



Oregon State University Extension Service

MID-COLUMBIA FARMER'S NEWSLETTER

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Grain and Rain

The average price for soft white wheat in Portland for January and February was \$8.36 and \$8.47 per bushel for 10.5% protein. A year ago the price was at \$10.77 and \$10.89 during January and February. So far the price in March has been at around \$8.12, a year ago the price was up at \$11.56. Barley prices have been staying steady at \$250/ton over the last three months, though dropped to \$240 in March.

Precipitation at the Sherman Station in Moro for January and February was 1.04 and 0.67 inches at 71% and 63% of average. So far in 2023 the station has gotten almost 2 inches. The crop year is at 90% of average at 6.46 inches for the Sherman Station. Average precipitation across Sherman County in January was 0.81 ranging from 1.28 west of Moro to 0.44 in Moro. Average precipitation in February was 0.44 ranging from 0.83 in Moro to 0.15 east of Grass Valley.

Precipitation at The Dalles Airport for January and February was 1.33 and 0.56 inches at 56% and 35% of average. So far in March the airport has gotten just over an inch. Crop year total there is at 64% of average at 6.42 inches since September. In both counties the crop year totals had been holding up close to average, but in the last two months there is starting to be a noticeable decrease as we continue to drop below average rainfall for the crop year. Average precipitation across Wasco County in January was 1.33 ranging from 2.23 in The Dalles to 0.61 in Antelope. Average precipitation in February was just 0.59 ranging from 0.94 in Mosier to 0.30 outside of The Dalles.

Climate Outlook

December through February precipitation across the Mid Columbia region is averaging around 50-70% of normal with mean daily temperatures 3°F below normal across the region. March started off cold with mean daily temperatures at 10 to 7°F below normal across the region. The state climate office reported the following conditions for the North Central Region of Oregon (Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties):

- December was 3.4°F below average and precipitation was at 109% of average.
- January was 1°F below average and precipitation was 48% of average.
- February was 1°F below average and precipitation was at 60% of average.

The Oregon state climatologist notes that "This water year has been surprisingly dry across the state despite the near-normal snowpack. Approximately 70% of the state only has 75% of normal precipitation since October (start of the water year) and about 25% is below 50% of average."

Drought conditions have expanded across North Central Oregon with class one

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Climate Outlook Continued....

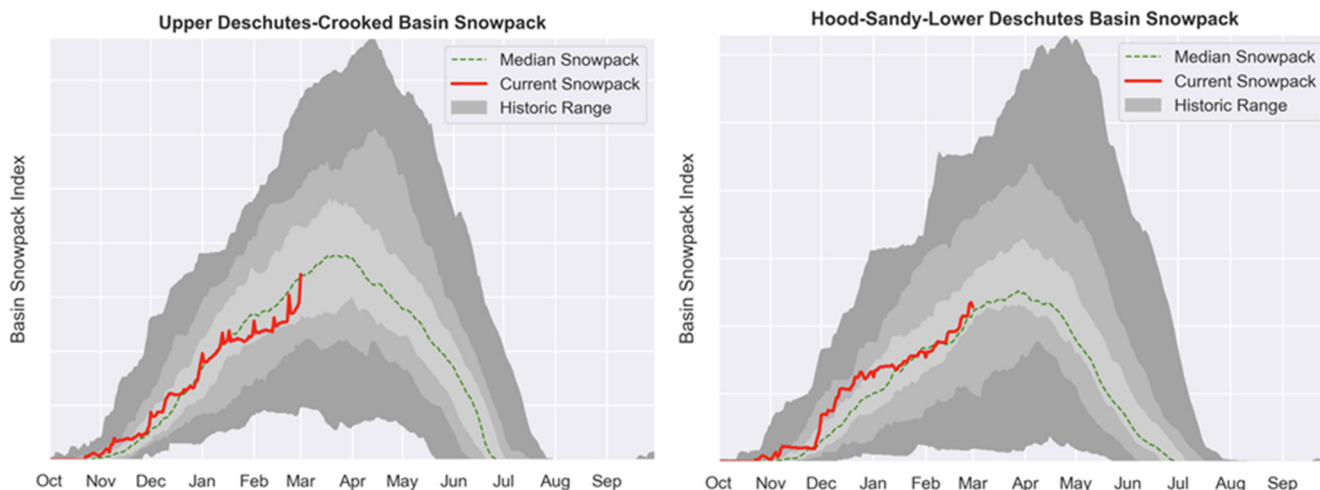
drought degradation occurring over the last 6 months, most notably in the last month. Precipitation maps for the week of March 12th showed precipitation totals above average for most of the west (especially California), but the Mid Columbia seemed to be in a bubble with only 75% of average rainfall. Roughly half of each county is in severe drought with the rest of the county being in abnormally dry to moderate drought categories. Looking at the drought forecast we will likely see drought development continue over the next 3 months in the Mid Columbia Region.

