

Owyhee County

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter

University of Idaho
Extension

September, 2015

Fire Recovery

K. Scott Jensen, Extension Educator, Owyhee County

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FIRE has become a real four-letter word in Idaho over the last few weeks. While fire is a normal and somewhat essential component of rangelands and forests, overly large fires bring some real challenges for livestock producers and land managers. In SW Idaho, the Soda fire officially burned 285,361 acres. This fire has been devastating to several ranches. Recovery will be a long, slow process.

In the recovery of rangelands, two of the most critical things to be aware of are timing of seedings and weed control. In most instances, this fall is the critical time for post-fire seeding. October 1 to first snowfall is the ideal window for applying grass seed. This is early enough to catch fall rain, late enough that it won't germinate and frost-kill the seedlings.

Most seedings on non-irrigated land should occur in the fall (October 1-first snowfall). Fall seedings are typically more successful on non-irrigated acreage in the Intermountain West because seedlings are able to take advantage of fall and winter moisture, but it is late enough that seedlings won't germinate and frost-kill. Spring seedings are seldom successful on rangelands as soils dry out relatively quickly in the spring depending on unpredictable spring precipitation.

Federal land management policy typically requires two years of complete rest following a fire to allow for plant recovery. This has been standard policy for years. There is however scientific evidence that shows that a two year rest isn't necessarily required for good plant recovery.

A study conducted at the University of Nevada Reno's Gund Ranch in Central Nevada following a lightning caused fire in 2000. The study was designed to investigate seeding and not seeding, grazing and not grazing immediately following a fire. Data was collect-

ed following two growing seasons. The baseline data showed no significant differences between the four treatments. Total grass and shrub cover and density were not different. Forb cover was not different although forb density was lower in grazed areas. (for the complete study visit: <http://extension.usu.edu/rangelands/files/uploads/Fire/Grazing%20management%20cheatgrass%20after%20fire.pdf>)

Lower elevation rangelands that are predominately cheatgrass certainly do not need rested for two years. Grazing once the cheatgrass has germinated and begun to grow can help reduce both the cheat and future fire risk. Timely grazing and then removal before perennial grasses begin growing in the spring can actually prove beneficial to the perennials.

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



Feeding High Nitrate Hay

Carmen J. Willmore, UI Extension Educator, Lincoln County

Because of the volatile weather we had over the summer some producers are concerned about having high nitrate levels in their hay. With grazing season coming to an end I have received many calls in my office about how to test for nitrates in hay and how to feed hay that is high in nitrates.

The first question to answer is what hay needs to be tested. Nitrates will accumulate in forages when photosynthesis is impaired. This can be caused by drought, temperatures less than 55°F, shading/ low light intensity, herbicide application, nitrate fertilization and disease. If your hay was exposed to any number of these events 3-4 days prior to cutting a nitrate test is recommended.

The only way to know if your hay has high nitrate levels is to test it. One way to do this is through a diphenylamine test. This is a field screening test that can be done at low cost and relatively easily. The results of this test can tell you whether your sample has more than 2% nitrate. Samples that are above 2% nitrate should be submitted to a commercial laboratory for further testing. Commercial laboratory tests can vary in price and terminology. Common terminology however is to report nitrate levels in parts per million (ppm). Consult your local county extension educator on where to get these tests done.

Once you receive the results, interpretation be tricky. Some results may be reported as a % nitrate. To convert this percentage into ppm the following equation should be used: $ppm = \text{percent } (\%) \times 10,000$ Example: 2,000 ppm = 0.20 % x 10,000

Using these results you can decide what hay to buy or what hay you can feed to what animals. As a general rule of thumb any hay that exceeds 5,000 ppm nitrates should not be fed to pregnant beef cows. The following table describes what levels of nitrates can be fed and to what animals. (Table was adapted from the Western Beef Resource Committee Cattle Producer’s Handbook: Section 355.)

