Welcome to the WSU Garfield County Extension Newsletter!
This is an electronic newsletter highlighting events and topics of interest to residents of Garfield County and the surrounding area. This newsletter can also be viewed on our website: https://extension.wsu.edu/Garfield/

Do you have an event or subject you would like added to our newsletter or website? Would you like to be removed from our Extension Newsletter email list?

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Washington State University helps people develop leadership skills and use research based knowledge to improve their economic status and quality of life. Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension Office.
Yield Data for the 2020 Mayview Soft White Winter Wheat Variety Trial
Information and data for all of the 2020 WSU Wheat and Barley Variety Trials is available on-line at: smallgrains.wsu.edu

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| Experimental Lines    |                   |                       |                  |                   |                |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------------|                   |                       |                  |                   |                |                 |                 |                 |
| LWW16-71088           | 112               | 61.0                  | 28               | 158               |                |                 |                 |                 |
| UIL 17-6268 CL+       | 112               | 62.0                  | 27               | 156               | 83              |                 |                 |                 |
| OR2140401             | 100               | 61.0                  | 30               | 158               |                |                 |                 |                 |
| LWWC18-5477 CL+       | 100               | 61.1                  | 27               | 155               |                |                 |                 |                 |
| X61-1                 | 96                | 61.9                  | 30               | 156               |                |                 |                 |                 |
| WA 8305 CL+           | 96                | 61.6                  | 28               | 157               | 83              |                 |                 |                 |
### 2020 WSU Variety Testing Soft Winter Wheat Trial, Mayview

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### Agronomic Information

- **Planting Date**: 10/14/2019
- **Harvest Date**: 08/07/2020
- **Seeding Rate (seeds/ft²)**: 21
- **Previous Crop**: 21
- **Spring Soil Test**: 21
  - N (lb/ac) 4-ft sample: 288
  - P (ppm-bicarb) 2-ft sample: 25
  - S (lb/ac) 2-ft sample: 41
  - pH (top 6 inches): 4.8

### Trial Notes

1. The Mayview nursery was located about 13 miles NE of Pomeroy, WA.
2. Overall yield was 44% greater than 2019 and test weight was 0.7 lb/bu more.

Cooperator: Randy and Roger Koller
Winter canola production faces the dual challenges of stand establishment and winter survival. In order to establish a good stand, winter canola must be planted when there is good seed zone moisture, which is ideally early. However, pushing the seeding date too early may result in fall drought stress and/or decreased winter survival. Planting canola later in the growing season may result in reduced stands. The competing challenges of stand establishment mean that growers face a difficult decision when picking a planting date for winter canola. A 2011-2014 study at locations across Washington, Oregon and Idaho found that July planting dates had the highest average yields across the Northwest (2,773 lbs./A), with June and August coming in second and third at 2,604 and 2,083 lbs. respectively (Davis et al 2015). It is worth noting that in certain years and locations the August planting date did not achieve any yield.

The bottom line from this research is:

- There is some flexibility in winter canola planting date
- Ensuring you are planting into good seed zone moisture is the most crucial consideration when picking a winter canola planting date.

In addition to planting date, mowing, growth regulators, companion crops, and grazing have all been suggested as methods for controlling the size and water consumption of early seeded winter canola. Each of these practices have shown some potential when applied correctly and will be covered in future timely topics!

For questions or comments, contact Isaac Madsen by email, Isaac_madsen@wsu.edu, or by phone 360-448-9081
New weeds identified in Garfield County

By Courtney Smith for the Natural Resources Conservation Service

Recent inspections of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts in Garfield County have confirmed the occurrence of three new noxious weeds. These threaten to displace native plant species and even introduced pasture grasses on hayland, pasture, and CRP acreage.

Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) is a medium height plant (to three feet) with solitary white ray flowers surrounding a dark yellow disk. Leaves at the base of the plant are dark green and lobed, with the size of the leaves declining up the stem. It resembles Shasta daisy, a close cousin, and mayweed. It is a vigorous seed producer, yielding up to 26,000 seed per plant. It also spreads by rhizomes.

Meadow hawkweed (*Hieracium pratense*), also known as “King Devil hawkweed”, is one of a group of introduced species. These plants have small, yellow flowerheads produced on clusters on spindly, leafless stalks growing about 18” high. Foliage at the base of the seedhead is often black or black-tinged, which contrasts with the yellow flowers. The plants are hairy throughout. Some hawkweeds produce chemicals which suppress other competing vegetation. Introduced hawkweeds can hybridize, and there are native hawkweed as well. Identification of this invader can be difficult.

