ESTIMATED AGRICULTURAL INCOME
Klamath Basin - 1962

1962	County Agent's Office 1962	1961
LIVESTOCK		
Beef - 106,000 head	$11,017,500	$8,740,000
10,000 cows @$156.00	$1,560,000	
850 bulls @$250.00	212,500	
36,000 calves @$110.00	3,960,000	
10,500 finished @$210.00	2,205,000	
20,000 feeders @$154.00	3,080,000	
Sheep - 48,000 head	1,376,400	1,212,000
Wool - 380,000 lbs. @68¢	258,400	
Lambs - 53,000 @$19	1,007,000	
Ewes - 6,000 @$4.50	27,000	
Feeders- 7,000 @$12.00	84,000	
Dairy 3,000 cows	831,000	691,000
Milk - 10,000,000 lbs. @$5.85 cwt.	585,000	
Milk - 3,000,000 lbs. @$3.00 cwt.	90,000	
Fat - 80,000 lbs. @60¢	48,000	
Milk - 3,000,000 lbs. @$3.60 cwt.	108,000	
Hogs - 550 sows	212,100	176,000
5400 market hogs @$36.50	197,100	
300 sows @$50.00	15,000	
Poultry - 65,000 hens	440,000	603,500
1,000,000 doz. eggs @40¢	400,000	
10,000 fryers @60¢	6,000	
40,000 hens @60¢	20,000	
2,000 turkeys @$5.50	11,000	
ducks & geese	3,000	
Miscellaneous - Bees, furs, horses, rabbits, etc.	200,000	180,000
TOTAL LIVESTOCK INCOME	$14,077,000	$11,802,500
1962		
FARM CROPS		
Hay	4,960,300	4,964,532
Alfalfa - 42,000 a. - 184,400 tons @$22	$4,056,800	
Grain - 11,000 a. - 16,500 " @$15	247,500	
Other - 29,000 a. - 41,000 " @$16	656,000	
82,000 a. - 241,900 tons		
Grain	10,068,435	9,651,204
Barley - 80,000 a. - 2,640,000 cwt.@$2.12	5,596,800	
Oats - 42,100 a. - 1,178,800 cwt.@$2.09	2,463,692	
Wheat&Durum 19,600 a. - 589,495 cwt.@$3.26	1,921,753	
Rye - 2,600 a. - 44,200 cwt.@$1.95	86,190	
144,300 a. - 4,452,495 cwt.		
Seed Crops	387,550	788,188
Grass 2,400 a. - 3,600 cwt. @$82	295,200	
Clover 500 a. - 3,000 cwt. @$18	54,000	
Peas 300 a. - 9,000 cwt. @$3.15	28,350	
Misc. 100 a. -	10,000	
3,300 a.		
Field Crops	8,748,818	7,882,441
Potatoes - 24,700 a.-5,928,000cwt.@$1.28FR	7,587,840	
Onions - 1,612 a.- 685,100 cwt.@$1.60	1,096,160	
Horseradish 63 a.- 126 tons @$200	25,200	
Garlic 53 a.- 3,445 tons@$11.50	39,618	
26,428 a.		
Misc. Fruits & Vegetables - 1,000 a.	150,000	180,000
Irrigated pastures - 122,000 a.		
Idle fallow - soil building, flooded & not harvested 10,195 a.		
Total Crop Lands - 389,223 a.		
TOTAL CROP INCOME	24,315,103	23,486,365
TOTAL LIVESTOCK INCOME	14,077,000	11,802,500
TOTAL INCOME - CROPS AND LIVESTOCK	$38,392,103	$35,288,865

CHART SHOWS GAIN — This chart was prepared by the Klamath County Agent's Office comparing the types and amounts of agricultural income in the Klamath Basin for 1961 and 1962. The past year reflected a gain of almost $3 million in one year, about two-thirds from livestock and the other third from crops.

Types Of Potato Diseases Explained By Farm Adviser

TULELAKE—Each year farmers throughout the Basin report various wilts varying from potato wilt to physiological wilt, according to Ken Baghott, Tulelake farm adviser. The wilts which can occur in the Basin may be classified as diseases which affect the plant tops. These diseases are Blackleg, Bacterial Wilt, Bacterial Ring Rot, Verticillium or Fusarium Wilt, Fusarium Eumartii Wilt and Purple Top Wilt.