Nitrate content (ppm, DM basis)	Comment
0 – 4,400 ppm	Safe to feed under all conditions
4,401 – 6,600 ppm	Safe to feed to non-pregnant animals under all conditions. Limit feed to pregnant animals at less than 50% of the total ration on a dry matter basis
6,601 – 8,800 ppm	Feeds safely fed if limited to 50% of the ration on a dry matter basis
8,801 – 15,400 ppm	Feeds should be limited to 35 – 40% of the ration
15,401 ppm – 17,600 ppm	Feeds should be limited to 25% of the ration and should not be fed to pregnant animals
Greater than 17,600 ppm	Feeds are potentially toxic and should not be fed to any animals.

There are many other things to consider when feeding high nitrate hays. If you have decided to feed a high nitrate feed stuff, mixing or chopping the high nitrate hay with a lower nitrate feed source is advised. However, if you don’t have the capability to mix or chop, you can feed both feed sources several times a day so that cattle don’t over consume. When cattle consume a large quantity of nitrate in a short period of time, toxicity is likely to happen. Another way to avoid this is to offer low nitrate forage before grazing/feeding a high nitrate forage to minimize their consumption of nitrates.

When these high nitrate feeds are fed you should keep an extra eye on your cattle to make sure no signs of toxicity are present. The level of toxicity that occurs and the following symptoms all depend on how much and how fast the nitrates were consumed. There are two forms of nitrate poisoning: acute and sub-acute or chronic toxicity.



Acute toxicity occurs when a large quantity of nitrates are consumed in a short period of time and can be worse in cattle that are in poor body condition or are coming off of low quality forages. Immediate signs of acute toxicity are labored breathing, frothing of the mouth, staggering, frequent urination, diarrhea and a brown coloration of the mucous membranes. These can be followed by collapse and convulsions within 6-8 hours which is usually followed by death. However, these symptoms can occur even faster in non-acclimated cows with death occurring as quickly as 30 minutes.

Sub-acute or chronic nitrate toxicity causes poor growth, abortion, repeat breeding, Vit A deficiency, goiter, and increased susceptibility to infection. Because death occurs from insufficient levels of oxygen, cattle should be handled as quietly as possible to minimize their oxygen needs. If you suspect nitrate poisoning consult a veterinarian immediately.

References

Brownson, R. and B. Zollinger. Nitrates in Cattle Feed and Water. Western Beef Resource Committee Cattle Producer’s Handbook: Nutrition Section. 3rd Edition:355: 1-4. ♦



Body Condition Scoring Beef Cattle

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

Most beef producers would agree that determining whether cows on pasture are receiving adequate nutrition is somewhat difficult. However, cow body condition can be used as an indicator. Body condition scoring is a tool that can be used by beef cattle producers to evaluate their cow herds. Body condition scores are an estimate of the amount of condition (degree of fatness) that is deposited on the body of a cow. The amount condition on a cow is a direct reflection of her nutritional status. Body condition scoring is a management practice all beef producers should perform. Body condition scores provide the information needed to monitor nutrition (pasture, drylot, etc.) programs.

The most common system used to evaluate cow body condition (described in Table 1) involves the use of a numerical scoring scale based on the amount of fat cover over a cow's ribs, back, hooks, pins, and around the tail head. The numerical scale ranges from one to nine, with one representing extremely thin cows and nine representing extremely fat cows. Producers who use body condition scoring rely mainly on visual appraisal, but will often manually feel (palpate) for the amount of fat cover to keep from being deceived by variations in the hair coat. When evaluating body condition, it is important for producers to make sure they are evaluating condition and not hair coat, stage of pregnancy, gut fill, or muscle.

Body condition influences the productivity of the cow herd, which ultimately will have an effect on the profitability of the cow-calf enterprise. Body condition impacts the reproductive efficiency of the cow herd during subsequent breeding seasons. In research trials conducted in Texas and Oklahoma, cows with body condition scores of 4 at calving had a 15-25% lower subsequent pregnancy rate than cows with body condition scores of 6 at calving. Results from other studies have shown that cows with body condition scores of 5 or higher at calving, had calving intervals of 360 days or less, while cows with body condition scores of 4 or lower at calving, had calving intervals over 375 days.