Sulphur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*) generally has leaves divided into five (to seven) leaflets, joined to a single base, which describes the plant’s genus (cinquefoil = five leaves). We are told that it resembles a small marijuana leaf. Flowers occurring in midsummer have notched, or heart-shaped, pale yellow petals surrounding a dark yellow center. The plants are hairy, and the underside of the leaves is green, rather than white, as is the case with native cinquefoils. The most prevalent native cinquefoils are larger and produce darker yellow flowers and also can be quite competitive.

These are particularly aggressive weeds and they have exploded in surrounding areas. Daisy and hawkweed occur throughout north Idaho, where they now dominate pastures into timberline. Cinquefoil is common in northeast Oregon and southern Asotin County on mountain pasture, hayland, and ranges from mid to high elevation. The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board lists hawkweed and cinquefoil as Class B weeds, occurring regionally but required to be controlled. Daisy was downgraded from Class B to Class C (control requirements set locally) in 2013.

While goat and sheep grazing can suppress seed production in Oxeye daisy, it is not heavily used by cattle, and even if grazed it can spread by rhizomes. Neither hawkweed or cinquefoil are palatable to cattle. Fertilization can help pasture grasses outcompete Oxeye daisy, and cultivation controls all of these species. But for the vast majority of pasture and rangeland impacted by these species in the region, the only reliable control is herbicides.

Herbicide recommendations for these and other problem weeds can be found at the Pacific Northwest Week Control Handbook:  [https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed](https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed)
Oxeye daisy infestation at Deary, ID.

Meadow hawkweed

Sulphur cinquefoil

Hawkweed infestation, Latah County, courtesy Alan Martinsen

Oxeye daisy

Meadow hawkweed

Sulphur cinquefoil

Hawkweed infestation, Latah County, courtesy Alan Martinsen

Oxeye daisy infestation at Deary, ID.

Meadow hawkweed

Sulphur cinquefoil

Hawkweed infestation, Latah County, courtesy Alan Martinsen
Asian Giant Hornet/ Is that an Asian Giant Hornet?
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/PlantHealth/Pests and Diseases/Honey Bees/ Asian Giant Hornet

The Asian Giant Hornet (Vespa mandarinia) is the world’s largest hornet, measuring up to 2 inches long. Despite its large size and distinctive markings, people often confuse it for other species.

**Body Length**
- From 1.5 to 2 inches

**Coloration**
- Head: Large and solid yellow or orange, with black eyes
- Thorax: Mostly solid dark brown or black, making a striking contrast with the head color
- Abdomen: Alternating bands of dark brown or black and yellow or orange

AGH adults have a “wasp waist” between the thorax and abdomen.

**LOOKALIKES**

**Western Cicada Killer (Sphecius grandis)**
- Up to 2 in. long, found in the western United States
- Has a smaller head in proportion to the body than AGH, and different banding on the abdomen
- Has a reddish thorax instead of black, like the AGH

Note: The contrast between the head color and the thorax color is much more apparent in AGH than in cicada killers.

- The Cicada Killer has a smaller band of yellow around the compound eye—inside margin of black compound eyes are NOT notched
- Asian Giant Hornet has a distinctly light orange/yellow head—inside black compound eyes **ARE** notched
Various species of yellow jackets (Vespula spp.)
- Different species found throughout the United States
- Grow to about .5 inches long (workers), significantly smaller than AGH
- Often are more brightly marked with yellow or orange and black than the AGH

*Sphecius sp.*
cicada killer

*Sphex ichneumoneus*
great golden digger wasp

*Vespa crabro*
European hornet
does not occur in WA

*Cimbex americana*
elm sawfly

*Vespa mandarinia*
western yellowjacket

*Vespa pensylvanica*
western paper wasp

*Polistes dominula*
European paper wasp

*Apis mellifera*
western honey bee

*Dolichovespula maculata*
bald-faced hornet

*Tremex columba*
pigeon tremex

*Bombus flavifrons*
yellow head bumble bee
I hope that everyone has had a good garden this year! Late spring frosts and 100 degree plus summer temperatures has stressed our gardens. There have not been many questions coming into the office this summer, so I hope everyone had a problem free garden!

