

Aaron Tippin - Live Saturday, Sept. 7th at the Richland County Fairgrounds

By Tie Shank

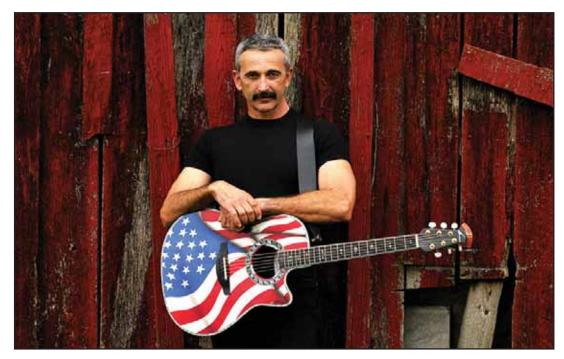
CAF Airpower Museum and the Wings of Freedom III are pleased to present Aaron Tippin and special opening act The Copper Mountain Band on Saturday, September 7th at the Richland County Fairgrounds! Gates open at 6:00pm and the concert begins at 7:00pm! Tickets are \$25 and can be purchased at the Sidney Chamber of Commerce or any Sidney financial institution.

Aaron Tippin: Growing up on a 110 acre farm in South

Carolina, raising Black Angus, hogs, corn and soy beans, Tippin grew up with a work ethic not often seen today. He was an active 4-H member and raised two champion show hogs. He's always had a love for music. In the late 1970s he began performing in local honky tonks. His big break came in 1985 when he competed on the TNN's "You Can Be A Star" TV talent contest, landed a songwriter's contract and moved to Music City.

In the beginning, times were tough: Tippin worked the midnight shift in a factory, wrote songs for music row during the day and lifted weights in the late afternoons. He began competing and winning body building competitions and in 1990 he performed at his first Nashville night club. These performances landed him a recording contract with RCA records in which he stayed until he signed with Lyric Street Records in 1998. In 2004 Tippin released his own record label, NIPPIT Records (Tippin spelled backwards).

Many people know Tippin for his baritone voice and his performances of "There Ain't Nothin Wrong With The Radio", "You've Got To Stand For Something", "Kiss This",



and "Working Man's PH.D".

He has released nine studio albums and two compilations, one of which is "In Overdrive"

Tippin stated, "This album is a tribute to truckers."

Tippin currently holds a CDL and has a great deal of respect for all of the men and women running hard every day. "America's truckers are out there, busier than ever and keeping America rolling. I love truckin' music and they do too. Their job is much harder than most people realize," stated Tippin.

"In Overdrive" consists of some of the popular songs most truckers know and love, such as: "East Bound and Down", "Six Days on the Road", 'Prisoner of the Highway", "Roll On" and many others.

Tippins talents are not just limited to music and body building; he's also a farmer, a winemaker, a pilot, a welder and a certified airframe and power plant mechanic. He currently resides on a 500 acre farm in Tennessee with his wife and two sons, where he grows food plots and loves to hunt whitetail deer and turkey.

HARVEST SAVINGS!

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dual PTO, 14.9 R 46 DualsCall
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duals\$11,500
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triples
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Warranty
(1) 2012 JD S660 combines, 520/85r38 duals, Contour master, low low
hours
2006 JD 9660STS, 520/85r38 duals CALL 2000 JD 9750 STS, 30.5x32 duals, chopper CALL
2000 JD 9730 515, 30.3x32 udais, Chopper Gall 2002 JD 9650 STS, 800/65X32 Singles, Chopper, Grain Tank Ext CALL
1989 JD 9600 with chopper, 30.5x32 duals, 960 McDon draper
header CALL
1983 JD 7720, 24.5X32, Straw and Chaff Spreader, 224
Platform

	i
2013 640 FD, draper platformCALL	
2012 635 FD draper platformCALL	
2010 JD 630R w/ pickup reel	
2010 JD 630R platform, pickup reelCALL	
2004 JD 893 Cornhead , 8 row, 30'	
(2) 2004 JD 635F Flex platform, 35'CALL	
2009 Case IH 2010 Rigid Platform, Bat Reel, Less than 100	
Hours\$20,000	
1997 Macdon 962D platform	
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Amity 2700 beet harvester, 10 row, 12 row convertible \$119,500	
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Artsway 9420 Beet Harvester, 6 Row, 24" Row-finder, Rear	
Steer\$19,500	
Artsway 698 beet harvester, 6 row, 24" row-finder, rear steer\$19,500	
Artsway 690 beet harvester, 5 row, steerable, row finder \$12,500	
Red River 624 Beet Harvester, 6 Row, 24" Row-finder, Rear	
Steer\$13,500	
WIC defoliator, 6 row, steerable\$12,000	
Artsway 786A Defoliator, 6 Row, Knife Scalpers, rear steer \$8,500	
Artsway 786A defoliator, 6 row, steerable	
Artsway 786A Defoliator, 6 Row, Rear Steer\$4,500	
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State Vet Issues West Nile Advisory for Equine Owners

Submitted by Steve Merritt

Positive mosquitoes found in 8 counties: Cascade, Blaine, Hill, Lewis & Clark, Prairie, Sheridan, Phillips and Teton

Animal health officials with the Montana Department of Livestock are advising equine owners in parts of the state to be on the lookout for West Nile virus after positive mosquitoes were found in eight counties last week.

Positive mosquitoes were found in Cascade, Blaine, Hill, Lewis & Clark, Prairie, Sheridan, Phillips and Teton Counties.

While the mosquito season is winding down with fall approaching, state veterinarian Dr. Marty Zaluski said it's not too late to booster equines that have already been vaccinated.

"We know that vaccination is highly protective against West Nile, and if your horse has already been vaccinated, a booster may provide additional protection this late in the season," he said. "That's why it's important to work with your local veterinarian to develop a core vaccination program."

Greg Johnson, veterinary entomologist for Montana State University's Department of Animal & Range Sciences, said topical insecticides may provide some immediate protection.

"I'd suggest a permethrin insecticide treatment to suppress mosquito blood feeding," Johnson said. "A product like Brute pour-on (10% permethrin) can be applied as a wipe-on, while Gardstar (40% permethrin) can be mixed with water and applied as a low volume spray or a wipe-on. "

A single application can provide up to seven days of protection, he said, and "using it for a couple of weeks might be enough to get you through the rest of the mosquito season."

Equine owners can also take other measures to reduce exposure:

Eliminate potential breeding sites (old receptacles, tires, and containers) and areas of standing water;

Thoroughly clean livestock watering troughs weekly; Keep horses indoors during peak mosquito activity periods of dusk to dawn;

Avoid using lights, when possible, that may attract mosquitoes inside stables during the evening and overnight.

Zaluski said it's also important to be familiar with signs of the disease, which causes encephalitis, or swelling of the brain, and can be difficult to distinguish from other neurological diseases like sleeping sickness and rabies. Some of those signs include:

Loss of appetite and depression;

Fever:

Incoordination or weakness of the hind limbs; Muscle or muzzle twitching;

Convulsions:

Inability to swallow.

"If you see anything suspicious, contact your veterinarian," Zaluksi said. "Developing a good working relationship with your vet is the quickest, easiest way to stay on top of things like West Nile and other diseases."

Montana had seven cases of WNV in equines last year; prior to that, the last reported case was in 2009. Based on state and national figures, roughly one-third of the unvaccinated horses that contract the disease die or must be euthanized.

For additional information about WNV in horses, please see American Association of Equine Practitioners web site.

For additional information about WNV in humans, please see the Department of Public Health & Human Services web site.



