

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter



Owyhee
County

University of Idaho
Extension

November, 2015

Export Markets

K. Scott Jensen, Extension Educator, Owyhee County

Inside this issue:	
<i>Export Markets</i>	1, 3
<i>Ready, Aim, Inject?</i>	2
<i>To Keep, Not to Keep, or Buy? Choosing Replacement Heifers</i>	3



The dates have been set for the 2016 AI School!

February 23-26

The school will be held at the Extension Office and local dairies. If you would like to register or receive more information, please contact Scott at 896-4104 or scottj@uidaho.edu

I recently returned from a consulting trip to the Republic of Belarus. I went as part of a delegation from U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc. Their mission is to develop export markets for U.S. Livestock Genetics. Our trip to Belarus was exploratory in nature as we met with government ag ministry officials, University professors, and others in an effort to determine the current situation in regards to dairy and beef cattle genetics in Belarus and the potential to work together on importing superior U.S genetics.

Some might wonder just why we should be working to export good animal genetics to the world. My answer would be two-fold. First, that is what we do in the U.S.; we strive to help people, governments, and countries improve their condition and standard of living. We take seriously the need and even responsibility to help feed the world. Current predictions are that world population will increase by 2.5 billion people by the year 2050. Continued advances in genetics and production practices will be important in order to meet the need.

Second, there are very good economic benefits to our industry and country. In 2014 there were just over \$2 billion in live animal (all species) exports and \$1.7 billion in beef products that were exported. When the frozen semen and embryos are added to the picture, the value of livestock related exports exceeds \$4 billion annually. While it would be difficult to calculate exactly, these exports play a significant role in increasing the value of livestock and livestock products for U.S. producers.

Several shipments of live dairy heifers have gone to other countries in past years. Live export cattle from Idaho are typically trucked to the port in Olympia, Washington where they are put on a ship for ocean transport. Voyage duration varies according to the destination however voyages of 20-30 days are common. Each shipment has a full crew to care for the livestock along with 1-2 veterinarians. Another option is to travel by air (747). Animals arrive much quicker however the cost/head is also much higher.

What the end result of our trip to Belarus will be is yet to be determined.

Officials there expressed a desire to import 10,000 registered Black Angus heifers, 200 Black Angus bulls, 60 Holstein bulls, 200 Black Angus embryos, and 30,000 doses of Holstein semen. There are many hurdles and hoops to jump over and through before the first animal can be shipped but the desire is there. Along with the



Photo courtesy of Clayton Agri-Marketing Inc.



Ready, Aim, Inject?

*J. Benton Glaze, Jr., PhD, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Animal and Veterinary Science Department, University of Idaho*

When cattle become sick or injured and are in need of treatment, they are usually brought into a facility where they can be restrained and treatments be applied. However, in some instances equipment and facilities to restrain animals may not be readily available. In these situations, some producers have opted to use remote injection devices to treat the animals.

Remote injection devices include treatment prods, spears, crossbows, blow guns, and dart guns. The purpose of each of these items is to provide a means for treating sick or injured animals without actually catching, handling, or treating the animals by hand. In other words, these items allow animals to be treated from a distance. Each remote injection device is equipped with a syringe that contains a medication or vaccine. To deliver the treatment, the syringe must be thrown or shot at the animal. These projectile devices use force and pressure to administer the medications to cattle from a distance. When choosing a method to treat animals, beef cattle producers should consider the impacts the treatments (and methods) will have on food safety and meat quality.

A few months ago, the national Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Advisory Board released a statement (bqa.org) regarding the use of remote injection devices. The statement indicates there are currently no BQA guidelines for the administration of injectable animal health products via remote injection devices. Listed below are the concerns the BQA Advisory Board raised regarding the use of remote injection devices.