I suggest you take weekly notes on your garden. Both what grew well and what did not. Now is a great time to evaluate what did good and what you think is worth growing next year.

As the temperatures are now cooler, plant lettuce, spinach, kale, peas, and radishes in an area that is done producing. Our first hard frost should not come before mid October. If you plant the first week of September and cover plants when temperatures are cold and freezing, you should get a nice crop of cool season vegetables. Choose seeds with a short number of days to maturity. Keep seeds moist. Water at least once a day (more if the weather is hot) until the seeds germinate and seedlings are growing well. Cover your plants at night if the temperature will be below 40 degrees.

Order your fall crocus and colchicum as soon as possible, as they start to bloom in September and will bloom even if not planted in soil! Also, order spring bulbs as mail order companies start shipping in October by zone and date ordered. The selection is much larger than what local nurseries usually carry. However, if you just want a few daffodils, tulips or crocus, it may not be worth paying the freight for just a few bulbs. Try some different small bulbs as some bloom very early. It is nice to see something blooming in late winter/early spring. Some good selections are:

**Galanthus**: Galanthus will bloom mid to late March. They are white pendant flowers and grow in partial shade.

**Dog Tooth Violet**: The Dog tooth violet is a deer resistant plant. It will bloom mid April, with lily-like flowers. Plant this in partial shade.

**Chionodoxa**: Chionodoxa blooms in the late winter with small, starry flowers of lavender to light blue. Plant in the sun to part shaded areas.

**Corydalis Solida**: Corydalis has fern like leaves with small tubular flowers that blooms in mid spring. Plant in partial to full shaded areas.

**Eranthis**: Eranthis has frilly collar leaves, with yellow flowers. Eranthis will bloom in early spring. Plant in partial shade.
Gardening Information from Master Gardener Sue Fitzgerald (continued)

Most of these companies have perennials that can be planted now. These will be ready to flower next summer if they are well established. You should mulch them to protect them from freezing temperatures, as they are not considered well established their first winter.

Don’t forget to keep up on your weeding! Some weed seeds germinate in the fall. As soon as the weather warms in the spring, they are ready to grow and bloom. If you don’t take care of them now and they overwinter, bloom and re-seed, you will have a lot more weeds than you want.

Late September is a good time to fertilize your lawn. Apply fertilizer at the rate of 1 pound nitrogen per 1000 square feet. You’ll get the best performance from your fertilizer and more even growth with mix of quick and slow release nitrogen. Look for a fertilizer with a 3-1-2 ratio. You can also apply a broadleaf weed control herbicide and remember to keep watering if we don’t have adequate rain.

As soon as we get a fairly hard frost, lift Dahlias, Gladiolas and other tender bulbs. Cut back the old foliage. Do not add diseased foliage to your compost bin. Store your bulbs in a cool dry place. Now is the time to bring in your containers.

Geraniums and other tender perennials can be overwintered in a cool area that doesn’t freeze. They will need to be watered lightly every few weeks during the winter. To take cuttings from your geraniums, cut a three inch piece with all but the top few leaves removed. Moisten the cut end and dip in rooting hormone. Plant in moist sand and put the container in a plastic bag. Check on it every few days and moisten if necessary. In three weeks or maybe more, you should have roots on your cuttings. Place the cuttings in indirect light until the cutting is growing. You may also try to start pieces of stems in water, but they may rot before rooting.

Don’t remove all the seed heads from open pollinated perennials. Cone flowers like Echinacea, Rudbeckia and Gallardia have seeds that birds can eat over the winter. You may also want to save some seeds from these to increase your plants. These plants are also food for pollinators and butterflies in the summer. Hybrid plants may not produce nectar, pollen and seeds, so they are not as good for pollinators.

In mid October, plant your Garlic and clean up your vegetable gardens, as harvest has finished. Plant a cover crop of a grain such as wheat. Or even better a legume like clover or winter peas. This will protect the soil and when turned under in the spring will add organic material to your soil.

Hope for fall rain and mild fall weather! Have fun with your fall cleanup and enjoy the fresh, crisp air!

Happy Gardening!!
Your WSU Garfield Master Gardeners
Just When You Think Things Can’t Get Any Stranger……

USDA Investigates Packages of Unsolicited Seeds Sent to U.S. Residents

People across the country have received unsolicited packages of seeds from overseas. The USDA’s Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is working closely with the Department of Homeland Security’s Customs & Border Protection, other federal agencies, and State departments of agriculture to investigate.

