nice prices in February, much better than in the past few years. We have better prices for next year's crop if we start forward pricing, and we still will receive a PLC payment," he said.

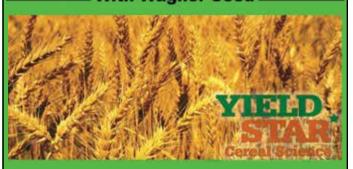
To watch a video of the webinar, go to youtube.com/ watch?v=UgGmBfzm8Uo&feature=voutu.be. ■



Resources

- The World Agricultural Supply Demand Estimates (WASDE) can be found at usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde.
- The weekly wheat export shipments from the Foreign Agricultural Service can be found at apps.fas.usda.gov/ **export-sales/esrd1.html.** Growers will need to convert totals from thousand tons to match the WASDE. To do that, divide the accumulated weekly exports by 1 million divided by .027216. That converts wheat from tons to bushels.





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AMMO RECAP

Unpacking seed treatments

By Trista Crossley

Seed treatments are an important tool in growers' toolbox to help them combat pests and disease. In the first session of the Agricultural Marketing and Management Organization's 2021 winter schedule, representatives from Syngenta pulled back the curtain on their seed treatment division.

"Today's discussion is on what goes into seed treatments. How do we hang big roots on these plants to overcome stressors?" **Ric Wesselman**, integrated account lead and seedcare specialist for Syngenta, said to the 74 participants of the Zoom presentation. "Clearly, this is a diverse environment, and having a big root system under these plants is critical."

Joining Wesselman in the presentation, also from Syngenta, were Shawn Potter, head of seedcare product marketing; John Wells, seedcare application lead; David Belles, seedcare technical product lead; and Josh Kelley, cereal seedcare product marketing lead.

Potter addressed today's regulatory environment and some of the challenges facing chemical applications. He said it is important for Syngenta to show the public that it is a good steward of the products it produces and to highlight the environmentally friendly aspects of seed treatments. To that end, he asked growers to follow five steps when using seed treatments:

- Follow label directions;
- Eliminate weeds in the field;
- Use advanced seed flow lubricants that minimize dust;
- Cover with soil or remove any spilled seed; and



• Be aware of honeybees and hives located near the field.

Wells discussed Syngenta's seed treatment development process, telling growers that the company wants everyone to have confidence in Syngenta's seed treatments. The company optimizes its formulations and tailors them to local equipment and environments. It tests its seed treatments for safety and to make sure the treatment stays on the seed. Syngenta also tests the treatments to make sure they aren't detrimental to nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Finally, it tests the plantability of the seed to maximize planting efficiency and to mitigate dust.

"We go to a whole other level in terms of making sure our products are being used correctly, and that at end of day, we have the freedom to operate," he said.

Belles covered some of the primary seed and seedling diseases growers in the Pacific Northwest face, including Fusarium, Rhizoctonia and Pythium, all of which limit yield potential; restrict root health; limit crop growth, development and vigor; and reduce yield. He said many pathogens are ubiquitous in Eastern Washington fields, but the weather is the main factor in whether or not disease develops. He also touched on aphids and wireworms.

"You never know for sure what environment you are going to have in a given year, and you never know what viruses are going to pop up. It's important for us to look across our portfolio of technologies and put together packages to control diseases and insects," he said. "What we are trying to do with our portfolio is bring together different products that have specialization on different diseases and put them into packages that control all the things you might face in a year, so whether you plan to have an issue or not, you are protected."

Kelley rounded out the presentation by discussing one of Syngenta's newest chemistries, Trebuset, a molecule for broad spectrum protection against soilborne Fusarium diseases. They've also got a potential wireworm treatment in the pipeline.







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WL PROFILES

New product targets some familiar weeds

BioWest Ag Solutions

Being "in the weeds" is seldom a good thing, and there's a new product on the market that could help get farmers out of them.

BioWest Ag Solutions, based in Caldwell, Idaho, is marketing a new bioherbicide based on research done by U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service soil scientist Ann Kennedy, who worked in Pullman, Wash., before she retired. The product targets cheatgrass (also known as downy brome), medusahead and jointed goatgrass.

Drew Lyon, weed scientist at Washington State University, said out of the three weeds, cheatgrass is the biggest problem Eastern Washington farmers face. He said for the last two decades, farmers have been able to control it pretty well with post emergence applications, but resistant

populations are appearing. Jointed goatgrass, while not as widespread as cheatgrass, is still found throughout the region, and medusahead has been found in Eastern Washington, especially near the Idaho border, but it isn't currently a big problem for wheat farmers.

"Cheatgrass is one that is on everybody's radar because it's so widespread, and they are having difficulties controlling it with products that used to work," Lyon said. "Everybody is aware of jointed goatgrass, and medusahead is something to watch out for."

Brett Huse, a consultant with BioWest Ag Solutions, answered a few questions provided by *Wheat Life* to better acquaint growers with the company and their new product.

Tell readers a little bit about BioWest Ag Solutions.

BioWest Ag Solutions has provided liquid fertility products and services for more than 30 years. BioWest manufactures biologically based fertility and specific-use microbial products to growers across the western U.S. We also provide crop consulting services, fertility management plans and deliver our products directly to our customers. Our approach combines our formulations and practices with conventional fertilizers to revitalize the biodiversity of soil, increase water-holding capacity, increase



Brett Huse, a consultant with BioWest Ag Solutions.

plant-nutrient uptake and stimulate plant growth.

You recently received approval for a new bioherbicide from the Environmental Protection Agency. What is a "bioherbicide?"

Bioherbicides are biologically based control agents for weed suppression. In contrast, herbicides are synthetic compounds used to inhibit weeds. Bioherbicides are microbes such as fungi, bacteria (such as our product, Battalion Pro) or other organisms. Bioherbicides can also be compounds derived from microbes, phytotoxic plant residues, extracts or plant species.

What is this bioherbicide, and what makes it unique?

Battalion Pro contains the naturally occurring soil bacterium, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain ACK55, that suppresses the growth of the invasive annual grass weeds cheatgrass/downy brome, medusahead and jointed goatgrass. This product suppresses weed roots during the winter when the weed is increasing its competitive root growth. The product inhibits weed root elongation, and the weed is not able to produce the roots needed for water and nutrient uptake. Battalion Pro works at the seed bank level by suppressing seedling growth and killing the seedling.

Most synthetic herbicides work at the plant level and do not affect the seed bank of the weed. They are also more expensive and require annual applications.

How does Battalion Pro work?

The bacterium inhibits the growth of cheatgrass/downy brome, medusahead and jointed goatgrass. It does no harm to economically important plants nor does it injure any native plant species. The bacterium works at the seed bank level, inhibits root growth and tiller initiation of these weeds. Battalion Pro suppresses weed roots at a time when the weed is increasing its competitive root growth. It is a novel means to reduce the invasive weeds.

How and when is it applied?

Battalion Pro is applied from late fall through early



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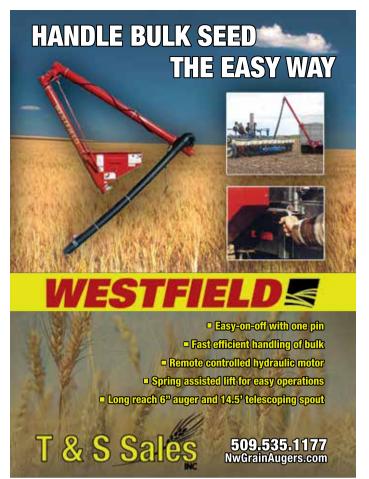
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spring. Mid-October is usually the earliest that application of Battalion Pro could begin. Air temperatures need to be cool. Soil needs to be moist with rain or a moisture event in the near forecast, such as frost thaw with moist soil. Battalion Pro can be applied aerially, by ground rig, through irrigation or soil incorporation and can piggyback with most herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, fertilizers or seed coatings. Battalion Pro can be sprayed over existing crop or desirable plant foliage. There are no plant-back restrictions for reseeding crops or desirable plants. BioWest crop consultants will be available to help make further decisions about application.