- ⇒ Accurate assessment of cattle weights is not possible in these situations, leading to inaccurate dosing. Under dosing of antibiotics promotes an increase in antimicrobial resistance. Over dosing unnecessarily increases the costs of production and may increase withdrawal times.
- ⇒ The volume of many appropriate drug dosages cannot be accommodated with the current dart technology.
- ⇒ The product delivery can be administered to non-approved injection site(s) resulting in off-label or illegal drug use. This would include the subcutaneous administration of an intramuscular drug or vice versa.
- ⇒ The potential for significant bruising or collateral injection site lesions is directly in conflict with BQA guidelines and principles. Additionally, accurate individual identification becomes much more challenging, leading to mis-identification, inaccurate withdrawal time assignment, increased potential for illegal residues, and/or managing a group of cattle based on the withdrawal time of a single unidentified animal.
- ⇒ The needles' potential to penetrate ligaments, joints and other tissues could result in permanent damage to the cattle, raising concerns for animal well-being and additionally, result in ineffective therapy.
- ⇒ Injection(s) administered beyond label directions without a veterinarian's approval and prescription is considered an extra label drug use (via method of administration) and may be out of compliance with FDA regulations.
- ⇒ The possibility of needles remaining in the tissue following this type of administration presents an additional risk. Darts that remain attached to the animal for a period of time and subsequently become dislodged in the field or pasture can become a hazard to other livestock or personnel.
- ⇒ The entire dart can become imbedded in muscle tissue and create a significant BQA issue at the packing plant or at the consumer level if not identified at the packing plant.
- ⇒ Experiences with the use of darts in cervid production indicate that "gut shots", broken limbs, darting the wrong animal, establishing the correct animal ID for drug withdrawal records, and other problems are commonplace and do not conform to BQA guidelines for food animal production.

- ⇒ The potential for illegal compounding of drugs is probable with these methods.
- ⇒ In the process of trying to target the injection triangle in the neck, it becomes more likely for the dart to strike sensitive tissue in the head, such as the eye or cranial nerves.
- ⇒ Some antibiotic compounds have significant human health impacts if accidentally injected into people. An accidental occurrence of an injection into a human could result in death.
- ⇒ The cylinder of the delivery dart, where the antibiotic or other injectable product is placed, can become contaminated by bacteria. This can promote antimicrobial resistance as well as infections/abscesses at the site of injection.

Additionally, the BQA Advisory Board statement indicates there are veterinarians in the industry that agree with the concerns/statements listed above and also feel that remote injection devices have legitimate, limited uses. Treating cattle in pastures and on range far from corrals and chutes could reduce stress compared with other options (driving, loading transporting, roping, etc.).

Following the release of the BQA Advisory Board statement, manufacturers and distributors the equipment for remote injections acknowledged the validity of some of the concerns and suggested that through increased awareness, education and product enhancements, the stated concerns could be addressed.

Before choosing a treatment regime and method for sick or injured animals, beef cattle producers should evaluate all options and choose the one that safeguards an animal's health and well-being, promotes the production of safe and wholesome beef and beef products, and conforms to Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) guidelines. When questions, concerns, or doubts arise regarding the treatment of cattle, producers should seek the advice of a veterinarian. ♦



To Keep, Not to Keep, or Buy? Choosing Replacement Heifers

Carmen J. Willmore, UI Extension Educator, Lincoln County

With the growing season coming to an end, many producers have already begun thinking about their winter feeding options. Whether or not to keep heifers through the winter to breed in the spring is a major economic decision. The top three items a producer should be thinking about when considering replacement heifers are: cost, feed resources and genetics.

The most important of these factors is cost. The cost of retaining heifers can be high, especially if you have to purchase more hay and winter feed to keep them. Winter feed is the highest expense for most producers and procuring extra feed for the additional number of cattle can be difficult. It is important to consider that it will take 16 months before heifers produce a calf and another 6-8 months before that calf will be sold. Meaning that your heifer won't be paying for her feed and management for another two years. Selling these heifers can free up feed resources for mature cows and bulls, reducing the amount of feed you have to raise or purchase and allowing you to sell some feed.

Producers should be aware that heifers will need to be fed higher quality feed than most mature cows. Heifers should receive feed that has a higher nutritive value to ensure that they reach 65% of their mature body weight by the start of the next breeding season. For a mature body weight of 1200 lbs., that means your heifers should weigh 780 lbs. by breeding. Heifers weaned at 550 lbs. in November must gain a minimum of 1.5 lbs. /day to reach that targeted weight by late March. Overall, producers must analyze the total cost of retaining heifers, including the cost of winter feed, breeding (if you choose to AI) and maintaining bulls, summer grazing, veterinary bills etc.

Finally, before buying new herd bulls, you need to take your heifers into consideration. Heifers require the use of bulls with low birth weight EPD's in order to reduce the risk of dystocia. Purchasing a bull that can breed both cows, and heifers and still reach targeted weaning weights, can be difficult. Eliminating the need for a bull with EPD's targeted for heifers, such as calving ease and low birth weight, would allow you to purchase bulls with higher EPD's in carcass and growth traits, which may be accompanied by increased birth weights.