Diseases which show dead areas of the plant but no wilting are Early Blight, Late Blight, Tipburn and Rugose Mosaic.

Other diseases cause leaf rolling and either soft or leathery leaves are Psyllid yellows, Black Scurf, Leaf Rool and Haywire.

Frequently farmers hear about spraying their potato fields to control one of these blights. According to Baghott the only potato blights that have been a problem in Tulelake are Early and very seldom, Late Blight.

Early Blight can affect any part of the plant above the ground. Dark brown spots usually appear on the oldest, lowest leaves. These circular spots enlarge rapidly when it is damp and are usually more prevalent where potatoes are irrigated by sprinklers. The spots have a series of slightly raised, target-like rings. Several spots may merge into large brown areas.

Control consists of removing weeds belonging to the nightshade family from the edge of the field. Spraying is effective using Maneb, Zineb or similar compounds.

Late Blight is also caused by a fungus which overwinters in seed tubers and volunteer plants. This type of blight very seldom is a problem in the Basin

Symptoms appear as water-soaked spots on leaflets. The spots enlarge rapidly and turn brown. Where it is humid the fungus produces a white, moldy growth on the underside of the leaf. Spots on the tubers are small, slightly sunken and purplish black.

Control of Late Blight is to spray immediately when first symptoms occur. Effective sprays are Maneb, Zineb or similar compounds.

Probably the most common wilt observed by growers late in the season is Verticillium Wilt. This wilt, according to Baghott, is caused by a fungus which is native to most soils and can live on dead plant material.

Symptoms are early maturity of vines which may lose their green color and die. The woody parts of the stem may turn a dark reddish brown. Tubers may or may not have a brownish discoloration in the vascular area just under the surface at the stem end.

Control is impossible after the plant becomes diseased. However, crop rotation including alfalfa will help. Some growers have found that high applications of nitrogen and frequent irrigations seem to prolong the life of the plant thereby giving it time to size up tubers.

Farmer's Dollar Share Declines To 36 Cents

By GAYLORD P. GODWIN

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department said today farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar dropped to 36 cents in the April - June quarter of 1963.

This was the lowest quarterly average share recorded in more than 20 years. Farmers received 37 cents in the previous quarter, and 38 cents in April-June, 1962. In 1952, the farmer's share of the retail dollar spent for farm-originated food was 47 cents.

In a review of the marketing and transportation situation, the department said marketing charges in the second quarter of 1963 averaged 3 per cent higher than in the same period of 1962. The marketing charges were up mainly because: (1) Retail peixwa od (1) Retail prices of frozen orange juice concentrate and canned single-strength orange jucie rose rapidly after the freeze in Florida than prices growers received for oranges; (2) Marketing costs for bakery and cereal products rose significantly during the year.

The department said price farmers received for food products in the second quarter averaged 3 per cent lower than in January-March, mainly because of decreases in farm prices of beef cattle, milk for fluid use, and eggs. The second quarter average this year also was 3 per cent lower than a year earlier and resulted largely from lower prices for beef cattle, hogs, and fresh vegetables.

The department said the bill for marketing domestic farm-originated food products to civilian consumers totaled $42.9 billion in 1962. This was an increase of 3 per cent over 1961 and less than the annual rise during the past 10 years.

The marketing bill has increased every year since 1950 when it was the same as in the preceding year. From 1952 to 1962 it rose 52 per cent.

Tips Given On Use Of Sprinkler To Make It Better Farming Tool

TULELAKE — Water application by sprinkling is a precise and mechanical operation. For this reason the exact amount at the eight time can be easily applied. There are, however, a few tips on the right use of the sprinkler which will make sprinkling even a better tool, according to B. J. Hoyle of the Tulelake Field Station.

Check the mechanical part of the system. Go to hte nozzle farthest from the pump and make sure it is putting out the desired pressure. Cases have been found where this nozzle was putting out only half the water than those next to the pump.

Check the field spacing. The uniformity of water applied to the field depends on the nozzle settings in the field. In medium wind a spacing of 40' by 60' has a uniformity of 73 per cent, a spacing of 30' by 50' a uniformity of 86 per cent, and a spacing of 30' by 50' a uniformity of 93 per cent on the average.

