



Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter

Owyhee County

University of Idaho
Extension

May—June, 2016

Managing Riparian Pastures

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Inside this issue:	
<i>Managing Riparian Pastures</i>	1,3
<i>The Breeding Season Cometh — Set Limits, Reap Benefits</i>	2
<i>Influence of 60 Days Around Weaning on Beef Marbling and Palatability</i>	4-5
<i>Upcoming Events</i>	6

Riparian areas are generally defined as ecosystems that occur around water-courses and water bodies. They occupy the transitional area between wet and dry ecosystems. Common examples would be land adjacent to streams, rivers, and lakes as well as marshes and wet meadows. Riparian areas are characterized by plant communities which require more water than adjacent upland plant communities. Riparian plant communities are more productive and generally have higher quality forage than upland plant communities. Because of water availability, riparian plant communities are usually more resistant to damage from environmental or management impacts than upland plant communities. Likewise, these plant communities are relatively resilient and have a great capacity to respond positively to changes in environmental conditions or grazing management.

In the West, riparian areas represent a small portion of the landscape but provide some of the most important sources of habitat for wildlife and forage for livestock. Cattle, elk, horses and bighorn sheep have all been shown to preferentially select riparian areas for foraging. Because riparian areas often support woody plant communities these habitats are also selected by browsing species such as deer, sheep and goats. Shrubs and trees growing in riparian areas also provide important security cover for big game, small mammals, birds and fish.

Riparian areas also provide important ecological functions such as flood control, ground-water storage, enhancements to water quality and erosion control. Riparian areas provide critical habitats for fish, invertebrates, aquatic insects and unusual plant species.

Livestock Use of Riparian Areas

Cattle are attracted to riparian areas for one, or a combination of the following reasons 1) foraging conditions (quality and/or quantity) are better than adjacent uplands, 2) environmental conditions (temperature, ease of travel, resting sites, insects, presence of threats) are more favorable than in the uplands, 3) available water source or 4) previous positive experiences and the associated learned behavior. When and how cattle are managed in pastures with riparian plant communities can influence each of these factors and determine if riparian areas become an asset or a detriment to the condition of our rangelands. Our objective should be to use the available forage within riparian areas without causing long term detriment to the ecosystem associated with these plant communities. Negative impacts to riparian areas from livestock grazing are usually attributable to the repeated grazing of individual sites within a single grazing season. Factors which contribute to the over use of riparian areas by cattle include:

1. The riparian area provides the only source of water.

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The Breeding Season Cometh — Set Limits, Reap Benefits

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The breeding season sets the stage for the yearly management activities in a beef cattle herd. Most notably calving, along with pregnancy checking, branding, vaccinating, dehorning, castrating, implanting, and weaning are some of the activities whose timing is dependent upon the schedule of the breeding season.

Results of the 2007 USDA National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) survey showed that 54.5% of beef cattle producers had no set breeding season. The operations with no set breeding season represented 34.1% of the cows, indicating it was primarily smaller beef cattle operations that did not manage the breeding season. However, operations of all sizes should strive to get a high percentage of heifers and cows pregnant within the first 21 days of the breeding season, and get 100% of them pregnant in a short 60-90 day breeding season. By doing so, producers can reap various benefits. These benefits include calves with greater and more uniform weights, decreased cost of production and increased income.

In many instances, beef producers market their calves at weaning. For operations to achieve the greatest returns, calves must gain as much weight as possible prior to marketing. The factor that has the greatest influence on calf weaning weight is the age at which the calf is weaned. Consider the data (Table 1) from a Montana study that was conducted to examine effect of a beef female's date of first calving on beef cattle performance. Calves born in the first 20-day calving period had weaning weights that were approximately 30 pounds heavier than calves born in the third 20-day calving period, and the calves born earliest were approximately 75 pounds heavier than calves born in the sixth 20-day calving period. Similarly, in a Utah study where calving seasons and weaning weights were monitored over a ten year period, it was found that steer calves born in the first 21 days of the calving season were 43 pounds heavier at weaning than those born in the second 21-day period and 74 pounds heavier than those born in the third 21-day period. Steer calves born beyond 65 days of the start of the calving season were at least 100 pounds lighter than those born at the beginning of the calving season. These studies clearly indicate that an increase in weaning weights and total pounds of beef weaned can be achieved by shortening the breeding season which would result in a shorter, tighter calving season.

Another point to consider regarding weaning weights and marketing is uniformity. Long breeding seasons, and the resulting long calving seasons, result in a wide range in age of calves at weaning. This wide range in age results in a wide range of weaning weights. In most marketing circles, buyers prefer trailer load lots of calves that are of uniform age and grouped within a 50 to 100-pound weight spread. Groups of animals that represent wide ranges in ages and weights (long breeding and calving seasons) may be less acceptable, during the marketing phase, than those animals of similar ages and weights (short breeding and calving seasons).

