

# Management Effects Pasture Production

The management of grazing Tulelake pastures may have greater influence upon production, feed quality and the botanical composition of a pasture than any of the other factors associated with growth and development reports Ken Baghot, Tulelake Farm Advisor. The importance of grazing management has been recognized for years. Only recently has there been enough experimental evidence to support the idea of controlling the natural grazing habits of livestock and to use this method to improve value, to maintain a better pasture longer, and to attain more rapid weight gains or higher milk production at less cost.

The Farm Advisor reports that some Tulelake pastures may be "over-grazed" or "under-grazed." By this he means that they may carry too many cattle or not enough cattle per acre. This is also caused by not cross fencing pastures but trying to graze one large

acreage rather than dividing it into several small pastures.

Baghot says any pasture which is going to seed should be clipped, otherwise it will become coarse and and tuffy and the cattle will not receive enough food value from the pasture. Over grazed pastures reach the other extreme whereby there is not sufficient feed to supply nutrients to the livestock and as a result the pastures become weak and do not produce maximum yields.

Some valuable information has been obtained by clipping studies of various pasture mixtures. Treatments consisted of cutting at frequencies of two weeks, three weeks, four weeks, and five weeks. These studies have shown that (1) yields are increased by less frequent clippings, the five-week clippings yielding 92 per cent more than two weeks clippings for the average of all mixtures; (2) less frequent cutting favored legumes, more frequent cutting encouraged the grass (3) where Dutch white clover, alfalfa and alfalfa were used in the same mixture, the Dutch white clover predominated the mixture with frequent cuttings while alfalfa predominated less frequent (4) the percent of protein, ash and other extract (fat) decreased as cutting intervals were spaced more widely and (5) crude fiber increased as cutting intervals were spaced more widely.

Many farmers in the Tulelake basin are using good systems of rotation and rotation grazing with highly satisfactory results.

# Spray, Dust Allay Blight

Timely application of sprays and dusts will prevent most of the damage caused by late blight of celery, according to Dr. E. H. Vaughan, plant pathologist for the Oregon State college experiment station.

Consistently good results have been obtained in tests with ziram, tribasic copper sulfate and Orthocide 408. Dr. Vaughan has reported in the current issue of Oregon Vegetable Digest, quarterly publication issued by the OSC experiment station.

Fungicides to control celery blight should be applied during dry summer weather at 7 to 10-day intervals. Cost of such applications has proved small compared with the increased value of the celery crop. Crops harvested early can be sprayed at 14-day intervals with success.

# Hop Output Down 2% In Northwest

PORTLAND (AP) — The Department of Agriculture said Tuesday estimated hop production in the Pacific Coast states was two per cent under last year's crop but 27 per cent higher than average.

The department estimated the crop in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California on July 1 at 61,720,000 pounds to be produced from 38,800 acres.

Oregon hops were forecast at 15,900,000 pounds, compared with 18,774,000 in 1951. This year's acreage is 13,900, some 1,900 under a year ago.

Washington's crop was estimated at 27 million pounds, only 387,000 pounds under last year's. The California estimate is 14,400,000 pounds, a slight drop from 1951.

Idaho, however, has an estimated increase of 34 per cent in production with the crop placed at 3,420,000 pounds.

# Spud Checks Start Monday

Inspections of Klamath county certified seed plots — some 1200 acres of potatoes — are slated to get underway starting Monday, the County Agent's office has announced.

Agent Walter Jendrzejewski estimated 700 acres of Netted Gems are to be inspected, and the rest White Rose.

Names of the inspectors are not yet available.

# County FB Picnic Set Sunday

The annual County-Wide Klamath County Farm Bureau picnic is slated for Malin's Community Park Sunday starting at 1 p.m., according to Pres. Eber Kilpatrick.

The time is officially standard time, he said.

The picnic is under the direction of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, with Mrs. Walter Emman at the head, Joe Chotard is in charge of Malin arrangements.

A highly competitive horseshoe contest between the county's several centers.



# OSC Man Speaker

Dr. J. D. Parker, head of the Oregon State college poultry department, will be a featured speaker on a panel discussing incubation during the thirty-sixth annual American Poultry and Hatchery federation convention in San Francisco July 22 to 25, the program committee has announced.

This largest of agricultural trade expositions is being held on the west coast for the first time and is expected to attract between 5,000 and 6,500 visitors. Among them will be a considerable number of Oregon poultry industry leaders.

The convention was brought to San Francisco largely through efforts of Ambrose Brownell, Milwaukie, now completing a term as president.

Clem Norton, Portland poultry processor, will discuss 1952 turkey market prospects during a section of the program which he shares with a Salt Lake City industry spokesman, Noel Bennion, OSC extension poultry specialist, is chairman of a panel discussing "Forces Directing Our Industry's Destiny."

Among Oregon exhibitors at the convention which is being held in conjunction with the Western Poultry congress are J. A. Hanson and Son, Corvallis, and the Master Supply corporation, Portland.

The American Poultry and Hatchery federation was organized in 1916 as the International Baby Chick association. Although the Oregon affiliate, the Oregon Baby Chick association headed by Byron Burmeister, Portland, goes by the old name, a movement is on foot to make it correspond with the national name which was changed a year ago.

