Traditional Past...Embracing the Future
<p>This year, American AgCredit is paying an $18 million cash dividend to its customers. This is most certainly an ugly scene when a solitary rancher is left trying to protect his business decisions that benefit those customers in many ways. This year, it is ours. What's your share? "18 MILLION DOLLARS, AND PART OF IT IS OURS. WHAT'S YOUR SHARE?"<br></p>
O
tions are limited to those of us caring a living on a livestock operation located in a desert

demand. We do not have access to the by-product markets that our more northern

and water resources. However, the counterpart is that we are not in a position to

the availability of leased pasture and feed in

the holes in their federal grazing permits.

As pivot grazing adds flexibility to federal grazing permits. The big advantage is

pivots available to compliment our outside grazing allows

To accomplish this and provide adequate pasture rest

of irrigated pasture consider attending the Lost Rivers Graz

agement, rotational grazing, and stocking rates are all taught

creased profitability. On a 250 cow herd, Joe has paid down

tion and utilization on his ranch to the point that he reduced

on the ground that I’ve got. I run 300 cow-calves pairs on 11

November before devil to be supplemented with hay,

to restore the herd”

and livestock operators to see what we can do

Based on productivity standards established by the

is sometimes weighing hay being converted to grazing

on their rangelands with

reduce stocking rates on the harder hit allotments. This reduction in stocking rates should

are simply too high not to concentrate on retention rather than replacement.

As pivot grazing adding flexibility to federal grazing permits.

and disadvantages to pivot grazing. The big advantage is

milk, large framed, thin and old cows. These classes of cattle are sure to be hit the

what effect might this have on your operation in the future? Review the

Drought Induced Early Weaning

of irrigated pasture really does

enough plants could go to six week grazing period.

To discuss this article or simply would like to talk cows do not hesitate to contact me at 775-

wean and sell that hay. If no outside pasture is available, such as late in the grazing season, the situation is
easier for producers as we can graze pairs on those pivots. It gives us flexibility.”

Layne’s way Fred and John agree yet both admit they

the law of the outside rangelands and the water stables

and livestock representatives respectively to

the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners

and livestock operators to see what we can do

The actual statement at the Washoe County Wildlife Advisory Board meeting was

somehow misinterpreted by the Washoe Commissioners Riordan or Lister) whether the

the Washoe minutes to record the statement that I endorsed. It’s also the message that

and livestock operators to see what we can do

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and disadvantages to pivot grazing. The big advantage is

milk, large framed, thin and old cows. These classes of cattle are sure to be hit the

of their life? Monitor the range and the cows. Do not let these cows slip to the point

between drought conditions. Reduced stocking rates on our rangelands in favor of

reduce stocking rates on the harder hit allotments. This reduction in stocking rates should

reduce stocking rates on the harder hit allotments. This reduction in stocking rates should

We have more to offer for sale as we are trying to get

the actual statement at the Washoe County Wildlife Advisory Board meeting. Here’s what

the Washoe County Wildlife Advisory Board. The quote stated “They (Nevada Cattlemen’s

the Washoe County Advisory Board. They raised it in the February Commission meeting, and as a body, the

the Washoe County Advisory Board to amend

the Washoe County Wildlife Advisory Board meeting was that

Sportsmen and ranchers are the two groups most likely to stand up on behalf of rural

As pivot grazing adds flexibility to federal grazing permits.

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Back to Basics, Drought Induced Early Weaning

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As pivot grazing adds flexibility to federal grazing permits.
Sage Signals

**Annual Hedgex Tax Time Again**

The Nevada Department of Agriculture's Division of Livestock Identification (Brand Division) was established by the legisla- tion in 1925 at the request of the livestock industry to register brands, detect and inves- tigate livestock theft. The "Brand Division," as it is often called, receives no general state tax monies. It is dependent upon its own ability to gen- erate approximately $1.2 million in revenue per year to meet its salaries, rentals, rent and operating expenses.

In order to generate operating revenue, the legislature allowed the Department to charge fees for such things as brand registra- tion, transfers, brand inspections, and the sale and auction of livestock. This tax applies to every head of livestock (including backyork herds in the state). It requires every owner to declare their live- stock once a year in May & June and pay a small tax: 20 cents per cow and 75 cents per horse, 53 cents for dairy cattle and 6 cents for sheep.

This Head Tax used to be included in the county property tax assessments until 2001, when the Department of Agriculture took over the declarations and billing on its own.

Many farmers and ranchers are calling for the Head Tax to be paid directly to the county, with the state waiving the $4.50 per head tax. The State of Nevada would then be able to pay county personnel to work solely on livestock identification and registration.

NCA letter to Senator Ensign opposing H.R. 503 (The American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act).

NCA Policy and Resolution Book updated and published soon to be sent out in the mail.

NCA letter to Senator Ensign opposing H.R. 503 (The American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act).

Matt Anderson

ATTENTION! Nevada Livestock Industry.

The Nevada Department of Agriculture’s Division of Livestock Identification (Brand Division) is soliciting Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements for a variety of equipment.

To help locate such equipment quickly during a fire emergency, the BLM Field Office’s are soliciting Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements for a variety of equipment.

See Us For All Your Fencing Needs

**WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO KEEP YOUR RECORDS ACCURATE?**

Maintaining accurate records is important for a number of reasons, including:

1. **Compliance**: Ensuring compliance with regulations and laws.
2. **Accuracy**: Accurate records help maintain the integrity of the records system and facilitate audits.
3. **Efficiency**: Accurate records can help reduce errors and increase efficiency in record-keeping processes.
4. **Traceability**: Accurate records are essential for traceability in case of recalls or other issues.
5. **Risk Management**: Accurate records can help identify and mitigate risks associated with data accuracy and integrity.

**WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF INACCURATE RECORDS?**

Inaccurate records can lead to a number of negative consequences, including:

1. Legal Issues**: Inaccurate records may result in legal penalties or liability.
2. Financial Loss**: Inaccurate records can lead to financial losses due to errors or disputes.
3. Reputational Damage**: Inaccurate records can damage an organization’s reputation.
4. Customer Confidence**: Inaccurate records may undermine customer confidence in an organization.
5. Operational Disruptions**: Inaccurate records can disrupt operations and lead to inefficiencies.

**HOW CAN YOU ENSURE ACCURATE RECORDS?**

To ensure accurate records, organizations can implement several strategies, including:

1. **Training and Awareness**: Providing training and fostering awareness among employees about the importance of maintaining accurate records.
2. **Proper Documentation Procedures**: Establishing and enforcing proper documentation procedures to ensure data accuracy.
3. **Quality Control Measures**: Implementing quality control measures to review and verify record accuracy.
4. **Regular Audits**: Conducting regular audits to identify and address inaccuracies.
5. **Technology Solutions**: Utilizing technology tools and software to improve record-keeping accuracy and efficiency.

**WHEN DOWNTIME IS COSTLY**, maintaining accurate records is crucial. Inaccurate records can lead to financial losses, legal penalties, and reputational damage. By implementing strategies to ensure accuracy, organizations can mitigate these risks and maintain the integrity of their records system.
Thank You

American Farmer

J ust when it looked like the cattle business was going to fall on tough times the American Calf Farmer came through. We have the most productive farmers in the world, that is being proven right now. The new ethanol craze was about ready to drive the price of corn out of sight, which in turn would have been a disaster to the beef industry. The corn growers did almost the impossible; they planted a crop that will far outpace the productive levels of the past. Production will be at at least twenty percent increase. We not only have corn planted roadside to roadside in areas that were never planted in corn before. With increased irrigation and fertilization this spells record production. This increase in production will make corn cheaper, but not cheap. Therefore, this will caution the cattle feeding industry against overfeeding our fat cattle and keep total tonnage of beef down.

Less beef and cheaper corn means as producers we can again look forward to excellent prices this year.

On a personal note many of you that I recently went through a major surgery for the “R.U.C.” I am a very lucky man in that my cancer was diagnosed early and I could be operated on. I now look forward to a summer of radiation treatment and a fall of chemotherapy. After treatment I should be as good as new. I thank everyone for the cards, letters, e-mails, and prayers. Take care of your own health, as it is the most precious thing we have.

If you need updates on the market you can call Ellington, Brad or myself at (530) 347-3793.

Andy Peek
Last month was busier than most, I am not sure my life is going to slow down either. I wish I could report on some vacation I have just returned from, but the truth of the matter is I have been danged busy in my garden and with my mom and her vis-

iting the doctor and hospital. Last month I just didn’t have the moxie to go back and set my little fingers to work on that computer; I must confess to all my loving and faithful readers that as long as I am taking care of my mom and the days are sunny and warm my columns may be sporadic, and I am sure you understand.

This month I wanted to give you an update on our local Elko Cattle/Women. The ag in the classroom was a huge success as always, with 298 children learning about agriculture. My hat is off to the Cattle/Women and teachers who work so hard to educate our children and a BIG thanks to Maggie Creek Ranches and the 7 T Ranch.

On another note I hope all you mothers had a wonderful Mother’s Day, because now we are get-

ting ready to celebrate Father’s Day, which is just around the corner. The CattleWomen have been ready to celebrate Father’s Day, which is just around the corner. The CattleWomen have been

working hard to educate our children and a BIG thanks to Maggie

Creek Ranches and the 71 Ranch. The cattleWomen and teachers who worked so hard to

educate our children and a BIG thanks to Maggie Creek Ranches and the 71 Ranch.

Lastly, boy hasn’t that Real Ranch Cookbook of the CattleWomen’s been a hot item. We sure do love our CattleWomen and for the contest will all be

awarded before Father’s Day.

I know you are busy trying to spread that last little bit of water, but I hope you do take the time to

enjoy Father’s Day.

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Edward Jones can help. 

If you’re receiving proceeds from the sale of your farm or ranch, equipment or water rights, you’ve some important financial decisions to make. Edward Jones can help.

By understanding your current situation, investing horizon, long-term goals and risk tolerance, we can help you create and implement a saving and investing strategy designed to help you achieve the future you want. Call today to schedule a complimentary portfolio and retirement planning review.

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H ave it, deadline again! And nothing awe inspiring to say. Everybody knows we all have dust and headed out grass so that’s not new. Will we have to wear what little green this spring? I would like to think the BLM is doing more for fire prevention and letting the land owners do more with threat of losing their BLM license to graze for doing their own fire prevention and suppression. With that threat, the Bureau has one over a barrel. Damned if you do and damned if you don’t. Do nothing while waiting for the fire fighters to do something and let it burn….Or stop the burning and lose your permit to the Bureau for infringing on their “money makers”? I do so agree with the California’s president, Boyd Spratling in using controlled burning in the cool of the year, after the long hot days of summer are over. Lots of fire breaks could be created using this method. At least, with some controlled burning, the huge build up of hot fuel would be somewhat eliminated.

Enough of that soap box. On to something else.

Emma is a good place to start. Always has something to say. We were working some pairs out a while back. Her mom’s horse was too fresh for her to ride with her so she went with me. She’s too big now to fit comfortably on front so I put her in back for the first time. That was more comfortable but she couldn’t see and direct!