In 2005, researchers conducted an analysis of standardized performance analysis (SPA) data from 394 Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico ranches to identify economic factors within a ranch manager's control that determines economic performance. One of the factors that was considered was the length of the breeding season. The analysis showed a positive relationship between the length of the breeding season (number of days) and the production cost of producing a hundredweight of weaned calf. It was estimated that for each day the breeding season was lengthened, the annual cost of producing a hundredweight of weaned calf increased by \$0.047. There was also a negative relationship found between length of the breeding season (number of days) and pounds of calf weaned per cow. For each day the breeding season was lengthened, the pounds of calf weaned per cow exposed decreased by 0.158 pounds.

Recently, a study was conducted in Arkansas to assist beef producers in reducing their herds' calving season and document some production and economic impacts. Six cow herds with long calving seasons were transitioned to short calving seasons. The average length of the calving season was reduced from 273 days (benchmark year) to 85 days (final year of study). This transition took approximately four years. With the small number of cooperating producers, there were no statistically significant differences for herd break-evens or specified costs. However, when comparing the mean values for the herds in the benchmark and final years, there were some encouraging trends. Herd break-evens decreased 30% from \$0.12/pound to \$0.09/pound from the benchmark year to the final year. Specified costs per animal unit decreased 40% from \$209.00 to \$126.00 from the benchmark year to the final year. Income over specified costs also improved due to the change in calving season. Income increased 100% going from \$95.00 in the benchmark year to \$190.00 in the final year of the study.

In an attempt to improve production efficiency in beef cattle herds, producers should consider tightening the breeding season which would result in a shorter calving season. Tightening up the breeding season, and subsequent calving season, allows for potential improvements in overall herd weaning weights and uniformity and sets the stage for decreasing costs and increasing income.

Calving Group	Weaning Weight (pounds)
First 20 days	443
Second 20 days	432
Third 20 days	416
Fourth 20 days	409
Fifth 20 days	405
Sixth 20 days	375

Table 1. Effect of calving group on weaning weight in beef calves.*

*Adapted from Lesmeister et al., 1973



Managing Riparian Pastures . . . continued from page 1

2. Upland topography is steep and/or rocky with little forage.
3. Supplements are placed in or near the riparian area.
4. During times of hot weather the only shade available is in the riparian area.
5. Upland forage is less palatable compared to riparian forage.
6. The class of livestock tends to be less mobile or prone to dispersion, i.e. cows/calves vs. yearlings.
7. Individual animals develop behaviors favoring riparian use.
8. Continuous or extended grazing seasons.

The potential for livestock grazing to have negative impacts on riparian areas changes with the season of use. In the spring time, uplands typically have succulent grasses and forbs which attract grazing animals away from riparian areas. During this time, riparian areas are also cooler in temperature which may be undesirable early in the spring. The hoof action of cattle accessing water or grazing may cause mechanical damage to stream banks (shearing or sloughing of banks) and wet meadows (deep tracks) because of saturated soil conditions. Generally as the season progresses from spring to summer, livestock use of riparian areas increases as well. The peak period of riparian use often occurs during prolonged drought or intense heat. During summer and early fall, upland grasses and forbs lose moisture, turn brown and dry out much sooner than riparian grasses and forbs. The associated decline in forage quality and palatability of upland species make the green forage in riparian areas especially attractive to grazers. During this period, riparian browse species such as willows, cottonwoods and aspen also increase in palatability relative to grasses and forbs and may be selected by cattle.

During the fall, rains moisten dry forage and cause green up in the uplands, cold weather causes frost pockets in riparian areas and cooler temperatures reduce livestock water requirements, all of which encourage cattle to reduce riparian use and disperse in the uplands.

Winter grazing minimizes soil compaction and bank trampling. The amount of forage utilization is also much less of concern because grasses and forbs are not actively growing during at this time of year. Generally, managing grazing on riparian plant communities during the winter should focus on ensuring appropriate use levels on woody species.

Management Strategies

A reasonable goal for managing livestock grazing in riparian areas is to provide adequate forage and water to livestock while maintaining or improving the functional condition of the riparian area. Proper functioning condition is when adequate vegetation, landform or large woody debris is present to: dissipate stream energy, filter sediments and develop flood plains, stabilize stream banks, improve

wildlife habitat and support greater biodiversity (Prichard, et al. 1998). Numerous factors contribute to proper functioning condition of riparian areas, many of which are not influenced by livestock grazing. These include topography, climate, soils, geology and hydrologic conditions. Grazing management can have a profound influence on the kind and amount of riparian vegetation and the associated condition of the stream channel. These attributes should be the focus of grazing management in riparian areas. There is no "silver bullet" or a single grazing management technique that is appropriate for every riparian area. In fact, application of a management strategy may be successful in one situation and fail miserably in the next. After addressing site specific aspects of each riparian area, managers should consider options for grazing.

