



University of Idaho Extension

Owyhee County NOVEMBER 2023

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter



Targeted Grazing for Southern Idaho and Southeastern Oregon	2 - 5
Prioritization of Nutrients by Beef Cattle	6 - 7

Family & Consumer Science Newsletter



Safe Gifts from the Kitchen	8
Holiday Gifting on a budget	9
Mocktails	10
Holiday Food Hacks - Free Class!	11

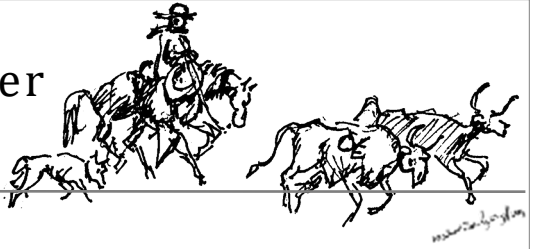
Owyhee County 4-H Newsletter



4-H Enrollment Open	12
4-H Friday Day Camp Series Dates	13
4-H Friday - Survivor Camp	14
4-H Friday - Winter	15

Protected Under
18 U.S.C. 707

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter



Targeted Grazing for Southern Idaho and Southeastern Oregon

- Jim Sprinkle, Sergio Arispe, Will Price, April Hulet, K. Scott Jensen

The Great Basin has been plagued by invasive annual grasses, such as cheatgrass and medusahead, for many years. Cheatgrass was introduced into the western US in the 1880's and by the 1930's was beginning to be a problem. As you well know, these invasive annual grasses migrated northward into Idaho and Oregon, including Owyhee County.

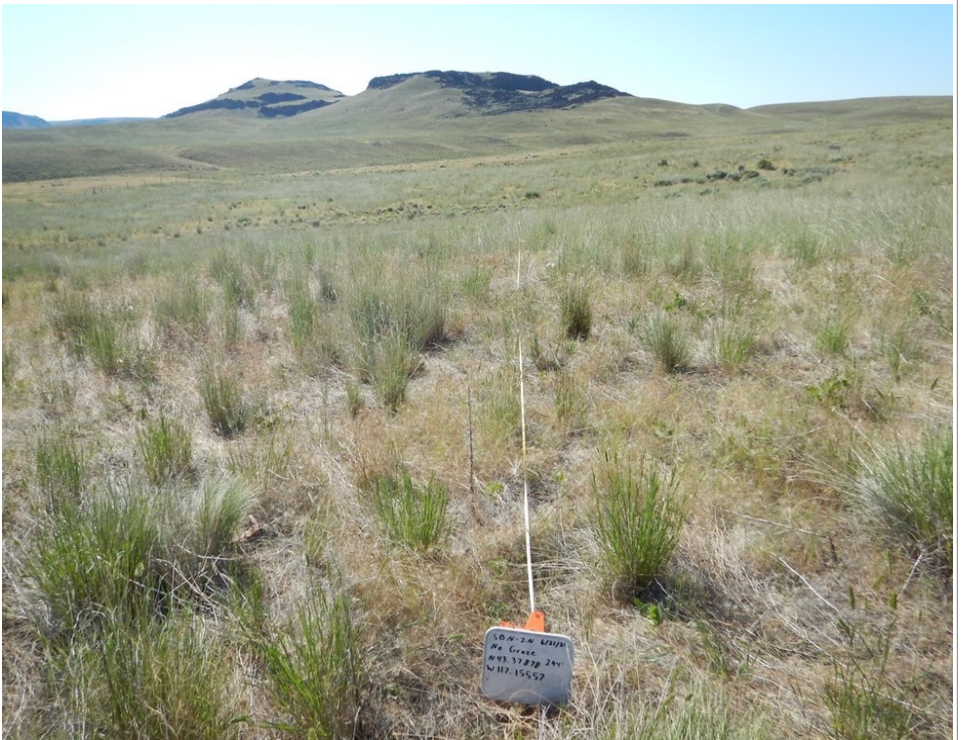


Figure 1. Three Fingers Allotment Study Site. Photo by Dr. Sergio Arispe

There are areas in the West that are burning every 2 to 3 years due to the presence of invasive annual grasses. Of particular concern in Idaho is the lower Snake River Valley which has been identified as the site of the most wildfire ignitions in the entire USA (Boise to Glens Ferry).