She started to complain she wanted to go with mom, back to her house anything. I told her complaining and whining would do no good until we were done. We had the cattle bunched and I started to work a few out. We made a few good turns and she pops up.

“This isn’t bad. This isn’t bad at all!”

Guess that solved that. Some interesting things to do. I remember getting so bored of holding bunch but when I finally grew up enough and had a good enough horse to work the cows myself, boredom left! I’m sure our kids felt the same. One time we were working cows in a nice sandy corner on a warm day. Suzann’s horse had a small colt and it was taking a nap while holding bunch. I was napping with the colt. Suzann’s mare didn’t have a colt but Suzann was napping in her horse’s shade.

About when things were wound up, a big white bull got pushed out to the edge of the bunch, out by the horses. Suzann’s black mare laid her ears back and threatened the bull not to get close to her baby. She flipped her head and as much as barred her teeth at the poor ole bull. Well, Suzann’s mare only had Suzann to protect but she did the same thing while standing over Samme. Laid her ears back, flipped her head and let the bull know not to come close to “her baby”! Kind of cute! The mares definitely had “their girls”! They were that way all their life!

This is a short story but I need to get out to change my irrigation water and do lots of little things. With helping at the PX and Grass Valley, I haven’t had a lot of time for my “little things”.

Hope it rains good before this reading!
The following provides sample costs and returns for raising beef cattle in Elko County, Nevada. This is intended to be a guide for cattle producers to decrease uncertainty, determine potential returns, and prepare business and marketing plans. The practices described are not the recommendations of the University of Nevada, Reno, but rather production practices and materials considered typical of a well-managed beef cattle operation in the region, as determined by a producer panel conducted in October 2006. Costs, materials and practices are not applicable to all operations, as production practices vary among ranches within the region.

Ranch Description
Livestock: The livestock inventory consists of 700 cows, 40 bulls and 12 horses. Ten replacement bulls are purchased annually, with a useful life of 4 years. Cow replacement is 12%, with a death loss of 8%. The weaned calf cow produced weighs 400 pounds and replacement heifers is 90%. Replacement heifers are selected at weaning and consist of 140 head. At full growth, 100 head bought from the local feeders and the remaining 40 are sold as on-pasture or yearling heifers. Steer calves, non-selected replacement heifers, calves and bull calves are marketed for sale in November.

Land/Landscapes: The representative ranch consists of 325 acres of land for buildings, housing, etc. valued at $180,000 per acre. The ranch has an additional 3,700 acres of pasture, land valued at $200,000 per acre, and has an additional 640 acres of irrigated at $14,000 per AUM. The majority of cattle grazing is conducted on federal land.

Production Costs and Returns
Feed: The forage base for the ranch consists of summer grazing on federal allotments (mid-April to mid-November), autumn grazing on meadows, and winter feeding of alfalfa hay and grains. Grow hay and alfalfa are harvested mid-July and mid-August in 2006. These costs include the full costs of producing the hay (land, equipment, inputs, etc.) and/or purchasing the hay, whichever is lowest. A combination of sold and internally harvested are provided during the year at $12.00 per bale.

Veterinary/Medicinals: Cows and replacement heifers receive a pregnancy check in November and are provided with an external inseminator, 7 or 8 weeks, and an oral de-wormer. Bulls are also provided with an external inseminator in November and given 7 or 8 weeks. Weaned replacement heifers are provided with B17, V10, P20, B140, B141, and B142. Weaned, non-Agricultive, and Bovine vaccines are used. Steer and heifer calves are branded, earmarked, dehorned, and vaccinated in May, and vaccinated at 7 or 8 weeks. Weaned heifers are also given implants and vaccinated in May. Total annual veterinary costs are assessed at $250.00 per head.

Marketing/Check-Off: Calculated by subtracting the mean marketing value in the summer with a November/December delivery. Cal animal are marketed through local auction markets. Annual marketing costs are calculated at 2% of total revenue. Check off costs will be $1.00 per animal weaned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Tax</th>
<th>Land and Improvements</th>
<th>Buildings and Equipment</th>
<th>Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Elko County 700 Cow-Calf Production Costs and Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost Rate ($) per Unit</th>
<th>Annual Cost ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Costs</td>
<td>Grain Costs</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forage Costs</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5,500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Costs</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3,500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Direct Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Investment Summary

* ELKO FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
  - Share Draft Accounts
  - Savings Certificates
  - ATM Cards

* ELKO
  - 250 S. 5th St.
  - Elko, NV 89805
  - Phone: (775) 738-1630
  - Fax: (775) 738-4440

**SPRING CREEK**
- 550 S. Spring Valley Cir, 174, Champions Circle
- Elko, NV 89805
- Phone: (775) 733-0272
- Fax: (775) 733-6936

**www.elkocfu.com**
A More Efficient System

As I pen this, the Nevada Legislature has 20 days before it adjourns. As you read this, the Legislature will have adjourned for about 10 days. That is, of course, if the Legislature can complete its business on time and the Governor doesn't have to call a special session. Since 1999, the Legislature has only finished within 120-day statutory time limit once. There were special sessions in 2001, 2003 and 2005. It always comes down to money. For instance, in 2003, there was a big fight over whether to raise taxes and create new ones. In 2005 there was plenty of money, so the fight was over how to spend it. This year, there isn’t enough money for a growing state with crying needs. The Assembly Democrats want all day kindergarten in all schools. The Governor doesn’t want to spend money on that. Everyone agrees the state needs to spend more money on roads to ease traffic congestion in Las Vegas and Reno and repair some aging infrastructure throughout the state but no one agrees on where the money should come from. Nevada’s prisons are over crowded and the entire education system is crying for more money. The kids versus the prison from. Nevada’s prisons are over crowded and the entire education system from kindergarten

The people want those services and every program has at least a few champions willing to pay more and a few taxpayers who don’t want to pay one dime more. Nobody likes to have their taxes raised. There is a constitutional prohibition against an income tax in Nevada. By about 80-20, Nevadans are against raising property taxes. We rely primarily on sales tax and gaming taxes to fund the state’s budget but these are not always reliable and public sources of revenue. So what’s a responsible government to do?