The following basic principles should guide efforts to improve grazing management in riparian areas:

- Avoid grazing the same place at the same time year after year and the same place multiple times in one growing season.
- Optimize regrowth opportunities with short grazing periods and adequate rest periods.
- Limit selective grazing by increasing stock density.
- Provide for adequate plant development prior to the initiation of grazing.
- Provide for adequate residual following the grazing period.
- Maintain flexibility and identify options for unforeseen conditions.
- Manage for maintenance or improvement of riparian area physical functionality.
- Assess riparian area condition at a frequency adequate to enable prompt corrective management action, if necessary, to protect the health of the riparian area.
- Manage grazing based on plant community productivity and resilience (uplands and riparian plant communities are not the same).

For additional information on managing riparian areas, consult CL522 in the WBRC Cattle Producers Library. If you need a copy of the Cattle Producers Library, contact your local Extension office or Kathy Garofano at 208-736-3600.

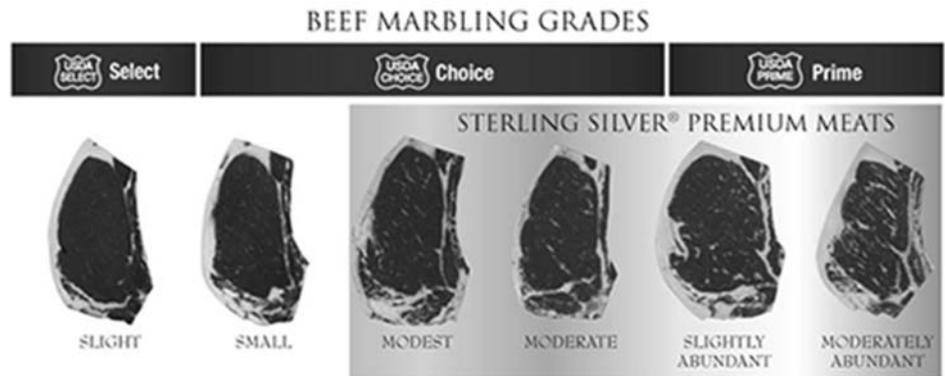




Influence of 60 Days Around Weaning on Beef Marbling and Palatability

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Marbling influences beef's eating satisfaction, and has resulted in development of premium beef products that require a high degree of marbling. Marbling deposition is moderately to highly heritable, which can enable marbling improvement due to genetic selection alone. However, the remaining variation in marbling (a bit more than half of total variation) is due to the environment, including how cattle are managed. Recent research suggests that deposition of marbling can be influenced much earlier in a beef animal's life than previously believed, indicating an opportunity for changes to be made via management.



According to researchers at Washington State University, cells in beef cattle that eventually become fat or muscle tissue originate during embryonic development as “progenitor” cells (i.e. they are forbearers of future body cells). Influencing progenitor cells via nutrition or management early in development (vs. later) is more effective due to the declining number of these cells as an animal gets older. Intramuscular (i.e. marbling) fat cell creation can be influenced via dietary and/or management intervention during a “marbling window”, which is the timeframe from pre-weaning through about 250 days of age in which fat deposition processes may be altered.

Based on this biological phenomenon, and published research data, there are clear opportunities to increase marbling in cattle by focusing on specific management practices in calves – particularly prior to arrival at a feedyard – that promote intramuscular fat deposition:

Early Weaning: Weaning calves early can increase marbling deposition but doesn't necessarily enhance eating quality, and has not been shown to affect cattle that are heat adapted, grade a low percent Choice, or are harvested at a backfat thickness similar to normal weaned cattle.

Late Weaning: There is no evidence of decreased marbling deposition resulting from calves weaned late (i.e. 300 days of age). However, the earlier that cattle can be placed on feed (as early or normal weaned calves vs. yearlings), the greater their marbling potential.

Creep Feeding: Providing creep feed to calves weaned at a normal age (e.g. 205 days) can increase marbling deposition, but results are not consistent. Similarly, the effect of creep feed source (i.e. fiber- vs. starch-based) on marbling is not convincing.

High-Energy Post-Weaning Diet: Among early weaned calves, a high energy post-weaning diet can increase fat deposition (both subcutaneous and intramuscular) vs. forage- or limit-feeding. But, neither feed source (i.e. fiber- vs. starch-based) nor rumen degradability of protein appear to matter.

While the industry's focus has been on genetics and feedyard management to maximize carcass marbling, cow/calf operators should realize that they have a substantial influence on marbling via the management of their calves around the time of weaning.



Weaning and Beef Marbling . . . continued from page 4

Trace Minerals: Several trace minerals clearly influence marbling deposition during the feedyard phase (e.g. copper and zinc), but their dietary effect around the time of weaning has not been thoroughly studied. Further research is needed in this area.

Weaning Method: The method used to wean (i.e. abrupt removal, two-stage with nose flaps, fence-line, etc.) influences a calf's level of stress at the time of weaning. However, larger long-term differences in performance have not been observed.