Check nozzle size. There are several rules of thumb for choosing a nozzle size for a particular soil. The water should be applied no faster than the soil takes it. If puddles of water are observed to form on the surface or in the bottom of the furrows, the nozzle size is too large. If the spray fall washes dirt off the top of forming potatoes, the nozzle is too large. If compaction is observed, the nozzle is too large. Large nozzles always produce large drops. The right size nozzle is one causing none of these defects.

Nozzles should not be thought of in terms of gallons per head because this depends on pressure and spacing. A Rainbird 30 head with a 7-32 nozzle will put out 6.8 G.P.M. at 25 pounds pressure and 10.6 G.P.M. at 60 pounds pressure. Always operate a nozzle at the recommended pressure, otherwise large drops will form at underpower, and excess cost of pumping at over power. A 10-gallon head will put out fourtenths of an inch per hour on an acre at 40' by 60' spacings or almost 7-10 of an inch per acre at a 30' by 50' spacing.

Know your crops water requirements. Potatoes will use all the way from one to three-tenths inches of water per day depending on their size and the climate. Early in their life most potato roots are found in the hill and it is only necessary to wet down nine inches to maintain good growth. Later on wetting down to 18 or more inches is desired. If you figure water use at 0.2" per day, and apply 0.6" per irrigation, then you need irrigate every three days. Local variation in clouds and temperature will alter this schedule. If sprinkling during very hot conditions evaporation will cause some water loss. This loss may amount to 20-25 per cent and additional water should be applied to make up for this loss.

Pay attention to the shape of the potato hills. A sharp-sided, steep potato hill is defeating the purpose of sprinkling. Water drops striking the side of the hill run or splash to the bottom of the furrow like rain running off a roof. Under these conditions it may take twice as long to wet the root zone than where a very low, broad bed is used. Experiments at the Tulelake Field Station showed that under steep furrows there was an area at 14 inches which was never wet up regardless of how long the sprinkler was run. Potatoes can be grown under almost perfectly flat cultivation with little risk of greening.

Influenza Hits Horses

Horse owners were advised recently by Dr. Glenn B. Rea, state veterinarian, Oregon Department of Agriculture, to keep their horses away from any shows or congregation of horses to prevent their contracting equine influenza.

Dr. Rea said there is not at present enough specific information available on the disease to warrant taking official action but he recommended that horse associations and individual owners refrain from organizing or attending horse shows or any concentration of horses that would spread the flu. He also suggested that horse owners not permit other animals to frequent their stables or premises for a period of at least three weeks.

The disease, believed caused by an unknown strain of the usual influenza virus, appeared at Miami, Fla., in February, 1963. By June 10 it was reported from both East and West coasts and from the north to the southern borders of the United States and race tracks have been closed for various periods of time all over the country, due to the illness of racing horses.

The influenza is known to have existed in the Portland area since the latter part of May or the first of June and Dr. Rea said it is possible it was present before that.

Reports have been received of cases among horses as far south as Medford and from several other points throughout the Willamette Valley area, including Eugene and Salem. Both the Lane and Marion County 4-H shows have eliminated all horse events.

Potato Plot Tour Slated

A tour or potato experimental plots at the Klamath Experiment Station is being planned for Thursday, Aug. 22, starting at 1:15 p.m. Field work in progress will be observed and 1962 results discussed. Experiments to be observed and discussed will include variety testing; sprinkler and furrow irrigation; date of planting and harvest; planting methods; seed-piece size, type, and spacing; seed-piece precutting; seed - piece treatment; rates of nitrogen application; and soil fumigation for nematode, weed, and verticillum wilt control.

The tour will start at the station on South Washburn Way at 1:15 p.m. and will continue at the Clarence Hill farm at 3 p.m. Anyone interested in ptoato production problems is invited to attend.

Gondola Car Use Trips Inspection Fee Check

Use of gondola railroad cars in hauling grains has prompted the Oregon Department of Agriculture to propose an amendment to the Oregon Administrative Rules covering grain inspection and analysis fees.

The gondola cars can carry from 80 to 90 tons of grain, whereas the cars used when the present fees were established carried 50 to 60 tons.

T. Ralph Harry, chief of the department's grain division, said use of the gondola cars means that two men, instead of one, are needed to take the sample. The department is also having to purchase new probes for taking the samples. The probes normally used are about five feet long. Those used for sampling grain in gondola cars must be from 10 to 12 feet long.