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1979 JD 4840, 3 pt, PTO\$22,500
2008 CaselH 445, 1,200 hrs\$32,000
2008 CaselH 435 Steiger, 710 duals, full auto guidance, HID
lights, luxury cab, 1987hrs\$210,000
1982 JD 4440, 3pt, 3 remote, quad range, new paint, duals,
11631hrs\$25,000
2005 CaselH MX255, MFD, 3pt, 3638hrs, 480/80R42 Duals w/
CaselH LX780 loader & grapple\$108,000

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Bobcat T190 track loader, cab, auxiliary hydraulics, 2002hrs	.\$22,000
Farmhand 25' mulcher	\$11.500

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Concord 4710 Drill, 3000 tow behind cart, hydraulic drive\$30,000
2005 Brandt 2SB4000, suspended boom, 90', 1500 gal. tank\$25,000
2005 CaselH SPX 4410 self propelled sprayer, 1200 gal., 90'
booms, Raven Auto Trac, 5700 Hrs, consigned\$95,000
Summers 2pt sprayer, 88' booms, 500 gal tank, Dickey John
monitor\$65,000

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gauge wheels	\$31,000
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moisture monitor, very good cond	CALL
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endless belts, 8,000 bales, good cond	\$26,000
1999 CaselH RS561	\$12,500
1995 CaselH 8465	\$8,995
1994 CaselH 8480 Softcore	\$6,995
1990 Hesston 560 Round Baler	\$5,500
John Deere 530 round baler	\$5,500
CIH RBX 563 baler, mesh, wide pickup	\$25,000
2008 CaselH RB564 round baler, 8700 bales, mesh wrap,	
wide pickup, endless belts, hydraulic pickup lift, central lube	\$29,900
2003 CaselH RBX562, MeshWrap, Like New	\$24,500

USED MOWERS

1	Artsway Belly Mower, 6', mounts for a Farmall C	Consigned
	Grasshopper 618, 52" Deck, Bagger	\$4,500
-	Dixie Chopper LT 2500, 50" Deck	\$5,500
(Grasshopper 928D, water cooled diesel engine, 61" Deck	\$4,900



TRI-COUNTY IMPLEMENT CASE IL

Preserving Quality of Stored Grain

Submitted by Rebecca Colnar

The weather in Montana has been unique and challenging for grain farmers. Montana Farm Bureau contacted David Weaver, PhD, associate professor, Department of Land Resources & Environmental Sciences, Montana State University to glean helpful information regarding storage and drying of harvested grain.

"For many grain farmers, 2013 has been an unusual year, beginning with the weather patterns early in the crop season. Harvest has been equally unsettling, with all of the usual concerns compounded by very late planted crops that are slow to ripen and also by the inability to harvest ripe crops due to an unexpectedly wet late summer," Weaver said. "These conditions require that growers pay close attention to good storage practices as they get grain into the bin. These are always applicable, but there are times when failure to adhere to them will result in a more rapid loss of quality."

Grain that is now in storage on-farm or in elevators needs to be dry enough for good preservation. "Make sure that your wheat and barley moisture contents are at or below those acceptable for storage. A good general rule is that grain should be stored at a moisture content of 12% or less. If your grain is harvested at higher moisture content (say 17%, for example) you can use a drier if you have access to one. Otherwise, you need to use high airflow or pressure aeration to dry the grain mass in the bin," explained the MSU professor. "Running aeration fans continuously, except when the relative humidity outside is very high - like when it is raining - is the best way to dry. You should also monitor the moisture and cooling front as it moves through your grain mass. It is not helpful to use the fans to move moisture only to the center of the grain mass, it must move through the entire bulk and into the external environment."

Weaver said another component in preserving grain is to allow for heat and moisture exchange in the peaked bin headspace. A bin that is filled to maximum capacity creates a moist microenvironment at the peak of the grain mass, which allows for insect population growth and microbial spoilage.

"The best way to deal with this is to use a de-

flection or mechanical spreader when filling your bin and watching the grain level as the bin fills. Using a spreader also prevents fine material from forming a moisture laden core in the center of the grain mass," Weaver noted. "An alternative approach, but less desirable, is to draw out a volume of grain after filling so that the grain mass is effectively leveled. This 'removal of a load or two' will create the desired airspace, help to level the grain mass, and remove some fine material. However this "double-handling" approach is not as effective as simply using a spreader and taking care not to overfill the bin in the first place. Using a rotary grain cleaner to remove fine material is another way to eliminate problems that may be caused by fine material."

Finally, there is temperature management which can be undertaken immediately if the grain is adequately dry at first storage. "Simply use the air temperature to reduce the grain temperature by running fans at night or on cold days," Weaver advised. This can be accomplished manually or by using automatic controllers and sensors. Greater airflow with adequate ventilation for pressure is always desirable.

"Temperature management is very effective in reducing or eliminating insect populations and associated spoilage. Insects are less damaging and slower to reproduce once grain temperature is below 70 degrees, but here we have the advantage of targeting temperatures of 50 degrees or lower, which immobilizes insects and slowly reduces the population size," said Weaver. "This approach works very well if you have a level grain surface and an adequate airspace. Limited space and temperature gradients will cause unwanted and problematic condensation even when using moving air to cool the grain bulk."

Unusual weather can lead to a variety of discounts that cannot be controlled because they occur before harvest. Examples are test weight or kernel size.

"However, keep in mind that careful storage can help to reduce further losses. It is always important to remember that the longer grain is stored, the greater the probability of the loss of quality. This is simply the nature of storage, so the best plan is to optimize quality preservation with a reasonable target date for delivery in mind," Weaver concluded.

Mini-Grants Available For Water Quality Education and Outreach

Submitted by Jan Fontaine

The Soil & Water Conservation Districts of Montana, Inc. (SWCDMI) is accepting applications for mini-grants of

up to \$2,000 to fund local education and outreach efforts that address nonpoint source pollution and water quality issues.

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Thanks to a grant from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, SWCDMI has \$17,000 of federal Clean Water Act Section 319 funding available for local groups working on an education and outreach project that will increase awareness of local nonpoint source pollution issues. Examples of previously funded projects include workshops, conferences, trainings, and student field studies. Projects must address larger watershed efforts in the applicant's area.

Applicants may be conservation districts, local watershed groups, county extension service, counties, schools, etc. The applicant must have the ability to manage federal funding. Applicants must provide a minimum of 40% in non-federal local in-kind or cash match. An accepted DEQ Watershed Restoration Plan is not required for this funding. The grants are funded on a reimbursement basis only. Applications will be reviewed by a panel from the Montana Watershed Coordination Council's Education and Outreach Committee that includes individuals from a range of organizations.

The call for applications round began on August 26, 2013, with an application deadline of September 27, 2013. \$8,500 will be available for this round of funding.

For more information on the mini-grants, application forms or for assistance in preparing the grant application, please contact: Jan Fontaine, SWCDMI/MACD, 406.443.5711 or by email at mail@macdnet.org or visit the mini grant wiki website at http://montananps319grants.pbworks.com/319-Mini-Grant-Home.

Corn to Chopin

Culbertson Farmer World Class Pianist

By Michele Seadeek

Gy Salvevold is a farmer near Culbertson, MT. He lives and works there with his wife and three children and runs the family farm corporation with his father and brother. There is, however, more than meets the eye with this working family man. Gy Salvevold is also an international pianist. In fact, it is his passion and his talent is amazing. Gy has been recognized by many foundations in many venues around the world for his mastery of the traditional black and white instrument.

Gy Salvevold started his piano career when he was just three and continued throughout his young adult life to expand his abilities. He attended Montana State University in Bozeman where he appeared with the Bozeman Symphony regularly.