With weaning just around the corner for many beef cattle operations, it is also important to consider the impact body condition at weaning has on subsequent reproduction. In a study using data from a Wyoming ranch, cows with body condition scores of 3 or less and 4 had pregnancy percentages in the subsequent breeding season of 76% and 85%, respectively. Cows with body condition scores of 5, 6, and 7 or greater had pregnancy percentages of 94%, 96%, and 96%, respectively. Numerous studies have shown that heifers should be in good (BCS 6) condition and cows should be in moderate (BCS 5) condition at calving, weaning, and at the beginning of the breeding season, to ensure high levels of reproductive performance.

Body condition scoring of every animal in the herd is not required. Most cows in the herd will have similar condition scores. If a substantial number of cows fall outside the range of desirable condition scores, the herd may be split so the nutritional needs of various groups of cows can be met efficiently. When cows are too thin, additional or higher quality feed may be needed to increase body condition. Cows that are too fat may be fed less or lower quality feed. Overall, the goal is to have mature cows in a body condition score of five (5) at calving and breeding and heifers in a body condition score of six (6) at calving and breeding to ensure acceptable reproductive performance. Table 2 provides guidelines that can be used during body condition scoring.

Body condition of cows should be evaluated on a regular basis, and the scores should be used to make informed management (feeding, breeding, culling, etc.) decisions. It has been suggested that body condition scoring of beef females occur several times during the production cycle. These include: weaning, 45 days post-weaning, 90 days pre-calving, calving, and breeding. Observing body condition at these strategic times allows producers to monitor the progress their cows are making toward achieving the target body condition (BCS 5 for cows and BCS 6 for heifers).



Body Condition Scoring Beef Cattle . . . continued from page 3

Table 1. Description of Body Condition Scores (BCS) (Herd and Sprott, 1986).

Score	Description
1	<i>Emaciated.</i> Bone structure of shoulder, ribs, back, hooks, and pins is sharp to the touch and easily visible. Little evidence of fat deposits or muscling.
2	<i>Very Thin.</i> Little evidence of fat deposition but some muscling in the hindquarter. The spinous processes feel sharp to the touch and are easily seen with space between them.
3	<i>Thin.</i> Beginning of fat cover over the loin, back, and foreribs. Backbone is still highly visible. Spinous processes can be identified individually by touch and may still be visible. Spaces between the processes are less pronounced.
4	<i>Borderline.</i> Foreribs are not noticeable but the 12th and 13th ribs are still visibly noticeable. Transverse spinous processes can be identified only by palpation (slight pressure) and feel rounded rather than sharp. Full but straight muscling in the hindquarters.
5	<i>Moderate.</i> The 12th and 13th ribs are not visible unless the animal has been shrunk. Spinous processes can only be felt with firm pressure and feel rounded but are not visibly noticeable. Spaces between the processes are not visible and are only distinguishable with firm pressure. Areas on each side of the tail head are well filled but not mounded.
6	<i>Good.</i> Ribs are fully covered and not visibly noticeable. Hindquarters are plump and full. Noticeable sponginess over the foreribs and on each side of the tail head. Firm pressure is now required to feel the transverse processes.
7	<i>Very Good.</i> Ends of spinous processes can only be felt with firm pressure. Spaces between the processes can barely be distinguished. There is abundant fat cover on either side of the tail head with evident patchiness.
8	<i>Fat.</i> Animal takes on smooth, blocky appearance. Bone structure disappears from sight. Fat cover is thick, spongy and patchiness is likely.
9	<i>Extremely Fat.</i> Bone structure is not seen or easily felt. The tail head is buried in fat. Animal's mobility may actually be impaired by excessive fat.

