



Garfield
County

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

Newsletter

September-October 2020

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?

Contact the Extension Office

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Email: lisbeth.randall@wsu.edu

Contact Us:

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Hours: Monday-Friday 8:30 –5:00
(closed 12:00-1:00)

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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



2020 WSU Variety Testing Soft Winter Wheat Trial, Mayview

Variety Name <i>Club Italicized</i>	2020					2 Year	3 Year	5 Year
	Yield (Bu/A)	Test WT (Lbs/Bu)	Protein (%)	Plant HT (In)	Head Date	Average (Bu/A)	Average (Bu/A)	Average (Bu/A)
<i>Released Varieties</i>								
LCS Ghost	105	59.3		29	155	84	102	
LCS Shine	105	61.7		25	154			
LCS Blackjack	103	59.2		31	157	88	104	
Norwest Duet	103	61.8		31	159	88	101	
ARS-Crescent	102	59.8		27	161	93	102	96
M-press	100	61.0		30	157	91	101	
LCS Hulk	99	63.2		29	157	85	100	
Jasper	97	60.1		29	157	88	100	100
SY Raptor	97	61.2		30	155	86	97	
Xerpha	97	61.2		32	160	85	96	97
Nixon	97	61.5		30	157	85	96	
AP Dynamic	97	60.5		29	159			
LCS Artdeco	97	60.8		26	155	83	97	92
SY Dayton	96	60.9		29	157	89	99	
Resilience CL+	96	62.7		29	158	84	93	94
LCS Shark	96	60.6		27	155	77	92	
Pritchett	95	58.8		28	157			
AP Iliad	95	61.6		27	155	79		
Purl	95	61.5		28	157	79	91	95
Norwest Tandem	93	62.1		26	155	85	98	
Rosalyn	93	59.1		29	158	84	99	97
WB1783	92	63.3		31	156	81	92	
WB1529	92	63.4		28	156	78	90	90
Stingray CL+	92	61.7		29	157	87	97	
M-idas	91	61.5		27	152			
OR2x2 CL+	90	60.9		28	158	83	91	
UI Magic CL+	90	62.8		26	154	77	95	
Dyna-Gro Impact	88	61.7		27	157	81	96	
UI Castle CL+	88	61.8		29	158	80	94	
WB1532	88	61.3		28	158			
Puma	87	60.9		31	158	79	94	93
LCS Drive	87	61.1		25	153	74	90	93
UI Sparrow	86	59.2		31	160	83	94	
YS-215	85	61.3		29	157			
YS-201	84	60.7		29	155	74		
Appleby CL+ (ORI2161250 CL+)	84	61.8		29	156	73		
VI Bulldog	83	62.1		30	155	72	89	
WB1604	83	62.6		26	153	67	85	88
ARS-Castella	70	60.7		30	156	56	71	
<i>Experimental Lines</i>								
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

Variety Name	2020					2 Year	3 Year	5 Year
	Yield	Test WT	Protein	Plant HT	Head	Average	Average	Average
<i>Club Italicized</i>	(Bu/A)	(Lbs/Bu)	(%)	(In)	Date	(Bu/A)	(Bu/A)	(Bu/A)
11PN042#02	95	58.9		30	156			
LWWC18-5475 CL+	95	62.8		29	154			
<i>ARS09X492-6CBW</i>	95	60.5		30	158	89		
WA 8306 CL+	95	61.0		28	157	92		
<i>ARSX12016-45CBW</i>	92	61.1		28	161			
WA 8293	91	61.4		28	158	85	96	
<i>OR5170022</i>	86	59.6		29	157			
WA 8307	86	58.4		30	158	80		
C.V. %	6	0.8		8	1	7	6	7
LSD (0.05)	11	1.0		5	2	8	6	5
Average	94	61.1		29	157	82	96	94
Highest	112	63.4		32	161	93	124	100
Lowest	70	58.4		25	152	56	71	88

Agronomic Information

Planting Date	10/14/2019
Harvest Date	08/07/2020
Seeding Rate (seeds/ft ²)	21
Previous Crop	
Spring Soil Test	
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

Farming & Livestock

How Early is Too Early to Think About Seeding Winter Canola?

Isaac Madsen, WSU Small Grains



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 Weed Control Handbook: <https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed>