There are many benefits of retaining heifers that should also be considered. First off, these animals are accustomed to your operation; they have followed their mothers through your pastures and know the ins and outs of your facilities. Retaining heifers also minimizes the risk of introducing disease into your herd. Diseases

such as bovine viral diarrhea, respiratory diseases and venereal diseases can all be introduced by bringing in new animals. Also, producers that have specific maternal traits they are selecting for may want to retain heifers from their highest caliber cows, as these genetics could be difficult to find from other herds.

For producers that are able, there are many benefits to buying replacement heifers. Purchasing heifers gives you the opportunity to expand your herd rapidly and change your breeding goals in a shorter period of time. If you are purchasing bred replacements you want to do so before the heifers are 22 months of age or 2 months prior to their expected calving date.

There are two Excel spreadsheets that can help you decide which option is most feasible for your operation. You can access these spreadsheets at: <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/livestock/html/b1-73.html>

Enter your input values in shaded cells. If zero, enter 0

Description of change planned: Retaining heifer calves at weaning (6 months of age) and raising to 22 months of age (2 months prior to calving) for beef cow replacement. If purchasing bred females, producers would likely do so at, or before, 22 months of age. Weaning and development times should be adjusted relative to your enterprise.

A. Added Returns
Addition in returns if replacement heifer is raised within the herd (e.g., genetic control, control over disease, etc.) \$0.00

B. Reduced Costs
Cost of would-be purchased replacement heifer \$2,650
Other costs for would-be purchased replacement heifer (e.g., transportation, yardage, etc.) \$50.00

C. Reduced Returns

	Price	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Total
Sale of heifer calf	\$2.50	per lb	485	lbs	\$1,212.50
Interest on returns from sale of heifer calf	4.0%	per year	16	months	\$64.67

Reduction in returns if replacement heifer is raised within the herd (e.g., less genetic improvement, etc.) \$0.00

D. Added Costs

Feed costs	Price	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Total
Pasture grazed	\$90.00	per acre	2.00	acres	\$180.00
Pasture fert. & misc. costs	\$10.00	per acre	2.00	acres	\$20.00
Hay fed	\$100.00	per ton	1.25	tons	\$125.00
Corn fed	\$4.25	per bu	10.00	bu	\$42.50
Modified distillers grain fed	\$80.00	per ton	0.90	tons	\$72.00
Corn stalks fed	\$40.00	per ton	0.60	tons	\$24.00

References:

Schulz, L. and P. Gunn. Raising Versus Buying Heifers for Beef Cow Replacement. Ag Decision Maker. File B1-73. ♦

Export Markets ... continued from page 1

livestock, they requested training on animal nutrition, genetic selection, and beef cattle management.

What is the biggest hurdle? Plain and simple it is the government of Belarus. Control and political favor will play a huge role in the speed of improvement over the next few years. They are involved to the point of approving bulls and breeds that are used. Cross-breeding – not allowed under current policy. Even with the issues we face at home, trips like this make me even more thankful to live in the United States of America!

We do have the best livestock genetics in the world! Exporting those genetics and/or the meat products of those genetics add value to all livestock and plays a valuable role in our industry. ♦



Inside this issue:	
<i>Why Come Back to Rural Communities?</i>	4
<i>Surviving the Holiday!</i>	4-5
<i>Baking Powder or Baking Soda?</i>	5
<i>Thanksgiving Turkey Treats</i>	6
<i>Reindeer Cookies</i>	6

Why Come Back to Rural Communities?

U.S. Census data shows that young adults between the ages of 20 – 24 years move from less scenic remote rural counties at roughly twice the rate of other rural counties. Though, they are more likely than those in other counties to move back to those communities between the ages of 30-34 years with young children. This immigration helps balance population loss of younger adults.

The USDA interviewed a sample of high school graduates of such communities to better understand the motivations of the returnees as well as those who stayed away.

Those who moved back to home communities were most likely to cite the presence of parents and a desire to raise their children back home as the reasons for their return. Returnees also mentioned the desire for an easy-going environment where they were less anonymous. Families also sought opportunity for outdoor recreation and fuller participation in school sports.

Families needed to work out employment plans as they considered returning home, often involving creative strategies and/or financial and career sacrifices. Family adults were drawn by the short commutes in small towns and availability and quality of public community facilities. Returnees often welcomed the tight-knit social environment of small town life, and looked forward to volunteer opportunity and take on leadership roles in the community. Those who did not move back cited low wages and limited job opportunities as barriers to their return, and tended to find small town life to be too familiar for their tastes. Limited shopping, dining, and cultural amenities were also cited as reasons not

to return. Families who did not move back tended to be more satisfied with their urban/suburban schools and found that they meet their children’s needs.