Table 2. Guidelines for Body Condition Scoring

Trait	Condition Score								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Visible ribs	all	all	most	3-5	1-2	0	0	0	0
Visible spine	++++	+++	++	+	no	no	no	no	no
Tail-head fat	no	no	no	no	no	no	+	++	+++
Muscle loss	+++	++	+	no	no	no	no	no	no

Fire Recovery . . . continued from page 1

Herbicide treatment in cheatgrass infested areas can also be beneficial. If you are planning to reseed immediately, be sure to read the label on the chemical you are planning to use. Some will interfere with new seedings done that same year.

Don't feel alone when it comes to reseeding. There is help and advice and in some cases seed available from your local CWMA's, NRCS, SWCD, and Extension office. We're all committed to helping you in the fire recovery process. ♦





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Tracking Food Storage

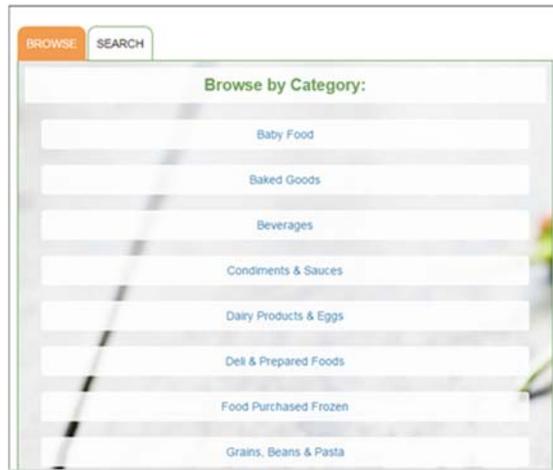
What is the FoodKeeper App?

The FoodKeeper helps you understand food and beverages storage. It will help you maximize the freshness and quality of items. By doing so you will be able to keep items fresh longer than if they were not stored properly. It was developed by the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service, with Cornell University and the Food Marketing Institute. It is also available as a mobile application for Android and Apple devices. It also allows you to search by a specific category, making the ability to locate information easier and faster.

Check it out at:

<http://www.foodsafety.gov/keep/foodkeeperapp/index.html>

Source: www.foodsafety.gov



Proposed Changes to Nutrition Facts Label

The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) is proposing to update the Nutrition Facts label found on most food packages in the United States. The Nutrition Facts label, introduced 20 years ago, helps consumers make informed food choices and maintain healthy dietary practices. If adopted, the proposed changes would include the following:

- Greater Understanding of Nutrition Science
- Updated Serving Size Requirements and New Labeling Requirements for Certain Package Sizes
- Refreshed Design

In March 2014, the FDA issued two proposed rules which would update the Nutrition Facts label. And, in July 2015, the FDA issued a supplemental proposed rule that would, among other things:

- (1) require declaration of the percent daily value (%DV) for added sugars; and
- (2) change the current footnote on the Nutrition Facts label.



Winterize Your Garden

We are in the full swing of our home garden production, but you may be looking towards the time that the abundance of that produce is done. You may still have tomatoes, corn, cucumbers, zucchini, melons, carrots, beets, potatoes and many more in your garden, but what do you do when the season is over? Sometimes we are so exhausted from all of the different harvesting and preserving that we have done – that we want absolutely nothing to do with our garden. This is when we need to remember that taking that extra step is important.

If you fail to winterize your garden, you end up allowing the perfect opportunity for insects to overwinter in plant debris. What this means is that you are providing the perfect shelter for insects to survive in throughout the harsh cold of winter, then when spring arrives, they are able to lay eggs. As spring is here, you are preparing your garden and the insect can then become a problem and your official pest.

Ways to help eliminate this potential threat

Remove dead plants. Since the dead plants would be where the insects would gain shelter, removing the no-longer fruiting plants can reduce the chances that they survive over the winter

Fertilizer. While this may not reduce insects, it is something that can help you get a jump start when you start in the spring. This will help replenish the soil with nutrients that plants may have removed from it throughout the growing season.

