

Water: 2020 allocation was the second-lowest on record

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the April NRCS hydrology report.

While there is still time for improvement, Payne said irrigators should expect a dramatic reduction in water available from Upper Klamath Lake this season. The bureau currently forecasts 130,000 acre-feet, which is even less than last year's allocation of 155,000 acre-feet.

The 2020 allocation was the second-lowest on record, and far less than the Klamath Project's histori-

cal demand of 400,000 acre-feet.

Paul Simmons, executive director of the Klamath Water Users Association, a nonprofit group that represents 1,200 family farms and ranches, said the dry conditions pose multiple challenges for irrigation districts and the growers they serve.

"Given the multiple places where water is diverted, and the way water moves through the system, how do you manage what is on the order of one-third of the total needed?" Simmons said. "The

plumbing isn't really designed to work like that."

Ty Kliewer, a third-generation family farmer in Midland, Ore., and board president for the Klamath Irrigation District, said the year is looking "pretty disastrous" for the region's agriculture.

"Nobody really knows what to think right now," Kliewer said. "Our best-case would be to have a really wet spring. But between the hole that we've been put in by several entities, including nature, it's a pretty scary looking situation."

In addition to the Klamath Project, the Bureau of Reclamation must also manage water to protect endangered fish under a Biological Opinion, or BiOp, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.

The agencies are operating under an interim management plan that is set to run through 2023. That plan calls for both minimum water levels in Upper Klamath Lake for Lost River and shortnose suckers, and high enough streamflows in lower Klamath Lake for salmon.

However, Payne said the bureau does not expect to have enough water this year to meet either of those thresholds. The BiOp normally calls for a minimum water elevation in Upper Klamath Lake of 4,142 feet for suckers, while maintaining up to 440,000 acre-feet of water for salmon below Iron Gate Dam, depending on conditions.

The bureau has hosted a half-dozen meetings with agency officials, irrigators and local tribes to develop its approach, which it hopes to adopt by the week of March 22.

Waterfowl: 'If it had feathers, I had it'

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A love for animals

Holderread was born in Twin Falls, Idaho.

His dad was a high school agriculture teacher, and Holderread's earliest memories are of tagging along to see students' FFA projects.

Animals captivated him.

"I was fascinated by anything that moved," he said.

He remembers, from an early age, seeing ducks and geese as the animals that could do it all: walk, swim, fly. Whenever Holderread disappeared at parks, his parents looked for the nearest body of water, where they'd find him at the shore watching ducks and geese splashing.

Jungle island

When Holderread was 3, his parents whisked him away to Puerto Rico, where his dad got a job managing the first modern dairy operation on the island.

"What's better for a kid that loves animals?"

Holderread's mom was a nurse, and within three years, she helped deliver about 100 babies. Holderread recalls she would often ride off on a horse into the jungle to help with deliveries.

"She was short and sweet, but nobody messed with her," said Holderread.

He stroked his beard and smiled.

With his parents working, Holderread said he had "free run" of mountains, meadows and jungles he explored with his collie puppy.

Two yellow ducklings

When Holderread was 7, his family moved back to Idaho.

The transition was bumpy; he got kicked out of second grade for talking back to his teacher in Spanish.

A year later, the family moved again, to Corvallis, Ore. His dad, who had injured his back and could no longer do agricultural labor, took a job as a Spanish teacher. Holderread soon had three sisters, and his family owned a small farm.

Third grade brought Holderread's first foray into raising ducks.

His teacher brought two yellow Pekin ducklings to school and told the students whoever wrote the best essay about ducks could take them home.

Holderread won.

"I have a hard time believing I really wrote the best paper. I think she just knew how much I wanted them," he said.

With the encouragement and help of his parents, Holderread expanded his flock.

Around age 8, he got his first clients: Jenks Hatchery Inc. in Talent, Ore., and a local general store both offered to pay him for hatching eggs.

The little geneticist

By age 9, Holderread hungered to know more about genetics.



Dave Holderread approaches a small group of African Geese.

Sierra Dawn McClain/Capital Press



Dave Holderread holds a Silver Appleyard Duck.

Sierra Dawn McClain/Capital Press



White Call ducks

Holderread Waterfowl Farm and Preservation Center

His dad took him to livestock fairs and got him books on poultry.