Returnees proved to be a rich resource to rural communities. Most brought spouses and children with them when they moved, increasing county and school populations. They were often well-trained professionals who had acquired considerable experience in their years away from their home communities. Their strong community roots facilitated their transition into work and leadership roles, bringing expertise and energy to businesses, organizations, schools, faith communities, and community projects.

This study of young adult trends in mobility was based on 300 interviews at high school reunions in 21 rural communities in 2008 and 2009. The full report on this study is available at www.ers.usda.gov.

Source: School of Family & Consumer Sciences, College of Agricultural & Life Sciences, The Communicator, October 2015.

<http://www.uidaho.edu/cals/fcs/news/communicator> - Harriet Shaklee, University of Idaho Family Development Specialist ♦



*May your turkey
be plump,
May your potatoes and
gravy have never a lump,
May your pies
take the prize.
And may your
Thanksgiving dinner
stay off your thighs.*



Surviving the Holiday!

When we think about the holidays, we typically think of how much fun we are going to have being together with all of our family and friends. We get excited considering all of the yummy foods that

... continued on page 5



Need to know the difference – baking powder or baking soda?

What's the difference between baking soda and baking powder? Short answer: acid. But it can make a big difference for baked goods, so let's explain.

Baking soda has only one ingredient: sodium bicarbonate. Sodium bicarbonate is a base that reacts when it comes into contact with acids, like buttermilk, yogurt or vinegar. This reaction produces carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the form of bubbles, like a liquid foam (think of the grade school experiments involving fake volcanoes, vinegar and baking soda). When making baked goods, the process is called “chemical leavening,” because the trapped CO₂ gas makes the dough or batter rise. But when baking soda comes into contact with an acid, it pretty much reacts immediately. And that's a problem.

For many baking recipes, you want an extended reaction, so that the rising doesn't take place all at once. Baking powder addresses this problem because it is “double acting” – it has different ingredients that create CO₂ gas at different stages of the baking process.

All baking powders contain sodium bicarbonate (just like baking soda). But baking powder also contains two acids. One of these acids is called monocalcium phosphate. Monocalcium phosphate doesn't react with the sodium bicarbonate while it's dry. But as soon as the baking powder is stirred into a wet dough or batter, the two ingredients begin to react, releasing bubbles of CO₂ and causing chemical leavening.



This is what happens when baking soda and acid (in this case vinegar) interact. Photo credit: Kate Ter Haar.

But to extend the chemical leavening process, baking powder also contains a second acid, either sodium acid pyrophosphate or sodium aluminum sulfate. Neither of these acids react with sodium bicarbonate until they are both: A) wet (i.e., stirred into the batter) and B) hot.

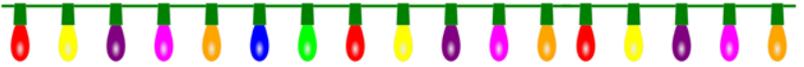
In other words, sodium acid pyrophosphate and sodium aluminum sulfate won't start reacting with the sodium bicarbonate until *after you've put the dough or batter in the oven*. This means that the batter rises for a

longer period of time, making lots of bubbles (and a fluffier cake, muffin, or whatever).

At some point during the baking process, the liquid foam of rising batter becomes a solid foam, because the batter “sets.” This is one reason eggs are so common in baking recipes. The proteins in eggs become irreversibly denatured when exposed to heat (i.e., the proteins unfold and cannot refold into their original shape). These altered egg proteins essentially give the liquid foam a solid structure, allowing it to hold its shape.

By comparison, in recipes that use yeast as a leavening agent, the gluten proteins in flour serve a role similar to that of egg proteins in most chemically-leavened baked goods in the sense that they help to trap air bubbles until the dough sets. (That's why bread flour has more protein than cake flour.)

Source: North Carolina State University, “NC State News” <https://news.ncsu.edu/2014/05/baking-soda-powder/> ♦



Holidaze! . . . continued from page 4

we are going to be consuming and all of the fun activities that we can enjoy – both inside and out.