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter

Figure 2 illustrates the abundance of cheatgrass in this region, which exceeds 25% cover in most of the area, and is greater than 50% cover in some areas. Dr. Tim Prather, Professor of Plant Science at the University of Idaho, recently related that only 15% cheatgrass cover was required to significantly inflate the flammability of common perennial grass communities in Idaho. This was true even when the cheatgrass was damp. Similar to cheatgrass, medusahead was introduced to the western US in the early 1900's. Since then, it has rapidly spread and degrades a significant portion of rangelands across Idaho.

From: https://westgov.org/images/editor/FINAL_Cheatgrass_Toolkit_July_2020.pdf

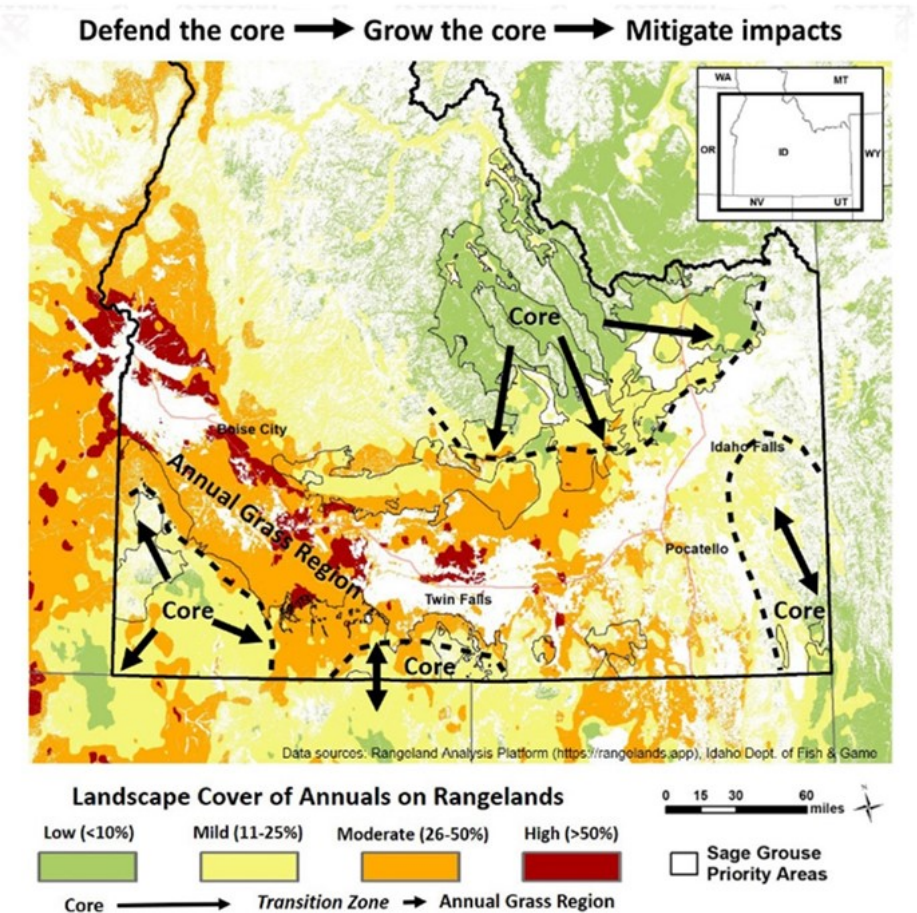


Figure 2.