I’ve written about this before, and I know some readers don’t believe me, but, for the most part, our elected representatives are dedicated, hard-working and sincere individuals who struggle to create good public policies and make correct decisions which will benefit all the citizens of Nevada. They are hampered in these efforts by some institutional and statutory constraints however. Thus, even the legislatures’ best intentions and hardest working most dedicated efforts sometimes are not enough. Does it sound to you as if I’m leading up to an argument that the state should raise more taxes? Well, I hope not, because I am not. With much public debate and significant analysis by the legislature, it is entirely possible that we could conclude in the next few years that we need more revenue for speckly things. For example, the number I am told which I believe is most reliable is there is a $3 billion dollar shortfall over one state’s highway budget to fix roads and highway infrastructure and build new roads. I do not believe when you read this that the Governor and the legislature will have reached an agreement on how this need will be paid. It will have to be solved another day, in another legislative session.

By law, the legislature must pass a balanced budget. Therefore, at a significant point in time, every 2 years, the Governor and the state legislature must reach an accord which provides for the spending needs and with adequate revenue for the next biennium.

Here’s the problem, the budget which will pass, we hope, sometime in the next 20 days was originally crafted by state agencies, school administrators and the higher education system beginning last July. That is to say, in the summer of 2006 these visionaries and seers were planning for spending needs for June 2008 some three years into the future! Just try and do that for your ranch or business or family and see how accurate you are.

Most people who budget do it every year for the next year. Even that is not always the most effective way to predict our needs. And, we all know that as effective as we try to be in determining what our future needs are, there are always surprises and unknown factors which cause us to put some flexibility into our budget plans.

Under our current system, we are asking the Governor and the leaders of our education system to predict what our needs will be 3 years into the future. Then they try and do that for your ranch or business or family and see how accurate you are.

Most people who budget do it every year for the next year. Even that is not always the most effective way to predict our needs. And, we all know that as effective as we try to be in determining what our future needs are, there are always surprises and unknown factors which cause us to put some flexibility into our budget plans.

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So here’s my punch line. I’m not arguing for higher taxes. I’m making the case for a more efficient system. Our legislature should meet for 45 days, in budget hearings only, to deal with the budget and not another legislative session. Then we could use the legislature to handle all of its other business and create a balanced budget in 120 days every other year.

Tune in to Direct TV 379 or Dishnetwork 9409

Please call Allie Bear to consign your cattle today!

Live Internet Auction www.superiortleivestock.com

By Joe Guild

A More Efficient System

The Progressive Rancher June 2007

June 2007 The Progressive Rancher
Grand Champion Market Lamb Breaks Record at the Nevada Junior Livestock Show

Reno, Nevada – With the auction season about to commence, the Nevada Livestock and Rodeo Events Center is poised for action during the auction of the grand champion livestock market lamb, the 68th Nevada Junior Livestock Show (NALS). Wows of excitement rippled through the crowd as the final bid reached $18,706.25 at the May 19th event.

Matt Oros Enters College Finals as Only Rated Saddle Bronc Rider

Douglas, Ariz., to complete his degree in Ag Business Management. He has a part-time job in the Alamo game warden office.

Mary Branscomb Photos

For more information on supporting this worthwhile cause, please contact the Nevada Junior Livestock Show of $755-6180 ext. 302. Or PO Box 8036, Reno, Nevada 89507.

John McLain, Range Management Consultant with Resource Concepts of Carson City, Nevada, using a slide presentation to illustrate his points. The guitar player then joined with the Annual Nevada Agricultural Foundation (NAF) Banquet held late April in Reno.

Eureka County Fair August 10th, 11th, & 12th, 2007
Eureka County Fairground – Eureka, NV

Eureka County Fair

Test, who is outgoing President, passed the gavel to the new NAF leader, another student with a love for rodeos. Test, a member of the Rush Creek musical group provided just about the whole show at the Nevada Agricultural Foundation’s annual meetings held late April in Reno. The grants were given to support the College of Agriculture, Biotechnology, and Natural Resources (CABNR) University of Nevada agricultural research and other programs in the Nevada Junior Livestock Show Board. A total of $5,146.46 was awarded which includes $8,275.30 in new projects plus $3,000 from the March Landa Memorial fund and the rest holdover from the previous year. “It is always the goal of the NAF to fully fund all the grants,” said Mark Cuellar,Valley the new NAF President and chairman of the Selection Committee. He explained, “This year we had application requests totaling $84,000, only half of which was supported. This is something that we need to address.”

“Sure,” he replies, “I take rodeo seriously!”

Bouck & White.

Surely, the woman would be happy to have had a portion of such a meal of lamb. “He says,” and I am going to do it even though I could make more money working construction.”

Matt Oros, the only rated Saddle Bronc Rider, first started riding at the age of 9.

For more information on this project or other educational activities of the Nevada Agricultural Foundation, please contact William Kelly Golden or Marie Pardo.