What we neglect to think about during this time – is how we can be working to stay healthy. And by this we also need to remember not just our physical health, but our mental health as well. Here are some ways that you and your loved ones can work to survive the holidays this year:

1. **Maintain your regular routine.** While things may be busy and somewhat chaotic for you, if you are able to somehow keep a semblance of your regular routine, this can help you ensure that you are keeping stress at bay. Try to exercise at your usual time and stick to a healthy diet.
2. **MODERATION is Key.** It's so easy to eat and drink way too much at get togethers and social events this season, and we end up overindulging if foods that are not contributing nutritional value to our diet. Eating and drinking can lead create initial pleasure, but lead to feelings of guilt later. Try to balance the two.
3. **Be realistic about the holiday.** Try to not expect too much from the holidays. If you idealize too much of what you are expecting, it may lead to large disappointment if things don't lead up to those potentials. Remember – nobody has a perfect holiday or family. This will help you throw guilt out the window and to truly take a break during this holiday season.
4. **Stay connected.** Make sure to leave time to spend with friends and/or family who care about you. If they don't live close by, take the initiative to call for a check-in.
5. **Practice saying no.** Don't feel guilty saying no. It's perfectly okay to say no when you are asked to take on more than you can handle. Say no to invitations and favors that you don't have time to commit to completing. Remember, this is your holiday, too!

During this time: Be good to yourself! Sometimes you can get all caught up with pleasing others, thanking others or just plain forget about yourself. Try to remember that you need to care for yourself as well. Try to take a walk, spend time alone if that's what you want. This is your holiday too and you can be there for yourself just like you try to be for everyone else. ♦



Thanksgiving Turkey Treats

- 4 cups chocolate crisps
- 2 cups mini marshmallows
- 2 tablespoons of butter
- 2 teaspoons of cocoa powder
- 1/4 cup of peanut butter (optional)



Melt marshmallows and butter in the microwave for one minute in a medium bowl. When melted, add cocoa powder and peanut butter and stir all together. Add the Cocoa crisps and stir until all coated.

Grease hands lightly and shape mixture into balls, then let them sit.

Recipe makes about 12 balls.

To assemble the turkey treats you'll need:

- Chocolate sandwich cookies
- icing (for glue)
- candy corn



After treat balls have cooled, you can assemble.

Poke the tips of about 8-10 candy corns into the middle icing layer of a chocolate sandwich cookie. Do this gently or the cookie will break.

Then use a little icing for glue to stick the cookie



turkey tail to the Rice crisp ball.

Add another candy corn to the body for the head by sticking it on with icing.

These are easy to make and even young children can help. Enjoy!



Peanut Butter Reindeer Cookies

These can be made using a regular peanut butter cookie dough base or sugar cookie or gingerbread, the options are limitless!

- 3/4 cup peanut butter
- 1 1/4 cup firmly packed brown sugar
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 3 tablespoons milk
- 1 tablespoon vanilla
- 1 egg
- 1 3/4 cup all-purpose flour
- 3/4 teaspoon baking soda
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- Chocolate-covered mini pretzels
- Mini brown M&Ms
- Regular-sized red M&Ms

Preheat oven to 375°F.

Combine brown sugar, peanut butter, shortening, milk, and vanilla in large bowl. Beat at medium speed until well blended. Add egg; beat until just blended.

In a separate bowl, combine flour, baking soda, and salt. Add to creamed mixture at low speed. Mix just until blended.

Form dough into 1-inch balls. To make reindeer-shaped cookies, pinch the bottom of the ball slightly to form a point, then gently flatten with your hand. Space cookies about 2 inches apart on a greased cookie sheet and bake for 7 to 8 minutes, until set or just beginning to brown.

Remove from oven and immediately (and gently) press two mini pretzels into the tops of the cookies for the reindeer's antlers. Press two mini brown M&Ms in for the eyes and one red M&M for the nose (or any other color... some of mine ended up with green noses. They might be South Pole reindeer.)

Allow to cool 2 minutes on the baking sheet and then transfer to a wire rack or paper towel to cool completely.

Makes about 40 reindeer cookies.

Source: buddingbaketress.blogspot.com



Owyhee County 4-H

November - December, 2015

Inside this issue:	
<i>Know Your Government</i>	7
<i>Welcome, Georgia Goodwin!</i>	7
<i>New Foods Curriculum</i>	7
<i>Club Financial Summaries NOW DUE!</i>	8
<i>2016 Market Animal Weigh-in Dates and Guidelines</i>	8
<i>Christmas Parade</i>	8
<i>Enrollment Information</i>	9
<i>Leaders — Both New and Returning</i>	9
<i>Cayouse Horse Camp</i>	9
<i>Cake Decorating Project Day</i>	10
<i>Ice Fishing Day</i>	10
<i>Important Dates and Deadlines</i>	11

Attention 8th and 9th Graders Interested in Leadership and Government!