What do you anticipate is the long-term effectiveness of Battalion Pro?

Research field studies showed that application of Battalion Pro resulted in almost complete suppression of these annual grass weeds five to six years after application, when the application guidelines are followed, and desirable plants (winter wheat, perennial bunchgrasses, natives) were present to over canopy and further reduce growth of existing weed plants. Additional applications of the product may be needed in three to six years to ensure success. An integrated weed management approach including the bacteria, herbicides and a healthy crop is recommended for success.

Is this a product made with genetic engineering?

Battalion Pro's active ingredient is a naturally occurring bacterium. No genetic modifications are used in the development or production of Battalion Pro. Battalion Pro was selected from the existing microbial populations in soil.

There's a lot of attention right now on pesticide safety. What are the safety concerns of this bioherbicide, both in application and over the long term?

Battalion Pro is a naturally occurring bacterium selected to inhibit the three weeds and cause no harm to any other living things. It is at a near neutral pH. There are no plant-back restrictions for reseeding an area. No residual herbicide is present in the soil solution with this bioherbicide. Minimal personal protection equipment and a short worker re-entry period are required. Safety precautions should always be used when applying any product for agriculture or rangeland.

Are there environmental concerns with this bioherbicide?

The product does not harm native plants, crops or living organisms. The product has no residual, a zero preharvest





PHOTOS COURTESY OF BIOWEST AG SOLUTIONS

interval and no plant-back restrictions. Battalion Pro does not maintain high numbers during the growing season as it is a cold-loving organism. It has a short re-entry period after application. We recommend that there be no grazing for 24 hours after application. This grazing recommendation is not because Battalion Pro will harm the animals, but so the product gets into the soil where it needs to be to work.

How do you see wheat farmers using this product?

Battalion Pro can be easily integrated into fall seeding of wheat or fall and early spring working of fields to successfully reduce the three weeds within three to six years. Battalion Pro can be applied throughout the winter and into early spring if proper climatic conditions are present and certain practices are used. Battalion Pro is cost effective and can be applied every three years. The crop consultant and producer can discuss and decide upon further use of Battalion Pro.

Has this been used much in Eastern Washington, and what kind of results have you seen?

For more than 20 years, annual field studies with Battalion Pro were established in central and Eastern Washington. The first field studies established the application requirements of this bioherbicide. Once the application requirements (cool air temperature, overcast skies, wet soil, moisture event in forecast) were met, Battalion Pro was successful at reducing cheatgrass/downy brome, medusahead and jointed goatgrass populations to below economic levels in three to six years. Battalion Pro and wheat crop or Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) can compete with the three weeds and reduce their presence to below economic levels. The bacterium suppresses seedling growth in the seed bank and the crop or CRP competes with weeds for soil, water and light. Often, after some time, the three weeds are no longer found in the weed-seed bank.

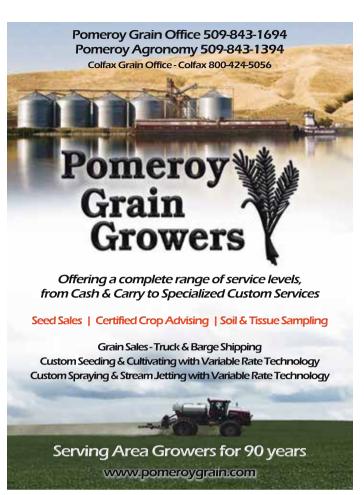
Producers who are interested in learning more about BioWest Ag Solutions can visit their website at biowest.ag. Growers can also contact Brett Huse at bhuse@biowest.ag or (208) 2221-4515. ■

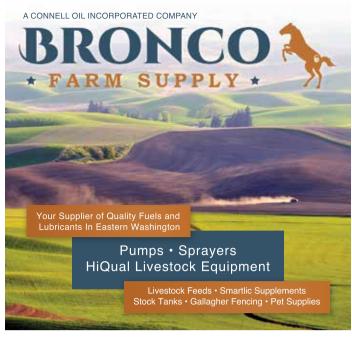


























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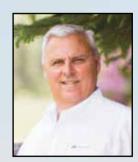
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IAIRMA

By Mike Carstensen



WASHINGTON GRAIN COMMISSION

Heading into Almira the other day, looking at the snow-covered winter wheat fields along both sides of the highway, it came to me once again how important it is to watch where you're going. Don't get me wrong, I check my rearview mirrors, but concerning our present circumstances as a country, focusing on where we're heading has got to be the priority when it comes to staying between the lines and out of the ditch.

As I look to the future, there are things that make me hopeful, and there are things that have me concerned. On the hopeful front, President Joe Biden's selection of Tom Vilsack as secretary of agriculture is near the top of the list. As someone who has held the job before, he knows what it takes to get things done—from the farmer level, to the congressional level, all the way to the White House. We could have gotten someone much worse, that's for sure, and knowing the system means he's hitting the ground running.

Also in the hopeful column—I believe a Biden Administration will ultimately be good for exports, which isn't to say I think Trump was bad. A lot of the things Trump did, especially with China, had to be done, and even the new administration is not reversing course. But a different political landscape means there could also be more opportunities for cooperation among our allies.

The new negotiator at the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, Katherine Tai, is no pushover when it comes to China. As a former top trade lawyer, however, she is more interested in multilateral trade approaches and working with the World Trade Organization than simply imposing tariffs. I sincerely hope the tremendous exports we are currently seeing to China continue.

One of agriculture's big concerns is where the New Green Deal is going, and its implications for the future. My crystal ball is murky, and the road ahead can only be seen as far as my headlights reach, but I'm hopeful President Biden will hew to the center line and not oversteer to the left. As much as most people like to eat, many have no clue what it takes to grow the food they put in their mouths.

As someone who served on the Lincoln County Conservation District for years, I know that telling farmers what to do is not a winning approach. Offering carrots helps encourage adoption of new practices, but at this point, I don't even know what color the carrot might be. Obviously, it's got to be edible.

Take carbon sequestration. Even if farmers get paid for

storing carbon through direct seeding, that doesn't mean it will work everywhere. And those who use the practice today are already fighting herbicide weed resistance. Of course, pulling iron (the alternative to resistance issues) will let loose all the carbon that's stored. And then there's the question of glyphosate, which direct seeders especially need to make their system work and which a certain segment of lawyers have gone after tooth and nail despite the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) saying the herbicide is safe.

After two terms as governor, we know Jay Inslee's priorities, but then he knows agriculture's, too, thanks to a strong agricultural coalition in the state. And he does listen. I can't thank him enough for including \$8 million in his budget for the Johnson Hall demolition at Washington State University, money that was overlooked when figuring for the \$105 million construction of the Agricultural Research Service's Plant Biosciences Building on the Pullman campus.

Our industry's concerns at the state level include transportation, preferential tax treatment, labor issues, regulation and others. I'm hopeful that through advocacy, we can continue to help shape the outcomes and keep us out of the ditch. Given that Washington State Department of Ecology regulations are already much stiffer than EPA standards, we're already operating under stiffer rules than many farmers elsewhere. Again, I'm hopeful we can continue to negotiate the environmental initiatives that may come our way.

On the federal level, I'm optimistic our excellent working relationship with all of our representatives and senators, Republicans and Democrats alike, will carry on. Working together these last four years, they've proven their support for Washington agriculture.

With the windshield of the future before us, ensuring that farmers have the wherewithal to continue to farm is where the rubber hits the road. Just as with wheat farming, however, we have no control over the crop we've just harvested. There are no do-overs. What's done is done, and we must look forward. But, if you're like me, I'm sure you have as many hopes as you do concerns.