Membership in the APHF includes more than 5,000 commercial hatcherymen and breeders and represents about 75 percent of the nation's total annual output of chicks, poult and breeding stock.

The entire facilities of the San Francisco civic auditorium are required to handle the convention's educational sessions and exhibits.

# Soil, Water Conservation Book Topic

An analysis of Oregon's soil and water conservation and use has been made by a committee from the Oregon State college agricultural staff and findings and recommendations have been published in a 73-page bulletin which is available at county extension offices or by writing direct to the college.

The committee, headed by J. R. Beck, assistant director of the extension service, details its report under two broad phases: first, they discuss soil and water conservation during the past century of Oregon agricultural development; and, second, propose a soil and water conservation and use program for Oregon.

In the latter, the state is divided into four districts—coastal, southern Oregon, Willamette valley and eastern Oregon.

Discussed are such items as sand dunes, stream bank erosion, drainage, soil surveys, fertilizer needs, rotations, farm forestry, alkali, cloud seeding, hill pastures, irrigation, and watershed cover.

The committee says man-caused erosion is present in each of the state's 36 counties. It is most noticeable, however, on non-irrigated eastern Oregon cropland, on hill croplands of western Oregon and on land disturbed by logging operations throughout the state.

Known improvement practices for minimizing erosion need to be adapted to 1,800,000 acres, the committee believes.

Potential irrigation of 700,000 additional acres in the state is largely dependent on three factors: storage, distribution, and efficient use of abundant water supplies.

Drainage, to permit sound cropping and maximum land use, is needed on 830,000 acres. The committee also points out that some present crop rotations are markedly deficient from the basic principle of sound soil management. Nearly all soil not in perennial grass, they say, would benefit from improved practices.

Use of nitrogen is expected to increase tenfold in the next 10 to 20 years and 180,000 tons of lime-stone are now used each year. About 18,000,000 acres of publically owned grazing land passed its peak productivity about 1903.

# Hopperman To Bagdad

TULELAKE—Sam Smith, head of the recent grasshopper control fight and an employee of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, is going to Bagdad, Iran, for special work.

Smith has been working out of Sacramento, and plans to make his move probably near the first of the year.

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# Tule Adds Half-Million Sack Capacity for Spuds

TULELAKE—A capacity of 600,000 sacks is being added to the Klamath Basin's over-all total potato storage here in the Tulelake area.

A total of 14 cellars are being built at the present in this immediate area, all new ones. North of the state line there is quite a lot of reworking of older cellars.

Total Klamath Basin capacity is estimated at about 1,000,000 (M) sacks in farm storage, and 1,500,000 (M) sacks in terminal storage.

Bill Sanatani is building four cellars at Newell with a total capacity of 120,000 sacks; A. E. Hutchinson and Milton Haug are building one of 68,000-sack capacity adjacent to the Archer-Danels elevator; Bob Jones is building an addition on to a cellar built last year, this one larger and with a capacity of 75,000 sacks; Walt Reynolds is building one of 15,000 sack capacity near the state line; Luther and Johnson are building one to hold 30,000 sacks.

Reason for the cellar-building boom is the increased acreage in potatoes in this area, more than north of the line. Indications are that the acreage on either side of the state line is about balanced, with slight favor to Oregon.

# Fir Fungus Reports Under Study

An expert on tree diseases, Dr. J. S. Boyce of Yale university, has come to the Oregon forest products laboratory this summer to collect and edit four years research reports on Fomes pinii, a devastating tree-decaying fungus.

This fungus has gained wide inroads into Oregon's Douglas fir forests. According to preliminary reports, Fomes pinii was found in 5 to 60 per cent of nearly 300 Douglas fir trees located in 14 research stands.

A professor of forest pathology, Dr. Boyce's purpose in compiling this new information is two-fold. Tabulation and interpretation of all the research on this problem since 1948 will present more accurate ways to estimate the amount of decay in a particular group of trees.

More exacting estimates will result in better timber utilization and make for less financial risk to lumber operators. It will also show the relation of internal decay to a stand of timber so it can be determined what areas and on what locations the timber should be cut to reduce losses. Older stands are more apt to carry this fungus, Dr. Boyce said.

Spores of this fungus are carried by wind and usually gain entry into a tree through the stubs of once-existing lower branches. The spores travel to the heartwood, causing decay up and down the inner tree trunk.

Conks, external knell-tale, blackish upper-surfaced knobs of from 2 to 10 inches broad, which appear in later development, make it possible to estimate the average fungus damage of a particular stand of trees.

Fomes pinii research was a cooperative project of several state, federal and private agencies, including the Oregon forest products laboratory and the Oregon State college school of forestry. Bruce Wagg, research division of the state board of forestry, directed the fungus project since 1951.

Dr. Boyce did the first investigations on this decay in Douglas fir when he was with the USDA division of forest pathology in Portland from 1920 to 1928. He became director of the Northeastern forest experiment station of the U.S. forest service in 1928. Since 1929, he has been associated with Yale university.

# Vegetable Day Aug. 5

Vegetable crops research at Oregon State college will be explained at the second annual field day August 5. The program will begin at 1:30 p.m. DST at the OSC vegetable crops farm.

Varietal trials and breeding research will be discussed along with reports on weed and insect control and fertilizer experiments, according to Dr. W. A. Frazier, horticulturist in charge of vegetable crops research.

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