Over the next three months there is a 33-40% chance for below average precipitation and an equal chance for below or above average temperatures across the Mid Columbia. According to the Oregon Climate Forecast the next three months are forecasted to have precipitation at 132% of normal with temperatures about 1°F above average in the North Central Region of Oregon (Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties). March is forecasted to have temperatures 1°F above average and precipitation at 173% of average. The forecast for April is for temperatures to be 1.7°F below average with precipitation at 107% of average. May is forecasted to have temperatures 2.5°F above average and precipitation at 112% of average.

La Nina is “officially” over and neutral to El Nino conditions are now expected through summer 2023. Previous weather patterns suggest that this will correspond with slightly drier and possibly significantly warmer weather from May through August. However, until summer starts March is expected to continue to be colder than average across the United States. During this transition out of La Nina weather forecasters have decreased predictability with their forecasts, so take this climate outlook with a grain of salt. If you want to keep up to date on weekly weather impacting agriculture across the United States check out this USDA weekly report: <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/cj82k728n>

Snowpack Outlook

For the Hood, Sandy, and Lower Deschutes Basin the snow pack is at 105% of median as of March 1, up from 92% a month ago. Overall basin snow pack has declined since January when it was up at 200%+ of the median. Precipitation since October is at 80% of median for the Hood, Sandy, and Lower Deschutes Basin with February precipitation at 89% of median. Snowpack for the Upper Deschutes Basin was at 98% of median as of March 1st, up from 92% recorded one month prior. Precipitation since the beginning of October has been 81% of median for the Upper Deschutes Basin and at 94% of median for the month of February.



Global Wheat Outlook

The February USDA World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) projects global wheat production at 783.8 MMT, up 2.5 MMT from January estimates. However, the International Grains Council (IGC) monthly grain market report pegged 2022/23 wheat production at an all-time high of 801.0 MMT. This increase comes after higher production expected out of Kazakhstan, Australia, India, and the European Union. Global consumption increased by 1.4 MMT to 791.2 MMT, outpacing global output by 7.4 MMT. World wheat trade rose by 1.3 MMT to 212.9 MMT. The 2022/23 world ending stocks were revised up 5 MMT to 286 MMT by the IGC, higher than the WASDE report of 269.3 MMT. Ending stocks for 2023/24 in

Global Wheat Outlook Continued.....

major exporting countries could dip by as much as 12.2% to 58 MMT. IGC anticipates 2023/24 wheat production down 2% at 787 MMT, while consumption is predicted to reach a record 294 MMT.

USDA has estimated wheat production of 91.0 MMT for the 2022/23 crop year in Russia, though insiders have claimed lower and higher production rates, the latest being at 104.2 MMT by the Russian state statistics agency Rosstat. Weather has been generally favorable for wheat in Russia, though there is some dryness across the southern region and cold frosts in the central Black Soil and Volga regions. Russian wheat exports have been up, reaching record levels in January at 3.5 MMT, 120% above the pace a year ago. Ending wheat stocks in Russia are expected to increase by 30% to 14.4 MMT after a record harvest last year. Russian wheat prices have dropped below the \$300.00/MT for the first time in 18 months. This decrease in Russian prices may signal a global downward trend in wheat prices as the 2023 wheat harvest nears.