In 2009, Salvevold played at the Kosciuszko Foundation Auditorium in New York, NY for the Bradshaw & Buono International Piano Competition. He performed a classic "Waldstein" by Beethoven, among others. You can view this particular piece online on www.youtube.com. Just search Gy Salvevold and let the beauty of his talent envelope you. My daughters and I watched this together and I recommend surround sound speakers for the full

effect. Salvevold received second place in the Amateur Adult category for this performance, a great honor.

In 2012 Salvevold again competed in the Bradshaw & Buono International Piano Competition, being held at Carnegie Hall that year. The judges awarded him first prize in amateur adult solo division. 2013 brought a new venue, Boston, Massachusetts. It is home to the Boston International Piano Competition where Gy competed in June.

With a severe decline in the learning and loving of classical instruments, Mr. Salvevold provides a younger generation with a reason to listen, play and maybe join the local school music program or start up a community band. Like Gy many parents can instill music and the love for it into their child by encouraging instrument playing. Learning an instrument has been proven to have a direct link to, and be particularly beneficial to, children's educational capabilities. Music is how we humans learn, so encourage instrument playing with your kids and there could be several Gy Salvevolds in the making.

I was unable to speak directly with Salvevold as, like I stated before, he is a farmer. Harvest season currently has his attention, for a while yet anyway. Everyone, even an international pianist, needs a hobby!



BeefTalk: Vaccinate and Prepare Valuable Calves for Market

By Kris Ringwall, Beef Specialist NDSU Extension Service

Vaccinate calves now in anticipation of weaning and preparation for sending the calves to market. I hope the calves already have had some vaccinations during branding or early summer cattle work, so now would be a good time to do booster vaccinations.

If the calves have not been vaccinated, now would be a good time to establish a vaccination plan with your local veterinarian. The Dickinson Research Extension Center, in response to the recommendation of our local veterinarian, uses vaccines as an aid in preventing the infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus, bovine viral diarrhea type II and bovine respiratory syncytial virus.

These vaccines also aid in the control of bovine viral diarrhea type I and the bovine parainfluenza 3 virus, as well as the bacterial agents pasteurella haemolytica and pasteurella multocida.

Agents that cause disease typically are present and will impact calves negatively, particularly during times of stress. Vaccines that offer protection from disease-causing agents are readily available as combination vaccines and are named within cattle circles by the numbers of diseases that each product offers as protection.

For example, a product containing four agents (thus the common saying four-way) provides protection against four disease-causing agents and is available from several vaccine companies and in several product formulations. Killed and modified live products are available and need to be administered according to the well-displayed, easy-to-read labels that the companies provide.

In addition to the previously mentioned viral and bacterial agents, the center also vaccinates all the calves with a seven-way clostridial bacterin-toxoid, including blackleg caused by clostridium chauvoei; malignant edema caused by Cl. septicum; black disease caused by Cl. novyi; gas-gangrene caused by Cl. sordellii; and enterotoxemia and enteritis caused by Cl. perfringens types C and D, plus histophilus (haemophilus) somnus.

Some ranchers would say that is enough. In fact, some would say there isn't a need to vaccinate. That simply is not true. All cattle need protection from the various pathogenic agents that exist if there is going to be a potential for exposure.

The first question always is health, but unvaccinated cattle can be and generally are very healthy. You don't find

disease-causing agents everywhere. However, when they are present, they will do some damage, so the second question is about risk.

Unvaccinated calves have a greater risk of developing an illness with greater morbidity and mortality when they have no immunity to the pathogenic agent present. Good business sense would then say to vaccinate the calves if a vaccine is available. Good health can be achieved without vaccinating the calves. However, this places the calves at a higher risk of developing a health issue. This concept is not new because weaning protocols go back a long time. The North Dakota Beef Cattle Improvement Association's Green Tag program was an early trend setter.

Quoting from an old Green Tag program brochure that was produced for the NDBCIA in the late 1980's, "Preconditioning includes a complete health management program that prepares the calves to better withstand the stress and adjustment they need to undergo when they leave the home farm or ranch in route to the feedlot. Calves are castrated in most cases, dehorned and vaccinated against common shipping and feedlot diseases, treated for grubs and lice and had the opportunity to accustom themselves to water troughs and feed bunks. Additional practices are encouraged that include implants that stimulate the natural growth processes, complete herd health programs within the cow herd and strong relationships with professional veterinarians and animal scientists."

One could assume that not much has changed. The principles are the same, which means protecting the calves is paramount and this protection needs to start with a strong calf vaccination program. This is followed by a preweaning vaccination protocol and vaccinating again at weaning.

With improved vaccinations available and more vaccination programs easily attainable, it is very important that producers follow label directions and protocols developed by the vaccine producers and their local veterinarian.

The end result is calves that can withstand the rigors of life without mom and easily adapt to any calf system. Those calves are very valuable in today's market.

May you find all your ear tags.

For more information, contact Ringwall at 1041 State Ave., Dickinson, ND 58601, or go to http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/news/columns/beeftalk/.

(Ringwall is a North Dakota State University Extension Service livestock specialist and the Dickinson Research Extension Center director.)

NDRA Rodeo Finals September 13-14

The two-day NDRA Rodeo Finals event will feature the talents of North Dakota's top 12 competitors in nine events, as they try to become the 2013 NDRA State Champion.

The event is taking place Sept. 13 - 14 with rodeo action starting at 7:00 p.m. Go-around prizes will be awarded to each night's top contestants. The beer garden opens Friday at 6:00 p.m.

Other events are scheduled for Saturday including the Watford City High School Club Rodeo at 9:00 a.m. along with a team roping event to follow at 10:00 a.m.

The Saturday NDRA Rodeo again starts at 7:00 p.m. with champions crowned during the evening performance.

Even if you're an avid rodeo-goer, this particular venue offers something a little different from your average outdoor arena. "Watching the rodeo indoors really gets you up close to the action. Many of these competitors are amateur performers who go professional. When you mix that with some of the best rodeo stock there is, watching it all from 50 feet away is really a good time," said Gene Veeder, a NDRA Rodeo Finals Committee member.

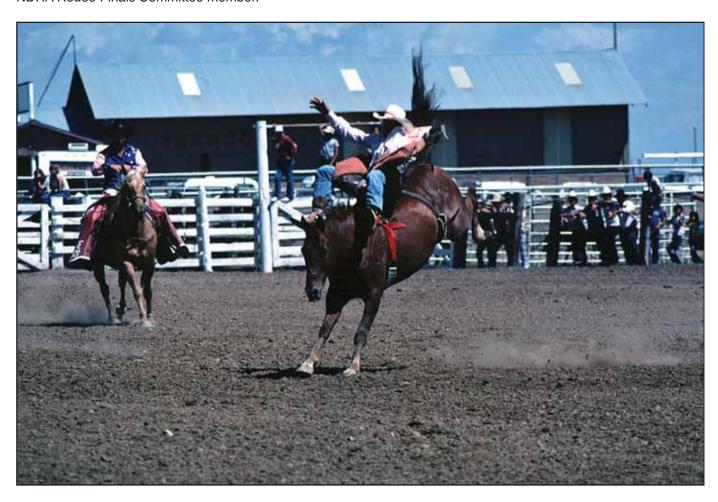
This year marks the celebration of 60 years of the North Dakota Rodeo Association with this being the 15th annual event taking place in Watford City.

"This has become one of North Dakota's premier western events, a place where you can meet most of North Dakota's amateur and high school rodeo contestants and fans in one big weekend of activities. Watford city has also added several new motels and an expanded shopping district so it should be an exciting new look for visitors," Veeder said.

Money generated from this event is part of an annual fundraiser that benefits a number of area organizations, including the Eagles Club, McKenzie County 4-H and the Oilers Hockey Club.

Rodeo stock were chosen by judges and performers and selected from a wide variety of stock contractors to help ensure the best competition.

