

Starting Aug. 27, Oregon State Fair makes a comeback

By MIA RYDER-MARKS
Capital Press

SALEM — In the Forster Livestock Pavilion, a cacophony of beeping from a forklift and chatter among young workers echoes through the large barn.

It's fair time. Soon the space will be full of every sound imaginable, from cattle's moos to the cheers slipping in from the Historic Horse Stadium next door.

After a pause in last year's fair caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, "fun will make a comeback" at the 157th Oregon State Fair from Friday, Aug. 27,

through Monday, Sept. 6.

Tickets and more information can be found at www.OregonStateFair.org.

The fair will follow Oregon's mandated COVID-19 safety requirements. Masks will be required for those 5 and older in all indoor spaces and strongly recommended at outdoor events. Although not required, the Oregon State Fair team encourages people to receive their vaccination in advance of the fair.

Agriculture events

"We are excited about having the state fair this year, and getting out and about. All of our livestock events will go on as nor-



Mia Ryder-Marks/Capital Press

FFA members set up stalls in the Livestock Pavilion in preparation for the 2021 Oregon State Fair.

mal," said Jodi Rametes, the agricultural programs manager. Rametes and a team of

workers, some of whom are FFA members earning funds for their chapter, have been setting up for the

livestock events.

"It's fun watching the fair come together," Rametes said.

On Aug. 27-30, the 4-H and FFA animal events take place.

On Aug. 31-Sept. 6, open-class livestock events will take place for sheep, swine, goats, beef and hogs in the Forster Livestock Pavilion and Beef Barn.

More information about agriculture and livestock events can be found at <https://oregonstatefair.org/livestock/>

Annual attractions

The fair will also offer classic attractions and activities such as carni-

val rides and games and the Fairlift that allows fair-goers to get a birds-eye view of the action below.

Fair-goers wishing for a moment of zen can escape to the "Heart of the Garden," a flower garden donated by Green Acres Landscape.

In Columbia Hall, the creative living team will have exhibits, competitions and demonstrations of visual arts, crafts, agriculture, culinary and STEM (science, technology, engineering, math).

A concert will take place every night of the fair, with performers ranging from the rock band Chicago to rapper Flo Rida.



Associated Press File

A container ship in the Long Beach, Calif., harbor. Trade regulators have determined there's a "reasonable indication" of harm to U.S. manufacturers from imported UAN fertilizers.

Domestic urea manufacturers hurt by imports

By MATEUSZ PERKOWSKI
Capital Press

U.S. trade regulators have found there's a "reasonable indication" that domestic fertilizer manufacturers are injured by imports of urea ammonium nitrate, or UAN, from Russia and Trinidad.

The unanimous decision by the U.S. International Trade Commission means the U.S. Commerce Department will now make a preliminary determination whether to impose duties on UAN from those countries.

The agency is expected to make its findings known on Sept. 23 regarding countervailing duties, which are imposed on subsidized products, and on Dec. 7 regarding anti-dumping duties, which are imposed on products sold below market value.

The investigation was started at the request of CF Industries, one of eight domestic UAN manufacturers that supply 85% of the U.S. demand for the product. Domestic purchases top \$2 billion a year.

According to CF Industries, Russia and Trinidad subsidize their UAN producers with low-cost natural gas, which is a major input in manufacturing the fertilizer.

Most UAN production occurs in the South and Midwest, but there are facilities in Oregon and Washington state as well. More than 1,400 American workers are employed in UAN production.

Last year, the U.S. imported about \$300 million worth of UAN from Russia and Trinidad, the subjects of the investigation, but it also bought nearly \$100 million worth of the fertilizer from

Canada, the Netherlands and Egypt.

While CF Industries claimed that Russia and Trinidad have "targeted the U.S. market" with subsidized UAN, forcing the company to fight for market share by reducing prices, fertilizer distributors have argued the company only has itself to blame for the problem.

UN panel forecasts more droughts without carbon cuts

By DON JENKINS
Capital Press

Scientists are moderately confident droughts will be more severe for Western U.S. farmers by mid-century if global carbon emissions remain roughly the same for the next 30 years, according to a scientific panel sponsored by the United Nations.

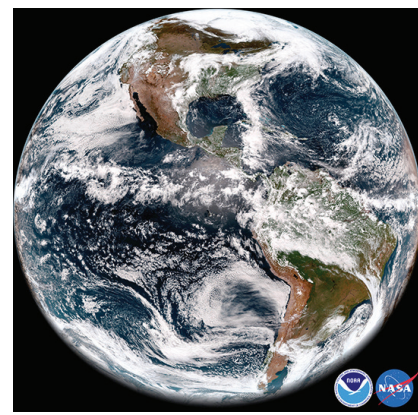
Precipitation may actually increase, but higher temperatures will reduce snow cover and dry out soils, according to the newly released report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Reacting to the report, University of Washington atmospheric scientist Cliff Mass said that Northwest agriculture can adjust by storing more water for irrigators.

"We can deal with it with more reservoir capacity," he said. "We've been lazy. We've used the snowpack as a reservoir."

Global temperatures are about 2 degrees Fahrenheit higher compared to the 1850-1900 baseline. The climate will warm about one more degree by mid-century, regardless of emission trends, according to the IPCC.

The IPCC estimates that late 21st century temperatures will be 2.5 to 7 degrees higher than pre-industrial averages, depending on future carbon output into the atmosphere.



NOAA

Average temperatures will be 7 degrees higher if emissions double by 2050 and triple that by the end of the century, the IPCC projects.

That scenario's plausibility "has been debated in light of recent developments in the energy sector," according to the IPCC.

Under another high-emissions scenario, carbon output more than doubles by the end of the century. The IPCC estimates temperatures would then be about 6.5 degrees higher than pre-industrial averages.

A mid-range scenario projects emissions rising slightly for several more decades and increasing late-century temperatures by 4.8 degrees above the pre-industrial baseline.

Two scenarios project what might happen if carbon emissions are immediately cut.

If emissions are net zero by about 2075, late-century temperatures would be 3.24 degrees higher, the IPCC estimates.

The lowest-emissions scenario envisions net-zero carbon output by about 2050. By late-century, global average temperatures would be 2.5 degrees above the pre-industrial standard.

Mass said the report largely echoes studies done over the past 20 years and shows that global warming is "not an existential threat."

"The world isn't going to end," he said. "The report's really quite underwhelming. It's not as hyped as the headlines."

Under any emissions scenario, scientists have "low confidence" the West will have more severe meteorological droughts caused by a lack of rain.

Scientists, however, have "medium confidence" that agricultural droughts caused by soil-moisture deficits will be more severe by mid-century and late century under the mid- or high-emissions scenarios.

Scientists have "low confidence" that agricultural droughts will be more severe under the lowest-emissions scenario.

Scientists also have "medium confidence" that human-influenced climate change has increased weather conducive to wildfires in the West.



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