Idaho Cheatgrass Challenge is attempting to defend core plant communities from cheatgrass invasion. Targeted grazing is a tool to use to defend core areas such as Owyhee County. Figure courtesy of Western Governors Association. https://westgov.org/images/editor/FINAL_Cheatgrass_Toolkit_July_2020.pdf

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter

In 1992, Dr. Minoru Hironaka, Emeritus Professor of Rangeland Ecology at the University of Idaho, found that medusahead had doubled in abundance between 1957 and 1992, and current estimates suggest that up to five million acres across the western US may be impacted by medusahead. In addition to the increased fire risk, medusahead also greatly reduces the stocking rate and habitat quality of rangelands.

In 2016, ranchers grazing the Three Fingers Allotment in Southeastern Oregon (Figure 1) expressed their concern to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) about the increased frequency of wildfires on their grazing permits that were fueled mostly by invasive annual grasses. Furthermore, the ranchers desired to investigate targeted grazing during forage dormancy to help address the increasing abundance of annual grasses. The BLM Malheur Field Office was also interested in using targeted grazing during the same dormant season—outside traditional grazing permits—and asked Oregon State University Extension (Sergio Arispe) to provide data and a suggested experimental design to validate this outcome-based management project. Will Price was brought into this project as a University of Idaho graduate student working with Dr. April Hulet, Dr. Sergio Arispe, Scott Jensen, and others.

Grazing annual grasses when perennial plants are dormant assists in breaking up the litter layer that serves as a refugia for annual grass germination. Cattle will also graze mature annuals during fall dormancy as well as the young, tender annual seedlings. Annual grasses are attractive to livestock during late fall and early winter as they try to increase the harvest rate of forage to meet nutritional demands. Since annuals are fine textured, it allows for rapid ingestion of forage, much faster than is possible with very fibrous late-season native grasses. The combined effect of animal trampling to break up the litter layer and intake of annual grasses has proven effective in reducing the abundance over time.

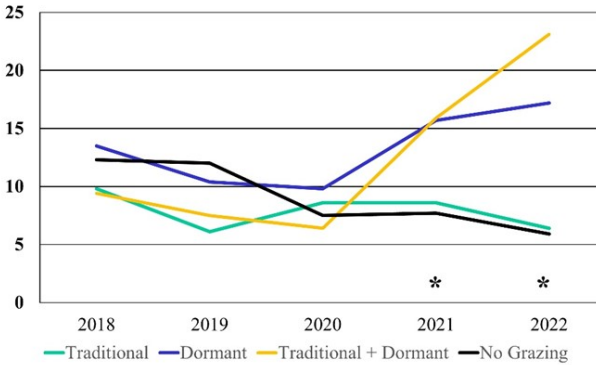
Targeted, Dormant Season Grazing Works

The key to success for targeted grazing is to allow enough time for rangeland ecology to express itself. A brief two-year spurt may be disappointing. It will take time to reduce the annual grass seed bank. Furthermore, continued vigilance and repeated treatments will be necessary since we will be unable to completely eliminate annuals from the plant community. In Will Price's study referred to above, you will see that perennial grass abundance did not increase for the dormant season grazing and traditional + dormant season grazing treatments until year 4 of the experiment (Figure 3).

Producers are encouraged to investigate the use of outcome-based management (BLM) or adaptive management (US Forest Service) to pursue targeted grazing in areas of concern.

Will Price Study on Three Fingers Allotment

Perennial Grass Density, plants/m²



Please note that cows removed from dormant season treatments when snow required it (often Dec)

— Traditional May to Sept — Dormant Oct to Feb — Traditional + Dormant May to Feb — No Grazing

* P < 0.05 Trad & No Graze vs Dormant Season Treatments



Figure 3. Research project in Malheur County, Oregon with graduate student Will Price. His advisors included Dr. April Hulet (currently at BYU-Provo) and Dr. Sergio Arispe, OSU Extension Service—Malheur County.

There are progressive agency employees who have pursued targeted grazing and issued special use permits to manage invasive annual grasses.