I encourage all of you reading this to help our industry advocate for that which is hopeful and argue against that which is troublesome. It is only by working together, united, that we can move forward, raising our families, making a living, planning for a better future...and staying out of the ditch. ■

REPORTS

WASHINGTON GRAIN COMMISSION

And the quality beat goes on...



The 2021 Preferred Variety Brochure will be the last that **Doug Engle** puts his imprimatur on as the 37-year veteran of the Western Wheat Quality Lab (WWQL), part of the Agricultural Research Service, retires to go RVing with family and full time downhill skiing.

Engle, who has a master's degree in environmental science from Washington State University, wasn't supposed to have a career evaluating flour quality. After graduating into a difficult economic environment in 1984, however, he put in an application to the federal government to work as a hydrology technician. Although he didn't get the job, his application remained active and was seen by the then-director of the WWQL. One thing led to another, and a profession he didn't know existed became Engle's life's work.

For those who have met Engle, you know he is tall, 6 foot, 7 inches to be exact. Perhaps because he knows his height can be intimidating, he has learned to compensate by making the shorter world around him feel comfortable. Kind as well as tall, he has always been eager to help—and share the reasons behind the region's quality success story.

"The improvement of end-use quality in the PNW is really a combined effort that begins with breeding programs making quality a priority in variety release decisions. That, in turn, has been influenced by wheat commissions, private companies and universities. Ultimately, the region's excellent reputation for growing high quality milling and baking wheat is a group effort," he said.

The 2021 Preferred Variety Brochure (PVB) is new and improved in several ways. First, besides 17 new varieties being added to the brochure, a total of 25 older varieties have been deleted. These include former standbys like ORCF102 and WB528 that were once grown widely, but have fallen by the wayside as newer, higher quality varieties supersede them.

For the first time in many years, there are also two new companies that will have varieties rated in the PVB. The McGregor Company's entry is M-Press, a soft white "desirable" variety, which the company licensed from a breeder. Yield Star, part of the Wagner Breeding Co., based in Warden, Wash., has the soft white winter entry YS201, which has a "most desirable" rating. This year also, WestBred will be identified as being part of Bayer, rather than Monsanto.

The 2021 brochure marks another effort to improve the quality analysis of varieties. A measure approved by the Pacific Northwest Wheat Quality Council imposes a new grading format for hard wheat that judges dough mixing strength to better reflect a variety's suitability in commercial bakeries.

Varieties may be in commercial production before they are included in the PVB. That's because three years of quality data are required for a variety to be listed. The PVB, which includes varieties grown in Washington, Oregon and North Idaho, are evaluated on six components. Ten percent of the score is assigned to a variety's test weight and protein, while milling attributes receive 30 percent of the focus. The heavy hitter is end-use functionality where 60 percent of a variety's score is assigned.

The Washington Grain Commission is lauded around the U.S. as having started the first quality-oriented publication for varieties more than 20 years ago. Since then, other regions have established their own quality rankings. The brochures aren't just a way for farmers to see the rankings of the region's varieties. The list is also used as a marketing tool that is closely studied by overseas traders, millers and bakers. Download a copy at wagrains.org/publications/.

The evolution of the quality of varieties is obvious when reviewing the numbers. Take, for instance, Madsen, once the most widely grown variety in the Northwest. In the 2001 PVB it was ranked in the top 10 varieties grown for quality. Today, it ranks a lowly No. 38.

Joining the Washington Grain Commission in financing the quality analysis work supporting the PVB is the Idaho and Oregon wheat commissions. These organizations sincerely appreciate the many years of wheat quality expertise Doug Engle has brought to the industry.

2021 Quality Rankings

Varieties are listed by statistical quality rankings by class. When making a decision between varieties with similar agronomic characteristics and grain yield potential, choose the variety with the higher quality ranking. This will help to increase the overall quality and desirability of Pacific Northwest (PNW) wheat.

Most Desirable (MD)—These varieties generally have high test weights, appropriate protein content (kernel properties), and excellent milling and end-use properties.

Desirable (D)—The kernel, milling, and enduse qualities of these varieties range from good to very good. The quality attributes of these varieties are desirable in international trade. Acceptable (A)—The kernel, milling, and end-use qualities of these varieties range from acceptable to good. Individual varieties may possess minor flaws. The quality attributes of these varieties are acceptable in international trade.

Least Desirable (LD)—These varieties have displayed low quality characteristics for this class of wheat. The intrinsic quality of PNW wheat will be improved if these varieties are not planted.

Unacceptable Except Customer-Specific Uses (UCS)—One or more critical flaws in quality are present in these varieties and will not make suitable products for this class of wheat. Production of these varieties should be targeted to specific end-uses and kept strictly segregated from general commercial channels.

SOFT WHITE WINTER

VI Frost	. LCS/UI	MD
Bobtail	. OSU	MD
UI Castle CL+	. UI	MD
Sockeye CL+	. WSU	MD
Kaseberg	. OSU	MD
Bruneau	. UI	MD
Jasper	. WSU	MD
LCS Shine	. LCS	MD
YS201	. YS	MD
LCS Ghost	. LCS	MD
Nixon	. OSU	MD
UI WSU Huffman	. UI	MD
Puma	. WSU	MD
SY Command	. AP/SY	D
VI Bulldog	. LCS/UI	D
Mary	. OSU	D
LCS Shark	. LCS	D

Piranha CL+	. WSU
	. LCS D
	. AP/SY D
	. LCS D
	. UI D
	. UI D
Eltan	. WSUD
Devote	. WSU D
LCS Blackjack	. LCS D
SY Assure	. AP/SY D
M-Press	. TMC D
Stingray CL+	. WSU D
	. LCS D
Norwest Duet	. OSU/LCS D
	. AP/SY D
	. WSU D
	. WSU D
	. OSU D
	. LCS A
	. AP/SY A
	. AP/SY A
	. LCS A
	. WB A
	. ARS A
	. WB A
	. WSU A
	. WSU A
	. OSU/LCS A
	. WSU A
	. OSU A
	. WB A
	. WSULD
	. WBLD
WB1783	. WBLD

SOFT WHITE SPRING

Tekoa	WSU	MD
Diva	WSU	MD
WB 6341	WB	MD
Louise	WSU	MD
AP Mondovi CL2	AP/SY	MD
Alturas	UI	MD
Whit	WSU	MD
Seahawk	WSU	MD
Ryan	WSU	MD
WB 6121	WB	D
AP Coachman	AP/SY	A
WB-1035CL+	WB	UCS

HARD RED WINTER²

Scorpio	. WSU N	ΛD
SY Clearstone CL2	. AP/SY	. D
Keldin	. WB	. D
SY Touchstone	. AP/SY	. D
WB 4311	. WB	. D
Sequoia	. WSU	. D
LCS Jet	. LCS	. A
WB4623CLP	. WB	. A
WB 4303	. WB	. A
LCS Rocket	. LCS	. A
LCS Evina	. LCS	. A

HARD RED SPRING²

Jefferson	UI	MD
SY605 CL	AP/SY	MD
Net CL+	WSU	MD
SY Selway	AP/SY	MD
Glee	WSU	MD
SY Coho	AP/SY	MD
Alum	WSU	MD
SY Gunsight	AP/SY	MD
Chet		
AP Renegade	AP/SY	D
Kelse		
WB 9668		
Buck Pronto	LCS	A
WB 9662	WB	LD

HARD WHITE WINTER¹

UI Silver	UI	MD
Irv	OSU	MD
Earl	WSU	A

HARD WHITE SPRING1

UI Platinum	UI	MD
WB Hartline	WB	D
Dayn	WSU	D

CLUB

Castella	ARS	MD
ARS Crescent	ARS	MD
Cara	ARS	MD
ARS Pritchett	ARS	D
Bruehl	WSU	D

SPRING CLUB

Melba	WSU	MD
JD	WSU	MD
Hedge CL+	WSU	MD

AP/SYAgriPro/Syngenta ARS Agricultural Research Service LCSLimagrain Cereal Seeds

TMCThe McGregor Company OSU......Oregon State University UI......University of Idaho

WB.....WestBred/Bayer WSUWashington State University YSYield Star Cereals

¹Hard white wheats are scored for export quality requirements such as bread quality and potential noodle quality.