Post-Weaning Health: Rate of post-weaning sickness influences marbling deposition, particularly treatment for bovine respiratory disease in high risk cattle. However, morbidity rate in low risk cattle does not appear to influence marbling deposition. Parasite burden at feedyard arrival can alter intramuscular fat deposition, and de-worming protocols have been shown to influence carcass quality.

Castration: It is widely accepted that castration improves marbling deposition and end-product palatability. However, in higher marbling breeds of cattle (e.g. Angus, Holstein) early castration at lighter weights improves marbling, tenderness, and palatability. Additionally, there is a benefit to end-product quality if castration at heavy weights can be avoided.

Implants: Administration of growth-promoting implants at branding or weaning does not hinder marbling deposition, but administering 2 or more implants to a steer during his lifetime will. Among early weaned calves, implants don't appear to affect marbling if given at weaning. However, implants given to heavy calves early in the growing period can negatively impact marbling vs. delaying the implant when days on feed is constant.



Producers should consider strategies around weaning to improve marbling such as early via a low-stress method, feeding a high concentrate diet after early weaning, castrating at lighter weights, ensuring copper and zinc requirements are met, minimizing sickness in high risk cattle, and reducing parasite load. Further, producers should place cattle on feed at a younger age, not implant heavy calves, and realize that creep feeding has not consistently been shown to improve marbling. While the industry's focus has been on genetics and feedyard management to maximize carcass marbling, cow/calf operators should realize that they have a substantial influence on marbling via the management of their calves around the time of weaning.

Editor's note: The complete white paper (Effects of the 60-d Window Around the Time of Weaning on Subsequent Quality Grade and Eating Quality of Beef) from which this summary was generated, can be accessed via a link at: <http://www.cabpartners.com/news/research.php> ♦

Idaho State Department of Ag Announces Spring Schedule for Unusable Pesticide Disposal Pick Up

Agricultural producers, dealers, professional applicators and homeowners who are storing unusable pesticides will have a safe, legal and free opportunity to dispose of them when ISDA conducts its annual spring unusable pesticide collections. Participation is free for the first 1,000 pounds of unusable pesticides per participant. Pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides or anything with a "cide" at the end and should be brought to the collection site between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. No fertilizer, micronutrients, paint, solvents, or motor oil can be accepted.



Monday, May 9 at Pickle Butte Landfill, 15500 Missouri Avenue, Nampa
Tuesday, May 10 at ITD Maintenance Yard, 550 Indian Head Road, Weiser





LOST RIVERS GRAZING ACADEMY

September 13 - 16, 2016 • Salmon, Idaho



A boots-on-the-ground workshop for livestock operators who want to increase their forage production, stocking rates, animal performance, and net income by letting their livestock harvest the sun's energy through their feed.

Who Should Attend:

- Producers of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, horses, and other domesticated grazing animals
- Professionals working in livestock-related industries

How You Can Benefit:

- Enhance your grazing-management skills and improve your forage and livestock production
- Reduce the dollars and hours you spend fertilizing, harvesting, and feeding hay
- Increase your animal units and net income
- Improve deteriorating pastures
- Gain a foundation of knowledge from which to launch a new livestock operation
- Learn sustainable practices that will maintain and improve the productivity of your ranch

Learn How to:

- Design grazing cells and determine appropriate stocking rates
- Design water systems
- Design and build permanent and portable electric fences for use under center-pivots and wheel lines
- Minimize animal stress during handling
- Stockpile standing forage and draw on animals' "fat banks" to reduce winter feed costs
- Devise custom-grazing leases
- Develop a ranch economic plan

For More Information: Scott Jensen at 208-896-4104 or scottj@uidaho.edu

NOTICE

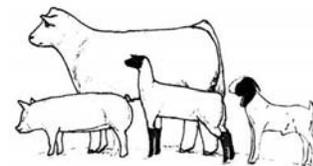
**The Owyhee
Cattlemen's
Association
Summer Meeting
will be held
Saturday, July 30, 2016
in Silver City.**



Please join us
Saturday, August 13, 2016



for the Owyhee County
Junior Livestock Sale!
Buyer's Lunch begins at noon,
with the Sale
immediately following.





Inside this issue:	
<i>Physical Activity is Key to a Balanced Lifestyle</i>	8
<i>Are You Having Issues Getting Children to</i>	9
<i>Looking to Buy a Car?</i>	9



Because you asked . . .

Do some types of fruit have a lot more sugar than others?

Answer: Yes, but don't let that convince you that it is bad to eat certain fruits. The sugar in fruit can range from 0 grams in an avocado (technically a fruit), to 26 grams in a medium-size pomegranate. Most fruits will typically contain 6-12 grams of sugar per serving. While all sugar adds calories in your diet, fruit is still going to be a better option nutritionally over empty-calorie foods that are sweet. So definitely don't hesitate to reach for the whole apple that contains fiber and water with those sweet calories, over the option of candy or soda.