Dr. Barry Perryman, Professor of Rangeland Ecology and Management at the University of Nevada-Reno and current President of the Society for Range Management has been a very effective researcher and spokesman for “tweaking” traditional grazing management to incorporate targeted grazing during forage dormancy. I have included a brief excerpt of his testimony before the Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Federal Lands, United States House of Representatives delivered on April 20, 2016.

The good news is that research has demonstrated how to reverse the Cheatgrass explosion across the landscape. It has demonstrated how to reduce the amount, continuity, and height of fine fuels. It has shown us how to reduce the mortality of perennial bunchgrasses that compete with Cheatgrass after wildfires. We do this through a new management paradigm that considers and reduces the amount of fine fuels that are left after the traditional or authorized grazing season. We must begin to more precisely manage the standing, carryover fuels during the fall. Targeted, fall livestock grazing is the key, and an Agriculture Experiment Station-Agriculture Research Service partnership has opened this door through new research.

Jim Sprinkle, Ph. D. - Extension Beef Specialist - Carmen, ID

Sergio Arispe - OS Extension Service - Malheur County, OR

Will Price - OS Extension Service - Baker & Union Counties, OR

K. Scott Jensen - UI Extension Educator - County Chair Owyhee County, ID

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter

Prioritization of Nutrients by Beef Cattle

- J. Benton Glaze

Beef producers are keenly aware of the amount of time, effort, labor, and resources it takes to keep a cow herd fed. Feed represents the largest portion of a beef cattle operation's operating expenses. According to a 2022 University of Idaho Extension Cow-Calf Budget (500-cow herd), the annual operating expenses per cow is approximately \$750 with feed accounting for in excess of 60% of those annual operating expenses. Considering the magnitude of feed costs, it is easy to see that advantages exist for producers that develop and maintain plans that allow the cow herd to be fed in an efficient and effective manner. An understanding of how beef cattle utilize the feed they are provided will assist producers in managing the feeding program more efficiently.

Each class (e.g., cow, heifer, bull, steer) of beef animal has a different set of nutritional requirements. These requirements are dependent upon factors such as breed, age, sex, level of production, balance of nutrients, physiological state, and the environment. Beef producers have a responsibility to see that the requirements are met, if the animals are to perform at optimum levels. A question that is sometimes posed is When feed and nutrients are provided, how does the animal use them? Each class of beef cattle uses nutrients according to a certain order of priority. Table 1 provides an approximate priority list by which energy consumed by the animal is partitioned to various body functions.

Rank	Energy Use
1	Basal metabolism
2	Grazing and other physical activities
3	Growth
4	Support of basic energy reserves
5	Maintaining an existing pregnancy
6	Milk production
7	Adding to energy reserves
8	Estrous cycling and initiation of pregnancy
9	Storing excess energy

Cattlemen's Corner Beef Newsletter

Generally speaking, cattle prioritize or partition nutrient use for several main physiological needs including maintenance, growth, lactation, pregnancy and storing body energy reserves. Maintenance energy requirements are those that are needed to maintain essential body functions such as respiration, heart rate, body temperature regulation, metabolic functions, and various physical activities. Basically, this is what is needed for the animal to survive. Maintenance requirements also include the nutrients necessary to replace those that are excreted daily, and those that are lost in the process of tissue breakdown and repair. Maintenance requirements depend primarily on an animal's size, physiological processes, and the environment in which they are placed and change over time. As cattle mature and increase in weight from birth to maturity, the amount of energy needed for maintenance increases (e.g., weaned male calf versus mature bull).

It should be noted that cattle prioritize their energy use based on physiological needs and what the animals are being required to do in terms of production. Cattle that are growing (e.g., first-calf heifers) need to be provided with a proper plane of nutrition to reach their mature body size in an efficient, timely fashion. Lactating animals should be on a plane of nutrition that allows for peak milk yield and proper milk composition (e.g., protein and fat). Pregnant beef females should be fed at levels that allow for the pregnancy to be maintained and to allow for the growth of the fetus throughout the gestation period. Maintenance energy requirements must be met before nutrients can be partitioned/diverted to other bodily/physiological functions. The order that nutrients are partitioned to other priorities after maintenance requirements are met follows the order presented in Table 1 and is dependent on the physiological and production status of the animal.