Till it Up! After clearing the area of plants, and adding fertilizer to your garden space, you can then till up the area. This will help properly combine plant matter and fertilizer back into the soil where it can break down as well as provide those nutrients to make them available in the spring when you start your garden for the next growing season.

Taking these steps can help encourage the planting of a spring crop that can help yield more from your home garden. Things to consider planting starting around early to mid-March (depending on the weather) would be your leafy greens such as kale, lettuce, spinach – all great foods to incorporate into our diets to help provide Vitamins A, C and K as well as fiber and iron. ♦



What to do with all that leafy produce?

Personally, I plant a lot of butter leaf and romaine lettuce as well as spinach and kale. I am able to create some hearty salads that have additional depth to a typical iceberg variety. When I get tired of using these in my salads, I opt to pop them into soups or even into a meat and vegetable mixture. As a last effort at using my kale when they have become very large and overgrown with thick, hard spines, I then turn them into kale chips by either using my dehydrator or the oven. Here are two easy kale chip recipes that you can try yourself!

Oven-baked Kale Chips Recipe: about.com

- 1 bunch kale
- 2-3 teaspoons extra-virgin olive oil
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 teaspoon nutritional yeast (optional)
- 1/4 teaspoon cayenne powder (optional)

Preheat oven to 325 F.

Strip the leaves away from the tough leafstalks. Wash the kale leaves and dry well in a salad spinner or by gently rolling the leaves in a clean dish-towel. Toss the washed and dried leaves in a large bowl with the other ingredients. Include the cayenne if you like spicy snacks. The optional nutritional yeast will give the chips a cheesy-savory flavor.

Line a baking sheet with parchment paper. Spread the leaves on the paper in a single layer. Do not crowd the leaves or they will not dry evenly. If necessary, bake in more than one batch or on several trays. Bake for 12-15 minutes until they are crisp but not beginning to burn.

Let cool before transferring to serving bowls or storing in paper bags. If you have a vacuum sealer, once the chips are cooled you can vacuum seal them in plastic for long term storage. Otherwise, they will keep their crunch longer if stored in paper rather than plastic bags. Do not refrigerate.

If your chips lose their crunch, re-crisp them by spreading them out on a baking sheet again and baking at 300 F for just 5 minutes. They will crisp up as they cool.

Simple Kale Chips – Dehydrator Method Recipe: about.com

- 1 large bunch kale, any variety
- 2 - 3 teaspoons extra-virgin olive oil
- 3/4 teaspoon salt

Strip the leaves away from the leafstalks and tough midribs (if you dry the whole leaves, the midribs end up with the consistency of twigs - not tasty!). Wash the kale leaves and dry well in a salad spinner or by gently rolling the leaves in a clean dishtowel. Tear the washed and dried leaves into just slightly larger than chip sized pieces; they will shrink slightly as they dry.

Toss the kale in a large bowl with the extra-virgin olive oil and the salt. Massage the leaves well with your clean hands. All of the leaves should be more or less evenly coated with the oil. If you like spicy flavors, add a dash of cayenne pepper.

Spread the leaves on the dehydrator trays in single layers. Do not crowd the leaves or they will not dry evenly. It is alright if the leaves touch, but they shouldn't overlap too much. Dry the kale at 145F for 1 hour. Reduce the heat to 115F and dry for an additional 3 to 4 hours until crispy dry. Transfer to airtight containers, or vacuum seal for longer storage.

If your kale chips lose their crunch in storage, you can re-crisp them in a low (200F) oven for 10 minutes, or in the dehydrator at 110F for 1 hour. ♦



Recipes for Pest Control

With the warmer weather still around, you may still be encountering issues with common pests. This occurs because they can hatch and grow perfectly in these weather conditions. If you are worried about the safety of using pesticides in or around your home, try some homemade remedies that might be just what you are looking for. Most of these will be safer alternatives to commercial options available if you have children or pets.



Remove that mulch- According to Ron Harrison entomologist formerly at Mercer University, “thick layers can house earwigs, cockroaches and gnats. Bare ground may not look as pretty, but at least it discourages bugs. This means that the pine straw, cedar chips, and even gravel that you may use or want to use for landscaping can be attracting the bugs that you are trying to eliminate.