Source: Consumer Reports, The Best of Health, April 2015

Four Easy Ways to Get Enough Protein

Protein is the building block of our organs, muscles, and more. In addition to being an essential nutrient to our bodies, it is also vital in weight maintenance. While there may not be any alternative diets in your household, you may still worry that you and your family are not meeting your basic protein requirements. Here are a few ways to help make sure that you are working in the right direction at snacks and meals.



1. **Eat Protein Responsibly.** A frequently asked question is if one protein source is superior to another. The best information available encourages a varied source of protein to not only assist with reaching our recommendation amounts, but also reduce the fear of becoming bored with our protein type. One thing to remember is that just like all foods, different sources of protein are going to provide different additional nutrients and vitamins that are crucial in order to ensure that our bodies are functioning properly. From a nutritional standpoint, meat is an excellent source of protein. Let's do some math: a 3-oz serving of beef tenderloin provides 20 grams of protein and only has 275 calories. To get the same amount of 20 g of protein from plants, you need to eat 2.5 cups of quinoa (555 calories), or 100 grams of almonds (576 calories).
2. **You should attempt to eat protein in ALL meals including snacks.** When you are considering your intake as well as those around you, sometimes you may just be focusing on the meals themselves rather than the snacks that are going to be a complete part of the day. Every bite counts, so include protein foods in all meals, including

snacks. This will not only help remind you and your family that you need a balanced diet, but also shows you simple ways that you can be doing it throughout the day. This can easily be achieved by having an egg for breakfast, a serving of almonds for a break between breakfast and lunch. Perhaps some cooked dried beans cheese and chives for lunch, some celery with a little bit of peanut butter for a snack before dinner and finish off with a hearty steak for dinner.

3. **Attempt to obtain protein through food itself, not protein supplements or powders.** Supplementing with protein powder needs to be addressed delicately. While adults may turn to protein powders as a way to help activate their muscle growth and keep themselves full with nutrients as they go throughout their day, an adult has the ability to make the decision as to what is going to be the best protein source for their body. The same opportunity to make a decision should not be presented to a child. Since it can be rather easy to obtain necessary protein through food and beverage intake, this should be the first method that is offered to a child and only altered when a medical professional has given a different recommendation. Again, the key is to eat enough protein.



Four Easy Ways to Get Enough Protein... continued from page 7

4. **Don't forget drinks.** For individuals with high activity levels, especially with summer just around the corner, you may have a challenge for getting enough protein. Don't forget that you can be getting your protein from your drinks. Milk is a really good source; it provides ~ 8 grams of protein per cup.



How Much Protein is in My Food? If you are looking to find how much protein you are consuming through your animal and plant-based sources, here are just a few of the most common ways that individuals are achieving their protein needs.

Meat

- Homemade beef patty: 24 g per quarter pound
- Beef: 23 g per 3-oz
- Pork chop: 22 g per 3-oz
- Tuna, canned: 22 g per 3-oz

Dairy & Non-dairy Milk

- Milk: 8 g per cup
- Yogurt: 6 to 10 g per 6-oz serving
- Greek yogurt: 17 g per 6-oz
- Soy milk: 7 to 11 g per cup
- Almond milk: 1 g per cup

Eggs

5 to 8 g per egg, depending on size

Beans and Lentils (half-cup serving)

- Tofu: 8 g (soft) to 10 g (firm)
- Edamame: 8.5 g
- Beans (black, pinto, navy, kidney, etc.): 7 to 10 g
- Lentils: 9 g

Nuts and Seeds (1-oz serving unless specified otherwise)

- Almonds: 6 g
- Pistachios: 6 g
- Sunflower seeds: 5.5 g

Whole Grains (cooked, 1 cup serving)

- Oatmeal: 5.9 g
- Brown rice: 4.5 g
- Quinoa: 8.1 g
- Millet: 6.1 g

Source: Gloria Tsang, RD ♦

Physical Activity is a Key Piece of a Balanced Lifestyle

In gyms spin classes seem to be quite popular, but with the weather starting to warm up and show true signs of better times, why not try taking your bike out and about? Mixing up your physical activity can greatly increase your overall muscle building routine.

Try to switch things up by alternating between strength training and cardiovascular exercises throughout the week. For best results attempt repetitions of exercises and attempt to incorporate physical activity throughout your entire day rather than just targeted times. By ensuring that you are working your body throughout the span of the day, it will encourage your heart to have better stamina and support your body's processes more efficiently over time. If you are new to working out, don't let that stop you. Just remember that starting slow is essential in order to prevent muscle tearing or any long-term damage. Part of any healthy routine is to



ensure that you are including a warm-up, stretching and cool-down. Sometimes individuals forget to provide their body with all of the areas of a complete workout.