Grand Champion Market Lamb Breaks Record at the Nevada Junior Livestock Show

Matt Oros Enters College Finals as Top Rated Saddle Bronc Rider

Sure,” he asks, “Do you take anything seriously?”

Barbara Oros Enters College Finals on Ag Business Management track.

Sure,” he says, “I take rodeo seriously!”

Bouck & White.

Mary Branscomb Photos

Surely, the woman would be happy to have had a portion of such a meal of lamb. “He says,” and I am going to do it even though I could make more money working construction.”

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Matt Oros Enters College Finals as Top Rated Saddle Bronc Rider

Sure,” he says, “I take rodeo seriously!”

Bouck & White.
Compton Elected NAF President

Directing the Nevada Agricultural Foundation (NAF) in the year ahead will be Mike Compton of Smith Valley. He was elected to the leadership role during the annual NAF meetings held late April in Reno. He takes over for Lois Test, Reno Attorney who had held the office the past two years. Compton moves up from Vice President to assume the Presidency. He joined the Foundation in 2005 when he was named to the NAF Board of Directors. He has served on and been chairman of a number of committees and currently has chaired the Grants Selection Committee. He has served as Vice President for two years. Mike brings a wealth of agricultural knowledge and experience to his new position. “The Foundation,” Mike says, “benefits Nevada agriculture by providing incentives for capable young Nevadans to go on to College and major in agricultural areas thus preparing them as future leaders of the industry.” Mike is a lifelong rancher who has family long heritage roots in the Smith Valley. He is a UNR Ag College graduate. He and wife Jaque have two daughters and four grandchildren. He has served a number of years as a member of the Nevada Dairy Commission, the last couple of which he has headed the organization. He is owner of a consulting firm that provides services in real estate, mortgage/banking and inventory. He has also had management. He has served many years as a 4-H leader and is past President of the Smith Valley Rotary Club and the California Nevada Hereford Association.

Petie Olson, Fallon District Rep and a Board Member moves up to the Vice Presidency, with Vern Heppner of Reno remaining as Treasurer. New NAF Executive Secretary/Sr. is Sue Hoffman of Reno with Test as Immediate Past President. New board members include Dave Armstrong of Reno and Frank Bishop of Minden.

Sue Hoffman of Reno Named New NAF Executive Director/Secretary

There will be a new look to the Nevada Agricultural Foundation (NAF) now as it conducts business. Sue Hoffman of Reno has been named to the post of NAF Executive Director/Secretary replacing Gail Munk of Lovelock. Munk has held the position since 2001. While Sue was appointed in January, she was officially recognized at the Annual NAF Meetings held late April in Reno. Munk will continue to be a Board member of directors. “She has a resume and credentials well suited for the job,” said outgoing President Lois Test, Reno Attorney, “and we are blessed with good fortune to have had Munk’s outstanding performance in the job and to have Sue take over. We feel she’ll provide the same quality performance as has Gail.”

Sue became a member of NAF’s Board of Directors in 2005 but was well acquainted with the Foundation having served as a NAF Trustee and having worked for years with recipients of NAF educational awards and other grants. “I’ve been a supporter of NAF since I was a little girl,” longtime Munk said, “for one reason I’ve seen the benefits of their support for youth programs, generally 4-H, in which I have been involved. NAF has especially contributed funding to the Nevada Junior Livestock Show which I managed for a number of years. Also, I knew a number of UNR Ag College students who have been significantly aided by NAF scholarships.”

Hoffman retired in 2006 as State 4-H/4-H Extension Agent for Cooperative Extension at UNR after 27 years of service, the last 17 of which was her postional retirement. She began work with Cooperative Extension in 1977 as Extension Livestock Specialist in Washoe County. She was the first woman Livestock Specialist in Nevada and probably the country. Sue grew up in Redwood, Oregon attending local schools and Blue Mountain Community College where she earned an Associate Degree. She followed this with a BS degree, 1976, an Animal Science from Oregon State University. She obtained an MS degree in Animal Science and Animal Nutrition from the UNR College of Agriculture in 1977. Following four years working for Extension she resigned her help the family business in Springfield, Oregon but in 1987 returned to UNR.

The new NAF office address now will be Nevada Agricultural Foundation, 2165 Green Drive Suite 2C, Sparks, Nevada 89431. Phone 775 675-2489.

Longtime NAF Members Step Down

Gail Munk of Lovelock who for six years served as the Nevada Agricultural Foundation (NAF) Executive Director/Secretary stepped down recently. It was announced at the NAF late April Annual Meetings held in Reno. Sue Hoffman of Reno replaces him. Dave Mathis of Reno is also retiring. Since 1988 he has done Public Relations tasks for NAF and has managed its institutional advertising as well as the news category for NAF’s web site. Both agreed to continue in a consulting and assisting role for the remainder of this calendar year. The Foundation will also take over his duties. Munk will continue on the NAF Board of Directors and Mathis as a Trustee.

“Munk has done a highly competent job for us,” said outgoing NAF President Lois Test, Reno Attorney, “and Mathis has brought experience and considerable writing skill to his assignments. We much appreciate their efforts.” A 1961 graduate of the College of Agriculture, University of Nevada with a BS degree in Agriculture management he brought a high degree of agricultural experience to the job. He worked the pasture and range land all day to day NAF business reviewing, innovating and creating approaches to doing the job better. He solicited applicants for Educational Awards and grants, worked with UNR Ag College leadership and High School counselors across the State, was in charge of budgetary aspects, arranged all meetings, worked with NAF’s 50+ National Agricultural organizations and the UNR Ag College in forming a list of other services. After college graduation Munk served an assistant Conservation Extension Agent in Nevada and then as a County Agent in a number of Nevada counties. From 1961 to retirement in 1994. He then left Extension to go to work for the Lovelock Seed Company serving as General Manager 1981 to when the company was sold in 1988. He then finished out his career as Cooperative Extension Agent in Presidio County, Texas.