Admission is \$12 for adults, \$8 for students ages 7-18 and children 6 and under are free.



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 Ball and Kerr canning jars canners/with racks, pressure (4) Lamps - 3-Floor 1-Desk
- •(2) Wagon Wheel Hub Lamps
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- *(2) Electric Razors
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 *S/8" Jacob's Drill
 *Sway Bar Control
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 *Poulan 2300 AV Chain Saw 12" with case
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- •Chain Saw
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 6" Hand Operated Ice Auger

 2 The application of the Auger

 2 The application of the Auger

 2 The application of the Auger

 3 The application of the Auger

 3 The application of the Auger

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 •Dual Tank Acetylene Torch
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 Stevens 245 bolt action Rifle, model 200 w/scope
 Winchester 30-06 bolt action Rifle, model 70 w/Pronghorn scope
- Rille, model /0 w/Prongnorn scope •Mossberg 270 bolt action Rifle w/Banska scope •Remington 300 WIN bolt action Rifle, model 710 w/BAS scope
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- •Savage 20 gauge pump Shotgun, model 30 •Coleman lantern in wooden box
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The Heirs of the Robert Koch Estate have decided to liquidate the estate. The 5th Wheel Trailer is "like new" condition. There is something for everyone at this sale.

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MSU Expert Says Early September Is Best Time To Plant Winter Canola In Montana

Submitted by MSU News Service

Montana farmers who want to experiment with growing winter canola should plant it in early September, says Perry Miller, professor of sustainable cropping systems at Montana State University.

That way, the canola will emerge by Sept. 15 and the crop will be on a timeline most suited for success, Miller said. If plants produce five leaves before winter, they have a good chance of survival. Canola that flowers from May 15 to June 15 will have the best yields because the seeds grow during the wettest time in Montana's growing season.

"That's the secret," Miller said.

Miller said he isn't encouraging Montana farmers to grow winter canola. But Montana farmers have been asking about his research, and planting time is almost here for those who want to try.

Miller has been researching winter canola in Montana for 10 years. He is also involved in a national study called the National Winter Canola Variety Evaluation trial that involves researchers as far away as Texas and Georgia. MSU's Post Farm west of Bozeman is the northernmost site in the study.

That national study and his own research have shown that growing winter canola in Montana isn't as big a risk as it once was because the genetics have improved and scientists have good knowledge about the crop's management, Miller said. He has found, too, that the yield from winter canola can be twice as much as that of spring canola. Winter canola grown on the Post Farm yielded at least 60 bushels an acre during the last harvest. Spring canola has yielded about half that.

"It's a huge deal," Miller said.

But winter canola is a "brittle system," Miller said. If one thing goes wrong, the crop can fail. If everything goes right, farmers hit a home run.

Snow at the right time can protect the seeds, but at the wrong time, it can rot them, Miller explained. Crops that were planted at the right time at the right depth can over winter fine and still be destroyed by a cool, wet spring. In fact, spring conditions are one of the biggest challenges facing winter canola growers in Montana.

Besides timely planting, farmers who want to grow winter canola need to know how deep to plant the seeds and when to water them, Miller said. Broadcasting is relatively

easy and cheap, but it's best to plant the seeds a quarterto half-inch deep in a defined furrow. He recommends that farmers plant 1.5 to two times the number of live seeds they would use for spring canola.

Seeding canola seed in tall wheat stubble is the worst for canola because it's hard to get good seed-to-soil contact, and that stubble microclimate is too cool in the fall and spring during critical growth periods, Miller said. He advises farmers to do what they can to find a field that provides a warmer late fall and early spring microclimate.

Montanans are most likely to succeed at growing winter canola if they live in milder climates in the intermountain valleys, Miller said. It's a good sign if their traditional winter wheat crop has survived 10 out of 10 years. Nevertheless, he suggests keeping the winter canola acreage small.

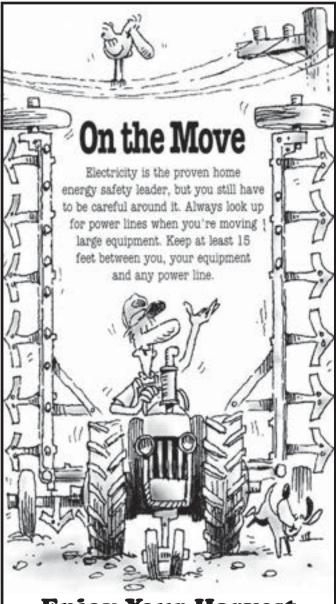
Dale Flikkema of Belgrade currently grows about 50 acres of winter canola and 250 acres of spring canola. With harvest a couple of weeks away, he said he was originally interested in winter canola for crop rotation purposes. In the process, he discovered that his yield from winter canola was about a third higher than spring canola. He sells his canola to Lethbridge, Canada for use as a food oil product.

Flikkema was also one of six Montana farmers who grew winter canola a few years ago as part of an on-farm trial instigated by Miller. Four of the farmers, including Flikkema, farmed in Gallatin County. Two farmed in Broadwater County. Out of the six, Flikkema was the only one whose crop was considered a success with the yield monitor running from zero to 100 bushels an acre due to patchy survival.

"Paying attention to early seeding was huge," he said. Flikkema planted a week earlier than most of the other farmers in the study and was able to irrigate. He also farmed on the edge of the Gallatin Valley snowbelt, so he benefited from snow that fell and left at opportune times.

Miller said Montanans who want to try growing winter canola can buy canola seed from CROPLAN Genetics. He added that canola emerges five or six days after planting in the fall. One pulse of irrigation in the fall is generally enough.

For more information about growing winter canola and the latest research, contact Miller at (406) 994-5431 or pmiller@montana.edu.



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BeefTalk: Making a "Premium" Calf

By Kris Ringwall, Beef Specialist NDSU Extension Service

What makes a premium calf? There are six steps to placing premium calves that excel on the market: superior genetics, sound management, preconditioning, tag identification and certification, plus a good marketing strategy. The order of the steps is not as important as doing the steps.

The first point is superior genetics. Calves are a product of a producer's genetic program. The days have long passed when producers simply eyeball and guess what the genetic package is. The appropriate mix of growth and carcass genes that are achieved through proven sires is critical. A calf only will be what its genes allow it to be.

In the current world, fast-growing calves that have the genes to grade Choice and offer the feedlot some flexibility in marketing a very lean, heavy carcass would be very desirable.

The second point is sound management. As a buyer who is about to write a check for \$900 calves, there is an expectation that these calves have been under the care of a good manager. It's not in the bold print; it's the fine print that acknowledges the presence of a good manager. A manager is someone who conducts business in a professional manner, pays attention to detail, has a broad grasp of the industry, has positive people skills, guides those who are supervised, and knows how to document and sell a program.

The third point is to have the calves preconditioned. Preconditioned calves are products of a complete health management program designed to minimize risk as the calves leave the home ranch to travel through the marketing channels and arrive at a backgrounder or feedlot. These calves must be accustomed to water troughs, feed bunks and timely vaccinations using recommended vaccines, treated for applicable parasites and fully processed (castration and dehorning).

The fourth point is tag identification. Calves need to be identified by a tag or a similar form of identification to allow for the proper acknowledgment of who that calf is. Not all calves are the same, and all calves do not measure up to standards. Those that do must be identified or, once unloaded into a pen of similar-colored calves, they all become average.

The fifth point is very much tied to the fourth point. Cattle that are seeking a premium must be certified and acknowledged as to who they are. The challenge is not a simple one. As the market gets more technical, the

challenge becomes even greater. However, the difficulty does not remove the need to certify who the calf is. Call it the difference between generic versus name-brand marketing. The difference is in the name.