Neglecting to properly warm-up as well as cool-down can have detrimental effect on the muscles, causing them to be engaged without being properly prepared. The same can occur during the cool-down process and if these two steps are not included in your workout activities, you have a higher chance of injuring yourself.





Are You Having Issues Getting Children to Eat?

Sometimes you may feel like you have tried everything to get your children to eat at the dinner table. From starting small with a fruit or vegetable to maybe even allowing them to get away with only eating mere bites out of one food item on their plate. Feeling drained and like you can't have one more battle at the dinner table tonight? Research shows that by including youth in cooking activities during food preparation can assist with their familiarity with foods as well as increase their willingness to exploring new foods.



If you are thinking that you want to give it a try, putting it into practice is simple. First, encourage your children to practice the most basic food preparation step – washing their hands. By educating your child on the importance to be washing their hands (after using the restroom, after playing outside, after coughing or sneezing and after handling raw meat) you are also helping reduce risk of getting sick. After children have had the opportunity to wash their hands, invite them into the kitchen to cook with you and make sure to show them technique and to highlight safety often.



Looking to Buy a Car?

If you are currently in the market to purchase a car, the biggest mistake that people make is that they neglect to educate themselves. You can reduce this risk by doing your homework. Instead of making a hasty decision at the car dealership, instead take the time to strategically plan what it is that you are in the market to buy. Make sure that you have everything laid out, whether it is a written plan, or one that you have in your mind, ready to refer to. Are you brand loyal? Have you identified the budget that you can realistically manage with your current income and expenses? Taking the time to really ask yourself these important questions can be the difference between a well-laid plan to making this next big purchase, and scratching your head and hoping that your headache will soon be eliminated.



Look at the vehicle you are considering and answer these questions:

1. How does the vehicle's ratings function during road tests?
2. What is the reliability of this make and model?
3. Have you found owner satisfaction information?
4. What are the safety ratings and are they safe enough for you and your family?
5. Finally, you must really ask yourself (and any other decision-makers in the purchase) what specific features do you desire from your vehicle? ♦

Because you asked . . .

I sneeze during my morning walk, but I'm fine the rest of the day. Could I have seasonal allergies?



Answer: Yes. There are many causes for seasonal allergies or hay fever due to pollen from trees, grass and weeds. Typically these pollen counts are going to be highest 5 AM to 10 AM, explaining the issue with sneezing during that morning walk. Try shifting your walk to later in the day to see if this creates a

change in your sneezing habits.

Source: Consumer Reports, The Best of Health, April 2015

Owyhee County 4-H

May - June, 2016

Inside this issue:	
<i>Farmland MOOvie</i>	10
<i>County Oral Presentations Contests</i>	10
<i>No Ducks at Fair</i>	11
<i>Weigh-in Dates and Information</i>	11
<i>Fair Theme and Colors</i>	11
<i>4-H Camp</i>	12
<i>Sewing Project Club</i>	12
<i>District Sheep and Swine Field Days</i>	12
<i>Sheep in the Foothills</i>	12
<i>Missing BILLS OF SALE!</i>	12, 14
<i>4-H Archery Contest</i>	13
<i>Goat University</i>	13
<i>Important Dates and Deadlines</i>	13

Join us for a MOOvie showing of **FARMLAND, the Evolution of a Tradition**

The film *Farmland* takes an intimate look at the lives of six young farmers and ranchers as they take responsibility for the operation of their businesses. For more information, visit www.farmlandfilm.com.

Popcorn and drinks will be provided!

May 9, 1:00 p.m. at the American Legion Hall in Bruneau; and, May 13 at 1:00 p.m. at the Extension Office.

Call to reserve a space for you and your family! Bring a pillow and blanket and enjoy the FUN!

One 4H club and one FFA chapter will receive a \$250 donation for the most number of participants. All clubs who participate will be entered in a drawing.

Three will be randomly selected and receive \$150 each in beef for a club/chapter BBQ — sponsored by the Idaho Beef Council!

County Oral Presentation Contests

Friday, June 3 9:00 am - 12:30 pm

Marsing Elementary School

Thursday, June 9 1:00 - 3:30 pm

American Legion Hall in Bruneau

Signups will be open May 9 - 27. Here's how to sign up:

- Go to Idaho.4honline.com and sign on to your family page with your email and password.
 - If you know your email and have forgotten your password, you can scroll down and click the "I forgot my password" box and click on "Continue". A system generated password will be sent to your email.
 - If you cannot remember your email, **STOP** and contact the Extension Office. PLEASE DO NOT create a new family! Duplicate families have to be deleted.
- Select "My Meetings" (to the left of your screen. DO NOT select the "Continue to Family" box to the right.
- Under "Available Meetings" choose your type of presentation (Ag, Horse, or FCS/Miscellaneous) and the day and location.
- Click on "Sign up"
- Choose the member name
- Under "Topic", choose the age group.
- Select the time of your choice.
- After you sign up the first family member, you can then choose the second, and so on until all family members are signed up.
- After you sign up and log out, when the next person logs in to sign up, when they choose the division you signed up for, your time simply will not appear as an option. **The longer you wait to sign up, fewer time options will be available.** If there are no timeslots available in the division you need, please contact the Extension Office.