At this time, we don’t have any evidence indicating this is something other than a “brushing scam” where people receive unsolicited items from a seller who then posts false customer reviews to boost sales. USDA is currently collecting seed packages from recipients and will test their contents and determine if they contain anything that could be of concern to U.S. agriculture or the environment.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) urges anyone who receives an unsolicited package of seeds to mail those seeds to the location listed below for your state. You should not plant the seeds, throw them away or burn them. APHIS added options for submitting reports online. APHIS asks anyone who receives an unsolicited package of seeds to submit an online report and mails their seeds as follows:

Instructions for Mailing Seed Packets:

- Place the unopened seed packet and any packaging, including the mailing label in a mailing envelope. If the seed packets are open, first place the seeds and their packaging into a zip-lock bag, seal it, and then place everything into a mailing envelope.
- Please include your name, address, and phone number so that a State or Federal agriculture official can contact you for additional information, if needed.
- Mail to: USDAAPHISPPQ
  Attn: Jason Allen
  Plant Inspection Station
  835 South 192nd St., Suite 1600
  SeaTac, WA 98148-2394

If you are unable to mail the package to one of the locations below, please contact your APHIS State plant health director to arrange a no-contact pick up or to determine a convenient drop-off location.

State Plant Health Director:

Tim St. Germain
USDA, APHIS, PPQ
33400 9th Avenue S., Suite 200
Federal Way, WA 98003
Phone: (253) 944-2040
Fax: (253) 874-1109
Cell: (206) 391-2025
Email: Timothy.StGermain@usda.gov
Food Preservation Tips

**Keeping Fruits & Vegetables Fresh**

- Store fruits like melons and apples in the fridge. They soften up to 10 times faster at room temperature.

- Store grapes, blueberries, cherries or strawberries in bags or containers with tiny vents to help release excess moisture. And avoid pre-washing—wash gently just before eating for the longest shelf life.

- Remove any green tops from root vegetables like carrots, radishes, and turnips, which can pull moisture from the vegetable.

- Leafy greens, lettuce, and herbs can be placed in ice water and quite literally, revived. Fill a bowl with ice water and soak the veggies for about 10 minutes. Storing them in the fridge with a damp paper towel wrapped around the base of the vegetable also works wonders.

- Keep heartier vegetables like tomatoes, potatoes, onions, garlic in a cool, dry place away from direct sun and heat. Avoid placing them next to the stove, on top of the fridge, or by a window.

You can find current and complete home food preservation information from the experts at WSU Extension!

Questions? Contact WSU Extension for more information:

![ Cougar Canning Logo](logo.png)

Washington State University Extension

WSU Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local WSU Extension office.
Family Living

Coping with COVID-19


Coping Tips

People that are feeling emotional distress related to COVID-19 can take actions to help support themselves and others.

- Set a limit on media consumption, including social media, local or national news.
- Stay active. Make sure to get enough sleep and rest. Stay hydrated and avoid excessive amounts of caffeine or alcohol. Eat healthy foods when possible.
- Connect with loved ones and others who may be experiencing stress about the outbreak. Talk about your feelings and enjoy conversation unrelated to the outbreak.
- Get accurate health information from reputable sources. For health information about COVID-19, please contact the Centers for Disease Control at cdc.gov, your local healthcare provider, or your local 211 and 311 services, if available.

The National Disaster Distress Helpline is available to anyone experiencing emotional distress related to COVID-19. Call 1-800-985-5990 or text TalkWithUs to 66746 to speak to a caring counselor. If you’re experiencing emotional distress related to COVID-19, please call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 1-800-273-8255, or text the National Crisis Text Line—text 741 741, or your local crisis line, Quality Behavioral Health Crisis Services 24-hour hotline, 800-475-5665.

For coping tools and resources, visit the Lifeline website at suicidepreventionlifeline.org or Vibrant Emotional Health’s Safe Space at vibrant.org/safespace.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline has highly trained advocates available 24/7 to ensure services and continue to support survivors.