This nutrient use order of priority provides beef producers with a benchmark on how the beef animal uses the nutrients they consume each day. Beef producers should be aware of the jobs they are asking their animals to perform, the level to which they want their animals to perform, and the level of nutrients needed for their animals to perform in an optimal manner.

*J. Benton Glaze - Extension Beef Specialist
Twin Falls, ID*



Owyhee County

Family Issues



Safe Gifts from the Kitchen

- *Suriñe Greenway*

Are you looking for unique gifts to share this holiday season? Homemade food gifts can be an inexpensive, fun, and easy way to involve your entire family in preparing and giving. You can even do this while providing a useful, healthy and delicious food item for someone else!

When creating your homemade food gifts, you have the opportunity to become creative and can even specialize the decorations that you use for them. When the holidays roll around, money can be a little tight, and you may want to be inventive as you maximize what you have available, so that you can stretch your family's dollar. Try to use what you have on hand – small pieces of fabric, ribbons, buttons, beads or paper. For seasonal decoration, consider trying out what nature has available. You can do this by looking at greens, pinecones, or aromatic fresh herbs like rosemary. Other ideas for decorating your gifts include adding a small, inexpensive utensil that could be used to prepare the recipe. Some examples include a mixing spoon, spatula, potholder, or small whisk. Don't forget to label your gift and include a gift tag with the recipe directions and use by dates.

Food safety is important when giving and receiving homemade food gifts. Here are some food safety best practices to follow:

- Follow good hand hygiene and food safety practices when handling food.
- Start with a clean, sanitized work space as well as utensils and equipment in your kitchen.
- Don't eat raw cookie dough. Flour is a raw product and needs to be cooked prior to eating.
- Make sure to use food-grade containers. Food grade containers are ones that are suitable for contact with consumable food or drink.
- When giving a perishable food gift, give friends and family advance notice that you will be dropping a gift off, and letting them know how to properly store it.
- If you receive food that should be refrigerated and it is NOT cold, our recommendation is to not eat that food. This is a recommendation based on the safety of the food.

Happy holiday gift giving!

Article Source: University of Maine Cooperative Extension "Gifts from the Kitchen", 2021.



HANDS-ON CLASS
**HOLIDAY GIFTING
 ON A BUDGET**

Looking for gift ideas that don't break the bank?
 Each participant will make a minimum of 4
 different gifts from the kitchen and get to
 sample different gifts made in class.

\$25 PER PERSON -OR- \$40 FOR TWO

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH
1:30 - 3:00 PM -OR- 5:30 - 7:00 PM

OWYHEE COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE
238 8TH AVE W MARSING, ID
CALL TO REGISTER (208)896-4104

THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO HAS A POLICY OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, AGE, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY/EXPRESSION, DISABILITY, GENETIC INFORMATION, OR STATUS AS ANY PROTECTED VETERAN OR MILITARY STATUS. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WHO REQUIRE ALTERNATIVE MEANS FOR COMMUNICATION OR PROGRAM INFORMATION, OR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, NEED TO CONTACT US AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE EVENT AT (208)896-4104 OR OWYHEE@UIDAHO.EDU.

With all of the holiday get-togethers quickly approaching, you might be looking for a new drink recipe to try out. Did you know that alcohol-related crashes are more common during the holidays? Based on statistics, the likelihood of being hit by a drunk driver increases throughout this period. Unfortunately, during the winter holidays, 40% of highway deaths are alcohol-related. On most days there is about 25% of car crash fatalities that involve alcohol, but over the holidays, the number of alcohol-related deadly wrecks rises to an average of almost 33%. With these alarming statistics, maybe you want to switch things up and try out alcohol-free drinks to enjoy and share with those around you. If that is the case, try out some of these unique and fun alternatives to traditional cocktails. On the next page are three easy mocktail recipes that can be made to replace alcoholic beverages.