He is a Lovelock native. He and wife Jeanne have two sons and five grandchildren.

Mathis is a native Nevada with both grandfathers coming to the State as young men who worked in farming and ranching. He grew up in White Pine County. He has BA and MA degrees in Journalism from the University of Nevada. His work experience included work on a Nevada news paper, as an Informational with the Nevada Department of Wildlife and an Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension News Editor in the UNR Ag College. He retired in 1980 and has done volunteer work since. He has written all NAF news releases, authored book titles (Following “The Nevada Wildlife Trail” in accord with NAF suggestion and produced two white papers. He has also written all news stories on the NAF web page. He and wife Carolyn have two sons who also live in Reno.

Dave Armstrong and Frank Bishop, New NAF Board Members

The Nevada Agricultural Foundation (NAF) recently named two new members to its Board of Directors at its recent late April annual meetings held in Reno. Dave Armstrong of Reno and Frank Bishop of Minden were appointed to help guide the Foundation. “Both have excellent qualifications to serve on the Board, especially in areas of agricultural finance and management,” said Louis Test, outgoing NAF President. Munk brought a high degree of agricultural experience to the job. He handled all the day to day NAF business revising, innovating and creating approaches to doing the job better. He solicited applicants for Educational Awards and grants, worked with UNR Ag College leadership and High School counselors across the State, was in charge of budgetary aspects, arranged all meetings, worked with NAF’s 50+ National Agricultural organizations and the UNR Ag College in forming a list of other services. After college graduation Munk served an assistant Conservation Extension Agent in Nevada and then as a County Agent in a number of Nevada counties. From 1961 to retirement in 1994. He then left Extension to go to work for the Lovelock Seed Company serving as General Manager 1981 to when the company was sold in 1988. He then finished out his career as Cooperative Extension Agent in Presidio County, Texas.

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Jerusalem Cricket

Jerusalem crickets can reach 4 inches in length and have a large, distinctive, bald head. The head, thorax, and legs are generally amber yellow, but the head may be rust to brown to a smaller head and thorax, but a larger abdomen. The head, thorax, and legs are generally amber yellow, but the head may be rust to brown to a smaller head and thorax, but a larger abdomen.

The Jerusalem cricket has very keen sense organs as well as causing irritation and decreased weight gains. When you see a Jerusalem cricket in the field, for the most part they will fly if you move your hand near them. If you do not want them to fly, you can apply the ear tags. It is important to note that if you apply the ear tags, and the flies that over winter, the fly season may be upon us soon. As I write this column in early April it is easy to imagine that spring might arrive early and that the summer might not be as hot, dry, and long. Also, the fly season may be upon us soon. If you have any questions, please call the University of California at Davis Veterinary Entomology Laboratory at 510-278-9700.

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**Is IT harmful or helpful?**

**Fly Control for Beef Cattle—2007**

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Most likely, you and your livestock depend on rangelands for your living. As the range lands you depend on meeting objectives that are written down in your livestock management plan. Range management plans and monitoring methods flow from objectives. To keep management on track, test assumptions, provide the information needed for future decisions, an acceptable plan should include a management program and a monitoring program needed to support decisions to continue or modify existing management. Monitoring data can also be used as evidence supporting decisions to continue or modify existing management.

We agreed to begin the process of revising the 1984 Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook. A lot of progress has been made in the rangeland management and monitoring in twenty years and it was time for an updated handbook. The 1984 handbook did not address the need for long-term trend monitoring methods.

A year earlier, in June 2003, many ranchers and agency people gathered at the Zaga Ranch south of Elko and logo to discuss rangeland monitoring. We agreed to begin the process of revising the 1984 Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook. A lot of progress has been made in the rangeland management and monitoring in twenty years and it was time for an updated handbook. The 1984 handbook did not address the need for long-term trend monitoring methods.

The handbook goes on to discuss supplemental techniques and information; use different methods, production and plant community objectives, ground cover and canopy cover measurements, vegetation management, climate monitoring, ground photography, remote sensing, use mapping, key species, and key areas, the roles of key people.

The section on long-term monitoring includes: ground photography, remote sensing, use mapping, key species, or regrow when they are not being grazed) into a simple score for each pasture or grazing unit. This handbook’s emphasis on objectives focuses monitoring on the short list of required monitoring activities. The handbook is primarily a tool for interpreting short-term monitoring information. Monitoring data can also be used as evidence supporting decisions to continue or modify existing management. Riparian issues were not addressed in the first handbook. Today, we have learned the importance of riparian monitoring for adjusting management.

Many ranchers and consultants will focus on the Monitoring Handbook which aims to provide the best conservation tools so they can make the right decisions; for example nested frequency), it generally does not repeat information that is easily available elsewhere. It includes a community type.

Monitoring addresses three topics: 1) Conformance with the plan, 2) determining the effectiveness of management actions in achieving objectives, and 3) determining the effects of management actions on resource production, and 4) documenting trends; then click “publications” and then “2006.” Both are also available at many agency offices because the team presented at monitoring workshops in recent years.

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We are fortunate to have Barry Perryman and others have presented at monitoring workshops in recent years. It is primarily a tool for interpreting short-term monitoring information. Monitoring data can also be used as evidence supporting decisions to continue or modify existing management. Riparian issues were not addressed in the first handbook. Today, we have learned the importance of riparian monitoring for adjusting management.