Staying Connected

Tips to remain connected while practicing social distancing or in quarantine:

- Use technology to stay in touch if available, especially video contact. Seeing someone’s facial expressions can help increase connection.
- Check in with your friends, family and neighbors regularly, using texts, phone calls, emails and other virtual tools.
- Wherever you can, help people in your life who may be more vulnerable (e.g. those with no access to the internet or need help grocery shopping)
- Connect with the people in your household. Use this time to improve your existing relationships!
- Manage your stress. Create a daily self-care routine. Exercise, meditate, and keep to a daily routine as much as possible. For more information on staying active, visit Staying Active During COVID-19 Pandemic

Show kindness to others in your community. This is very stressful for many people, especially those who are vulnerable and families who may be struggling already with poverty or other family stressors. It is also very stressful for health care workers and their families. Helping others increases your sense of purpose and value, improving your own well-being. It’s not just family and friends who require support, but others in your community.
August 25, 2020

With the release of Governor Inslee’s agriculture events guidelines on August 10th, plan approval by the Garfield County Health District on August 17th, and final approval by the Garfield County Commissioners unanimously yesterday, the Garfield County Market Sale Association and Garfield County Livestock Show Subcommittee is moving forward with a “modified fair”, transitioning to an in-person “youth” livestock show for “households only” of our exhibitors. Due to 4-H restrictions, there will only be one (1) grand and reserve champion per species. A live, in-person auction for buyers only will be held Saturday, September 19, 2020 at 4:00 PM!

Registered animals are at an all time high and there are several ways you can participate:

1. **Attend the sale, bid, and purchase an animal in person. We LOVE seeing our buyers at the sale!** You can purchase with the intent to fill your freezer or “turn” the animal and only pay the support (amount you bid above the floor price). **Showcase your company during the sale!** You will need to pre-register as a buyer and we ask that no more than 2 people from your company attend as we will be social distancing buyers. COVID-19 screening will be required to enter. Buyers will be allowed onto the fairgrounds beginning at 3:00 PM.

2. If you are not comfortable attending in-person, but would like to support our exhibitors, the market sale association will have members to purchase on your behalf.

3. **Place an order for meat.** If you do not need a whole animal, we will partner you with other buyer(s). Buying at the market sale saves hundreds of dollars compared to purchasing the same amount of meat through the grocery store, enjoy better quality meat, and you are supporting our youth!

4. Provide support dollars that the market sale association can use to increase sale prices.

5. Provide individual support to a specific exhibitor or donate to the general support account that is distributed to all exhibitors.

Contact a market sale member below if you have any questions or want to place a meat order. You can also mail your contribution to the address above before the sale, or you can call or email (email preferred) with purchasing instructions/spend limits and we’ll invoice you after the sale.

- Larry Ledgerwood (509) 780-7231 clippers@pomeroy-wa.com
- Justin Dixon (509) 780-1001 jeddixon7676@gmail.com
- Kayla Slaybaugh (509) 254-3618 kaysla2555@live.com

***If you reach an answering machine, PLEASE leave a message.

We have several processors to choose from and the market sale association will arrange delivery of animals to your processor of choice below. Please list your top 3 choices as often processors reach their limits early.

- 4 Friends Meat Market—Clarkston, WA (No Limits)
- Blue Valley Meats—Walla Walla, WA (Limit: 30 Hogs, 15 Steers, 5 Lambs)
- C&L Locker—Moscow, ID (Limit: 25 Hogs, 15 Steers, 5 Lambs)
- Clarkston Heights Market—Clarkston, WA (Limit: 15 Steers, 5 Lambs, **NO HOGS BEING PROCESSED**)
- Colfax Meats—Colfax, WA (Limit: 15 Hogs, 5 Steers, 5 Lambs)
- Garfield Meats—Garfield, WA (Limit: 15 hogs, 4 Steers, 5 Lambs)
- Outlaw Meats—Lacrosse, WA (No Limits)