Point six is a good marketing strategy. Many would put this point as No. 1. However, endurance in a good marketing strategy depends on having a calf that has superior genetics, represents sound management practices and is preconditioned, tag identified and certified. The process of getting calves ready for market and capturing the available market dollars is not simple. In days past, calves usually were not handled or worked prior to shipping in the fall. Instead, they were gathered, sorted and hauled directly to the auction barn. Calves would not be separated from their mothers prior to the sale, so the bawling of freshly weaned calves echoed from the local sale barns. These calves did well, and many returned to the countryside for a more leisurely feeding period in smaller lots or pastures.

Today, the table has turned. Many calves compete to go directly to backgrounder lots or feed yards that are aggressively searching for feeder calves. In many ways, this final step is the culmination of genetic selection for growth and associated profitable carcass traits, the management needed to bring together the calves and crops produced, and the skills to gauge the availability of reasonably priced feed grains in sufficient quantities that facilitate the operation of large feed yards.

The demand is there. However, to stand at the entrance of a larger feedlot, with the constant flow of semitrucks loaded with feed or loaded with calves, and be able to say that I got my calves marketed right is tough. However, it can be done, as buyers have a few select orders that would offer a premium to fill a load or two of similar types of calves that truly are indicative of a premium.

Go for it because it can be done. Do not give into the mediocre. Instead, aggressively market your premium calves that excel through superior genetics and sound management, and are preconditioned, tag identified and certified to be the best there is. You can do it.

May you find all your ear tags.

For more information, contact Ringwall at 1041 State Ave., Dickinson, ND 58601, or go to http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/news/columns/beeftalk/.

(Ringwall is a North Dakota State University Extension Service livestock specialist and the Dickinson Research Extension Center director.)





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Ryan Luebke gets ready to shape a piece of steel at Badlands Steel in Williston. Inset is an example of their work.

Badlands Steel, Williston, serves area farmers and ranchers as well as the oil field, working with new steel which they bend, shear and fabricate. The three owners Stewart Vachal (general manager), Rory Anderson and Dean Klein are all longtime Williston residents who joined together in April 2007 to open Badlands Steel. Manager Dennis Stevens has lots of experience having worked with steel for 15 years.

The company has a plasma cutter which can do specialized industrial applications. The cutter will cut through 2" thick material allowing them to build such things as specialty tools and pipe stands. The cutter takes away a lot of the labor for welders and other fabricators. They bring in the specifications, have the pieces cut, and the welders can finish the jobs. According to Vachal, one of their workers

was intrigued with the machine. The owners "let him run with it" and creating decorative plasma cutouts has become a "nice little sideline". A huge variety of cutouts are on display in the office, with the "Gone fishing" one particularly appropriate for Father's Day.

Badlands Steel has other specialty equipment, such as the "piranha" which allows them to produce recision holes of varying sizes, or their band saw which cuts strip after strip of identical steel. "We do the prep work. They (welders and others) do the rest," Vachal comments. He says the hardest part of the business is the fluctuating price of steel, which is based on global markets.

Badlands Steel invites you to stop by for all your steel needs, and to check out the plasma cutouts for yourself or as a gift. The business is located at 4324 4th Ave. W., Williston. The phone number is 701-774-2231.





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Construction Begins on DRWA Rural Water Project

Submitted by Mandi Nay

Construction has begun on the greatly anticipated Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority (DRWA) rural water project. In an attempt to supply water as quickly as possible, DRWA has begun looking into construction in phases. The first phase is officially under construction now south of Sidney and is expected to be completed and online in September 2013. DRWA and the City of Sidney have entered into an agreement in order to supply water to the first DRWA users. The first phase is being funded by Richland County and will be turned over to DRWA for operation once completed. DRWA is very thankful to Richland County and the City of Sidney for their willingness to support and assist DRWA in providing the

Master Gardener Program Offered in Watford City

Submitted by Marcia Hellandsaas

Local individuals interested in an in-depth look at gardening are encouraged to enroll in the Master Gardener Program to be held weekly for eight Friday mornings starting September 27 and ending November 15. Sessions will be offered over the Interactive Video Network System (IVN) from 8:30 AM CT to 12:30 PM CT at the Courthouse in Watford City. Registration deadline to enroll in the course is Friday, Sept 13.

This program is offered by the North Dakota State University Extension Service and classroom training will be provided by professionals in their respective fields. Upon completion of the Master Gardener Program, participants will be well schooled in the basics of plant and soil science, perennial and annual flowers, plant pathology, entomology, and weed control, vegetable and fruit production and more.

Cost to participate in this program is \$150 with the contribution of 48 volunteer hours of sharing of the individual's expertise in the community or \$300 without the volunteer hour contributions.

To register or obtain more information, please contact the McKenzie County Extension Office at 701-444-3451 or e-mail marcia.hellandsaas@ndsu.edu. much needed water to rural users.

For the second phase, DRWA is working with engineers on planning and analyzing a route to service the city of Fairview and rural users in that area. Next steps include looking into alternate routes to supply water to residents along Highway 200.

DRWA would like to thank the communities and rural residents in our service area for being patient and for the continued support. DRWA is very excited to be under construction and plans to move forward on future phases as quickly as possible.

Any questions or comments may be directed to the DRWA office: 406-485-3792 or drwa@midrivers.com.

Montana Make It With Wool and Win!

Submitted by Leslie McMillen

If you love to sew garments or even quilts from wool then you may be interested in the The Montana Make It With Wool contest coming up soon! The contest's objectives are: to promote the beauty and versatility of wool fabric and yarns, encourage personal creativity, recognize creative skills and develop life skills. Make plans now to enter this exciting contest. The District 5 contest will be held in Sidney MT on Sunday afternoon October 27. The contest is open to everyone living in District 5 and includes the categories: Pre-Teen – 12 and under, Juniors – 17-24, Adults age 25 and older, Made for Others (any age), Wearable Accessories- district & state level only (any age). The garments for Juniors, Seniors, Adults and Made for Others may enter in these categories: One-piece garment, Two-piece garment, and Ensemble. Pre-Teens may enter a dress, jumper, skirt, pants, shorts, vest, sweater, shirt/ blouse, jacket or a combination. First place winners in the Junior, Senior, Adult and Made for Others category advance to the state competition held during the Montana Wool Growers convention on December 6 & 7 at the Holiday Inn Grand in Billings MT. The Junior and Senior winners are eligible to attend the National Finals January 22-24 2014 in Charleston, SC. Entry forms and fees are due by October 1. For an entry form or questions please contact Leslie McMillen at 406-569-2020 or email mcmillen82@ wildrtc.com You can also download the entry form at www. makeitwithwool.com and send or email it to Leslie McMillen.

FWP Seeks Ag Input On 2014-2015 Hunting Seasons

Submitted by Tom Palmer

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks invites landowners along with hunters, outfitters, and others to get involved now to help set hunting seasons for 2014 and 2015.

"FWP recognizes that hunting-season frameworks are important to the agricultural community in Montana," said FWP Director Jeff Hagener in Helena. "Montana farmers and ranchers have a long history of wildlife conservation, providing much of the habitat for game animals in the state, along with providing hunters with valued hunting opportunities."

Hagener said FWP has already hosted a number of public meetings around the state to gather comments and provide information on the season setting

process.

Hagener noted that FWP further encourages agricultural producers to offer ideas on hunting regulation adjustments they'd like FWP to consider.

"We need to engage landowners in the process to learn more about their hunting season issues, concerns, and ideas," Hagener said.

The deadline to submit comments is Sept. 6. To submit suggestions online go to fwp.mt.gov, then click "Hunting."

Proposals that emerge for the 2014 and 2015 hunting seasons will be presented to the Fish & Wildlife Commission in December, followed by public comment opportunity in January 2014. The commission will adopt final rules in February.



