



HANNCHEN BARLEY is an important crop in the Klamath Basin area, and brings in an annual gross income greater than all other grains combined at the present time. Here is a view of one of the early experimental fields on the 101 Ranch owned by W. C. Dalton, Malin. The picture taken in 1923 shows E. R. Jackman, Farm Crops Specialist from OSC, examining what turned out to be an excellent yielding crop.



ANOTHER OF THE EARLY experimental fields of Hannchen barley is this grain field at the U. E. Reeder Ranch at Pine Grove in 1923. Man in photo is unidentified. This field gave a good yield. In 1959, grains returned a gross income to growers of the Basin of more than eight million dollars. Barley provided about \$6,500,000 of this.

Basin Barley Trials Instituted In 1923

Previous to 1923, variety selection of barley in the Klamath Basin had made little headway. Most of the seed was badly mixed and the entire barley supply at that time was used for feeding purposes, and brought feed prices.

In 1923, a ton of Hannchen barley was brought in by the County Agent from the Willamette Valley and distributed to several growers. This barley had made an excellent record in the Willamette Valley, and there was considerable talk about its breeding qualities.

A small field was planted by U. E. Reeder of Pine Grove and a 20 acre field was planted by W. C. Dalton of Malin. The small planting on the U. E. Reeder farm did particularly well and was harvested in the fall giving a yield of 35 hundredweight per acre of very fine quality barley.

The field grown by W. C. Dalton on the 101 Ranch in Tulelake had many ups and downs during the growing season and growers who viewed it in the field were not impressed with it.

Some of the arguments against it were: First, the stems were too weak; second, too much green growth; third, had a habit of lodging; fourth, this lodging caused migratory birds to start feeding on it early with a heavy loss of grain.

However, this field when harvested, outyielded all other barley, despite depredations of the ducks and other things, and when sold to the Martin Brothers Mill at Klamath Falls brought a considerable premium over all other barley in the area.

During the next four or five years, planting of this barley increased slowly and it was thoroughly tried out for brewing qualities. It proved to be an excellent brewing barley, much in demand by maltsters, and by 1930 the acreage was increasing considerably each year. By 1950, over 90 per cent of the barley grown in the Klamath area was Hannchen variety and would bring prices from 50 cents to 75 cents better than feed barleys, on the average.

At the present time, Hannchen is in good demand and prices are ranging around 50 cents to \$1.00. The present time is excellent for poisoning where field mice are present since there are very few migratory wildfowl throughout the entire Klamath area, and there is little if any danger of poisoning wildlife.

It is believed that poisoning these heavily infested areas at this time, that the program can be carried out at a minimum cost and at a minimum loss of crops.

Red Clover Tests Lead To Alsike

Several trials on red clover for seed were undertaken in the Henry District, particularly on the Henry Semon and C. A. Hill farms in 1930 and 1931.

Excellent crops of red clover were produced but difficulties were experienced in marketing red clover seed grown in the Klamath Basin, in the Midwest. This was because the western grown seed, particularly that in the Klamath area, was not resistant to certain diseases found in the Middle West, mainly anthracnose.

After some experimenting with different varieties of red clover, it was decided to try out alsike which was undertaken in a rather major way along about 1939. Alsike found a ready market at reasonable prices and the crop continued to expand until 1954, when prices started their downward trend.

At one time, the Klamath Basin produced approximately one-half of all the alsike clover seed produced in the United States and the total income from all small seeds including grass seed was \$2,618,656 in 1951. Alsike was responsible for over two million dollars of this amount.

At the present time, prices are so low that the acreage has been greatly reduced until now the production is of secondary importance throughout the Klamath area. The Klamath Basin has been a producer of grass seed for a considerable period of time and is known particularly for its high quality bentgrass, bluegrass and several other seeds produced in smaller quantities. However, with the shrinkage of alsike clover produced, total income added up to less than \$800,000 for both grass and clover seed in the year 1959.



WOCUS BARLEY is another crop of the Basin area. Here, Wocus barley is swathed on the E. A. Geary ranch on Upper Klamath Lake. High yields and adaptability to peat soils make this a desirable new variety which was a recent release from the Klamath Experiment Station.