Wheat stocks in Canada in December were up 32.6% to 22.3 MMT from a year ago as the country recovers from low production levels during the 2021 drought. However, Canadian wheat stocks are still at their lowest levels since 2015. The February Canadian Outlook for Principal Field Crops report predicts a 4% increase in the 2023/23 non-durum wheat area. Durum is facing strong competition from other crops with durum acres expected to decrease by 6% to 5.68 million acres.

Wheat Marketing Outlook

Wheat buyers are being encouraged to purchase more U.S. wheat due to declining freight rates and a lowering U.S. dollar increasing the purchasing power of global buyers. The U.S. Dollar Index recently dropped slightly as a result of the Silicon Valley Bank collapse and other financial uncertainty in the United States, it is now 7% lower than last September. The U.S. dollar and other currency markets will continue to be volatile as the Federal Reserve decides how they will handle interest rate increases due to the collapse. Federal fund rates were at 0.2% in March 2022 and increased to 4.57% in February 2023. This did help relieve inflation here in the U.S., but at the price of a strong dollar value for buyers of U.S. exports.

Future prices for all classes of wheat were up slightly due to the Black Sea Grain Initiative expiration date, but also due to the banking uncertainty recently here in the United States. The Black Sea Grain Initiative agreement between Russia and Ukraine to allow grain exports across the Black Sea has been extended by 60 days, but the March 18th expiration date did create some volatility in wheat markets as it was unclear what Russia would agree to. Ukraine had hoped for a 120 day agreement as had been in place prior to the expiration date. Ukraine has also been advocating for an increase in the number of Joint Coordination Center (JCC) inspection teams to help decrease the vessel queues in Turkey. The JCC originally planned to conduct ten inspections per day, but recent reports indicate that only three vessels are approved daily, creating a backlog of vessels.

White wheat exports were up for the week of March 2nd and almost double the 10 week average at 4 million bushels. Exports in all other classes of wheat were down slightly below the ten week average. China made the recent large purchase of 4 million bushels of soft white wheat, while other major exporters continue to be the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, and Thailand. Chile is also becoming a player in the white wheat markets with exports year to date similar with food aid exports to Yemen. White wheat exports the week of March 9th were down to 2.8 million bushels, but exports for all classes of wheat together were up 3 million bushels from a week ago and the ten week average. White wheat exports are 4-5% below the seasonal pace needed to reach USDA's target exports. Year-to-date 2022/23 commercial sales for all classes of wheat totaled 17.7 million metric tons (MMT), 5% behind last year's pace. Major buyers for all classes of wheat from the United States includes Mexico as the top buyer and other players also in the soft white wheat market, including the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, and China. USDA expects 2022/23 U.S. wheat exports of 21.09 MMT with commitments to date are 84% of total projected exports. The lower export pace has been weighing down the price of wheat.

While wheat prices have declined, they have remained high enough in the current marketing year that most producers will not see any payments from USDA financial protection programs, such as PLC or ARC. USDA

Wheat Marketing Outlook Continued....

projects the 2022-2023 national average wheat price will be \$9 per bushel. For PLC wheat prices must drop below \$5.50 per bushel to for farmers to see a payment. Under ARC or the Agriculture Risk Coverage program, farmers could see a payment if yields were low enough, but given last year's bountiful crop that is unlikely to be an issue for most producers.

U.S. Wheat Outlook

The USDA Grains and Oilseed Outlook released back in the end of February predicts an 8% increase in all wheat acres to 49.5 million acres due to continued relatively high global prices and tight ending stocks in both U.S. and globally. This projection is the highest since 2016 and 8% above the five-year average. U.S. production is expected to be up 14% due to increased planted acres and improved yields. USDA expects that 2023/24 wheat ending stocks will be up 7% from last year. This winter has been exceptionally wet for the north and central plains (especially the Dakotas), though parts of western Kansas and eastern Colorado continue to miss the precipitation and are in exceptional drought. As of March 12, 66% of the topsoil in Kansas was rated short to very short on moisture. The drought monitor still reflects dry conditions in some regions in the plains where soil conditions are dry and cold, though covered with snowfall that as temperatures warm should show provide some relief to soil moisture conditions. In the Northern Plains, cold weather has continued, with constant snow cover since November.