All but one of the new fees proposed apply to gondola cars. The exception is a proposed $3 fee for grain inspection of trucks at designated times and places in the Pendleton area.

The proposed fees for inspection of grain in gondola cars are:

Portalnd—$4.50 each for any size gondola car, when inspection is at other than designated times and places; and $3 each for any size gondola car at designated times and places.

Pendleton—$5 each for inspection of grain in any size gondola car at designated times and places.

Merrill—$6 each for inspection of grain in any size gondola car at designated times and places.

Other fees will remain the same as they have been.

Retirement Costs Listed

A retired couple living alone can expect to spend anywhere from $12 to $19 a week on food according to information given in a new Oregon State University extension bulletin.

The couple that eats more meat, eggs, fruit and vegetables will pay a little more than couples that depend more on potatoes, baked goods, cereals and dry beans.

Oregon families who want to compare their food costs with those of other Western families will find an easy-to-figure chart in the bulletin "Your Weekly Food Bill." Written by Mrs. Zelma Reigle Neugort, it's available from county extension offices and the OSU bulletin clerk.

Food costs vary greatly from family to family for several reasons, says the specialist. These include:

1. Age of children. Teen-agers eat a third to a half more food during their rapid growth years than adults.

2. Food habits. Food costs go up if you eat meat 10 times a week instead of seven, eat steaks and roasts instead of hamburger, stew, casseroles, or other meat extender dishes, or if you buy canned or bottled beverages.

3. Frequent use of fully prepared items such as TV dinners, prepared sauces, dressings and cereals and fancy packaged foods.

4. Pet foods. A big dog often eats as much as a member of the family, reminds Mrs. Neugart.

5. Use of out-of-season foods. These foods are likely to be more expensive and lower in quality than in-season foods. Non - food items—cigarettes, cleaning supplies, health and beauty aids, etc.—often bought at the grocery stores, should not be counted in the food cost figures.

Long Term Loans Rise

The average size of long-term loans obtained by Northwest farmers today is almost three times what it was 10 years ago.

New loans closed by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963 averaged $18,710, which compares with $7,147 in 1952, Fred A. Knutsen, president, reported.

This increase, Knutsen said, reflects the changes in a dynamic agricultural industry which is taking advantage of technological and mechanical advances created by greater capital needs and larger farm units, as well as the increased values of the farm plant itself.

Farmers and ranchers in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Alaska borrowed $53,679,000 from the bank during the 12-month period, according to Knutsen. Of this total volume, $38,003,000, or 70.8 per cent, was new money used to buy real estate, make repairs and improvements, purchase livestock and machinery, finance farm operations and pay debts.

Montana farmers and ranchers obtained $19,433,000 of long-term mortgage credit during the year; Idaho, $16,421,000; Washington, including Alaska, $8,814,000, and Oregon, $9,011,000.

Knutsen said loan payoffs including loans refinanced, amounted to $23,310,000. Capital stock, completely owned by the 61 local farmer-owned federal land bank associations making and servicing the bank's loans, stood at $15,650,000 on June 30, and its surplus and reserves climbed to $20,150,000. The bank's outstanding loan account at the year's end reached $277,530,000.

4-H News

MALIN JUNIPER JUMPERS HORSE CLUB

The Malin Juniper Jumpers held their meeting at the home of Linda Lousignont. The club had a slave sale during the winter to collect extra money and to initiate new members.

It was decided to abandon the project and refund the money.

After some discussion, the members decided to have a Club Sunday sometime next winter and go to church as a group.

Mrs. Goding gave us a horsemanship test.

Jimmy Ottoman,
News Reporter.

HOW ABOUT SECOND CUTTING? — Mrs. Glenn Irwin of Fort Rock is probably wondering where the second cutting will go as she views this stack of the first cutting which averaged 2½ tons on 150 acres of alfalfa. An additional 1,200 bales have already been hauled away. Mrs. Irwin and daughter, Judy, have operated the ranch since the death of Mr. Irwin last year. The top quality hay is harvested with a swather, baled and stacked in the night hours when moisture conditions seem just right.

FARM REVIEW AND FORECAST

Cool Growing Conditions Causing Lower-Than-Normal Protein Level

Preliminary observations point toward a lower-than-normal protein content in Oregon's 1963 soft white wheat crop, thanks to cool growing conditions, reports Norman Goetze, Oregon State University extension farm crops specialist.

