\$2.25 MILLION ICE FINE SHOCKS TREE FRUIT INDUSTRY Page 5

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2015

Oregon faces summer with little water to spare

By ERIC MORTENSON Capital Press

If there were any doubt, the final snowpack report of the year from the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service shows Oregon has little water to spare going into the height of summer.

Sixty percent of the NRCS's automated measuring stations, called SNOTEL for snow

INSIDE	telemetry, recorded
More	their lowest
drought stories on	snowpack on record. As of June
Page 4	1, only one of the 81
	S N O T E L

sites in Oregon had any snow left

Water forecasters and researchers have been repeating the same refrain for months: While the state's precipitation totals were near normal over the winter, it fell as rain rather than snow and won't be available to melt and feed streams as the weather warms.

In Western Oregon, the snowpack was 60 to 90 percent below normal. On the east side of the Cascades, the snowpack ranged from 30 to 80 percent of normal, according to NRCS.

In May, NRCS reported the snowpack wasn't just



agriculture is at a turning point. After eight profitable years for most farmers, he sees a return to an all-too-familiar trend that has been gaining steam. The prices farmers receive for the crops they grow aren't keeping pace with production costs, including inputs, wages, loan interest and taxes.

meager, it was already gone. In many streams, the peak flow from melting snow occurred in February.

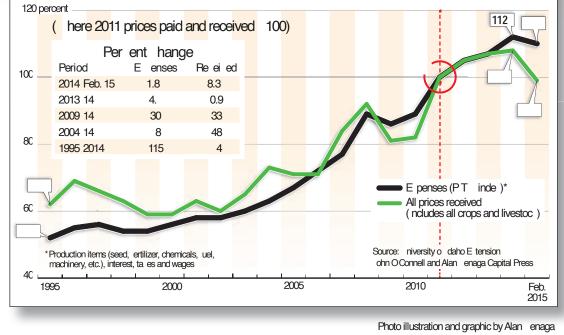
"Snowmelt in February is months too early to synchronize crop planting and irrigating," NRCS Portland snow survey supervisor Scott Oviatt said in a news release.

The melt and runoff also came too early for Oregon reservoir operators to capture and store. Reservoirs were designed for flood control and late season irrigation, and operate under rules that govern spring water releases.

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From 1995 to 2014, prices paid increased at a aster rate than prices received, based on research presented by niversity o daho E tension economist Paul Patterson.



Proposed Monsanto-Syngenta merger spawns antitrust concerns

Fewer biotech rivals could mean higher prices, experts say

By MATEUSZ PERKOWSKI Capital Press

Syngenta has so far spurned takeover advances by rival agribusiness giant Monsanto, but the possible union has raised concerns about diminished competition, experts say.

The merged company would combine Syngenta's powerful pesticide operations with Monsanto's supremacy in biotech traits, likely triggering scrutiny from U.S. antitrust regulators, experts say.

"If there were further concentration, they may dominate the market in a way that's not desirable," said Jean-Paul Chavas, an agricultural economist specializing in the biotech industry at the University of Wisconsin.

Monsanto is seeking to buy Syngenta in a stock-and-cash deal worth nearly \$45 billion and recently upped the offer with a \$2 billion break-up fee if the deal is nixed.

Subject to negotiations, the new company would be re-named and registered outside the United States, perhaps in the United Kingdom,

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Economists call it the "cost-price squeeze."



And, they say, surviving the squeeze will require farmers and ranchers to find more efficiencies or grow their operations so they can spread production costs over more land.

Patterson

Agriculture's recent period of abundance has been the exception to the rule. Patterson, who retires at the end of June after a 34-year career, said the cost-price squeeze has been the norm, dating back to World War II.

"The last seven or eight years have been some of the best in agriculture, certainly going back at least

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