Stripe Rust Outlook for 2023

Xianming Chen and his team at WSU recently released another forecast for stripe rust in 2023. Overall the forecast is that rust will be in the lower range of the moderate epidemic level with 20-40% yield loss on susceptible varieties (if not treated with fungicides). Those estimates come from models using weather data from November 2022 to February 2023. Highly susceptible winter wheat varieties in the 2023 crop season are expected to have an average of 37% yield loss, higher than the forecasted yield loss of 21% given in January. Susceptible and moderately susceptible wheat varieties will likely have 7 to 27% yield losses with an average of 6% yield loss. So far stripe rust has not yet been found and is anticipated to have a late start given our cold winter and late start to spring across the Pacific Northwest. **WSU researchers do not recommend applying fungicide with early spring herbicide applications. However, if fields are planted with moderately susceptible and susceptible varieties (stripe rust ratings of 6 to 9) fungicide applications may be needed later in the flag leaf stage.** Winter and spring wheat with stripe rust ratings of 1 to 5 may not need any fungicide application at all this year.

Local Wheat Outlook – It's all about Growing Degree Days in 2023

Though the temperatures are finally feeling like spring, the winter wheat still looks like it might be December. Wheat could care less what the date on the calendar is, what it cares about is the amount of cumulative heat and moisture it has had since being planted. Looking at our Growing Degree Days (GDDs) for Moro we are almost 600 GDDs behind last year's crop. GDDs refer to the number of heat units available for crops to grow. Every degree above 32°F of the average temperature counts as 1 GDD. These are calculated by subtracting the average daily temperature by 32. **Assuming a winter wheat crop planted on October 1st we are at 957 cumulative GDDs as of March 24th this year. Last year we were at 1,538 GDDs at this time!** Our fall weather was hot in September, but transitioned into colder temperatures quickly at the end of October, as a result crops planted just a few weeks apart have dramatically different GDDs. If you planted wheat this year on September 15th you gained another 460 GDDs over planting on October 1st, but if you planted later in October on the 15th you lost 440 GDDs and 760 GDDs if planted at the end of October. What do these GDDs correspond with?

Seeds placed into good moisture will take 144 GDD days to germinate. After germination it will take 90 GDD for each inch of planting depth for the plant to emerge. After emergence it takes another 180 days for each leaf to grow. For winter wheat planted at one inch it will need 774 GDD get to the 3 leaf plant stage or 864 GDD if planted at 2 inches. The later planted wheat that I have seen is still at the one leaf stage or almost at the 2 leaf stage, but makes sense given that it has only had 200 to 500 GDDs. Producers should know that given our GDDs the wheat is where it should be in terms of crop development. And also remember that there is a lot that goes into the decision of when to plant, both early and late planting dates have their pros and cons,

Local Wheat Outlook – It's all about Growing Degree Days in 2023 Continued....

along with trying to time it with moisture. Given the unusually warmer conditions in early fall and cooler temperatures at the end of October it only takes a few weeks difference in planting date for wheat to be at very different crop development stages. The concern this year will be if we can get enough GDDs in for the wheat to develop before temperatures get too hot and stop grain development. Hope for a warm and wet spring and a warm, but not hot summer.

2023 Preferred Wheat Varieties Brochure is Now Available

The Preferred Wheat Varieties brochure is produced by the Oregon, Washington and Idaho Wheat Commissions in an effort to provide quality data on varieties grown in the region. Varieties are ranked statistically by quality groupings within each class based on end-use quality from grain, milling and product quality testing. You can access it online on the OWGL website: <https://owgl.org/p/commission/publications/varieties> Quality scores reflect a minimum of three years' data in the genotype and environment (G&E) study conducted by the USDA/ARS Western Wheat Quality Lab. The brochure represents the collaborative efforts of the Western Wheat Quality Lab, Washington State University, Oregon State University and the University of Idaho, along with the university cereal grains extension trial programs of the three states. Growers are encouraged to consult the Washington State Crop Improvement Association Seed Buying Guide and the various university variety testing programs for details on agronomic characteristics for varieties. It is important to consider both the agronomic and milling qualities of the wheat that you decide to grow.