Wocus Barley Is Newly Released Experiment As High Yielding Grain With Feed Qualities

Wocus barley is a recent release from the Klamath Experiment Station for the Klamath Basin area. This feed barley is a high yielding, especially adapted grain with excellent feeding qualities.

Frost resistance, stiff straw, date of maturity, adaptability to peat soils, and high yields are all qualities which caused this variety to be released to the farmers of the Klamath area. Yields averaging at least 5,000 pounds per acre have been common with those growing it on good peat soils during these first years of commercial production. On equal through their bodies.

Insects, which have no lungs, breathe through tubes running through their bodies.

Wocus barley resulted from a high nitrogen content and moist cross originally made by Rollie Woodward at Utah State College at Logan, Utah. The grains from this first cross were made available to Gross for growth testing. After several years of study and yield data, Gross released the variety to the Klamath Experiment Station in producing more adapted and better yielding varieties of crops for the Klamath area.

Wocus barley is not as adapted for mineral soil production, according to Gross. The natural of practical education.

YOUTH PROGRAM

Four-H Club work is the youth education program of the Oregon State College Extension Service in cooperation with the USDA and Klamath County. As an educational arm of the land grant college, 4-H is designed to serve young people in the informal and creative atmosphere of home and community, through a program of practical education.

Fertile Soils Of Basin Provide Target For Various Infestations

The fertile soils of the Klamath Basin have long been productive of certain insect and animal pests. Throughout the period of 1922 to 1950, heavy grasshopper infestations occurred. These generally followed land reclamation and developed on waste land near the irrigated farming areas.

The Upper Klamath Marsh was a source of trouble for many years and Tule Lake during its development stages had major epidemics nearly every year. Lower Klamath Lake was also another area badly infested and Fort Klamath would come up with a major infestation nearly every year.

These heavy infestations caused considerable loss of grass and other forage crops and cost cattlemen considerable money. Funds were made available by the county and the state for major control programs that have reduced grasshoppers to a point now where infestations are very minor and cause but little damage.

Local Office Prepares Sales List

Livestock auction market reports have been prepared for the two Klamath Falls sales yards since 1956 by the County Agent's office. Stockmen in Klamath, Lake Modoc, Siskiyou, and other counties receive the reports direct from the auction operators, through the local newspaper and radio.

The past year, the two auction yards handled 42,153 head of cattle, 8,923 hogs, and 3,782 sheep. This period covers Oct. 1, 1959, through Sept. 30, 1960. The receipts in the previous 12 months consisted of 38,366 cattle, 9,286 hogs, and 5,591 sheep.

Prices during the period October, 1959, through September, 1960, declined steadily through the year. As an example, good and choice steer calves in October, 1959, were selling near 32 cents at the top on the market; whereas, in 1960 this class of cattle was selling for around 25 cents. Choice slaughter heifers declined from around 26 cents to approximately 23 cents. Other cattle classes were quite similar. Prices for these cattle advanced around two or three cents about Nov. 1.

On the other hand, hog prices dropped slightly during the fall of 1959, which were around 15 cents per pound, but by September, 1960, prices for this same quality of hog were around 17.5 cents.

Lamb prices started out with the spring crop at about two cents below that of the previous year, and this difference has continued throughout the summer and early fall.

operation and during a single season a total of 250,000 pounds of prepared bait was used. Much of this bait had to be carried on horseback or in pickups over almost impossible terrain to catch the grasshoppers before they spread into crop lands. It was an expensive operation costing considerable money each year.

To show the progress made in grasshopper control, the heavy infestation of grasshoppers in the Upper Klamath Marsh area in 1954, comprising 14,000 acres was killed off completely with the use of planes and using one of the new chemicals, Aldrin, at the rate of four ounces per acre in a gallon of light diesel oil.

The cost of this operation was borne by the landowners, the Indian Service, the federal government, and Klamath County, and was supervised by the County Agent's office. No serious grasshopper epidemics have occurred since that date and present control methods are such that any outbreak could be controlled in a relatively short time.