Get rid of the cracks! - If you have a window screen, but it isn't fully attached, then it could be defeating its purpose. Not only do you need to keep an eye on your windows, but also doors. Sometimes we forget that there can be quite a gap beneath our doors that is causing heat to escape our home and invite them right on in.

Reduce light use - A lot of insects like light and this can attract those that fly at night such as moths that can then attract their predator – the spider. Work to reduce the presence of both by going dark.

Suds Suds Suds- All insects have a waxy coating on top of their exoskeleton that common dish soap will degrade, eventually causing the insect to dry out. Squirt bugs with water mixed with a little dish soap and in nooks and crannies where you might be spotting them.

Ants be gone!- Using Borax (a dry powdered soap) can stop ants right at their entry point. The one thing to be cautious about is that this can be TOXIC to young kids. If you are looking for a safer (yet sometimes less effective) method, then try regular table salt.

Ants be gone, try 2!- Another way to get away from ants is by putting water out. Ants cannot swim, so if you had trouble with an outside table being overgrown with ants, you can simply place the table legs in containers of water. If you are unable to get the legs into containers, you could also rub petroleum jelly on the legs because ants will get stuck in it. (Note – this could also catch other insects as well as dust and debris).

Source: Parents Magazine, Aug 2015

Nutrition Facts Label . . . continued from page 5

The July 2015 recommendations are currently in a comment stage for 90 days. If you would like to learn more about these changes and provide your comments, please check it out here: <http://www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/GuidanceDocumentsRegulatoryInformation/LabelingNutrition/ucm385663.htm>

Source: www.fda.gov

Current vs. Proposed

Nutrition Facts			
Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g)			
Servings Per Container About 8			
Amount Per Serving			
Calories 230		Calories from Fat 72	
% Daily Value*			
Total Fat 8g		12%	
Saturated Fat 1g		5%	
<i>Trans Fat</i> 0g			
Cholesterol 0mg		0%	
Sodium 160mg		7%	
Total Carbohydrate 37g		12%	
Dietary Fiber 4g		16%	
Sugars 1g			
Protein 3g			
Vitamin A 10%			
Vitamin C 8%			
Calcium 20%			
Iron 45%			
* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.			
	Calories:	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g

Nutrition Facts	
8 servings per container	
Serving size	2/3 cup (55g)
Amount per 2/3 cup	
Calories	230
% DV*	
12%	Total Fat 8g
5%	Saturated Fat 1g
	<i>Trans Fat</i> 0g
0%	Cholesterol 0mg
7%	Sodium 160mg
12%	Total Carbs 37g
14%	Dietary Fiber 4g
	Sugars 1g
	Added Sugars 0g
	Protein 3g
10%	Vitamin D 2mcg
20%	Calcium 260mg
45%	Iron 8mg
5%	Potassium 235mg
* Footnote on Daily Values (DV) and calories reference to be inserted here.	

Owyhee County



Idaho's First County!

Thank you!

Have you written all of your thank you notes for the Fair and Sale? A thank you note lets people know you appreciate their help and support. It doesn't have to be long; it just needs to be sincere.

Thank You Tips

- 🕒 Take your time.
- ✍ Write your thank you note by hand. People appreciate the personal touch.
- 😊 Be sure to thank them specifically.
- ☆ Tell them how what they did helped you.
- 📧 Tell them about your project.

The first sentence should express your appreciation and explain why you are thanking them. The next sentence should tell a little about your project or describe how you will use the gift. The final sentence should confirm your gratitude. Including a picture is also nice.

Did you know that . . .

- ◆ there are hundreds of different trophies and other awards sponsored each year at the fair — totaling several thousand dollars?
- ◆ there were 239 animals purchased at the livestock sale this year?
- ◆ there were over 1,600 different add-on donations on animals sold at the livestock sale last year — and we are still adding them up for this year?