Through his readings, Holderread learned that studying pigeons is one of the best ways to learn about genetics. Many geneticists, including Charles Darwin, raised pigeons, widely considered a "model organism" for understanding genetic variations.

Holderread subscribed to three pigeon magazines, which he read cover to cover. Even after his parents said "lights out" at night, he secretly read the magazines by flashlight.

Teen years

As a teen, Holderread continued studying genetics and raising birds.

"If it had feathers, I had it," he said.

In high school, he got into racing pigeons and using pigeons to send messages.

Historical records show pigeons, which have a strong "homing" instinct and can therefore carry messages home, have been used in communication systems for millennia.

Holderread bred pigeons selected for speed, endurance, feather quality, aerodynamic body shape and homing instinct.

Back to Puerto Rico

As a young man, Holderread considered becoming a pilot or wildlife biologist, but eventually chose to study horticulture, animal science and poultry science at Oregon State University.

Then the Vietnam War disrupted his plans.

Holderread, a Mennonite, applied as a conscientious objector and was sent to do development work as alternative service in Puerto Rico.

He took leave of OSU in 1972. On the island, he served as a vocational poultry instructor and director of a research and breeding center.

In a cut-out of dense jun-

gle on the side of a hill, he raised more than 100 varieties of water and land fowl — ducks, geese, chickens, turkeys, pheasants, guinea fowl, quail and pigeons.

"Ducks and geese performed by far the best," he said. "That's what solidified my path."

He taught people about feed conversion, small-scale poultry management, incubation, how to handle diseases and run a business.

His required term of service was two years, but Holderread stayed four.

And that's where he met Millie.

Millie

Millie Miller, originally from Delaware, was in Puerto Rico serving with the Mennonite Voluntary Service Program.

Holderread and Miller were an unlikely couple; he was already engaged to someone in the States, and Miller had promised herself long ago she would never marry a farmer.

But Holderread's engagement broke off when he and his fiancée realized they didn't share the same vision for life, and Miller gradually softened to the idea of farm life.

The two fell in love.

"As you can see, he changed my mind," said Millie.

She leaned against him and laughed.

The two married in Delaware and then moved to Corvallis to build the waterfowl business.

Beginnings

The couple lived with Dave's parents while they looked for land.

Knowing that they'd make multiple trips to a post office daily during shipping season, they searched for land near one.

At last, they found a parcel in Philomath about 2 miles from the post office.

The property was an abandoned mink farm turned junkyard with waterlogged clay soils, stunted weeds and a few scrawny trees. Several acres were piled with buildings, mink cages, pizza ovens, stacks of old cars.

"My dad was like, 'No, you don't want this place.' But we knew we'd never find another place this close to the post office. So we took it," he said.

They burned and bulldozed for months.

"Let me tell you, there is no smell as bad as mink urine-soaked wood burning," said Holderread.

Today on the farm, green pastures grow thick and lush and more than 50 types of fruit, nut, shade, timber and decorative trees adorn the property.

Getting ducks in a row

The couple also faced challenges with permitting, high feed prices and shipping logistics.

"People thought we were crazy," Holderread said.

But word about Holderread spread. Soon, commercial farms and homesteads across the nation and world began ordering hatchlings.

Major hatcheries, including Hoover's Hatchery in Iowa and Metzger Hatchery in California, also bought from the Holderreads.

In a peak year, the Holderreads typically shipped 20,000 to 25,000 birds.

Feathered friends

One of Holderread's greatest contributions, some experts say, was in educating people about the benefits of "underutilized" and "underappreciated" waterfowl.

Geese, experts say, produce excellent meat, fat for baking and flavoring, huge eggs and soft down. They eat pests, break parasite cycles and are good foragers.

Geese can also serve as sentinels, scaring away hawks and small preda-

tors. The birds have been acclaimed as "watchdogs" as early as 309 B.C., when they were credited with saving Rome from an attempted sneak attack by the Gauls.

Holderread, who also raises horses, said geese are similar to horses: powerful, intelligent beasts that must trust and respect you in equal amounts.

"I also enjoy their chatter — and their grace," he said.

Ducks, too, are efficient meat, egg and down producers, are hardy and require minimal shelter.

They consume flies, mosquito larvae, slugs, snails, fire ants, spiders and weed seeds.

Most importantly, Holderread says, ducks' playful antics "bring beauty" to people's lives.