Another problem annually is rodent control. Rodent control has been followed since farming first started in the Klamath area. Ground squirrels have always been a problem requiring organized effort in communities in poisoning methods.

In 1923, a total of 25,000 pounds of poisoned oats were required in ground squirrel poisoning operations in Klamath County, but by 1959 the amount of poison needed had dropped to 2,600 pounds. While squirrels still do damage it is now considered not so important as formerly, and they are more readily controlled.

Damage caused by this pest is not only crop loss, but is due to burrowing into ditch and canal banks causing breaks in irrigation canals, resulting in considerable flooding and crop loss.

In 1957-58, field mice (Microtus) increased rapidly throughout the Klamath area and by 1958 the loss had increased to nearly two million dollars throughout the whole Klamath Basin. During this period, a total of 250,000 pounds of poison bait was prepared and distributed to landowners in Klamath County at less than one-third of cost.

This program of control was financed in major part by the State Emergency Control Board as they recognized the importance of controlling this pest. Counts of mice reached and passed 2,000 per acre and reports of four or five thousand were received.

While poisoning was extremely effective in saving crops in farming areas, the outbreak was not completely controlled by this method. Diseases that occurred, Tularemia and others, in the heavy and congested mouse populations spread rapidly to the point where nearly all mice within an area were killed. Since that time, the area has been generally free of mice but late in 1960, some increase in mouse population was noted and at the present time certain areas of rather high

mouse populations, poisoning was being done by landowners.

During the month of December, 1960, a total of 14,600 pounds of poison bait were used with excellent results. In these cases, fields were flooded, mice being driven to higher lands, and poisoned there, requiring a minimum amount of poison material.

The present time is excellent for poisoning where field mice are present since there are very

We Believe Progress is Important



In October of 1955 we purchased the Klamath Tractor & Implement Co. Since that time we have expanded and improved our facilities to meet the demands of the farmers in this area until in 1958 we found it necessary to double the size of our building. Larger stock inventory to take care of our increase in Farm Machinery repairs and a more complete selection of Farm Machinery made this expansion necessary. Besides numerous smaller Farm Items, we are

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We are indeed proud of the part our Company has played in the progress and expansion of the Klamath Basin.

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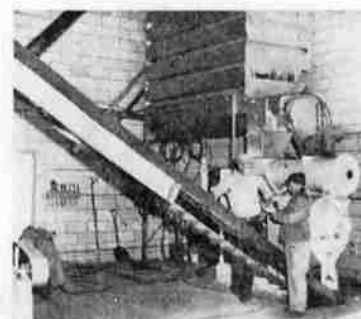
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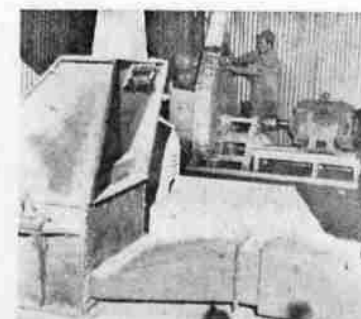
A Progressive firm that is consistently expanding to offer a general line of steam rolling, grinding, pelleting and self-feeder rentals!



Although Hi-Valley Mills, Inc. was founded only in the spring of 1959, the company has rapidly grown to one of the major business firms in the Tulelake area. Employing a total of 5 men at peak season, Hi-Valley Mills produced more than 5,000 tons of pellets last year for cattle, lambs and hogs. Rolling and grinding machinery was added in 1960 and has found large usage among local cattle feeders.



Pellets are made in this machine, which produced more than 5,000 tons in its first year of operation.



Hay and grain grinding facilities include 2 100 H.P. mills, giving ample power for the toughest materials.

Hi-Valley Mills is a year-round operation. In July and August pellets for lamb feeding are the chief item of production. From November to February, pellets for calf feeding are produced—and delivered as far south as Alturas, Burney and Susanville. From February to April the main products are range cubes for sheep. And from April to July pellets are shipped to Sacramento and points south.

HI-VALLEY MILLS, INC.

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