'Ideas Lab' Leads MSU To Join International Effort To Transform Future Farming

Submitted by Sepp Jannotta

A Montana State University professor has been tapped to join a \$12 million international research effort to give farmers the ability to boost productivity while using less fossil fuel-dependent industrial fertilizer, which has undergone dramatic price increases in recent years.

John Peters, MSU professor of chemistry and biochemistry and director of MSU's Astrobiology and Life in Extreme Environments Program, will join one of four projects looking to transform future farming. Along with four investigators from other universities in the U.S. and two from British institutions, Peters will be part of a search for ways to promote beneficial relationships between plants and bacteria that will result in reducing the amount of fertilizers used on crops.

"This is a novel approach to promoting relationships between plants and bacteria that promises to make a number of fundamental scientific advances with the potential to make game-changing advances in agriculture," said Peters. "We are intent on designing a symbiosis between plant and microorganism in which the plant would provide the carbon source needed to feed the bacteria and the bacteria would turn nitrogen into an available form such as ammonium. It would be a process that doesn't require an energy intensive industrial product."

The U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) and U.K.'s Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) made the \$12 million in awards following an 'Ideas Lab' that focused on developing new approaches for dealing with the challenges of nitrogen in the growing global food demand. NSF solely awarded one of the four projects, while joint U.S.-United Kingdom funding was awarded to the other three.

The four projects include: an effort to use synthetic biology to create new useful components for plants; a search for a bacterium with significant beneficial functions; work to promote beneficial relationships between plants and microbes; and an effort to mimic strategies employed by blue-green algae.

Plants need nitrogen to grow, and by 2015 more than 190 million tons of it will be needed to supply the world's food. Most farms rely on great quantities of industrially produced nitrogen-rich fertilizer to ensure crop yields but doing so comes with trade-offs.

The production of fertilizers is costly and uses vast amounts of fossil fuel. In some cases, the application of fertilizer can lead to environmental problems, such as degraded soil and runoff that can pollute fresh waters and coastal zones. As a result, crops need an alternative from which they can gather needed nitrogen.

Certain plants have developed close symbiotic relationships with bacteria that are typically held in root nodules where they convert the nitrogen gas found abundantly in the air into ammonia that plants need for growth.

In addition to Peters, a graduate student and a post-doctoral researcher at MSU, groups at the University of Wisconsin, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Samuel Roberts Nobel Foundation and England's John Innes Centre will focus on genetically altering a nitrogen-fixing bacteria and a simple grass species, which is similar to more complex cereals such as corn, to ensure a lock-and-key interaction between plant and microbe. The process should maximize nitrogen fixation by the bacteria and the amount of usable nitrogen delivered to the plant.

"This research could ... increase crop yields for resource-poor farmers and decrease the use and environmental impact of industrial fertilizers by wealthier farmers," said Philip Poole, a microbiologist at the John Innes Centre, which conducts research and training in plant and microbial science.

Once the researchers have perfected the technique on simple grass, they hope to develop effective interactions between plants in the corn family and nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

The project will bring about \$1 million in research expenditures to MSU over five years, Peters said.

His team will be working closely with researchers in the lab of Chris Voigt, an associate professor of biological engineering at MIT.

"It's a great project for MSU," Peters said. "My lab has had a long history in doing multi-institutional projects, and I've always found they are great opportunities for students here at MSU to be involved directly in collaborating with investigators at these other programs."

Rebecca Mahurin, director of the MSU Technology Transfer Office, said MSU's involvement in an international research effort to explore the science at the root of future farming technologies is the land-grant university mission in action.

"This just shows how basic science aimed at understanding the plants and animals of our world becomes the building blocks to something much bigger," Mahurin said. "Research aimed at a better understanding of these processes often leads in turn to strategies and technologies that bring great benefit to our farmers and to our economy as a whole."

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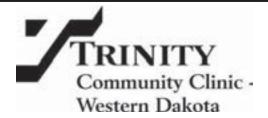


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USDA and DOI Highlight Successes of Protecting Bird Habitat on Private Lands

Submitted by Dan Janes

Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and Interior Secretary Sally Jewell announced the release of the State of the Birds 2013 Report on Private Lands. A collaborative effort as part of the U.S. North American Bird Conservation Initiative, involving federal and state wildlife agencies and scientific and conservation organizations, the report shows how private land conservation incentives positively impact bird habitat.

"Sixty percent of U.S. land is in private hands, making the efforts of farmers, ranchers and landowners critical when it comes to creating, restoring and protecting bird habitat," Secretary Vilsack said. "Today's report highlights the positive impact of voluntary conservation measures for birds, including those made possible by Farm Bill programs. The need for a long-term commitment to conservation is just one more good reason why we need Congressional passage of a multi-year Food, Farm and Jobs Bill as soon as possible."

Individuals, families, organizations and corporations, including two million ranchers and farmers and about 10 million woodland owners, own and manage 1.43 billion acres, roughly 60 percent of the land area of the United States. Private lands are used by virtually all of the terrestrial and coastal birds of the United States, 251 of which are federally threatened, endangered or of conservation concern. Many privately owned working lands that produce a bounty of food, timber, and other resources for society also provide valuable habitat for birds.

"Our nation's most effective conservation efforts are partnerships in which federal, state and local governments work hand-in-hand with private landowners and other stakeholders," said Secretary Jewell. "The programs highlighted in this report help build these voluntary partnerships to conserve the vital habitat of our many bird species. In addition, many of these partnerships provide direct benefits to people such as improving water quality and supporting jobs and economic growth."

The State of the Birds 2013 Report on Private Lands shows that private lands have critical conservation value, and that landowners and managers can measure their yield not only in bushels and head and cords, but also in

bluebirds, hawks and canvasbacks.

The success stories highlighted in this report demonstrate that these voluntary efforts on private lands are resulting in meaningful bird conservation results:

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): Henslow's Sparrow populations, which have declined more than 95 percent since the mid-1960s, have rebounded in areas through CRP. In Illinois, regional Henslow's Sparrow spring bird counts are now about 25 times greater than 30 years ago, prior to CRP. The Illinois counties with the highest percentage of CRP acreage also have the highest Henslow's Sparrow population gains. A recent study in the Dakotas suggested that if CRP acres were put back into annual crop production, populations of several species of grassland birds (including Sedge Wren, Grasshopper Sparrow, Bobolink and Western Meadowlark) would experience significant population declines, ranging up to 56 percent.

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP): The Wetland Reserve Program has restored 2.6 million acres of private wetlands across the nation. WRP-conserved wetlands provide essential breeding habitat for waterbirds such as Wood Duck and Hooded Merganser, wintering habitat for 3.5 to 4.5 million waterfowl every winter; and migratory stopover habitat for shorebirds such as Black-necked Stilt and Greater Yellowlegs.

Natural Resources Conservation Service Landscape Conservation Initiatives: The Sage Grouse Initiative has targeted Farm Bill conservation funding to enroll more than 700 ranchers and implement sustainable grazing systems that improve habitat on more than 2 million acres in 11 western states. The Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative, delivered through various Farm Bill conservation programs, is providing inland habitats for migratory waterbirds on more than 470,000 acres of private lands in eight states from Florida and Georgia to Texas and Missouri.

Chippewa Flowage Forest Conservation Easement: This Forest Legacy project, a partnership of the Forest Legacy Program, Wisconsin Bureau of Forest Management and Trust for Public Land, created an 18,000 acre conservation easement of forest, wetlands, and exceptional wildlife habitat especially important for forest

birds like Wood Thrush, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and Black-throated Green warbler, and water birds like the Bald Eagle, Osprey and Common Loon.