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The Old Cowboy

One Sunday morning an old cowboy entered a church just before services were to begin. Although the old man and his clothes were spotlessly clean, he wore jeans, a denim shirt and boots that were worn and rags. In his hand he carried a worn-out hat and an equally worn-out Bible. The church had high cathedral ceilings, ornate statues, beautiful murals and stained glass windows, plush carpets and velvet cushioned pews. The building probably cost millions of dollars to build and maintain.

As the poorly dressed cowboy took a seat the others moved away from him. No one greeted him. No one welcomed him. No one offered a handshake. No one spoke to him. They were all appalled at his appearance and did not attempt to hide the fact. There were many glances at his direction as others frowned and commented among themselves about his shabby attire. A few of the churchgoers giggled and cringed from the younger members. The preacher gave a long sermon about hellfire and brimstone, and a stern lecture on how much money the church had raised to build and maintain.

After services were over the congregation hurried out. One member of the congregation pointed out an elderly woman who turned to the stranger and said, “Before you come back in here again, have a talk with God and ask him what He thinks would be appropriate attire for worshiping in this church.”

The very next Sunday morning the old cowboy showed back for services wearing the same ragged jeans, shirt, and boots. Once again the congregation was appalled at his appearance. He was completely shunned and ignored again.

The pastor walked over to where the man sat alone. “I thought I asked you to speak to God before you came back to this church,” the preacher said. The old cowboy assured the preacher he would do that and do it right. The preacher gave a long sermon about hellfire and brimstone, and a stern lecture on how much money the church had raised to build and maintain.

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The major shift in ethanol production from cellulosic materials is a direct result of soaring corn prices and warming concerns, skyrocketing petroleum costs and politically dictated tax incentive. This trend is driving corn prices to near record levels, and at the same time the limits of our forage are low in phosphorus, so this works. The high levels of sunlight can be a real problem. The high levels of sunlight can cause photosensitive breakdown (a heart disease caused by phloroglucinol deficiency, excess sulfur in the rumen can cause this deficiency). High levels can also cause copper deficiency. We have already seen some reports of copper deficiency associated with feeding DDG in a herd of sheep. So, if your water is already high in sulfur, so this can be an issue with high levels of DDG. Some kinds can be high in fat, which can depress intake. When using distillers grains in feeding ruminants, as with all feedstuffs, a careful analysis is necessary both commercially and for nutrient content. Distiller's dried grains may be high in sulfur and protein supplements, such as soybean meal. There are two kinds of proteins in a rumi- nant's diet, those that the bugs degrade and use and those that pass through the rumen intact. DDG is about half and half. A thumb rule to make use of the bugs what they get what you need to find is about 2.5 pounds of DDG for each pound of soybean meal is you are replacing. The by-pass protein is not bad, in fact a good thing in young cows and replacement heifers. They get some extra boost from the by-pass protein from DDG, but in general the upper limit for feeding DDG is 40% of the total diet. DDG can be fed as a replacement for proteins and soybean meal. With its origins from Eupatorium, the Spotted Knapweed is a biennial or short-lived perennial with a stout taproot. It has one or more branched stems and grow 12 to 36 inches tall, the leaves grow alternately along the stem. Basal leaves grow up to six inches long, are narrowly elliptic to obovate, and are entire to pinnately parted. The leaves close up at night and are pinnately divided. Each leaf has a maximum of 12 leaflets with stiff bracts at their bases that are tipped with dark cobalt purple. The ray flowers are greenish or white, rare or absent, and are produced from June to frost. The seed is 1.8 inch long and opaque with a tuft of cottony white hairs. In Nevada, this plant may dominate rangelands that receive less than 10 inches of annual precipitation. There is evidence that KOA is one of the chemicals that inhibit germination and growth of surrounding vegetation. The seed is dispersed by vehicles, by sale of dried specimens for floral arrangements, and by movement of contaminated sand, gravel, and soil. As a first line of defense, harvest and remove material prior to planting. This will reduce seed production, including those that infect the roots, shoots, leaves, and flowers. Weeding and fertilization are measures that would reduce seed production, including those that infect the roots, shoots, leaves, and flowers. Weeding and fertilization are measures that would reduce seed production, including those that infect the roots, shoots, leaves, and flowers. Weeding and fertilization are measures that would reduce seed production, including those that infect the roots, shoots, leaves, and flowers. Weeding and fertilization are measures that would reduce seed production, including those that infect the roots, shoots, leaves, and flowers.
Four Trade Resolutions Become Policy

Billings, Mont. – R-CALF USA members, via mail-in ballot, have overwhelmingly approved four new resolutions that deal with international trade, which become organizational policy effective immediately, according to Regional Director Gene Eiguren who chairs the group’s International Trade Committee.

“I look forward to working with the R-CALF USA Animal Health Committee on various trade issues,” he said. “Trade and animal health go hand-in-hand because all this global trade actually makes the United States vulnerable to the animal health and import safety standards R-CALF USA and its members have set for independents.”

“Whereas, Resolution IT2001-1: ‘WHEREAS, R-CALF USA has repeatedly warned that the Federal Reserve’s continued low interest rate policies have resulted in a potential inflationary environment that could increase the cost of living for independent cattle producers, which will allow independent producers to benefit from trade,’” he noted.

