



Neb. Farmers Urged To Use Hay Hotline

LINCOLN, Neb. — Nebraska Agriculture Director Greg Ibach encouraged farmers with hay or other forage for sale or pasture for lease to call the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) to list those resources on the Department's Hay Hotline. The hotline is designed to connect those who have hay and forage available with those in need of such resources for their livestock.

"The hotline is available year-round, but with 90 percent of Nebraska facing a second season of drought, the need for hay and other forage for our livestock producers is great even now," Ibach said. "Some areas have received welcome rain, so hay production is picking up. Other areas have not been so fortunate. The hotline provides an easy way to connect those who have hay with those who are in need of hay."

Individuals looking to list hay, pasture or other forage on the hotline database, can call toll-free to NDA at 800-422-6692. NDA staff will request name, contact information and inventory details for the sellers list. NDA then makes the sellers list available to buyers on its website at www.nda.nebraska.gov, or via tradition mail if requested. Once buyers obtain the listing information, they are responsible for contacting sellers and arranging their own transactions. The United States Department of Agriculture crop progress report for this week rates pasture and range condition in Nebraska at 39 percent poor to very poor, and hay and forage supplies at 62 percent short to very short. Ibach said both in-state and out-of-state hay, pasture and other forage listings are accepted on the hotline.

"Other parts of the United States have come out of the drought and producers in those areas may have available forage," Ibach said.

The listing is updated regularly, once sellers no longer have hay for sale, they are encouraged to call NDA so the listing can be removed. Once a listing is a year old, it is automatically removed.

Begin Scouting For English Grain Aphids

BROOKINGS — The English grain aphid, Sitobion avenae, has been found in eastern and central South Dakota in high numbers on wheat. This is a relatively large aphid, about 1/10 of an inch long, light green to brown with black antennae, and clearly visible black cornicles. It is a known vector of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV) but the major damage to wheat is caused by the aphid's direct feeding injury to the heads of small grains says Ada Szczepaniec, SDSU Extension Entomology Specialist.

"Foliage damage occurs until grain begins to head. Once heading initiates, these aphids move and aggregate at the heads and aggressively feed upon the ripening kernels," Szczepaniec said.

Szczepaniec encourages wheat growers to scout their fields. She says scouting should begin roughly 100 feet or 20 paces from the field edge. Individual stems and leaves should be inspected for aphids or signs of damage on 10 plants in five locations in the field.

She adds that field ants can be an indicator of an aphid threshold as they harvest the sugary secretion called honeydew that the aphids produce. The specific thresholds for English grain aphids are 30 per plant when wheat is in seedling stage, 50 when in boot to heading stage, five when wheat is flowering, and 10 or more during heading.

As for controlling aphids in the field, Szczepaniec says several insecticides with pre-harvest interval of 14-15 days are registered for aphid control.

"As we are getting closer to harvest, the pre-harvest intervals will become an important factor in selecting insecticides to apply against these pests."

It is always advised to scout before applying pesticides, as insecticide applications before aphids reach threshold have severe negative effects on populations of beneficial insects that can successfully suppress low levels of aphids. To learn more, visit iGrow.org.

SE Research Farm Research Day July 9

BROOKINGS — SDSU Southeast Research Farm Research Day will be held July 9. The SDSU Southeast Research Farm is located at 29974 University Road, Beresford. The farm is located six miles west of Beresford, SD on Highway 46 and three miles south on University Road.

The public is invited to this event which begins at 1:30 p.m. and runs until 7:30 p.m. The research day will feature field tours and a trade show as well as presentations by South Dakota State University staff and SDSU Extension Specialists and Natural Resources Conservation Service personnel.

Topics covered during the research day include: Building Soil Quality, Multi-Hybrid Corn Planter, Weed Control, Soybean Date of Planting, Grazing Annual Forages, Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome, Micronutrients, Flame Weeder and Tiling.

To learn more visit iGrow.org or call 605-563-2989.

Wausa Horse Show Set For July 6

WAUSA, Neb. — The 38th annual Wausa Horse Show will be held at 4 p.m. Saturday, July 6, at the Arena at north end of Gladstone Park in Wausa.

Competition will be held in the Junior/Junior, Junior and Senior classes.

A concession stand will be available on the grounds.

For more information call 586-2543, 402-360-3881 or 402-360-1673.

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PHOTO: RITA BRHEL

Animal agriculture is largely unprepared for natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or agroterrorism events. An example is the 2012 drought, which impacted the entire region where cattle are produced, crippling the beef industry.

When Trouble Returns

Is Animal Agriculture Ready To Handle Another Disaster?

BY RITA BRHEL

P&D Correspondent

Last year's drought in two-thirds of the U.S. mainland did more than dry up crops, pastures, and farmers' hopes. It revealed, yet again, a major vulnerability in animal agriculture: how ill-prepared the industry is in the face of a disaster.

"A fairly local event can have a national impact," said Julie Smith, DVM, PhD, a dairy specialist with the University of Vermont Extension Service in Burlington, Vt., who trains producers in biosecurity through the Extension Disaster Education Network.

The reason for this is because animal agriculture is becoming increasingly geographically concentrated, she says. For example, broiler chickens are mostly raised in the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic, and eggs are largely produced in the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic. Pork production mostly occurs in the Corn Belt plus North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, although 57 percent of all pigs are produced by only 130 farms. Beef production probably affects the widest area, claiming the Central Plains as well as Idaho, California and Arizona, though still just 30 feedlots claim 50 percent of the market. Dairy is much more locally concentrated, with 100 of the 3,000 U.S. counties producing 58 percent of the nation's dairy.