In addition, did you think about writing a thank you to your leader? To someone who gave you a ride to your 4-H meetings? Or to someone who helped you with your project? What about your superintendent? How about the auctioneers who donate their time every year to sell YOUR animal? How about the Fair Board members who volunteer their time to organize the Fair and manage the facilities?

Throughout your life there will be many opportunities for you to say "thank you." It's important. Doing it now helps you create a great habit of remembering to be appreciative of what people do for you! And someday, when you have the privilege of donating for an award for youth in your community, it will be great to receive their thoughtful hand-written notes!

See Sale Results on page 9.



PRODUCTION: **"Shootin' for the Stars!"**

SCENE: **Last** TAKE: **Final**

DIRECTORS: **Too many incredible volunteers to name!**

DATE: **Monday, September 21, 2015, 7:00 p.m. at the Extension Office**

Thank you for taking the time to come to this final meeting of the year to provide input, suggest changes and tell us what we can do to improve and make things run as smoothly as possible next year. That said, don't forget that we had 323 youth with projects at fair so our goal continues to be striving to do the best we can for the biggest majority of our 4-H and FFA youth. We value your input! If you have any specific items you would like addressed and added to the agenda, please contact the Extension Office. See you September 21!



And, the theme for the **2016 Owyhee County Fair** is . . . oh, wait, you'll have to come to the meeting to find out!

FIRST CLUE

The theme has two "the's" in it:

"_____ the _____
 _____ the
 _____!"



2015 Owyhee County 4-H & FFA Junior Livestock Sale Results

	Number Sold	Total
Beef	35	\$104,250
Swine	113	\$121,600
Sheep	76	\$69,500
Goat	15	\$13,850
Total Sale	239	\$309,200
Add-ons to date		\$87,101
TOTAL SALE AND ADD-ONS to date		\$396,301



Thank you to all those who worked in the 4-H Food Booth at Fair!

All proceeds go to 4-H scholarships. If you would like to attend any 4-H events, activities, camps or clinics and would like to apply for a scholarship, please contact the Extension Office.



GOOD-BYE, SARAH!

Thank you to Sarah Perkins for her service to our 4-H program. Sarah's last day with us was August 25.

We wish her well as she gets to spend more time with her family.

We appreciate her time as our

Owyhee County

4-H Program Coordinator.

Beef Production Award Winners

Congratulations to our 2015 beef carcass contest winners! Jacob Kraupp placed first and will receive two shares. Other Gold Standard of Excellence winners who will each receive one share are: Emma Eldridge (Reserve Champion), Kelsey Stimpson (Grand Champion), Michael Babcock, Cassity Gluch, Beeg Hockenhull, Shailee Rutan, Justin Gramps, Ashley Loucks, Emily Loucks, Garrett Youren, and Rozin Jolley.

Thanks to our donors of for this important contest: Knight Veterinary Clinic, United Oil (Allen & Debbi Martin), Rose King, Vern & Bonnie Kershner, and the Owyhee Cattlemen's Association.



Check Out the Owyhee County Fair Results on our Facebook page!

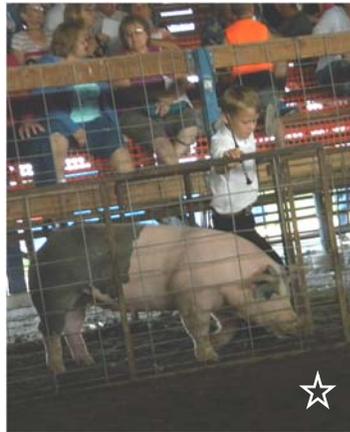
2014-15 4-H Club Financial Summaries are due to the Extension Office no later than November 1. Thank you **Owyhee Gems** for being the FIRST club to turn in their report!

ENROLLMENT opens 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?
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 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 and Record Book Interviews, 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. 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" and a new password will be sent to your email. If you forgot your password **and** your email, contact the Extension Office and they can help you with that.

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



Owyhee County Fair 2015!