The KYG Conference is offered for 8th and 9th grade 4-H youth interested in learning more about our government and how it works. Please



consider joining 4-H youth from across the state in exploring citizenship through community pride by participating in the Idaho 4-H Know Your Government (KYG) Conference, February 13-15, 2016 in Boise. Highlights include a Mock Legislative Session or Mock Trial Activities; opportunities to meet and observe members of the legislature at work, meet state elected officials and members of the judiciary, and tour the Capitol.

Those interested in being a delegate or a chaperone must complete the application and return it to the Extension Office by November 13. Applicants will be contacted for an interview, and delegates chosen in January. Owyhee County can send four delegates, possibly more. Contact Georgia at the Extension Office for more information.

Owyhee County 4-H Welcomes New 4-H Program Coordinator

We are very excited to welcome Georgia Goodwin to the Extension Office team! Georgia is not new to Owyhee County 4-H, as this will be her tenth year as a leader of Reynolds Creek 4-H. She also served several years as the Small Animal Superintendent at the Owyhee County Fair.

One of the first tasks Georgia took on is connecting with leaders and clubs to see what YOU need and listen to your feedback and ideas. If you are interested in becoming a leader or starting a new club, we would really like to hear from you! Please contact Georgia at 896-4104 or 697-3098.

Georgia has many skills and a wealth of knowledge to bring to her new job; however, one of the things we are most excited about is her willingness to take on projects that she may not currently be familiar with. For instance, she recently became a certified archery instructor since several of you have expressed an interest in that area of our Shooting Sports project. We already have rifle and shotgun certified leaders in Owyhee County, so this will give us one more arrow in our quiver, so to speak . . .

Are there any other new projects you would like to try this year? Are there any clinics or workshops that we could provide for your club, school or organization? Georgia is excited to meet with you and ready to help, so give her a call. She'd be glad to hear from you.

Welcome, Georgia! We can't wait for you to travel the road with us this year . . . all the way to the **2016 Owyhee County Fair — Where the road ends and the fun begins!**



New Foods Curriculum

A note to all of our 4-H chefs . . . We will be introducing new Foods curriculum this year. So if you plan to do a Foods project, please contact the Extension Office and we will provide you with the new materials.

As with any project changes, please let us know what you think. We really appreciate your feedback. Thank you!

[picture]



Did you forget!?

If you haven't turned in your Club Financial Summary for the 2014-15 4-H year, please do so as soon as possible.



They were due November 1. We still need reports from:

- Barnyard Bums**
- Bruneau Canyon**
- Dust Devils**
- Owyhee Outlaws**
- Owyhee Ruff Riders**
- Owyhee Silver Spurs**
- South Mountain Livestock**
- Wilson Butte 4-H**

We cannot activate your club for this year until we receive the Club Financial Summary from last year. No one will be able to sign up in your club until we receive your report. Thank you for your quick response!

CHRISTMAS

PARADE OF LIGHTS

The Marsing Chamber of Commerce is looking for parade entries for their 2015 Christmas Parade and Tree Lighting. They need walkers, floats, trailers and tractors — with lots of lights and holiday decorations! Let's get some of our clubs (horses too!) involved and add a little more 4-H green to the Christmas Parade! The parade will be Saturday, December 5. Line-up begins at 4:30 at the Marsing High School football field, and the parade begins at dark. The parade will end at Island Park with the community Christmas tree lighting. You won't want to miss it!



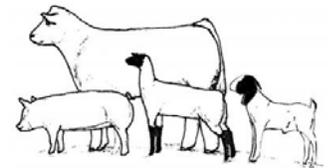
2016 Owyhee County 4-H & FFA Market Livestock Weigh-in



Species	Days on Feed	Maximum at Initial Weigh-In	Minimum at Final Weigh-in	Weigh-in Dates and Location	Final Weigh-in
BEEF	158	900 (Suggested 750-850 lbs)	1,100 lbs.	Saturday, March 5 Times and locations not yet confirmed. Typically, Homedale, Oreana and Jordan Valley.	Wednesday, August 10
SWINE	121	85 (Suggested 65-80 lbs)	230 lbs.	Monday, April 11 Times and locations not yet confirmed. Typically, Homedale, Rimrock, Marsing and Jordan Valley. <i>[NOTE: The decision on whether Owyhee County will hold an initial swine weigh-in this year will be made in March based upon the recommendation of the State Veterinarian.]</i>	Wednesday, August 10
SHEEP <i>(see notes, below)</i>	82	90 (Suggested 75-85 lbs)	110 lbs.	Friday, May 20 Times and locations not yet confirmed. Typically, Homedale, Rimrock and Jordan Valley.	Wednesday, August 10
GOATS <i>(see notes, below)</i>	82	Born after Jan. 1 and must have ADG of .3 at final weigh-in	65 lbs.	Friday, May 20 Times and locations not yet confirmed. Typically, Homedale, Rimrock and Jordan Valley.	Wednesday, August 10

- ◆ No collars or leads may be worn by sheep or goats on the scale.
- ◆ Scrapies tags are required for all ewes and does.
- ◆ All market sheep must be slick shorn within 7 days prior to final weigh-in.