²Analysis parameters for dough mixing strength have been modified to better reflect suitability in commercial bakeries. Quality designations of the strongest and weakest mixing lines have changed because of this.



Quality mission blasts off

ARS SCIENTIST PLANS TO USE BIOCHEMISTRY TO EXPLORE CAUSES OF LOW FALLING NUMBERS

By Scott A. Yates

An irony of **Ashley Cannon's** career is that her goal of becoming an astronaut returned her to earth to investigate some of the most basic mechanisms of plant biochemistry.

Cannon, who has a Ph.D. in plant biology, was hired by the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the U.S.



Department of Agriculture to fill a new wheat quality position located on the Pullman campus of Washington State University. Specifically, Cannon will research the mechanisms that cause low falling numbers in wheat. Both preharvest sprout (PHS), which is the phenomenon that occurs when rain falls on ripe crops, and late maturity alpha-amylase (LMA), induced by a cold shock in the spring, have been identified as culprits.

But while PHS is something farmers can see occurring in real time when rainstorms and cool weather occur before crops can be harvested, LMA only raises its head when the crop is sampled after harvest and a falling number test is conducted. In 2016, when it appeared a bumper crop would help heal farmers' bottom lines, millions of dollars were lost to a discount farmers could neither see nor anticipate. Although Cannon will be responsible for investigating both triggers, LMA is by far the phenomenon that farmers most want to avoid. And Cannon believes she's up to the job.

"I come with a new perspective and a pretty big tool kit, and I'm really interested in the problem. I had a plan to approach the problem the day I interviewed," she said.

With a father who was in the military, Cannon moved among his various assignments as a youth, most of which were in Texas, along with five years in Nevada. Because of her interest in becoming an astronaut, she focused from a young age on math and science and even got to work with plants grown on the International Space Station. Her undergraduate degree was in chemistry with a minor in math. Her Ph.D. dissertation, which she completed at the University of Texas in Austin in 2016, investigated how gravity directs plant growth both on earth and in space.

Given the fact that long space voyages will require food to be grown while on route, figuring out the biology of plants in an environment without gravity is paramount. On earth, a sprouting seed knows the direction to grow based both on gravity and light, which bears asking a question on the minds of many biologists today—are plants intelligent? Some scientists have recently suggested they are. Cannon is more circumspect, saying that while she believes plants can sense and respond to their environment, they do so at a level different from people.

"A plant doesn't know if it's sad, but it definitely knows it's cold. We have many different types of intelligence, so I don't think plants have what we describe as human or animal intelligence, but they have evolved sensitive tools to sense what is going on around them. On the question of plant intelligence, I'm in the middle," she said.

Cannon comes across as a person for whom satisfying her own scientific curiosity is, at least, part of the goal. After receiving her Ph.D., she did postgraduate work at the University of North Texas. There, she kept her focus on plant-signaling pathways, but instead of looking at the effects of gravity, she began to investigate lipid signaling. Without going into too much detail, a lipid is



Ashley Cannon at 18 months old with two of her biggest supporters, her parents, Roger and Susan Gravelle.

a molecule that can store energy, signal and even act as a component of cell membranes. A lipid messenger can affect specific cellular responses.

Or, as Cannon put it, "There are so many things that plants use that have versatile functions and can provide signals to neighboring cells, or within the cell itself, that helps the cell react to a particular change." Put another way, if you thought gene expression was the only important thing going on in plants, think again.

Although there were many individuals who applied for the new ARS position, Cannon believes she was the successful candidate because, "I brought a new perspective, a special skillset that others working on this issue don't have. I think (the hiring committee was) looking for a broad background as a molecular biologist and a biochemist, which is a skillset not many have. I'm a molecular biologist that, instead of using genomics, uses chemistry."

Cannon has prepared her own analysis of the PHS and LMA phenomenon, highlighting how plants sense and respond to their environment, and how these signals regulate plant development. A large part of her effort will be to determine how to identify susceptible wheat lines far earlier in the breeding process by identifying molecular markers that can be used by breeders to avoid the lines that are susceptible. At the same time, she hopes to develop tests that differentiate between PHS and LMA, as some studies have shown the latter has less impact on enduse quality.

"The first thing I want to do is figure out what is actually leading to low falling numbers in the plant," she said. "What proteins in the grain are causing low falling numbers, and do these proteins actually decrease end-use quality. That has to be addressed.

"I think LMA is caused by a combination of both genetic and environmental causes, but what is happening is happening at the molecular level. I'm hoping to identify regions within the wheat genome that may be different in a variety that is susceptible from a variety that is resistant. It all starts with the genome. Molecules are derived from products of the genome. They're not different. I'm just looking at it from a different point of view."

But is it really necessary to know at the molecular level the plant signals that lead to LMA? Isn't another approach simply to ensure that no new varieties are released that are susceptible to the phenomenon, a practice which is followed in Australia by using cold shock to induce the phenomenon, and not releasing any varieties that fail?

She agrees that is one approach, but it only finds the bad actors near the end of the breeding cycle. Developing molecular markers to identify LMA-susceptible lines, on the other hand, allows much higher and faster throughput, and as any breeder will tell you, breeding is all a numbers game. Not to mention, LMA hasn't always existed at the level it exists now.

"We need to be proactive so we can begin to develop lines that aren't susceptible. I think what we will discover is that there are many things in a plant that can lead to low falling numbers. Continuing our study may solve the current problem, but by being proactive, we will be able



Ashley Cannon (right) presenting her undergraduate research work on how plants sense and respond to the force of gravity at the annual American Society of Gravitational and Space Research Conference.



Professor and graduate mentor, Dr. Stanley Roux, with Ashley Cannon after she received an outstanding teaching award at the University of Texas at Austin.

to identify issues that may come up in the future. Consider the pandemic. A lot of people said it came out of nowhere, but what it came out of was people not staying proactive and continuing to monitor whether we have coronaviruses in particular areas of the world. I'm interested in staying ahead of the problem, instead of what happened in 2016 when there was a massive problem we are now trying to fix," she said. ■



Virtual Wheat Week wins praise

EDUCATORS HAVE REQUESTED MORE THAN 22,500 KITS



By Kara Kaelber

In the spring of 2020, the Washington Grain Commission-funded, handson science program, Wheat Week, ground to a halt when schools were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Of course, as education director of the Franklin Conservation District and developer and coordinator

of Wheat Week, I was devastated. I had no idea what the future held. Initially, I spent the spring working with my Wheat Week educators preparing for schools to re-open in the fall. But by June, it was apparent that was not going to happen.

Wheat Week is a fourth- and fifth-grade, hands-on program offered to schools throughout Washington. It is a series of one-hour science lessons taught through the lens of the wheat industry for five days by Wheat Week educators. In the 2019/20 school year, more than 18,000 students throughout the state were touched by the program before it was shut down in March.

The summer was spent trying to figure out how to take a week-long, hands-on science program and make it virtual. Meeting virtually ourselves during professional development trainings, my staff and I quickly discovered that the traditional program had to be completely revamped. Instead of a curriculum that took 300 minutes of classroom instruction, we recognized the need to pivot and pivot hard.