The Holderreads have produced what many experts consider the best books in the world about ducks and geese. Dave wrote them; Millie illustrated them.

"I would say that they've touched thousands and thousands of people with their books," said John Metzger, owner of the California hatchery.

Rare birds

Holderread has focused his career on preserving rare and endangered breeds. Without his efforts, experts say several species would likely have gone extinct.

At its peak, his farm was full of color and life, including chubby-cheeked Call Ducks, emerald green East Indies and tall Indian Runners that walk upright like humans.

He even invented a new breed of duck, which Millie named the Golden Cascade.

"He's a brilliant color geneticist," said Beranger, the rare breeds expert.

Generosity

The couple, friends say, has been generous with their knowledge.

Millie said Dave gets letters and emails from around the world and has spent countless hours on the phone answering people's questions.

On one occasion, a 14-year-old boy from Australia who had read Holderread's books stayed a week with the couple when visiting the U.S.

"He was brilliant. He had memorized the genotypes for every color and he would quiz me," Holderread said, and laughed.

The boy wanted to breed a color of duck that didn't exist in Australia. He and Holderread stayed up until midnight diagramming how to make the color.

"When he went home, he tried it. He sent us pictures of the crosses. And in two years, he did it," said Holderread.

The kids that came late

Through the years, Dave and Millie welcomed five college students to live with them and learn about agriculture.

One young man, Beau McLean, grew up on a cattle ranch in Montana. At age 10, he found a used copy of one of Holderread's books at a garage sale, which furthered his desire to raise poultry. When preparing to attend OSU a decade later, he met, then lived, with the Holderreads.

"They became like second parents to me," he said.

Today, McLean co-runs a pastured poultry and beef operation in Montana.

Phillip Landis, a sheep rancher in Albany, Ore., also lived with the couple during college.

Landis said he learned how to be frugal, wise and a keen observer of animals. He also learned about hospitality and putting others first.

Holderread said helping young people has brought him and Millie joy.

"We thought we'd have kids, but they never showed up. But we like to say they showed up as young adults," he said.

A legacy

When Holderread began planning for retirement, he strategically spread out his bird genetics.

"We still need more champions of waterfowl, but Dave went above and beyond to place the genetics with people who want to carry on the legacy," said Beranger, the rare breeds expert.

Davis, owner of the waterfowl preservation farm in Canada, bought many of Holderread's birds.

Davis said Holderread changed his life. Davis now aims to prevent breeds from going extinct.

"I have a chance in history to preserve something beautiful that would otherwise be lost," he said.

Today, the Holderreads continue to raise horses and keep a small flock of geese and ducks.

"I can say one thing about life," said Holderread, grinning. "It's been interesting."

Overtime: Amendment could severely penalize employers for even slight pay miscalculations

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tections for farm workers were carved out of the Fair Labor Standards Act, a seminal 1938 federal statute, due to a "legacy of racism" that's reflected in the state's overtime exemption for agriculture.

"It was wrong then, when most farmworkers were black. It is wrong now, when most farm workers are Latino," said Teresa Romero, pres-

ident of the United Farm Workers union. "Every worker should have the same basic rights."

The bill's detractors argue the good intentions behind HB 2358 would fail to materialize in reality because farmers and ranchers are "price takers" subject to the commodity markets who cannot pass along higher costs to their customers.

Farmers cannot afford to pay higher overtime wages and will

instead seek to avoid work schedules longer than 40 hours per week by increasing the number of shifts, shifting to less labor-intensive crops, increasing mechanization, or moving out-of-state, according to the bill's opponents.

"I think you may find you're hurting my employees rather than helping them," said Chuck Thomsen, R-Hood River, who grows pears.

Critics of HB 2358 said the

exemption for agriculture is necessary because the industry faces short, weather-dependent windows in which work must be completed.

Oregon's cost of doing business is increasing and the state already has strong protections for workers, such as paid sick leave and a higher minimum wage, while the growing season is relatively short, said Jenny Dresler, lobbyist for the Oregon Farm Bureau.

An amendment to the bill could also severely penalize employers for even slight pay miscalculations, she said.

A survey of the Oregon Winegrowers Association found that only 10% of its members could absorb the additional costs of paying higher overtime wages, said Brooke Delmas Robertson, a representative of the group whose family owns a vineyard in Northeast Oregon.