Fertilizer Trends

The good news is that all of the eight major fertilizers continue to decrease in price compared to a month ago.

- Anhydrous is down 12% from a month ago and 28% from a year ago at \$1,077/ton or \$0.66/lb. of N.
- Urea decreased in price by 7% from last month and 12% from a year ago at \$648/ton or \$0.70/lb. of N.
- UAN28 is 14% lower than a month ago at \$444/ton or \$0.79/lb of N.
- UAN32 is down by 10% from a month ago at \$525/ton or \$0.82/lb of N.

Hay and Pasture Outlook

USDA pasture and range conditions have not yet started for the 2023 grazing season, but the drought monitor shows some major grazing regions are not looking great. In Oregon exceptional drought exists in Crook county and neighboring counties are in extreme drought. The percentage of Oregon in drought increased to 78% from 56% over the last three months according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. However, across the lower-48 drought area is now down to around 50% from a peak last Fall of 86%. Across the U.S. the central region including the southern plains and parts of Nebraska are also in exceptional and extreme drought. However, recent snowfall in the Dakotas and parts of Montana should help alleviate the grass shortage that has been a pressing issue there the last year or two.

Pricing off the Oregon Direct Hay report (accessed here: <https://beav.es/iTs>) over the last few months has continued to show high prices for hay in the Central Oregon region (Crook/Deschutes/Jefferson/Wasco Counties), though prices are declining slightly in March for some hay classes.

Premium quality alfalfa in January was selling for \$400/ton ranging from \$325 to \$425 per ton. In February premium quality alfalfa was selling for \$420/ton and so far in March continues to stay at \$420/ton.

Over the last several months mixed grass hay with premium quality has been averaging \$450/ton ranging from \$400 to \$485/ton.

Premium quality orchard grass in January was selling for an average of \$415/ton ranging from \$410 to \$430 per ton in November. In February premium orchard grass was selling for an average of \$410/ton ranging from \$400 to \$425 per ton. Good quality orchard grass was selling for an average of \$315/ton ranging from \$300 to \$325. So in March prices have decreased slightly with premium quality selling for around \$405/ton and good quality at \$290/ton

Good quality meadow grass has been selling at around \$330/ton.

Cattle Markets

Cattle prices have been noticeably higher during the first quarter of 2023, which was anticipated, but the price increases came earlier in the year than expected and may not stay as high. Prices here in Oregon and Washington have been showing high variability as of late with the prices for 500-600 lb steers down to \$225/cwt after being up to \$260/cwt a week prior. Prices for 500-600 lb steers in the northern great plains have been hovering around \$250/cwt. Drought in Kansas and Nebraska have been holding prices lower down at \$200/cwt and \$235/cwt for several weeks. Prices in the southeast have been holding just above \$200/cwt.

Beef production is down by 9.8 million lbs from a year ago. U.S. Cattle slaughter was at 634,000 for the week ending March 11th, down 3,000 from a year ago. Cattle slaughter weights have been lowering, down 14 lbs from a week ago. The price for live steers nationally is at \$165.22/cwt, up \$0.20/cwt from a week ago and up \$26.92 from a year ago showing continued price improvement in 2023. Dressed steers are up \$1/cwt from a week ago and up \$45.32/cwt from a year ago at \$265.43/cwt. The dressed weight is reported to have a stronger increase as muddy conditions in some feedlots have lowered the live steer price. Choice beef cutout is at \$286.48/cwt, down \$2.11/cwt from a week ago, but up \$32.68 from a year ago. The price for corn is down slightly from a week ago and \$0.78/bu lower than a year ago helping to decrease feedlot expenses, though the price for hay is still elevated. The hay outlook this spring is still unknown after a drier and colder winter than expected across the west.

Beef exports had been staying strong in 2022, but so far in 2023 exports have fell 15% in volume and 32% in value. Exports are especially lower to South Korea and Japan. However, beef exports to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and the Philippines were up. Pork exports have been up 13% in volume so far this year.