Please contact the Owyhee County Extension Office at owyhee@uidaho.edu or 896-4104 if you have any questions.





ENROLLMENT opened October 1 at idaho.4honline.com for 2015-16. Could you please help us by doing three things:

1. Take a moment if you are re-enrolling to **REVIEW AND UPDATE YOUR INFORMATION**. We have been using 4honline for several years now and some of your initial information may have changed. Have you moved? Canceled your land line? Changed emergency contacts or email?
2. The projects you took in 2014-15 will “roll over”. **ONLY LIST YOUR PROJECTS YOU ARE TAKING IN 2015-16.** Any projects from previous years that “roll over” and you are not taking this year should be deleted. They do not “go away”. They are included in your history file. We use this current year information to not only keep you informed of dates and deadlines, but we use the counts to order eartags; line up judges for Oral Presentations, Record Book Interviews, and Fair; order awards, etc. All this has to be done prior to Fair entries, so your help in keeping this information as accurate as possible is greatly appreciated — and will save money as we continue to try to keep your 4-H and Fair costs down.
3. **Pay your dues TO YOUR LEADER** and they will pay us. That way we can review club enrollment with each leader and resolve any enrollment issues if there are any.

If you are changing from one 4-H club to another, or from 4-H to FFA, don't forget to add the new club or chapter and “link” the projects you will be taking to that club. Remember, if you are changing from 4-H to FFA, you don't need to start over. You just need to change your “club” — it's as simple as that!

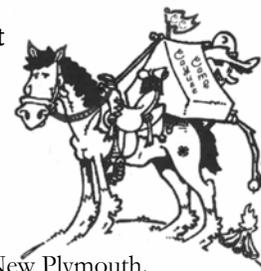
If you forgot your password but know your email, just click on “I forgot my password” **ONLY ONCE** and a new password will be sent to your email. If you forgot your password **and** your email, contact the Extension Office and we can help you with that. Please remember that the Firefox browser works best when using 4honline which no longer works accurately and secure with Internet Explorer.

If you have any questions about or problems with your enrollment, please contact the Extension Office.

LEADERS . . .

- √ BOTH NEW AND RETURNING LEADERS, please enroll or re-enroll in 4honline first, then complete the next step in Verified Volunteers (you will be emailed the link). Please remember to re-enroll **before December 31**. After that time YOU will need to pay the \$9 screening fee or you will not be able to be a leader this year. If you enroll before December 31, we will pay the fee.
- √ At least for one more year, there are two steps for leaders, Verified Volunteers for screening and background check, and 4honline. We are working on trying to get the two processes in one program.
- √ Don't forget to “link” projects you are leading to your club. That way, if there are any notifications regarding those projects, you will get the most recent updates.
- √ Please let us know if we can help!

Cayuse Camp — an overnight fun horse experience — without the horse!



Cayuse Camp is being offered by Payette County Horse Leaders and will be held again in the 4-H Building at the Payette County Fairgrounds in New Plymouth.

December 11-12, 2015 Registration deadline: November 20

Contact Joan Gill, 642-6022, joang@uidaho.edu for more info.

If you are interested in an application, contact the Extension Office at Owyhee@uidaho.edu or 896-4104.



New Leaders!



Please contact Georgia by November 20 if you are interested in becoming an Owyhee County 4-H Leader this year. We will have a New Leader Training probably the week of November 30 - December 4. Remember, you must be enrolled before December 31 in order for your screening fees to be covered. If not, you will need to pay the \$9 fee.

We can't wait to hear from you! Contact Georgia at ggoodwin@uidaho.edu, 896-4104 or 697-3098.





Cake Decorating Project Day

During the 4-H Fall Project Days, Surine and Georgia taught a cake decorating class at Rimrock High School. The kids had a wonderful time! They learned how to make homemade icing and decorated cupcakes and cakes. They cut and frosted cakes. They used a variety of tips and practiced quite a few designs, including shells and stars, with mashed potatoes.



We worked on project books and completed demonstrations during class.

The Community service activity was fun and we met new friends! We delivered cupcakes to the Grandview Senior Center for their lunch on Tuesday.