Thank you to our 4-H Fair Photographer, Kasey Derrick!





SEPTEMBER			
	7	M	LABOR DAY (Extension Office closed)
	9	W	6:00 pm Owyhee Watershed Council meeting (Extension Office)
	10	Th	7:30 pm Owyhee Cattlemen's Association Board of Directors' meeting (Murphy)
	14	M	7:00 pm Owyhee County Horse Leaders meeting (Extension Office)
	15-18		Lost Rivers Grazing Academy (Salmon)
	21	M	7:00 pm Post-Fair Wrap-up meeting for Leaders, Advisors and Superintendents
OCTOBER			
	1	Th	New 4-H Year Begins. Enrollment open at Idaho.4honline.com
	5	M	7:00 pm Owyhee County Horse Leaders meeting (Extension Office)
	14	W	6:00 pm Owyhee Watershed Council meeting (Extension Office)
NOVEMBER			
	1	S	2014-15 4-H Club Financial Summary Reports DUE to Extension Office
	4	W	6:00 pm Owyhee Watershed Council meeting (Extension Office)

NEW 4-H MEMBERS?

Are you having an open house at your school or a club meeting and you would like someone to attend to answer questions or help sign youth up for 4-H? Please contact the Extension Office and we'll try our best to be there!

We are always ready to share about our 4-H program, answer questions and happy to get to know new families interested in 4-H!



Just think, next year this could be you! We can't wait to meet you and have you be a part of Owyhee County 4-H!

Thank you to each and every one of you who helped to make this past 4-H year and the Fair such a success! The time and energy you gave so freely did not go un-noticed. To our dedicated Superintendents, Leaders, Advisors, parents, Fair Board and staff, judges, clerks, food booth workers, and countless others, we are grateful.

Owyhee County Extension Office

NEW LEADERS?

We are excited for the 2015-16 4-H year! If you know of any people interested in becoming leaders, please have them contact the Extension Office or let us know and we will contact them. We would be happy to answer any questions and help them get started in the process. It's a fun and rewarding opportunity to work with the amazing youth in Owyhee County! Great place! Great kids! We'd love to have you join us and be a part of it!



SECOND CLUE

The 2016 Fair theme has a word in it that sounds like "fun"! Well, actually, the entire 2016 Owyhee County Fair sounds like FUN! You won't want to miss it!

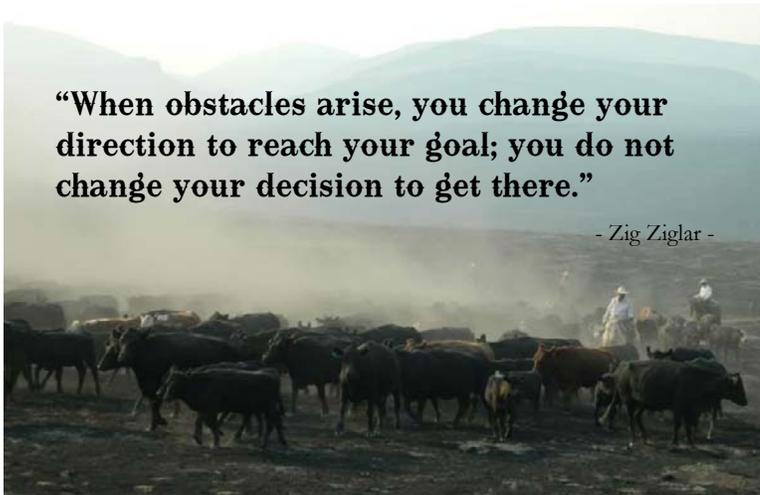
Owyhee County

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Special thanks to Mary Blackstock for sharing some pictures from the aftermath of the Soda Fire.

During this time we were again reminded of the great people who not only comprise our county, but those in the valley and throughout the state who did what they could to help. We wish we could name every single one of you, but please know you are appreciated and you encouraged those affected by the fire and continue to do so as they battle their way back from this setback.

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