Protein level of Pacific Northwest soft white wheat was recently spotlighted. Buyers for the big Japanese market expressed concern about prospective 1963-64 shipments of Western White Wheat blend, because of high protein content which presents problems in its use for biscuit and pastry purposes in that country.

Extended cool temperatures during maturation for the 1963 crop has allowed deposits of carbohydrates in the wheat kernels up to maturity, giving a generally lower protein level, Goetze explained.

Nitrates picked up by the wheat plant are deposited in the young kernel in the form of protein after flowering and through the soft dough stage. Carbohydrates are deposited in the soft kernel and through maturation unless something, such as draught or high temperatures, interferes with late carbohydrate deposits.

At the same time, Goetze revealed that protein tests run on the 1962 Gaines seed wheat production showed an average protein content of 9.2 per cent on a 14 per cent moisture basis. Protein ranged from a low of 6.0 per cent to a high of 14.1 per cent.

The survey, conducted jointly by the OSU Extension Service and the Oregon Wheat Commission, was the first such test made on commercial production of the variety which is widely planted in the Pacific Northwest for the first time this year.

Goetze emphasized that the test results are not exactly what could be expected under normal cropping operations. He pointed out that many of the 206 growers last year fertilized heavily with nitrogen in order to get high seed yields. This may have made the protein level higher than could be expected under normal operations.

The test, which covered production in nearly all Oregon wheat producing counties, showed 71 per cent of the lots surveyed were below 10 per cent in protein content, he continued.

If the 1962 Gaines crop had been separated and stored on the basis of 10 per cent protein content, the average protein level would have been 8.3 per cent, well below the desired 8.5 per cent protein level, he commented. If the crop had been separated at the nine per cent level, the average of the low protein lots would have been 7.7 per cent.

Additional studies relative to protein variation within varieties and growing locations as well as studies to more efficiently sample and measure protein content are now in progress on all 1963 wheat varieties. They are being made cooperatively by the OSU Extension Service, the Pendleton branch station of the OSU Agricultural Experiement Station, and the Oregon Wheat Commission.

The marketing problem for soft white wheat has come about because of a shift in production from the disease-susceptible White Club varieties to higher yielding common varieties, Goetze said. The two are blended together as the Western White Wheat subclass, with the blend's composition closely related to the amounts of each grown in the Pacific Northwest.

For the 1963 crop, the wheat trade has urged that, where possible, both White Club and common varieties be separated and stored on a protein basis. The suggested dividing line is nine per cent protein on a 14 per cent moisture basis.

Agent Makes Final Visit Prior To Maryland Journey

FORT ROCK—Lake County Extension Agent John Kiesow made his final visit to the Fort Rock-Silver Lake area this week prior to leaving for advanced study at the University of Maryland.

One of six in the nation to receive an educational grant because of outstanding leadership qualities Kiesow will combine use of this scholarship with his sabbatical leave. A week of orientation in Chicago with the National Committee on boys and girls' club work will precede travel to Hyattsville, Md., where the family will reside.

A native of Bend, Kiesow had a 10-year 4-H club record, including campus work at Oregon State University. Before coming to Lakeview a year ago he worked only in the 4-H program. Adult work was added to his assignment here.

One phase of work in this beef producing county has been with production testing. Five ranchers in the county have been working toward such improvement by tying together gainability with grade. The selection of replacement heifers on this basis is the key, plus culling of cows raising lower quality calves.

With the assistance of the county agent some ranchers weigh and grade all calves at weaning time. Some means of identifying both cows and calves is necessary. Burton Chambers of Lakeview, who has all registered cattle, uses the tattoo system. Bud Parks, Fort Rock, with commercial Herefords, uses a fire brand numbering system. Also in the program are Glenn Harvey, Summer Lake, who tags his heifers in the fall, and both Jim Snider and Don Hotchkiss, Lakeview.

Installation of livestock scales is the chief expense, Kiesow points out. However, within two years of beginning such a plan, improvement can be noted. When a 40-50 pound gain per head can be noted by the end of four or five years the cost of the scales can be written off.

"There are side benefits, too," Kiesow adds. "Sometimes an excellent benefit is all around better management."

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