Machias River Project: This project in Maine is a good example of conservation easements protecting the futures of both birds and working forests. This Forest Legacy project, a partnership of the Forest Legacy Program, Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, The Nature Conservancy Maine Chapter, and others, protected 60,000 acres through fee purchase and easements. These acres connect to over 340,000 acres of other protected lands, creating a mega block of contiguous habitat for 28 bird species of conservation concern.

Foresters for the Birds: Helping Landowners Integrate Timber and Forest Bird Habitat Management. This project, with financial support from the USDA Forest Service, is a partnership between the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation and Audubon Vermont. Audubon biologists and over 100 foresters in Vermont and the surrounding region have begun working together to help landowners integrate timber and songbird habitat management.

The full State of the Birds 2013 Report on Private Lands is available at www.stateofthebirds.org. For more information about USDA's many conservation programs visit www.usda.gov.



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Hornets Swarming

By Janet J. Knodel NDSU Extension Entomologist

The Extension Entomology office has started getting calls on annoying hornets swarming, or hornet nests in homes or in trees near houses.

Prairie YellowjacketHornets (or yellowjackets) belong to the family Vespidae. All yellowjackets sting and their stinging behavior is considered a defensive reaction when the colony is threatened.

They can sting more than once because their stinger stays with the insect. Yellowjackets are more aggressive during August and September and more likely to sting people. Although yellowjackets are actually a beneficial insect feeding on other insects, they often become a pest problem when nests are located near homes, schools, picnic areas, or playgrounds. Pest control is often warranted.

Biology: These wasps are social insects and build nests of paper-like material. Nests generally are located underground in mammal burrows, cavities or in between house siding. In the northern temperate climates, only the mated queen wasp overwinters from the previous year's colony. Queens are inactive during the winter, hiding in protected places like under tree bark or attics. In early spring, the overwintering queen builds a new nest and lays an egg in each cell. Larvae hatch from the eggs and are dependent on the queen for food. The queen forages outside the nest and brings food (caterpillars and other insects) back to the larvae until pupation. Sterile female workers emerge from the pupae and take over nest building and brood rearing, while the queen stays in the nest. During late summer into early fall, adult males and newly produced queens leave their parent colony. The colony dies off, and only newly mated queens will find a protected place to overwinter.

Control: Vespid wasps are active outside the nest during the daylight hours. Nearly the entire colony is in the nest during the evening and night-time hours, so control measures should be applied to the nest then. There are many insecticides labeled for control of hornets and yellowjackets. The difficulty is making the treatment without being stung. Usually an aerosol spray of one of the many fast-acting wasp killers will quickly kill all workers present in nest. Examples are permethrin, synergized pyrethrins (Spectracide Bug Stop and other brands) or pyrethroid insecticides (such as, esfenvalerate - Ortho Bug-B-Gon Garden & Landscpae Insect Killer; lambda cyhalothrin - Spectracide). A slower-acting insecticidal approach is to apply carbaryl (Sevin) dust directly onto the exposed



nest and entrance hole. After treatment, check the nest for any activity the following day and retreat if necessary. Nests should be removed to avoid attracting dermestid beetles at some later time and to keep wasp pupae from possibly reestablishing the nest. If dealing with yellowjacket nests in structures like homes, the nest entrance should never be plugged from the outside. If constrained, yellowjacket workers cannot escape to the outside, and they may locate or chew a new

way to escape toward the inside of the home or structure, creating a possible stinging threat for people inside. Yellowjacket nests become an important source of carpet and other dermestid beetle infestations in the home, so the nest should be removed whenever possible. When outside enjoying your picnic, avoid wearing bright colors and perfumes which are attractive to hornets and yellowjackets, and keep garbage away from the picnic table.



"They just bought that bale of hay and want to put it in a safe deposit box."

NDSU to Hold New Shepherds Clinic

By NDSU Agriculture Communication

New shepherds will receive educational material on managing a sheep flock.

Anyone interested in starting a sheep-production operation will be able to learn more about it at a workshop the North Dakota State University Extension Service is hosting Sept. 21 at NDSU's Hettinger Research Extension Center.

The New Shepherds Clinic will start at 10 a.m. Mountain time.

"Sheep are a good livestock enterprise for youth, families with off-the-farm jobs or existing livestock enterprises seeking diversification," says Reid Redden, NDSU Extension sheep specialist and one of the clinic's organizers.

"New sheep operations are attractive because individuals can start small and build as they go," he adds. "Plus, sheep operations don't require large startup capital or amounts of land, or expensive facilities and equipment. Within a few years, new shepherds can expand their flock rapidly and build a sustainable production system."

The clinic will provide new shepherds with educational material to help them manage their sheep flocks.

Topics that will be covered are:

- Sheep production
- Sheep nutrition
- Lambing barn management
 - Shepherding equipment
- Animal-handling techniques

Also, participants will be able to tour the Hettinger Research Extension Center's sheep facilities. Attending the workshop is free of charge. The registration deadline is Sept. 17. For more information or to register, contact Redden at (701) 231-5597 or reid.redden@ndsu.edu.

Participants will be able to purchase lunch.

The Hettinger center and the North Dakota Lamb and Wool Producers Association also are hosting the clinic.





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Pesticide Training Set for Oct. 7-9 in Northwest Montana

Submitted by MSU News Service

Experts on pesticides, Montana plant diseases, insects and weeds will present half-day and all-day workshops on Oct. 7 through 9 to help residents of seven northwest Montana counties renew their private pesticide applicator licenses before the end of the year.

Individuals who wish to purchase, use or supervise the use of restricted use pesticides on land they own, rent or lease need a private applicator license. Private applicators in Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders counties need to requalify by the end of 2013, said Cecil Tharp, pesticide education specialist with Montana State University Extension. Those seven counties lie within Montana Private Pesticide District number one. Private applicators within that district must accumulate six private applicator recertification credits before the Jan. 1, 2014 deadline to qualify for renewal.

To help private applicators recertify before their licenses expire, the MSU Pesticide Safety Education and MSU Integrated Pest Management programs will hold six meetings over three days. The meetings will be held Monday, Oct. 7, in Ronan and Kalispell; Tuesday, Oct. 8, in Plains and Superior; and Wednesday, Oct. 9, in Missoula and Hamilton. The meetings in Plains and Hamilton are free. Attendees there are on their own for lunch. The meeting in Ronan costs \$5 with attendees on their own for lunch. The meetings in Kalispell, Missoula and Superior cost \$10. Lunch is provided at those three locations.

All of the workshops will focus on pest management, but topics within those workshops may vary according to need. The environmental fate of herbicides, for example, will be covered in Hamilton and Missoula, while pesticide performance and water quality will be discussed in Ronan, Plains and Superior.

Cheatgrass biology, ecology and management in crops will be covered in each meeting. Cheatgrass is a widespread problem throughout Montana, Tharp said, explaining that it's hard to control for many reasons. One reason is because it's a grass. It doesn't respond to many of the well-known and popular broadleaf herbicides.

By attending this program, applicators will understand the pesticide products and cultural control tactics that are available to manage this pest, Tharp said.

Other workshop topics may include insect updates, storage and security of pesticides, plant diseases, and re-vegetating weed-infested range and pasture.

Northwest Montanans can attend workshops in any of the seven counties in their district as long as they pre-register with the county Extension agent, Tharp said. They don't have to attend the workshop offered in their county. A variety of MSU experts and MSU Extension specialists and agents will conduct the training sessions.

Private applicators will receive three credits for attending either the morning or afternoon session and six credits if they attend all day. Government and commercial applicators who attend either a morning or afternoon session will be qualified to receive three commercial/government applicator credits towards the categories of dealer, demonstration and research, and agricultural plant pest control.