We decided to whittle the program down to fiveminute videos. But while my head told me this was the appropriate approach, my heart struggled with how we could make a meaningful, hours-long program in mere minutes. That was the challenge my team and I faced as fall instruction loomed.

But before that, I decided it made sense to survey teachers who had included Wheat Week in their curriculum in the past. Was there even an interest in a pareddown program? I knew we had done something right when the overwhelming response was YES!

My Wheat Week educators and I spent hours debating the new content. Then, curriculum was drafted and videos were created. Along with the video content, handson kits were designed to be delivered to students via their teachers. Each kit contains materials for students to grow their own wheat in a small terrarium, as well as a wheat head for them to thresh between their hands. We had no idea if what we were creating was going to work, or even be good. Like so many others around the country, we had never done anything like this before. It was a bit scary.

Virtual Wheat Week was launched at the end of September, and teachers quickly signed up. I would have been excited if 5,000 students in Washington participated in the virtual curriculum, so I was pleasantly surprised when more than 8,500 requests for student kits were received on the first day. By the end of December, more than 22,500 kits had been requested.

We were all blown away with the initial response and then by the feedback we received from teachers using the virtual program. One email from a teacher in the Olympia School District made our hearts swell. "We had a phenomenal experience with Wheat Week!" she wrote. "The videos were informative, fun and well done. Students were engaged and learning the full five days. The whole process was stellar. Kids are, of course, excited to see the growth inside their wheat terrariums, but they were also genuinely excited to learn about systems and purpose."

Where I was so fearful to begin with, I now see that a virtual Wheat Week can become a permanent offering for teachers who we can't reach with the traditional Wheat Week program due to location (they're out of our service areas) or timing. And in the past, when testing in May has interfered with teaching, we can now offer virtual Wheat Week to teachers on their own timeline.

While teaching virtually was the norm in 2020 and into 2021, my instructors and myself are raring for a return to normal. Because as good as virtual Wheat Week has been as a stand in, nothing can replace face-to-face interaction with students.

Dinosaurs ate it; farmers fight it

By Drew Lyon

Dinosaurs, such as the Brachiosaurus, which grew nearly 100 feet in length and weighed up to 88 tons, were among the largest animals ever to walk on the planet. And yet, these sauropods were herbivores.

How did these long-necked, long-tailed, four-legged creatures survive eating only plants? A group of researchers at the University of Bonn in Germany recently suggested an answer: *Equisetum*.

Commonly referred to as horsetails, *Equisetum* is the only surviving genus of the vascular nonflowering plant family *Equisetaceae*, which dominated the forest understory of the late Paleozoic period (542 million to 251 million years ago). Although earlier research considered *Equisetum* a poor fodder based on carbon combustion tests, Carole Gee and her colleagues at the University of Bonn found that after fermenting the plants for three days (to simulate the passage through a sauropod's gut), *Equisetum* produced more energy than any other plant group, including 16 modern grasses. In fact, *Equisetum* was much more nutritious than all other plants of the era and would have provided sauropods, especially young ones, "a plentiful, accessible and extremely nutritious food."

Now, jump ahead more than 250 million years to Eastern Washington. Three *Equisetum* species are found on or adjacent to farm ground: field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), scouringrush (*Equisetum hyemale*), and smooth scouringrush (*Equisetum laevigatum*).

Smooth scouringrush is problematic in no-till fields from wet bottom ground to dry hillsides. *Equisetum* was not on my radar when I arrived in Washington from Nebraska in 2012. It was Tom Zwainz, then a commissioner on the Washington Grain Commission (WGC), who first showed me the extent of the problem on his farm outside of Reardan in 2013. I soon began to hear from other farmers from Omak to Dayton about the problems they were facing with smooth scouringrush in their no-till systems.

In 2014, with financial support from the WGC, my Washington State University (WSU) weed team initiated field research to look for effective management options for smooth scouringrush in no-till wheat systems. The first



field study ran from 2014 through 2016 on the Spokane Hutterian Brethren farm northeast of Reardan.

Herbicide treatments were applied in late July 2014 in summer fallow. While several treatments reduced stem density by the following May, only Glean (chlorsulfuron) + MCPA ester maintained low density following harvest in August. Herbicide treatments were reapplied to half of the study area in August 2015 and followed through the 2016 spring wheat harvest. The best treatment by far was Glean + MCPA ester applied in both 2014 and 2015 (Figure 1). Unfortunately, Glean has a long half-life in soil, which limits crop rotation flexibility.

The results made me wonder how frequently chlorsulfuron needed to be applied to maintain control. We initiated a long-term study on the Townsend Farm near Omak in June 2017 in summer fallow. Fallow herbicide treatments were either Finesse (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron) or MCPA ester. Winter wheat treatments were either Amber (triasulfuron) or MCPA ester. Final treatments were applied in the 2020 winter wheat crop and will be assessed in the 2021 fallow period.

Throughout the study, one treatment received an ALS-inhibiting herbicide every year (Finesse in fallow and Amber in winter wheat); one treatment received MCPA ester every year; and the other four treatments had various combinations of ALS-inhibiting herbicides and MCPA ester. Results through 2020 indicate that maximum control of smooth scouringrush requires an application of Finesse every fallow year, but applying it every other fallow year may provide some control and increase crop rotation flexibility (Figure 2). We initiated similar

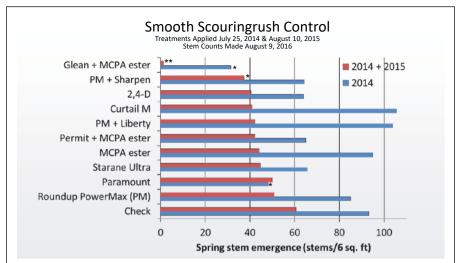
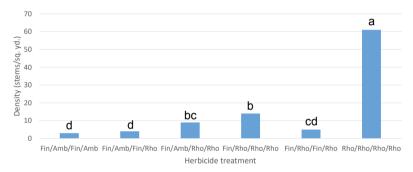


FIGURE 1. Smooth scouringrush stem density one year following two consecutive years of herbicide applications (red bars) in summer fallow or two years after a single year of herbicide application (blue bars) near Reardan, Wash. Bars followed by an asterisk are significantly different than the check treatment at the 95 percent (*) or 99 percent (**) probability level.

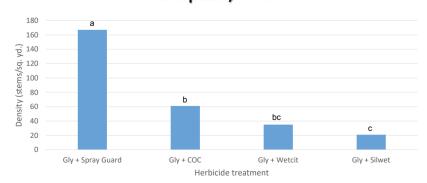




Initial density in 2017 fallow was 186 stems/sq. yd. Finesse applied at 0.5 oz/A, Amber at 0.56 oz/A, and Rhonox at 34.6 fl. oz/A in fallow and 24 fl. oz/A in wheat.

FIGURE 2. Smooth scouringrush stem density in the fourth year of a five-year winter wheat/fallow rotation study near Omak, Wash. Treatments with the same letter are not significantly different from each other at the 95 percent probability level.

Effect of Surfactant on Glyphosate Efficacy Steptoe, WA



RT3 applied at 96 fl. oz/A, Spray Guard and COC at 0.75% v/v, Wetcit at 0.5% v/v, and Silwet at 0.25% v/v.

FIGURE 3. Smooth scouringrush stem density one year following the application of RT3 (glyphosate) with various surfactants near Steptoe, Wash. Treatments with the same letter are not significantly different from each other at the 95 percent probability level.



Smooth scouringrush research plots north of Reardan, Wash., one month after the late July application of herbicide treatments in fallow. Herbicide treatments containing MCPA ester turned stems black, but blackened stems were not correlated with reduced stem density one year after herbicide application.

studies in Edwall and Steptoe in 2019 in winter wheat/ spring wheat/fallow production systems.