*Surife Greenway - UI Extension Educator
 Owyhee County, ID*

3 MOCKTAILS FOR BEGINNERS

tart cherry ginger



4 oz tart cherry juice

1 T ginger paste

1 oz lemon juice

1oz lime juice

strain into glass with ice

top with **ginger lime bubbly** water

garnish with lime slice

cucumber mint jalapeno



1 inch peeled cucumber

4-6 mint leaves

1-2 slices jalapeno

1 t sugar

muddle all ingredients

strain into glass with ice

add 1 oz lime juice, stir

top with **bubbly water**, garnish with

mint and jalapeno slice

strawberry shrub



2 oz strawberry puree

2 oz grapefruit juice

or 1/2 of a juiced grapefruit

1 oz simple syrup

1oz apple cider vinegar

top with **bubbly water**

garnish with strawberry slice

FREE CLASSES!



FREE CLASS VIA ZOOM

HOLIDAY FOOD HACKS

Learn the tips and tricks of planning holiday dishes so, you will be ready to go when the holiday is here!

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH
CLASS STARTS AT 12PM MT 11AM PT

Register at: bit.ly/Holiday23

Other course offerings available
at uidaho.edu/food-safety

THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO HAS A POLICY OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, AGE, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY/EXPRESSION, DISABILITY, GENETIC INFORMATION, OR STATUS AS ANY PROTECTED VETERAN OR MILITARY STATUS. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WHO REQUIRE ALTERNATIVE MEANS FOR COMMUNICATION OR PROGRAM INFORMATION, OR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS NEED TO CONTACT US AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE EVENT AT 208-896-4104 OR OWYHEE@UIDAHO.EDU.

I University of Idaho
Extension



FREE CLASS VIA ZOOM

SAFE GIFTS from the KITCHEN

Learn fun and easy ways to prepare safe gifts from your kitchen, and to avoid those that are not safe.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH
CLASS STARTS AT 12PM MT 11AM PT

Register at: bit.ly/holiday23

Other course offerings available
at uidaho.edu/food-safety

THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO HAS A POLICY OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, AGE, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY/EXPRESSION, DISABILITY, GENETIC INFORMATION, OR STATUS AS ANY PROTECTED VETERAN OR MILITARY STATUS. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WHO REQUIRE ALTERNATIVE MEANS FOR COMMUNICATION OR PROGRAM INFORMATION, OR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS NEED TO CONTACT US AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE EVENT AT 208-896-4104 OR OWYHEE@UIDAHO.EDU.

I University of Idaho
Extension



OWYHEE COUNTY 4-H



Owyhee County 4-H Enrollment

October 1 – March 1

4-H youth must enroll and pay dues, on or before March 1st, to be eligible to participate in Fair.

If you are new to Owyhee County 4-H, please complete the [Youth Interest Survey](#) before creating a ZSuite account.

4-H Dues

- \$16 for Cloverbuds, ages 5-7*
- \$25 for youth, ages 8-18*, in all projects except Horse
- \$28 for youth, ages 8-18*, in the Horse project area

**ages are as of Jan. 1, 2024*



University of Idaho
Extension
Owyhee County



**Register via
ZSuite**

Website Updates:

Our website is updated with important documents including the 2023-2024 Owyhee County 4-H Calendar, the 2023-2024 Idaho 4-H Project Requirements Handbook, and the 2024 Owyhee County Market Livestock Weigh-in Schedule.

Record Book documents, including outlines, guides, & rubrics, along with ZSuite Tip Sheets & a tutorial are also available on our website.

The link to the website is www.uidaho.edu/extension/county/owyhee/4-h.

If you have questions, or need assistance finding any of these documents, contact Madi at madisona@uidaho.edu.



I University of Idaho
Extension
Owyhee County

PRESENTS



DAY CAMP SERIES

Join us for a series of day camps where participants will learn through hands-on activities! Topics will include seasonal-themes, science, art, foods & cooking, & much more!