Virtual Fencing Information from Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center (EOARC)

Researchers at EOARC based out of Burns, OR have been focusing hard on the new virtual fencing Technology. David Bohnert, the station director, recently shared a few resources that you may find helpful. Virtual fences are a topic that is generating tremendous interest around the World and the Intermountain West. Consequently, EOARC's Precision Agriculture Technology Workgroup has put together a 'Virtual Fencing - Making a Base Station Mobile' Video that can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QboJTJNQ5qw> and a 'DIY Mobile Base Station Conversion Guide' that can be accessed here: <https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/biblio/diy-mobile-base-station-conversion-guide-0>

Beef Reproduction Task Force Webinar Series

The Beef Reproduction Task Force is a multi-disciplinary group formed by Research and Extension faculty members from Universities across the U.S. with a focus on beef cattle reproduction, management and reproductive technologies. Their mission is to:

- Promote wider adoption of reproductive technologies among cow-calf producers.
- Educate cow-calf producers in management considerations that will increase the likelihood of successful AI breeding.
- Educate producers in marketing options to capture benefits that result from use of improved reproductive technologies.

They have an ongoing webinar series that may be of interest to many of you that started this winter. You can sign up for the webinar series and view previous webinars here: <https://beefrepro.org/> They also have many resources that may be helpful on their website.

Over the counter sale of livestock antibiotics will cease June 11, 2023. How you can prepare?

Beginning on June 11 of this year, over-the-counter (OTC) antibiotics will no longer be available through traditional retail channels. Instead, these antibiotics will require a prescription from a veterinarian licensed in the state where the animals are housed.

Why is this happening? To ensure continued effective antibiotic use in humans and animals the US Food and Drug Administration Center for Veterinary Medicine has developed a 5-year Veterinary Stewardship Plan designed to slow the emergence of antimicrobial resistance that can arise from the misuse of antibiotics in animals while ensuring safe and effective use of medically important antibiotics in animals and humans. Many antibiotics are medically important to both human and animal health. The intent of this

Over the counter sale of livestock antibiotics Continued.....

legislation is to ensure that these drugs are used under veterinary supervision, reducing the chance for development of antimicrobial resistance to these drugs in both humans and animals. This new rule concerns the few antibiotics that remain available over the counter in the form of injectables, intramammary tubes and boluses.

What does this mean to you? It means you will no longer be able to purchase antibiotics from a farm store or mail order or from a route driver unless you have a prescription from YOUR veterinarian. Because prescriptions must be filled by a pharmacist it is unlikely that your local Wilco, Coastal, or Tractor Supply will hire a pharmacist to fill your veterinary prescriptions. Of course, you will be able to purchase these antibiotics from your veterinarian or he/she can write a prescription that you can have filled by an online vendor. Some of our local "human" pharmacies will likely begin to carry more veterinary labeled products. Now is the time to work with your veterinarian to develop a plan to adjust the way your farm will access animal health products. Also, note that this legislation also applies to non-food animal species like dogs, cats, camelids, and horses.

Which antibiotics will be affected? Prescription-only items will include injectable tylosin (Tylan injectable and water soluble), injectable and intramammary penicillin (Albadry), injectable and oral oxytetracycline (Liquimycin LA-200, Noromycin 300 LA, Oxytetracycline HCl soluble powder), sulfadimethoxine and sulfamethazine (Albon, Sustain III bolus), gentamicin (Gentamicin sulfate injectable), cephalixin and cephalixin benzathine intramammary tubes (Today, Tomorrow). Most other products — including de-wormers, fly preventatives, vaccines and coccidiostats — will not be impacted by these changes.

How will I obtain antibiotics after June, 2023? To obtain these drugs, producers will need a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) with a licensed veterinarian. A VCPR is considered valid if all of the following apply:

- A veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of (an) animal(s) and the need for medical treatment, and the client (the owner of the animal or animals or other caretaker) has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian
- There is sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s)
- The practicing veterinarian is readily available for follow-up in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy. Such a relationship can exist only when the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of examination of the animal(s), and/or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept."
- In Oregon this means that a veterinarian has visited or seen you operation/animals within the past 12 months.
- This does NOT mean the veterinarian is required to actually examine every animal that will be treated but has sufficient knowledge of your specific situation to initiate and prescribe treatment.