Montana has five private pesticide districts, with expiration dates staggered by district. The private applicator license certification cycle lasts five years and always ends on Dec. 31 of the fifth year of the cycle. Applicators may view private applicator certification districts and last-minute programs at www.pesticides.montana.edu by selecting "The Private Applicator Program."

Courses in the 2013 Pest Management Tour are open to the public and any applicator who wants to recertify, but pre-registration is often required, especially in locations that offer a free lunch to attendees. Attendees should contact their local Extension agent and pre-register.

For exact locations, contact information and topics to be covered at each meeting, check the Pesticide Safe-



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ty Education Program Website at www. pesticides. montana.edu and select "Northwestern Montana! Pest Management Tour." For more information, contact Tharp at ctharp@ montana.edu or (406) 994-5067.

Farm Credit Services Provides FFA Student Handbooks & Support to FFA Organizations

This year acknowledges the 37th year that the three independent Farm Credit Services associations in North Dakota have donated FFA Handbooks to agricultural students in area schools...

Credit associations are headquartered in Minot (<u>www.farm-creditnd.com</u>), Fargo (<u>www.agcounty.com</u>), and Mandan (www.farmcreditmandan.com).

This year, approximately eighty high school agriculture education programs in North Dakota and northwest Minnesota will receive over 2,600 of the student handbooks for the start of the 2013/2014 school year donated by the Farm Credit Services Association in North Dakota.

Over the past three and a half decades more than 65,500 of the books have been presented to FFA-year 'greenhands' to be used throughout the four-year FFA program.

To ensure the continued success of our youth, in 2012 Farm Credit Services of North Dakota contribute over \$10,000 in order to support the FFA organizations in the 17 counties it serves in northwest North Dakota. Farm Credit Services is proud to support today's youth who will become tomorrow's agricultural producers and leaders.

Farm Credit Services is committed to helping the FFA provide excellence in the teaching and learning of agriculture and its activities in science, technology, production, processing, and related agribusiness activities as well as understand the vital and necessary role of the agricultural industry. The three independent North Dakota Farm



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MSU Seeks Nominations For Outstanding Ag Leaders

Submitted by Susan Fraser

Montana State University's College of Agriculture is seeking nominations for outstanding agricultural leaders to honor during its 2013 "Celebrate Agriculture!!" on Oct. 25-26.

"The weekend is about sharing ideas and developing relationships," said Jeff Jacobsen, college dean and director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

The College of Agriculture annually presents Outstanding Agricultural Leaders awards to those who have exhibited outstanding leadership in Montana public service, as an agricultural producer, industry advocate, agri-business leader, or as a friend of agriculture.

The deadline for nominations is Sept. 9. Nominees not selected will be reconsidered the following year. Applications should be updated with current information. Successful award applicants will be: well respected in their agricultural community; actively involved in the agriculture industry with accomplishments that impact many; an industry leader, or an upcoming, active and innovative producer; or have a lifetime of achievement in agriculture.

Current MSU, state, or federal employees will not be considered except in the friend of agriculture category. Past MSU, state or federal employees need to have been retired for a minimum of two years, and shown service above and beyond their job requirements to be considered.

Download nomination forms at: http://ag.montana.edu/development/nomination.pdf. For more

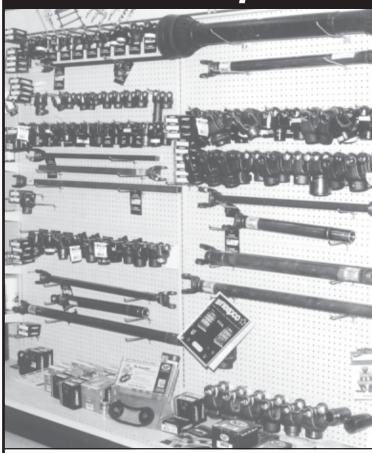


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information, contact Susan Fraser at sfraser@montana. edu or call (406) 994-3683. Forms should be received at 202 Linfield Hall, MSU, Bozeman, MT 59717 by Sept. 9.

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Renewable Accounts: Disruptive Gas

By David Ripplinger, Bioproducts and Bioenergy Economist and Assistant Professor NDSU Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics

Today, natural gas is among the biggest issues in renewables because its low cost has disrupted global energy and manufacturing, including biofuels and bioproducts. While its price has made it a desirable fuel for heat and power generation and a feedstock to produce other chemicals and fuels, the impacts on biofuels and bioproducts have been good and bad.

Let's start with the bad. The relatively low cost of natural gas has obliterated the business plans of many renewable projects. Five years ago, many developers looked forward to commercializing renewable fuels that could compete with natural gas. Within a year, the price of natural gas fell by two-thirds, which changed the black ink on the bottom line of many financial pro formas to red. Low prices have persisted, resulting in many projects being delayed or permanently tabled.

But low-priced natural gas also brings good news for renewables.

First, many biofuel refiners use large amounts of natural gas for heat and power. Lower-priced gas means decreased costs and increased profits. Second, natural gas can make products greener when used to displace feedstocks with bigger environmental footprints.

A good example of this is the carbon intensity of cornbased ethanol that utilizes natural gas as opposed to coal (carbon intensity is the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per unit of energy produced and is a common measure of a product's "greenness"). Natural gas releases just more than half the carbon dioxide per BTU (British thermal unit) than coal. The California Air Resources Board estimates that a Midwest wet-mill ethanol refinery's direct emissions are 25 percent less when using natural gas as opposed to coal.

This is important economically because ethanol, with low carbon intensity, may command a premium when marketed to states and provinces with low carbon fuel standards such as California and British Columbia.

Another benefit to renewables is the complementary nature of natural gas and wind electricity generation because natural gas-fired power plants can be used intermittently to meet fluctuating demand and supply, such as when the wind doesn't blow (a foreign concept to North Dakotans).

The case of natural gas illustrates the general issues of price volatility and risk management, which are nothing new to agriculture or energy.

Back in 2006, rising natural gas prices had ethanol refineries that used natural gas considering retrofits to take advantage of relatively inexpensive coal. In 2007, a new Midwest ethanol refinery proudly announced the multimillion dollar cost savings it would realize from having installed a coal-fired boiler.

There is an interesting side story related to natural gas and renewables. A bill in the U.S. House of Representatives seeks to classify fuels produced using natural gas as renewable under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS). This would allow natural gas-based fuels to help meet annually mandated levels of use. I had a bit of a headache on first reading because natural gas doesn't meet my definition of renewable. However, the sponsors of the bill note that domestic natural gas production improves the nation's energy security and that a new "domestic alternative fuel" category would be added to the RFS.

North Montana Angus Association will Host the 2013 Tour

The North Montana Angus Association is excited to host the 2013 Montana Angus Tour September 17-19. The event will be head quartered in Great Falls, MT and will showcase Angus breeders and Angus operators throughout North Central Montana. The tour will kick off Tuesday, September 17th with a golf tournament and a social to follow at the tour headquarters, Holiday Inn of Great Falls. Wednesday September 18th, tour participants will travel to the Sweetgrass Hills, Valier area, and finish their day with dinner in Choteau. Thursday's agenda includes tour stops along the Highwood Mountains, Augusta area and dinner in Wolf Creek.

Please make plans to join the Montana Angus Tour September 17-19. Cost is \$125 for those who register after September 1st. For more information, contact North Montana Association President, Jeff Flesch at 406-337-3402 or jeff@fleschangus.com. You can also download registration form on the website at www.mtangus.org/montanatour.html and like the 2013 Montana Angus Tour on Facebook.

About The Ag Roundup



The Ag Roundup is a monthly Farm & Ranch Magazine. It is delivered to over 10,000 farm & ranch families in Western North Dakota and Eastern Montana. The advertising and news deadline for the October 2013 issue is September 24. Subscription Rate: \$15 per year.

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