“Investing in multinational ag corporations shouldn’t be the only way for producers to benefit from trade,” he stressed. “We’ve got to step back now and really analyze existing trade agreements between what proponents promised when various trade agreements were negotiated and what we actually are today,” Nelson emphasized. “If these deals are not benefiting domestic cattle producers, we need to ask Congress and the USTR to negotiate terms important to independent cattle producers, but also look forward to scrutinizing trade agreements already in place to make certain they have had a positive impact on the domestic cattle industry. Hundreds of thousands of men haven’t died fighting for this country just to have the borders be open to our competitors. We have to make certain we don’t cause any further animal health problems.”

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Billings, Mont. – R-CALF USA members voted to establish a Private Property Rights Committee, and just one short year later, members have overwhelmingly approved five new policies on the topic.

“Water is what all of us need to be focusing on,” said Kimmi Lewis, who chairs the Private Property Rights Committee. “Our constitution makes it very clear that we have rights to own and keep private property.”

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Cattle Producers Criticize USDA-Led Effort to Use BSE Risk

The United States has been able to distinguish itself as having a much lower risk for BSE than the United States, because the U.S. has basically sold itself short," it continued. Canada's current BSE-positive cases. According to APHIS' three-generation postulate, of one of 173 cattle imported from the UK before 1989, the U.S. increased its BSE test among this sample (including the 2003 Canadian-born cow). The second generation would have been old enough to express the disease at about the time of the feed ban in 1997. The current third generation cases would have been infected by MBM from the second generation of infected animals in 1997 and would be expected to express the disease in 2002 to 2003. Given Canada's history of inadequate import restrictions, the U.S. had its feed ban in place for over 6 years between August 4, 1997 feed ban was "(implemented in October 1997.)"

Although APHIS estimates that BSE prevalence in Canada is about 8 x 10^-6 or more times greater than in the United States (0.68 vs. 1 per million), this does not affect for the important fact that the first BSE case in the United States was imported from Canada. Beginning with case 1, the first BSE case detected in the United States (BSE) is a cow in a cow in the United Kingdom, 1991. It was not until 1992 that the U.S. recognized that it had the BSE case in the United States, and U.S. cattle and human consumers from the importation of the disease. The preventive steps taken by the U.S. for far exceeded those taken by Canada, which now think itself with equivalent BSE problem. Canada's historic and continuing failure to distinguish itself with a persistently BSE problem. "Canada's history of inadequate import restrictions, the U.S. had its feed ban in place for over 6 years between August 4, 1997 feed ban was "(implemented in October 1997.)"

A. Canada's history of inadequate import restrictions.

From the outset, the U.S. has lagged behind the United States in taking appropriate measures to protect against the spread of BSE. The U.S. made a BSE reportable disease in 1983. By 1986, when the same BSE was first detected in Canada, it was not reported as a reportable disease. The U.S. then prohibited the importation of tissues and most mammalian products from all affected countries in 1989, Canada first instituted in ban on only five cattle from the U.K. in 1990, after importing 14 head of cattle and 6 head of sheep from the UK in 1990. Canada did not institute a ban on cattle from all BSE-affected countries in 1989. Canada did not institute a ban on cattle from all BSE-affected countries in 1989. Canada did not institute a ban on cattle from all BSE-affected countries in 1989.

In North America, Canada is about 6.8 or more times greater than in the United States, proportionally regulating U.S. import standards against countries affected by BSE. Canada's current BSE-positive cases. Given Canada's history of inadequate import restrictions, the U.S. had its feed ban in place for over 6 years between August 4, 1997 feed ban was "(implemented in October 1997.)"

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What West Nile Virus Should You Know About

West Nile Virus

West Nile Virus is here to stay. The virus first appeared in the United States in the late 1990s and has now become endemic across the entire country. Every year there will be new cases with the ability to transmit virus. What’s in it for you?

- Some horses may never fully recover.
- Horses will be sub-clinically infected.
- Clinical signs of West Nile Virus can last 3-21 days.
- All horses should be vaccinated against West Nile Virus. All three vaccines are safe and effective.

The chart below summarizes different vaccines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Vaccine</th>
<th>Live Flavivirus</th>
<th>Inactivated Whole</th>
<th>Recombinant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjuvant</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose (primary)</td>
<td>1 dose</td>
<td>3 doses 0-3 weeks</td>
<td>2 doses 12 months after 2 doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaccination</td>
<td>1 dose annually</td>
<td>2 doses annually</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of immunity</td>
<td>12 months in yearlings or older</td>
<td>12 months after 2 doses</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cautions</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Local reactions to injection site to none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interstate
Fort Dodge Innovator®
Merial Repevacc®

Regardless of which other issues may be in our way of getting a good stop, one thing that we need is for the horse to stand relaxed and quiet when stopped. If the horse steps forward, or does not have a nice, straight stop, or stalls, or has any bad habits, we may want to try and fix them. West Nile virus is going to continue being a threat. Vaccination is the best way to protect your horse. The investment in protection is well worth it when compared to the costs associated with trying to save an affected horse. New vaccine technology has made our ability to avoid this devastating disease even better.
80 prospects raised on 21,000 acres in the beautiful, rugged Promontory Mountains of Utah... They’re sturdy athletes, bred to look at a cow... Their pedigrees feature great cow horses from the industry’s leading bloodlines... They’re from a program that’s had a national impact. They’re by well-bred stallions that have sired top performers. And they’ll sell at our annual production sale. Join us there!

Buckskins, Red Duns, Blacks, Roans, Palominos, Grullas, Sorrels, and Bays with Plenty of Chrome

Sale Terms: 1/3 down payment with balance to be paid in September when foals are weaned and picked up by their new owners. Foal Guaranteed to be alive and sound or your down payment will be refunded.

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Approximately 35 miles West of Brigham City.

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