SAVE THE DATES

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| OCTOBER 20 | JANUARY 19 | MAY 24 |
| NOVEMBER 3 | FEBRUARY 2 | JUNE 28 |
| NOVEMBER 17 | FEBRUARY 16 | JULY 12 |
| DECEMBER 1 | MARCH 15 | AUGUST 30 |
| DECEMBER 15 | APRIL 12 | SEPTEMBER 13 |
| JANUARY 5 | APRIL 26 | SEPTEMBER 27 |

Information about specific camps will be released as dates approach.

The University of Idaho has a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, disability, genetic information, or status as any protected veteran or military status. Persons with disabilities have the right to request and receive reasonable accommodations. Please complete this form: [reasonable-accommodation-for-4-h-parent-complete.pdf\(uidaho.edu\)](https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/4-h/parent-complete.pdf) to assist in evaluating the reasonable accommodation request at least 2 weeks prior to the event. Accommodation applications cannot be approved without supporting documentation. Submit this electronic request form by sending the application and documentation to Center for Disability Access and Resources 875 Perimeter Drive Moscow, ID 83844-4257, cdar@uidaho.edu, Phone 208-885-6307, Fax 208-885-940



I University of Idaho
Extension
Owyhee County

4-H FRIDAY SURVIVOR CAMP

December 1st
10-2pm
Ages 10-14

Join us for a day filled
with adventure!
Learn to brave the
elements by building
survival skills through
fun games & teamwork!

No cost to participate.
Lunch is provided!
Register via ZSuite.

208-896-4104
owyhee@uidaho.edu

The University of Idaho has a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, disability, genetic information, or status as any protected veteran or military status. Persons with disabilities have the right to request and receive reasonable accommodations. Please complete this form: [reasonable-accommodation-for-4-h-parent-complete.pdf\(uidaho.edu\)](https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/4-h/parent-complete.pdf) to assist in evaluating the reasonable accommodation request at least 2 weeks prior to the event. Accommodation applications cannot be approved without supporting documentation. Submit [this electronic request form](#) by sending the application and documentation to Center for Disability Access and Resources 875 Perimeter Drive Moscow, ID 83844-4257, cdar@uidaho.edu, Phone 208-885-6307, Fax 208-885-9404



University of Idaho
Extension
Owyhee County

Winter 4-H Friday

DECEMBER 15TH
10:00AM - 2:00PM

JOIN US FOR A FUN-FILLED DAY OF WINTER RECIPES,
ARTS AND CRAFTS, AND SCIENCE!

AGES 5-10

**LUNCH IS PROVIDED.
NO COST TO ATTEND.
REGISTER VIA ZSUITE.**

OWYHEE Co. EXT OFFICE
238 8TH AVE W
MARSING, ID 83639



The University of Idaho has a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, disability, genetic information, or status as any protected veteran or military status. Persons with disabilities have the right to request and receive reasonable accommodations. Please complete this form: [reasonable-accommodation-for-4-h-parent-complete.pdf\(uidaho.edu\)](https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/4-h-parent-complete.pdf) to assist in evaluating the reasonable accommodation request at least 2 weeks prior to the event. Accommodation applications cannot be approved without supporting documentation. Submit this electronic request form by sending the application and documentation to Center for Disability Access and Resources 875 Perimeter Drive Moscow, ID 83844-4257, cdar@uidaho.edu, Phone 208-885-6307, Fax 208-885-940



OWYHEE COUNTY FAIR BOARD
PO Box 695 HOMEDALE, ID 83628 - (208)337-3888 - WWW.OWYHEECOUNTY.NET

Owyhee County Fair Boundary Exception Petition Information:
The Owyhee County Fair Board is in the process of updating the Boundary Exception Petition form for 2023-2024. Please be on the lookout for upcoming updates regarding the form and boundary exception process.
Please direct any boundary exception petition questions to the Owyhee County Fair Board at 208-337-3888.