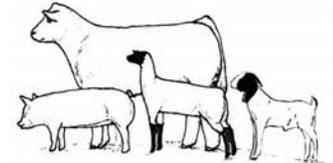
The Owyhee County Fair: Where the Road Ends and the Fun Begins!

August 8 - 13, 2016
Homedale, Idaho

The State Vet has issued the same recommendation as last year regarding exhibiting waterfowl at county fairs. As you may be aware, ducks can be infected with avian influenza and not show symptoms but still shed the virus to other domestic ducks and poultry. Wild waterfowl surveillance in Idaho is still identifying infected wild waterfowl so **they continue to recommend that waterfowl NOT be exhibited at fairs and we will follow that recommendation at the Owyhee County Fair.**



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



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 7:00-9:00 a.m. at Doug & Janice Burgess' in Homedale; 10:00-11:00 a.m. at Todd & Shelley Gluch's in Jordan Valley; and, 1:00-2:00 p.m. at Bill & Bev White's in Oreana.	Wednesday, August 10
SWINE	121	85 (* Suggested 65-80 lbs.)	230 lbs.	Monday, April 11 4:00-6:00 p.m. at the fairgrounds in Homedale; 4:00-6:00 p.m. at Rimrock Jr-Sr High School; T/B/A at Jordan Valley	Wednesday, August 10
		* Due to the continued threat of the PED virus, we will not have an initial weigh in for hogs again this year. <u>Please adhere to the suggested beginning weight guidelines</u> as we again implement the swine tag in procedure. We would like to continue with the current final weigh in requirements as this allows youth the flexibility to ideally finish their market hogs based on the frame of the hog. However, we can maintain this policy only as long as there is not an increase in over-finished hogs at Fair.			
SHEEP	82	90 (Suggested 75-85 lbs.)	110 lbs.	Friday, May 20 Homedale 7:00-9:00 a.m.; Rimrock High School 4:00-5:00 p.m.	Wednesday, August 10
GOATS	82	Born after Jan. 1	65 lbs.	Friday, May 20 Homedale 7:00-9:00 a.m.; Rimrock High School 4:00-5:00 p.m.	Wednesday, August 10
		AND must have ADG of .3 at final weigh-in			



SHOW CLOTHES FOR FAIR. We have had some gently used show clothes generously donated to the Extension Office.

If you are looking for black pants, white shirts, boots, shirts or other clothes, give us a call or stop by.

No cost to you!

Check out our website at

www.owyheecounty.net/extension

There are several opportunities for you to consider:

- Owyhee Cattlemen’s Association Beef Heifer Replacement Program
- Snake River Stampede Calf Scramble
- Activity scholarships
- College scholarships

There will be a Sewing Project Club meeting at the Extension Office on Mondays, 1:00-3:00 p.m. beginning June 6 and continuing through June 27.

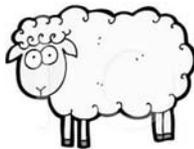
We have fabric and supplies that have been donated so there will be **NO CHARGE** — unless you would like to purchase your own fabric.

If you would like to participate in a fun sewing project but may not have the opportunity to do so in your club, contact the Extension Office to sign up! We’d love to have you join us!



We are *SEW* excited! (Just had to say that . . .)

SOUTHERN DISTRICT 4-H & FFA SHEEP AND SWINE CLINICS



SHEEP FIELD DAY - WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1 - 1:00-4:00 AT THE PAYETTE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS IN NEW PLYMOUTH



SWINE FIELD DAY - THURSDAY, JUNE 2 - 1:00-4:00 AT THE OWYHEE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS IN HOMEDALE

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EACH OF THESE CLINICS, GO TO OUR WEBSITE: OWYHEECOUNTY.NET/EXTENSION AND CLICK ON THE EVENT TO VIEW THE FLIER.

PLEASE PRE-REGISTER BY MAY 30 AT 365-6363 OR GEM@UIDAHO.EDU. COST IS \$2 PER PERSON.

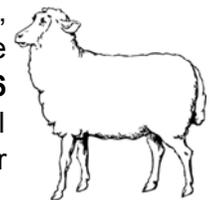
If you did not turn in your BILL OF SALE at initial weigh-in, please remember we MUST have it on file at the Extension Office BEFORE you can weigh in at Fair.



Check out the camp web site for dates and registration information:

<http://cascadelake4hcamp.com>

The Idaho Wool Growers Association, Rangeland Resource Commission, and the City of Boise are proud to sponsor the **2016 Sheep in the Foothills**. The event will take place at the Foothills Learning Center in Boise on Saturday, May 14, 10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m.