In addition, we conducted several preliminary studies using 96 oz/ac of RT3 (glyphosate) in fallow and found it to provide inconsistent results unless it included an organosilicone nonionic surfactant (Silwet L77). We hypothesized the high silica content of smooth scouringrush may inhibit glyphosate uptake and initiated a study in 2019 on the Hall Farm near Steptoe to compare surfactants.

Silwet L77, Spray Guard, Crop Oil-M and Wetcit were added to RT3 at 96 oz/ac. Spray Guard is a water conditioning and deposition aid that contains ammonium sulfate and phosphoric acid. Crop Oil-M is a petroleumbased surfactant, and Wetcit is a citrus, alcohol-based

surfactant. All surfactants, except Spray Guard, increased control of smooth scouringrush by RT3, but Silwet L77 and Wetcit surfactants provided the greatest control (Figure 3).

We currently have several ongoing field studies on smooth scouringrush control. You can learn more about these by visiting the WSU Weed Control Report located on the WSU Wheat and Small Grains website at smallgrains.wsu.edu.

Equisetum has survived more than 250 million years, including heavy grazing by the largest land animals ever to walk on the face of the planet. With smart, persistent management, we can keep it under control, but it has proven to be a survivor that is bound to be with us many, many more years.

WHEAT WATCH

WASHINGTON GRAIN COMMISSION

Markets are looking up despite USDA



By Mike Krueger
The February
U.S. Department
of Agriculture
(USDA) World
Agricultural
Supply and

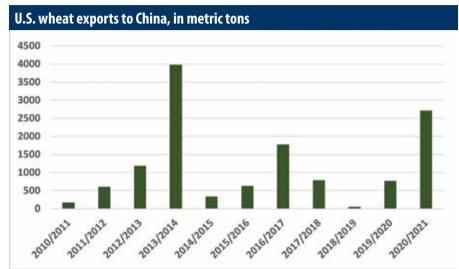
Demand Estimates (WASDE) crushed the bull market in corn and soybeans, at least temporarily.

The problem was USDA made only very modest adjustments to the export forecasts for corn and soybeans and, therefore, only modest downward adjustments to corn and soybean ending supplies. The markets wanted more and had legitimate reasons to expect more.

Corn export sales on the books as of early February were already at 90 percent of the USDA's annual objective. And China has bought a record amount of corn from the world, led by huge purchases from the U.S.

Just a few months ago, USDA was forecasting total China corn imports of just 7 million metric tons (mmt). It now appears certain that China's corn imports will exceed 20 mmt easily. USDA export sales reported that China had purchased 17.5 mmt of U.S. corn as of Feb. 11. There was another 8 mmt of corn listed as sold to "unknown," most of which will likely go to China as well.

Those are massive sales. The USDA raised the corn export forecast by 50 million bushels. The market was looking for an increase of 200 to 300 million bushels (5 to 7 mmt). The USDA also failed to recognize the increase in activity by



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

southern Plains feed lots that have been aggressively buying new crop hard red winter wheat to replace corn in summer feed rations. They are concerned about the availability of corn during the last quarter of this marketing year.

The last thing the USDA didn't do is reduce the level of China's corn reserves. It is clear those reserves are not nearly as large as believed and probably never were. Some private analytical groups have recently cut their estimates of China's corn reserves by 50 to 60 mmt. Instead, the USDA ignored the obvious and increased total world corn supplies. Although "punt" is a football term, the general consensus following the February USDA report was that they "punted."

U.S. soybean ending supplies were dropped from 140 million bushels to 120 million bushels. Most analysts think the number will be closer to 100 million bushels. It really doesn't matter whether the USDA puts soybean ending supplies at 100, 120 or 140 million bushels. They all represent bin-bottom levels. We never clean all the bin bottoms. Prices must ration demand to prevent ending supplies from getting that small, and that hasn't happened yet.

U.S. soybean sales to China now total 35 mmt. More importantly, 33 mmt had already been shipped by mid-February. You can't cancel export sales that have already been shipped. Just 3 mmt of sales remain in the "unknown" category. That is insignificant. Total U.S. soybean export sales now total 60 mmt. The USDA's goal for the marketing year that ends Aug. 31 is 61.2 mmt, of which 50 mmt have already been shipped. The USDA numbers say we will only sell another 1.2 mmt (44 million bushels) in the next 6 ½ months. The U.S. will be a soybean importer by mid to late summer.

The USDA made no changes to the U.S. wheat numbers in their February WASDE. Remember that the wheat marketing year ends on May 31, while the corn and soybean marketing years end on Aug. 31. That means any increase in

wheat feed consumption will be reflected in the 2021/22 marketing year that starts June 1.

U.S. wheat export sales as of mid-February totaled 23 mmt. China has purchased 2.7 mmt of U.S. wheat. The USDA's objective for the marketing year is 26.8 mmt. Weekly wheat export sales have been slowly improving. China has purchased 780,000 metric tons (mt) of white wheat, but had only loaded 60,000 mt as of mid-February. China has had most of these white wheat purchases on the books for several months now. One theory on why they've been slow to load it is that they've been concentrating on soybean imports. Export capacity from the U.S. will now shift to corn plus the wheat (see chart).

The big question that remains unanswered is what is China's real appetite for grains and oilseeds? They've been big buyers of soybeans and corn from the U.S. and wheat from Australia, Canada and the EU. They have also, reportedly, been significant buyers of new crop feed barley from almost any source they can find. We also know they've been significant buyers of rapeseed/canola. Will they start to buy more U.S. wheat over the next several months? No one knows.

In the meantime, we are close to the time the world's Northern Hemisphere winter wheat crop breaks dormancy. Remember that last fall, significant areas of the Ukraine and Russia planted their wheat crops into very dry soils. Winter moisture has been more widespread, but snow melt won't carry a crop.

Roughly 40 percent of the U.S. southern Plains' hard red winter wheat crop also went dormant under very poor conditions, again because of drought. Winter precipitation has been very limited. Temperatures as far south as Oklahoma dropped to as low as -10 to -20 F in mid-February. That is cold enough to damage a winter wheat crop already in poor condition. There was light snow cover in some areas, but that might not have provided enough insulation with temperatures so low. We won't know the extent of any damage until the crop in this region fully breaks dormancy. The EU, meanwhile, has had a very wet winter season, alleviating lingering concerns about last year's dry conditions.

The last political situation that could impact wheat

prices is the chatter from Russia about the possibility of a wheat export tax. Russia is experiencing food price inflation and views a variable export tax as a method to hold domestic wheat prices down. The specifics of this export tax were still in flux as this was written, but it will be triggered whenever Russia's wheat export prices exceed \$200/mt (\$5.44/bushel). Prices have been far above that level for the past six months. Export taxes will make Russian wheat less competitive in world markets and could help U.S. wheat exports. Of course, the size of Russia's 2021 wheat crop will be the biggest factor in whether or not export taxes are actually imposed. Export taxes based on Russia's wheat prices also mean the country will have to develop a much more reliable price reporting system.

So where does that leave markets? March is a big month for USDA reports. They start with the normal monthly WASDE the second week of the month and conclude with the quarterly stocks estimate and planting intentions on the last day of the month. The quarterly stocks numbers will be the most important numbers. They will verify (or not) the looming tightness in soybeans and maybe corn and wheat.

Weather in Brazil and Argentina the balance of February and March will also be important. Brazil has been wet, and their soybean harvest has been delayed. This will also delay the planting of their second crop corn (Safrinha). Argentina has had a dryer growing season than normal because of La Niña.

There is a lot left to unravel in these markets. It seems unlikely highs have been placed considering the steep decline in soybean, canola, corn and wheat ending supplies coupled with China's appetite. The initial and minimum new crop price discovery periods for all springplanted crops are being calculated during the month of February. They will be much higher than the past several years. ■

Mike Krueger is president and founder of The Money Farm, a grain advisory service located in Fargo, N.D. A licensed commodity broker, Krueger is a past director of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange and a senior analyst for World Perspectives, a Washington, D.C., agricultural consulting group.