Should I just stock up on antibiotic supplies? No! Now is NOT the time to "stock up" on over-the-counter products to avoid needing a prescription. Animal products have expiration dates and are sensitive to storage time and conditions. Purchasing products now may result in those products expiring, resulting in wastage of products and money.

What if I don't have a veterinarian? If you do not already have a VCPR and need to find a veterinarian who offers services to livestock owner here are some resources that may help you: For cattle veterinarians search the American Association of Bovine Practitioners at <https://www.aabp.org/members/search/>. For sheep, goat, and camelid practitioners search the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners at http://www.aasrp.org/about/find_a_vet.asp For Equine practitioners search the American Association of Equine Practitioners at <https://aaep.org/horse-owners/get-dvm> For additional information or questions contact Charles T. Estill, the OSU Extension Veterinarian, here Charles.Estill@oregonstate.edu. This article was also written by Charles to share statewide with livestock owners. You can also access the article here to share with others: <https://beav.es/SY7>

Rural Energy for America Program

Rural Energy for America Program (REAP), a program of USDA Rural Development: Recently, significant changes were made to REAP. The most significant are an increase in grant amount eligibility for most REAP eligible projects and in increase to the total amount of funding available in the Program. Eligible applicants include agricultural producers.

Eligible projects include:

- Installation or construction of renewable energy systems (ex. biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind)
- Installation or construction of energy efficiency improvements (ex. replacing HVAC, lighting, cooling or refrigeration units, and energy-inefficient equipment)

Apply by 3/31/2023 to receive 2023 grant funding. More info here: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/energy-programs/rural-energy-america-program-renewable-energy-systems-energy-efficiency-improvement-guaranteed-loans#overview>

Online and On Demand Wildfire Classes for Ag

OSU online and on demand classes to help you better prepare your farm and ranch for wildfires this summer:

- Agricultural Wildfire Behavior and Suppression course covers wildfire suppression tactics and safety specifically for producers in eastern Oregon: <https://beav.es/ibX>
- Wildfire Preparedness in Agriculture course focuses on defensible space and considerations for reducing ignitions on your property: <https://beav.es/w92>

OSU Extension to Start Search for Gilliam County Ag Agent

If you know of anyone interested in working for OSU Extension we will soon be searching for a replacement for Gilliam County Ag Agent, Jordan Maley, who will be retiring in June 2023. This position requires a master's degree in agriculture or natural resources will be expanded to cover both Gilliam and Morrow counties, but will be based in Condon. If you know of anyone interested in applying they can email me at jacob.powell@oregonstate.edu. The position should be open to apply for in early April.

OSU Today

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Upcoming Events and Deadlines

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) sign up deadline is April 7th – talk to NRCS and FSA for details.

Hazardous Waste Collection Event for Ag Producers, April 28th in Moro

There will be a hazardous waste collection event for Ag producers and small business on Friday, April 28th in Moro from 10 am to 2 pm. The collection event is free, but you must pre-register here: <https://Bit.ly/TriCountyBusinessSignup> The next collection event for producers will be in The Dalles on October 26th and Wasco on October 27th.

2023 Crop Tours and Field Days

- **Sherman County Crop Tour** – Thursday, June 1st, 9 am, starting at the Extension Office in Moro, OR
- **Wasco County Crop Tour** – Thursday, June 8th, 8:30 am starting at the Dufur Cemetery Wheat Trials
- **Sherman Experiment Station Field Day** – Wednesday, June 14th, 7:30 am, Moro, OR
- **Pendleton Experiment Station Field Day** – Tuesday, June 13th, 7:30 am, Adams, OR

OSU Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network Suicide Prevention Training

Free online suicide prevention training for the agricultural community with QPR training. Learn ways to offer support to clients, neighbors, loved ones and friends in your agricultural community. Question, Persuade, Refer (QPR) is an innovative and proven suicide prevention program. There is a QPR training in English on May 10th from 3:30 to 5 pm and a Spanish training on June 8th from 6 to 8 pm. Register here: <https://beav.es/farm-stress>