Other processors are the responsibility of the buyer for transportation

**Remember to PRE-REGISTER AS A BUYER for the 2020 Market Sale, Saturday, September 19, 2020 at 4:00 PM.**

Sincerely,

Garfield County Market Sale Association

Garfield County Market Sale Association
# 2020 Market Animal Exhibitors

## 82 Total Animals to Sell!
(7 Lambs, 32 Steers, 43 Hogs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steers (32)</th>
<th>Hogs (43)</th>
<th>Lambs (7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levi Bowen</td>
<td>Ismael Arteaga</td>
<td>Kendyll Potoshnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Cannon</td>
<td>Hannah Bagby</td>
<td>Trace Roberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peyton Cannon</td>
<td>Tyler Bagby</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ruchert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camryn Claassen</td>
<td>Jack Baser</td>
<td>Emma Severs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Copher</td>
<td>Ladd Baser</td>
<td>Ollie Severs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall Dixon</td>
<td>Brady Bott</td>
<td>Tyler Slaybaugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker Flynn</td>
<td>Stacia Bowen</td>
<td>Jayden Slusser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braedon Fruh</td>
<td>Chase Caruso</td>
<td>Jett Slusser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trent Gwinn</td>
<td>Shantae Cloud</td>
<td>Raelyn Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyzer Herres</td>
<td>Kyler Denny</td>
<td>Daphne Waldher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jillian Herres</td>
<td>Keegan Gerking</td>
<td>Josie Zimmerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trevin Kimble</td>
<td>Taylor Gilbert</td>
<td>Kole Zimmerman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treyton Kimble</td>
<td>Jadence Gingerich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyson Kimble</td>
<td>Heather Hastings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colby Ledgerwood</td>
<td>Rylan Hayes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Josiah Ledgerwood</td>
<td>Levi Henderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logan Ledgerwood</td>
<td>Grady Hutchens</td>
<td>Tyler Dixon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eva Macconnell</td>
<td>Jackson Hutchens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiara Marquez</td>
<td>Jordyn Hutchens</td>
<td>Lincoln Lovegren</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braxton McKeiman</td>
<td>Tatum Jones</td>
<td>Merritt Scoggin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nataly McKeiran</td>
<td>Sadie Klaveano</td>
<td>Westelle Scoggin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cailey Mullins</td>
<td>Natalia Larios</td>
<td>McKenzie Watko</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conrad Nelson</td>
<td>Nayely Larios</td>
<td>Robbie Wolf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nolan Newberg</td>
<td>Brodie Magill</td>
<td>Sidney Wolf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colton Slaybaugh</td>
<td>Gunner Magill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grayson Slaybaugh</td>
<td>Keely Maves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Troy Steele</td>
<td>Giselle Morphin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molly Warren</td>
<td>Carolina Martinez-Morfin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trevin Walton</td>
<td>Harley Phelps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owen Wolf</td>
<td>Hayden Phelps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Wolf</td>
<td>Ellie Potoshnik</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carson Zimmerman</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Due to 4-H & FFA restrictions, this is a "youth" livestock show. There will only be one (1) grand and reserve champion per species!
The WSU Garfield County 4-H program was given permission by the Garfield County Health Department and Garfield County Commissioners to have a 4-H Still Life Exhibit only Show.

So dust off your projects and start thinking about what you might want to bake. Stop by the Extension Office and pick up your premium book and entry tags which must be filled out and brought in with your exhibits. Wear a mask please!

**Wednesday September 16th, 12pm--7pm -- 4-H Still life project drop off.**

4-H still life exhibits will be brought to the Dick Brown Building at the Fairgrounds. A drop off spot will be marked. Please remain in your vehicle and someone will pick up your exhibit from you. Items for exhibit will be checked in and placed on a table in the building.

**Thursday September 17th, 8am—9:30am -- 4-H Foods project drop-off.**

Follow the same procedure.

**Thursday September 17th, 10am 12pm – Still Life Judging**

All exhibits will be judged and photographed. The items with results will be displayed on the Garfield County 4-H Facebook Page for one week following. *There will be NO in person public viewing.*

A time will be set for exhibitors to pick up their items the week following the fair.

- After judging, exhibits will be grouped by family for easy pickup. The same procedure used for drop off will be followed for pick up.
- Arrangements can be made with Sheree Lidgerwood to pick up perishable food items Thursday afternoon following judging.
- Arrangements can be made with Sheree Lidgerwood for exhibitors who will be checking in an animal Thursday evening for the youth livestock show.

If you have any questions please call Sheree (509) 843-1426, or Lisbeth at the Extension Office (509) 843-3701.
HAVE YOU EVER VISITED THE BEARS AT WSU?
WSU Bear Research, Education & Conservation Center is the only grizzly bear research center of its kind in the United States!
COME VISIT!
During the non-hibernation period (approximately April-October) the bears are visible from a viewing area in the parking lot, where anyone can view the bears foraging or playing in the exercise yard, splashing in their pool, or lounging outside their runs.
They are located on Grimes Way and Terre View Drive, Pullman, WA 99164
To watch videos, look at photos or to learn more about the bear center visit:
https://bearcenter.wsu.edu/

Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension Office.