SCHOOL BELLS

Washington native recalls attending class in old Hatton schoolhouse

This was written sometime between 1985 and 2005 by Ruth Huse Wahl (nee Rickman). She was born in Missouri in 1913 and moved to the Hatton area when she was 2 years old. She graduated from Lind High School in 1930 and married Harold Huse in 1933. They farmed for many years in the Lind area. Eventually, Ruth became a schoolteacher in Washtucna and Connell, retiring in 1975. After Harold's death in 1981, she married Albert Wahl in 1985. Ruth died in 2005. This recollection was published with the permission of the Adams County Historical Society and is part of the Washington Rural Heritage database (washingtonruralheritage.org, adamschs0083).

By Ruth Huse Wahl

I was asked to write some of my memories of going to school in Hatton. I suppose that our schooling was very similar to that of hundreds of other children who went to small town or country schools in those days. It seemed very large to me when I started to school. There were three classrooms, and several small rooms that served as libraries and storerooms. The front hallway had a sink and cold water piped in, which we knew was more than some of the country schools had. There was a dipper hanging by the sink that we all drank from, and a roller towel, which I suspect that the teacher had to wash.

Sometimes, there were enough children for three teachers. Each teacher cleaned the room he or she used and kept the fire going when it was needed. Our big old stoves had jackets around them and sat in one corner of the room, so the tempera-



The students and teacher gathered for a group portrait in front of the Hatton School some time between 1915-1929. Photographer unknown. Photo courtesy of the Adams County Historical Society and the Ritzville Public Library. (adamschs0080, washingtonruralheritage.org)

ture was never very even in the room. At one time, before I started to school, there had been a home economics department in the high school. All that was left of it when we were little were some big boxes of dishes and pots and pans that were stored in the bell-tower room. Those boxes intrigued us, but we were never allowed to get into them. I have often wondered what became of those things. They would probably be valuable as antiques now.

I started to school when I was 5 years old, in the fall of 1918. I was all alone in the first grade. I had the same teacher, Mrs. Mina Crossland, for the first three years of school. Her desk sat on a raised platform at the front of the room, and she would have me come and stand beside her there to read to her. I can remember some of the older girls helping me with the big phonics charts, which we did over and over again. I can remember her telling me toward the end of the year that she didn't know what she was going to do with me—I had read every reading book and story book that was in the building that first graders were supposed to read. I was worried that she was going to make me quit coming to school. The books were fascinating to me, even though they were all in black and white and were filled with fables and stories from Greek and Roman mythology.

When I started school, World War I was still going on, and all the older children were busy in their spare time knitting socks for the men in the armed services. Even my older brother, who was in the fourth grade, learned to knit. I was insulted because no one thought I was old enough to learn how.







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Students and teacher stand outside the Hatton School in Hatton, Wash., in 1921. The author of this article, Ruth Huse Wahl (nee Rickman), is shown at bottom right. Photographer unknown. Photo courtesy of the Adams County Historical Society and the Ritzville Public Library. (adamschs0081, washingtonruralheritage.org)

Late in the second grade, I was joined by another Ruth, and we were together through the ninth grade. Sometimes, someone would join us for a year or two, but most of the time, it was just the two of us until we started to school in Lind when we were sophomores.

In the very early days, there were quite a few children from farms who came to school on horseback or in buggies. I can remember thinking that it was a really great way to get to school.

Our desks in those days were mounted on long boards, so that a whole row of them could be moved at once. I'm sure it made it much easier to sweep the old wooden floors. I can still remember the smell of the red oily shavings of some sort that they used to sprinkle on the floor to keep the dust down when they swept. The seats were also moved back against the walls to make space for the circle games that were played by children and adults at the community parties that were held in the school several times a year.

At Christmas time, the Methodist Church and the school worked together on a community Christmas program that we held at the church. Santa always came with an orange and a sack of hard candy and nuts for each child in town. By the time I started to school, I was beginning to have some serious doubts about Santa, even though the big kids tried to convince me that he was for real. We always had a big Christmas tree at school, which

we decorated with paper chains and ornaments that we labored over diligently. On the day we got out for Christmas vacation, we would have a party, and the teacher would light real candles all over the tree. It scares me now to think how dangerous that was, but we never did have one catch on fire.

One of the things that was a big event in our school year was the county school meet that was hosted each spring by a different school in the county. Each child had a chance to compete with children from other schools in whatever area they thought they could do well in. There were track and field events that the boys loved, and declamation, spelling, penmanship and arithmetic competitions. My brother and I were always in the spelling contests, and we spent hours in the evening drilling each other on spelling words. One year that stands out in my mind, I had practiced penmanship until I thought I could write as well as A.N. Palmer himself. The morning we were to go to Lind for the special day, I got up broken out with chicken pox and didn't get to go.

When I was in the seventh grade, a young man fresh out of college in Missouri named Carl Ferguson came to teach seventh and eighth grades and three years of high school. In those days, our small-town schools were not accredited to teach 12th grade and to graduate students from high school. Families had to make arrangements for their children to go somewhere else for that last year of school.



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WL FEATURE

Many could not afford that, so they quit after 11 years. Some didn't make it that far.

Mr. Ferguson had learned something about sanitation along the way, and it wasn't long before he had turned the faucet upside down over the sink and made us a drinking fountain of sorts. The dipper disappeared. That worked well until the water pipes froze in the wintertime, and we had to go back to the bucket and dipper for awhile.

At that time, we had to take state exams to be promoted from the seventh and eighth grades. We thought we were pretty smart when the teacher let us take the eighth-grade exams at the end of the seventh grade. We got excellent grades on them, so we didn't have to take them at the end of the eighth grade.

In the fall of 1927, the enrollment had fallen so low in Hatton that the school board decided to send

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the seventh and eighth grade and high school students to Lind to school. They bought their own bus and hired a driver. The bus had long seats along the side and was inadequately heated in winter by exhaust pipes that ran under the seats. We traveled over rough, graveled roads in every kind of weather. I remember when it snowed six inches one night and seven inches the next night, and both mornings, we broke a trail with the bus all the way to Lind. No one ever thought about the possibility of staying home for a day or two. In the spring flooding time, we sometimes had to go out to what was old Highway 395 to get to school. They kept the first six grades in Hatton for several years and then finally consolidated with Lind.

When we drive by it now, that "big" schoolhouse looks very small and forlorn sitting up there on the hill, surrounded by tall weeds. The old yellow rose bushes, which have been blooming every spring for so many years, are still there. I don't know what year it was built or how many children attended there, but I do know that it was a very important part of many lives.







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Ties binding family to farm are growing stronger

By Trista Crossley

It's a question faced by most nonfarming landowners at some point—who's going to take over the farm when I'm gone? Sherman Snow thinks he knows his answer to that question.

Snow's family farm, located in Whitman County near LaCrosse, Wash., was purchased by his father, Harold, in 1934. Snow grew up on the farm, helping his father from a young age. After college, Snow and his wife, Barbara, briefly returned to the farm for a few years, but then left when he became a minister. After that, the farm went through several changes in management. For a time, Snow's parents farmed it, then leased it out, then took over farming it again. In the mid-1980s, the parents sold the farm to Snow and his sister who then leased the land back to their father. Eventually, the land was enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). In the early 2000s, Snow retired, settling on the west side of the state. He and his three sons bought out his sister's share of the farm, transitioned most of the land out of CRP and leased it out. The farm has about 1,600 acres of dryland wheat and 800 acres of pasture and is operated under a crop share agreement with their tenant.