To complete the project, the kids will decorate a cake and enter it at the Owyhee County Fair in August.



Cake decorating equipment and a practice board is available to check out at the Extension Office. Let the cake decorating begin!



For those who attended the class, check your email! Georgia emailed the farm animal designs to you! We can't wait to see what you come up with at Fair!

7th Annual Youth Ice Fishing Day — A fun day of ice fishing for the whole family!

Warm Clothes - waterproof snow boots and warm clothes are a must. We suggest dressing in layers. The ice conditions can be slushy and wet depending on how much snow is on top. Bring extra socks and boots. Handwarmers are highly suggested. Nobody wants to have cold feet and hands! Ice cleats that attach to boots are handy if the ice is slick.

Bring Some Chairs - the ice is wet and in order to stay dry we suggest you bring a chair or a bucket to sit on for each member of your group. A sled to haul all of your gear to the ice from the parking area is a good idea.

Food - There will be hotdogs, bottled water, and hot chocolate for the kids. This will be until supplies run out. We suggest bringing some extra food and snacks for your group throughout the day.

Fishing License - This is an educational event that is free of charge. A fishing license is not required during the hours of the event. This applies to all attendees including adults.

Travel & Parking - Travel to Cascade will include snow packed roads. Good snow tires or chains are advisable. Please make sure your vehicle is ready for winter conditions. Parking space is limited at the Reservoir. We request that you carpool as much as possible to save on space so we can accommodate everyone.

Fishing Gear - Idaho Fish and Game will have a limited supply of loaner rods. If you have your own gear we request that you bring it so the loaners can be given to those who need them. There will be bait and tackle on hand as well. We will also have various ice fishing prizes for the kids to win throughout the day.



For any questions contact us at idahoyouthoutdoors@gmail.com



NOVEMBER				
	11	W		Veteran's Day (Extension Office will be closed)
	16	M	9:00 am - 4:00 pm	4-H Project Days (Grand View American Legion Hall)
	19	Th	7:30 p.m.	Owyhee Cattlemen's Association Board Meeting (Courthouse in Murphy)
	26	Th		Thanksgiving Day (County Offices will be closed)
	30	M	9:00 am - 4:00 pm	4-H Project Days (Grand View American Legion Hall)
				New 4-H Leader Training (Extension Office)
DECEMBER				
	10	Th		Pesticide License Renewal Training (Extension Office). Contact Gina for more info, 896-4384.
				Know Your Government (KYG) interviews
	25	F		Christmas Day (County Offices will be closed)
JANUARY				
	4	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office - finalize books
	13	W	3:00 pm	Owyhee Watershed Council (Extension Office)
FEBRUARY				
	1	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office
	1	M		Boundary Exception Petitions DUE to Fair Board
	4	Th	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Fair Board (Extension Office)
	10	W	3:00 pm	Owyhee Watershed Council (Extension Office)
	13-15			4-H Know Your Government (Boise)
MARCH				
	1	T		4-H and FFA enrollment deadline
	3	Th		Owyhee County Fair Board
	5	S		4-H and FFA Beef Weigh-in
	7	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office
	9	W	3:00 pm	Owyhee Watershed Council (Extension Office)
	12	S		4-H and FFA Beef Field Day
APRIL				
	4	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office
	7	Th		Owyhee County Fair Board
	11			4-H and FFA Swine Weigh-in
MAY				
	2	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office
	20	F		4-H and FFA Sheep and Goat Weigh-in
AUGUST				
	8-13			Owyhee County Fair and Rodeo!

Owyhee

238 8th Ave. W., P.O. Box 400
Marsing, ID 83639
(208) 896-4104 FAX (208) 896-4105
Owyhee@uidaho.edu
<http://extension.uidaho.edu/owyhee>

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

U.S. POSTAGE PAID

MARSING, IDAHO

PERMIT NO. 11

The University of Idaho is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educational organization. We offer our programs to persons regardless of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, sexual orientation, or disability.



This newsletter is provided as a public service. If you do not have an interest in receiving the Owyhee County Extension Newsletter in the future, please contact the Extension Office and we will remove your name from our mailing list. Likewise, if you know of someone who would like to receive the newsletter, please let us know at owyhee@uidaho.edu or 208-896-4104. Past editions of the newsletter are available on our website at extension.uidaho.edu/owyhee

Inside this issue:	
 <i>Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter</i>	1-3
 <i>Family Issues Newsletter</i>	4-6
 <i>Owyhee County 4-H Newsletter</i>	7-10
 Calendar	11