This event caters to all ages and has a variety of activities that are both fun and entertaining for everyone. They include: live music ♦ lamb lunch ♦ local artists and exhibitors presenting sheep related crafts for sale ♦ sheep dog demonstrations ♦ kids’ section that includes hands on demonstrations and a scavenger hunt!



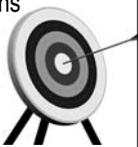
MAY			
2	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office
9	M	1:00 pm	FREE showing of the movie <i>Farmland</i> at the American Legion Hall in Bruneau
9	M		Sign ups OPEN for County Oral Presentation Contests
13	F	1:00 pm	FREE showing of the movie <i>Farmland</i> at the Extension Office in Marsing
14	S	9:00 am - 5:00 pm	All Goat University, Gem County Fairgrounds in Emmett
20	F		4-H and FFA Sheep and Goat Weigh-in
JUNE			
1	W	1:00-4:00 pm	Southern District Sheep Field Day at Payette County Fairgrounds in New Plymouth
2	Th	1:00-4:00 pm	Souther District Swine Field Day at the Owyhee County Fairgrounds in Homedale
3	F	9:00 am 12:30 pm	County Oral Presentation Contest at Marsing Elementary School (Sign ups open May 9. Go to "My Meetings" in Idaho.4honline.com — see page 10 for instructions)
6	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office
9	Th	1:00-3:30 pm	County Oral Presentation Contest at Bruneau American Legion Hall (Sign ups open May 9. Go to "My Meetings" in Idaho.4honline.com — see page 10 for instructions)
10-12	F-S		4-H Archery Contest at Caldwell Gun Club
15	W		FAIR ENTRIES OPEN
16-19	Th-S		District Horse Camp
JULY			
4	M		Independence Day!
11	M	7:00 pm	Owyhee County Horse Leaders (OCHL) meeting at the Extension Office
15	F		FAIR ENTRIES CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT
AUGUST			
2	T		4-H Record Book Interview Evaluations at the American Legion Hall in Bruneau
4	Th		4-H Record Book Interview Evaluations at the Armory Exhibit Hall in Homedale
8-9	M-T		Owyhee County Fair 4-H Horse Show (Homedale)
10	W		WEIGH IN AT FAIR! Did you turn in your Bill of Sale? We MUST have it before you can weigh in!
10-13	W-S		Owyhee County Fair (Homedale)
13	S		Owyhee County Junior Livestock Sale (Homedale)

State 4-H Archery Contest

June 10-12, 2016 → Caldwell Gun Club, 21840 Pond Lane, Caldwell

Early Registration (due May 16) \$25 Late Registration (due May 23) \$35

Friday, June 10	5:00-7:00 pm	check in; equipment check; practice
Saturday, June 11	6:00 am	check in; equipment check
	8:30 am	contestant orientation
	9:00 am	1/2 FITA Competition begins
Sunday, June 12	9:00 am	3-D Competition begins
	approximately 1:30 pm	Awards Presentation



- Arm guards required for all; hip quivers required for seniors; finger tabs optional
- RV spaces available onsite for \$10 per night; full hook ups at RV park within one mile
- For more information or to request a registration form, contact Georgia at the Extension Office.

All Goat University

May 14, 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

Gem County Fairgrounds, Emmett

Open to all levels — beginning to advanced, and all kinds — market, dairy, pet.



FREE informational seminars on basic care and feeding, tattooing, hoof trimming, drawing blood, feeding market wethers, diseases and prevention, showmanship and more!

Lunch will be available as a club fundraiser as well as some fun raffles!

Owyhee County

238 8th Ave. W., P.O. Box 400
Marsing, ID 83639
(208) 896-4104 FAX (208) 896-4105
Owyhee@uidaho.edu
www.owyheecounty.net/extension

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THANK YOU to all the 4-H and FFA members who turned in their Bills of Sale at initial weigh-in! Please remember that we MUST have your Bill of Sale on file at the Extension Office BEFORE you can weigh-in at Fair.

Currently we are missing signed and completed forms from the following:

<u>BEEF</u>	<u>SWINE</u>
Emma Kraupp	Bentley McIntyre (2)
Jacob Kraupp	Keegan McKay
Allisyn Reynolds	Tylee McKay
Shailee Rutan	Lauren Bowen
Devin Edmiston	Weston Dorsey
	Delaney Dorsey
	Dorsey spare
	Justin Lindquist

Those with SHEEP and GOAT projects please remember to bring your signed and completed BILL of SALE to weigh-in on Friday, May 20. See page 11 for times and locations. Bill of Sale forms and weigh-in information is also available on our new website at

www.owyheecounty.net/extension

Inside this issue:	
<i>Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter</i> 	1-6
<i>Family Issues Newsletter</i> 	7-9
<i>Owyhee County 4-H Newsletter</i> 	10-13
<i>Calendar</i> 	13