"He has been one of the finest tenants that I've ever known. He communicates very, very well, and he's also an excellent farmer. It's just worked out really well for the past six or seven years. We hope to continue that," Snow said. "Fortunately for me, two of our three sons are very interested in the place. Our grandson, who is graduating from high school, is taking a real inter-



When he's not on his family's farm in LaCrosse, Wash., Sherman Snow can remind himself of it's beauty from this photograph that sits in his Puyallup home. Photo courtesy of Sherman Snow.

est in it. He worked an extended summer down there last year. Our intent is to keep the farm in the family. I think it will go on to the next generation."

While Snow may live in Puyallup, he and his wife make several trips a year to LaCrosse and stay on the property.

"I don't get up those steep side hills and dig out scotch thistle anymore," he said, laughing. "But while I am there, I participate in whatever level is appropriate. The tenant is very kind to always talk to us and always asks our opinion, which he doesn't need to do."

When Snow isn't in residence, his tenant calls several times a month. He said the tenant takes care to let him know how the crop is growing, what varieties he's planting and what activities he's doing. The tenant also provides detailed written reports several times a year for the family.

"I wish we could be there more often. The day is coming when we won't feel comfortable driving over there. Then we will have to turn it over to the boys," Snow said.

Under the family's current agreement, Snow and his wife own 75 percent of the farm while the three boys split the other 25 percent. The family doesn't have a written agreement or operate under a legal structure, such as an LLC or a partnership, but they take care to discuss the management of the farm and make sure everybody is in agreement before any big actions are taken.

"If we can't agree on something, we usually don't do it," Snow explained.

While the family, so far, has been working together successfully under this arrangement, he doesn't recommend it for everyone.

"If you can't work together loosely like we do, it's better to have a structure of some kind in place. They should definitely have things in writing," he said, adding that leases should always be in writing. "Find people that are cooperative that you can work with, particularly the tenant. I would certainly advise them (landlords) to carry liability insurance."

Snow and his wife currently live in a retirement home, and he said it's been a blessing to be involved in the farm as a landlord and to be able to spend time on the land.

"To have that release is really important in my life," he said.





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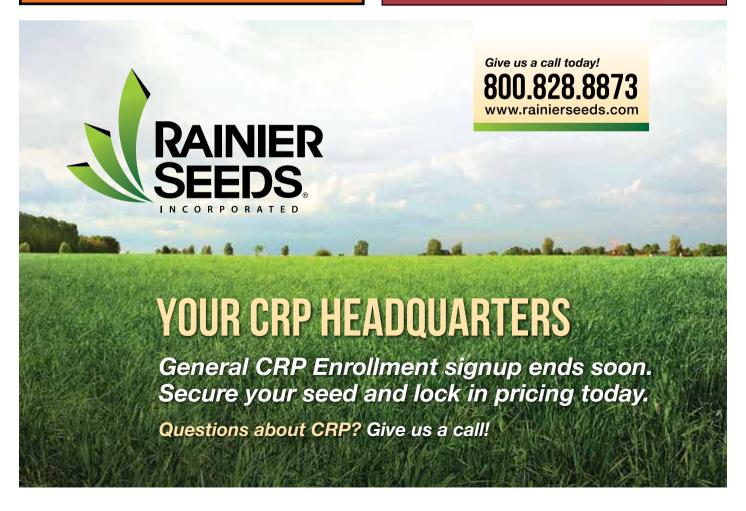
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BOTTOM LINE

Decisions, decisions

By Dr. David M. Kohl

The decade of the 2020s will be one of accelerated change for owners and managers of farm and ranch businesses. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in market changes that have produced extreme volatility in commodity prices, costs and bottomline outcomes. These changes and volatility require producers to manage controllable variables with additional focus on the business. At the other end of the spectrum, a strategy to manage around the uncontrollable variables such as weather, geopolitics and the political landscape, will often call for adaptive and innovative management strategies. This being said, both small and large capital investments must still be made for the business regardless of the economic environment.

Whether it is the purchase of machinery, equipment, a storage facility or farm real estate, an objective decision-making process can be effective. Years of teaching farm business management courses at both

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Virginia Tech and Cornell University allowed me to dust off the old decision-making process that requires questions for crucial conversation and assessment. What are some of the variables that go into the decision-making process during a period of accelerated change?

The first step is to define or revisit one's vision for the business. What are the specific goals for the business, family and personal life, and will the purchase align with these goals? To ensure that everyone is on the same page, this often requires the goals of spouses and business partners to mesh. How will the acquisition fit the short-term and long-term needs of the business?

Next, determine if the purchase is a want or need. Interestingly enough, my associate's daughter learned about this from her kindergarten teacher prior to the holidays. If this analysis can be conducted at the beginning of education, the wants and needs can also be identified in a business setting.

A good method to prioritize capital expenditures is to complete the stoplight exercise. Green-light purchases would be major expenditures that are a high priority need. Next, both needs and wants would fall into the yellow-light range. A red-light purchase would be a lower priority and classified as a want. When planning capital purchases, remember to be proactive by building in 10 to 20 percent additional capital for those large, emergency expenditures such as a motor going out on the grain truck or a large repair bill on the combine.

Next, gather the information necessary to determine the acquisition's impact on the balance sheet, income statement and cash flow. Using a spreadsheet, conduct a "what if" analysis to see whether the purchase results in a positive final outcome. A partial budget that analyzes changes in costs and revenue can be a quick and dirty tool for the analysis. Stress test potential effects on the financials. For example, what happens if the capital acquisition is 25 percent over budget, or it takes 25 percent more time for the acquisition to break even? Do not forget the nonfinancial factors such as management capacity for expanded operations or companion equipment or facilities if upgrades are being considered.

Capital purchases usually require the use of term debt with loan amortizations of three to five years for equipment and 10 to 20 years for real estate. Next, take your total term debt, including any additional debt incurred for the new purchase, and divide it by EBITDA (an acronym for earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization). After the purchase, is this ratio under five to one using a three-year historical trend or your financial projections? Working capital and cash are often used for down payments on capital purchases. If this is the case, after the draws on working capital for the capital purchase, can the business maintain five dollars of working capital for every one dollar of total principal and interest payments? This quick analysis can establish the financial boundaries that can keep you out of the capital expenditure ditch.

Financing the acquisition of capital assets is often a balance of paying cash, term loan financing and leases. Cash is imperative to manage volatility. Credit terms should also match the life of the asset. Leases can provide flexibility, particularly in a rapidly changing high technology world, as well as tax and

cash flow advantages. The bottom line is the situation is different for every operation, regardless of business size or maturity.

The key in the decision-making process is to put your vision and goals down on paper. Utilize a business record-keeping system that provides the data for objective decision-making. Use spreadsheets and budgets with "what if" analysis and input from your team of advisors to assist in weighing the variables in the decision-making process.

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Dr. David Kohl is an academic hall-of-famer in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Va. Dr. Kohl is a sought-after educator of lenders, producers and stakeholders with his keen insight into the agriculture industry gained through extensive travel, research and involvement in ag businesses. He has traveled nearly 10 million miles; conducted more than 6,500 workshops, speeches and seminars; and published more than 2,250 articles for leading publications. Dr. Kohl's involvement with ag businesses and interaction with key thought leaders provide a unique perspective into future trends of the ag industry and economy. This content was provided by **Northwest**





Your wheat life...



Near the McKay Elevator in Waitsburg. Photo by John McCaw.



The old Sherman Church northeast of Wilbur. Photo by William Bell.



Unloading near the Ruark century farm in Garfield County. Photo by Savannah Ruark.



Merritt Heitstuman (2) watching his dad take off the header in Pomeroy.
Photo by Hannah Heitstuman.



An early morning service call in Eureka.
Photo by Kevin Chabre.

Please email pictures to editor@wawg.org. Please include location of picture, names of all people appearing in the picture and ages of all children.

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