"It is concentration happening beyond the farm gate that's affecting farm concentration," Smith said. "Farm numbers are decreasing, but production numbers are increasing. Herds are growing larger in number, and the typical cow [or pig or chicken] is far more productive than ever before."

These geographically concentrated production centers make the industry more efficient by gathering producers,

processors, and distribution centers together, but they also make it more likely that a natural disaster, disease outbreak, or agroterrorism event could greatly impact both animal agriculture and food security. Because of the way animal agriculture works, markets need a steady supply with always moving inventories highly dependent on reliable transportation. It wouldn't take much for something to disrupt this process, Smith says.

The drought was unique in that it affected the entire region known for cattle production. It was a widespread disaster with widespread consequences. But it was far from the first disaster that the beef industry has encountered, and disasters don't have to cover miles to make a big impact. Diseases are notorious for stopping animal agriculture in its tracks.

"It was one case of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) that caused exports to drop in 2004 to pre-1980s levels," Smith said, referring to the Washington state dairy cow — the "cow that killed Christmas" — that tested positive for BSE on Dec. 23, 2003, and had instant effects on both the domestic and global demand for U.S. beef.

"Animal agriculture does not recover quickly, but it does recover," Smith said.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak in the United Kingdom in 2001 took seven months to eradicate. The virus is so difficult to control that all animals within two miles of an affected farm had to be destroyed, whether or not showing signs of the illness, and then burned.

FMD was devastating to the U.K.'s agricultural and tourism industries. Disease response was quick, with 70 percent of affected cases identified within the first few weeks, but consumers' fears were impossible to contain, Smith explains. Two years post-outbreak, beef, pork, and dairy

consumption were all down.

"When it's big, it's very, very big," she added. "An agricultural disease outbreak not only has an impact on animal agriculture but makes a socioeconomic impact. FMD is the considered the greatest socioeconomic disease, and it's certainly not something we want to experience here."

In a natural disaster, the main concern is livestock loss that reduces market supply because of fewer numbers of animals, whereas in a disease outbreak, the major concern would be inability to move livestock. So, there would be high enough numbers of animals for slaughter but no way to get them to the processor, Smith said.

"Right now, we wouldn't allow movement of animals across state lines, but many states process animals out of state," she said, adding that one-third of North Carolina's pigs are shipped across state lines to be processed elsewhere. "This would hurt the industry."

An advantage of regionally concentrated production in animal agriculture is that it's more likely that there is a standard of procedure used widespread through the industry, Smith said. This can be used during a disaster to facilitate communication between producers, veterinarians, processors, and food distributors as well as mitigate damage. Smith suggests that local and state officials work together with producers, veterinarians, Extension educators, and food processors to begin the discussion. The local FEMA might be a good place to start talking, and local emergency managers may be interested in getting training in large-animal rescue in the case of a natural disaster or at least know who to call in such a case, Smith says.

YANKTON COUNTY 4-H RESULTS

2013 YANKTON COUNTY 4-H HORSE SHOW

Emma Christensen — Beg., Western Showmanship, Purple; English Showmanship, Blue; Stock Seat Equitation, Blue; Trail, Purple
Savanna Geuther — Beg., Grand Champion Beginner Showman; Western Showmanship, Purple; English Showmanship, Purple; Hunt Seat Equitation, Purple; Stock Seat Equitation, Blue; Trail, Red
Marley Miller — Beg., Western Showmanship, Blue; Stock Seat Equitation, Blue; Trail, Red
Taya Renteria — Beg., Grand Champion Beginner High Point; Reserve Champion Beginner Showman; Western Showmanship, Purple; English Showmanship, Purple; Hunt Seat Equitation, Purple; Stock Seat Equitation, Purple; Western Riding, Blue; Reining, Blue; Trail, Purple; Barrel Racing, Purple; Pole Bending, Purple
Mackenzie Steinbrecher — Beg., Reserve Champion Beginner High Point; Western Showmanship, Purple; English Showmanship, Blue; Hunt Seat Equitation, Blue; Stock Seat Equitation, Purple; Trail, Blue
Levi Heckenlaible — Jr., Grand Champion Junior High Point; Grand Champion Junior Showman; Western Showmanship, Purple; Stock Seat Equitation, Purple; Western Riding, Red; Reining, Red; Trail, Purple; Barrel Racing, Blue; Pole Bending, Blue
Tanner Schiferl — Jr., Reserve Champion Junior High Point; Reserve Champion Junior Showman;

English Showmanship, Blue; Hunt Seat Equitation, Purple; Hunter Equitation over Fences, Purple

2013 YANKTON COUNTY 4-H PUBLIC PRESENTATION

Listed by classification, area and ribbon placing:
Tatum Hohenhaner — Beg., Illustrated Talk, Purple
Tatum Hohenhaner — Beg., Public Speaking, Purple
Molly Larson — Beg., Demonstration, Purple

Lexi Maier — Beg., Demonstration, Blue
Camille Friedenbach — Sr., Illustrated Talk, Red
Laurel Friedenbach — Sr., Demonstration, Blue
Laurel Friedenbach — Sr., Illustrated Talk, Blue
Stephanie Hauger — Sr., Demonstration, Purple



****All proceeds will benefit individuals with traumatic brain injury****

Rider Prizes

Date: July 13, 2013

Time: 8:00 a.m.

Pre-register by: July 1, 2013

- \$20.00 - pre-registered riders
- \$25.00 - day of ride registration

Ride will begin and end at Sunrise Villa in Irene, SD

Download your registration form at: www.sunsetmanor.net

Silent Auction July 8th - July 13th at Sunset Manor. Bid winners will be announced at 12:00 p.m.

Questions about registration? Contact Fay or Abby at 605-263-3318

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