Oxeye daisy



Sulphur cinquefoil



Meadow hawkweed

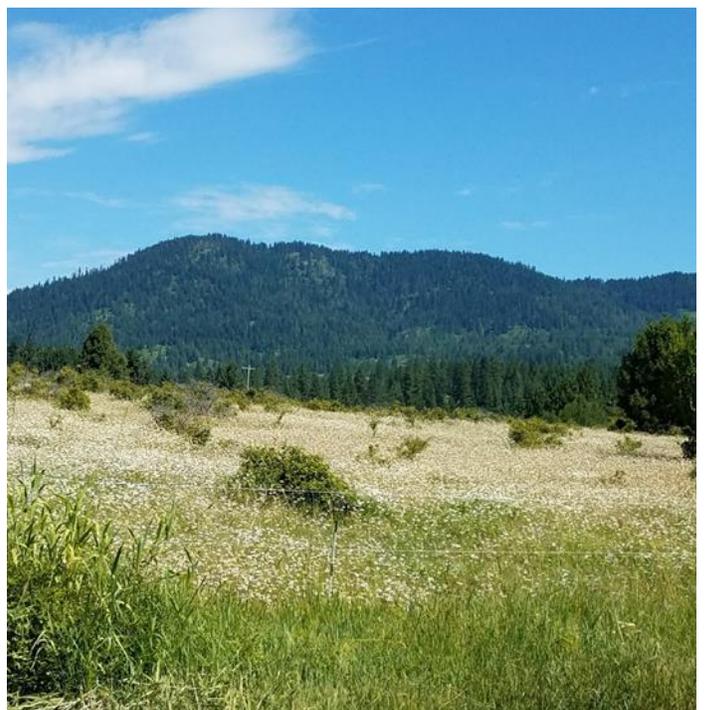


Oxeye daisy infestation at Deary, ID.

Courtesy Alan Martinsen, Latah County Noxious Weed Control



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](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/PlantHealth/Pests%20and%20Diseases/Honey%20Bees/Asian%20Giant%20Hornet)

<https://agr.wa.gov/departments/insects-pests-and-weeds/insects/hornets>

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



Western cicada killer (*Sphecius grandis*)



Western cicada killer

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



Sphecus sp.
cicada killer



Spheg ichneumoneus
great golden digger wasp



Vespa crabro
European hornet
(does not occur in WA)



Cimbex americana
elm sawfly



Vespa mandarinia
Asian giant hornet



Vespula pensylvanica
western yellowjacket



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



By WSU Garfield County Master Gardener Sue Fitzgerald

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 over wintered 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

Sea Tac, 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:



Explore food preservation resources by scanning the QR code or visiting the Consumer Food Safety website: extension.wsu.edu/foodsafety/food-processing

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Family Living

Coping with COVID-19

<https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/current-events/supporting-your-emotional-well-being-during-the-covid-19-outbreak/>

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.



Garfield County Market Sale Association

PO Box 552, Pomeroy, WA 99347

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) 254-3918	kayla0255@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)

Steers (32)

Levi Bowen
Kennedy Cannon
Peyton Cannon
Camryn Claassen
Cash Copher
Kendall Dixon
Walker Flynn
Braedon Fruh
Trent Gwinn
Kyzer Herres
Jillian Herres
Trevin Kimble
Treyton Kimble
Tyson Kimble
Colby Ledgerwood
Josiah Ledgerwood
Logan Ledgerwood
Eva Macconnell
Kiara Marquez
Braxton McKeirnan
Nataly McKeirnan
Cayle Mullins
Conrad Nelson
Nolan Newberg
Colton Slaybaugh
Grayson Slaybaugh
Troy Steele
Molly Warren
Trevin Walton
Owen Wolf
Samuel Wolf
Carson Zimmerman

Hogs (43)

Ismael Arteaga
Hannah Bagby
Tyler Bagby
Jack Baser
Ladd Baser
Brady Bott
Stacia Bowen
Chase Caruso
Shantae Cloud
Kyler Denny
Keegan Gerking
Taylor Gilbert
Jadence Gingerich
Heather Hastings
Rylan Hayes
Levi Henderson
Grady Hutchens
Jackson Hutchens
Jordyn Hutchens
Tatum Jones
Sadie Klaveano
Natalia Larios
Nayely Larios
Brodie Magill
Gunner Magill
Keely Maves
Giselle Morphin
Carolina Martinez-Morfin
Harley Phelps
Hayden Phelps
Ellie Potoshnik

Kendyll Potoshnik
Trace Roberts
Elizabeth Ruchert
Emma Severs
Ollie Severs
Tyler Slaybaugh
Jayden Slusser
Jett Slusser
Raelyn Urban
Daphne Waldher
Josie Zimmerman
Kole Zimmerman

Lambs (7)

Tyler Dixon
Lincoln Lovegren
Merritt Scoggin
Westelle Scoggin
McKenzie Watko
Robbie Wolf
Sidney Wolf

No goats for 2020

**Due to 4-H & FFA restrictions, this is a "youth" livestock show.
There will only be one (1) grand and reserve champion per species!**



2020 Garfield County Fair Virtual Still Life Exhibits

By Sheree Ledgerwood, 4-H Coordinator



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.



Garfield County

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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!

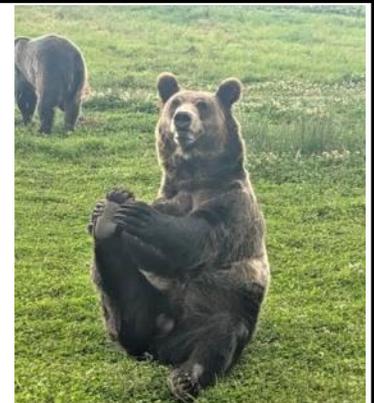
COME VISIT!

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/>



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