



North Dakota

FARM REPORTER

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CROP WEATHER

North Dakota Below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation prevailed across most of the state in March. Severe winter weather and flooding struck regions of the state in the last week of March. Snow cover in early April delayed fieldwork. As the snow melted, producers were further hindered by excess moisture that led to road restrictions and saturated fields. The prolonged wet and cold environment in April stressed livestock, particularly calves and lambs. The last two weeks in April saw some improvement in field and livestock

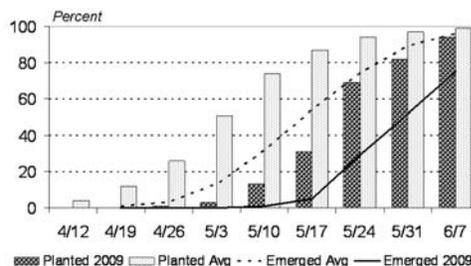
conditions. Warmer, drier weather allowed for a minority of producers to begin planting; however, soil saturation and poor road conditions still limited the majority of operators. The statewide average start date for fieldwork was May 2, over two weeks behind the previous year's average start date.

Limited by cool and wet conditions in May, producers planted crops when the opportunity presented itself. Planting progress for all crops was approximately 2 to 3 weeks behind the five-year (2004-2008) average in May. Cool soil temperatures delayed germination with all crops emerging behind the average pace in their development. Although all small grains were behind the average in emergence, early small grain conditions were rated mostly fair to good on May 31.

Planting and development of small grains and other crops remained behind the average on June 7. Spring wheat development on June 7 was 2 weeks behind the average and was 94 percent planted, 75 percent emerged and 2 percent jointed. By June 14, most cattle had been put out to pasture. Pasture and ranges were rated 65 percent good to excellent on June 14.

Largely due to excess moisture this past winter and early spring, soil moisture supplies have been rated overwhelmingly adequate to surplus in May and June. On May 3 topsoil moisture supplies were rated 1 percent short, 62 adequate and 37 surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies on May 3 were rated 1 percent very short, 4 short, 59 adequate and 36 surplus. On June 14 topsoil moisture supplies were rated 11 percent short, 74 adequate and 15 surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies on June 14 were rated 7 percent short, 73 adequate and 20 surplus.

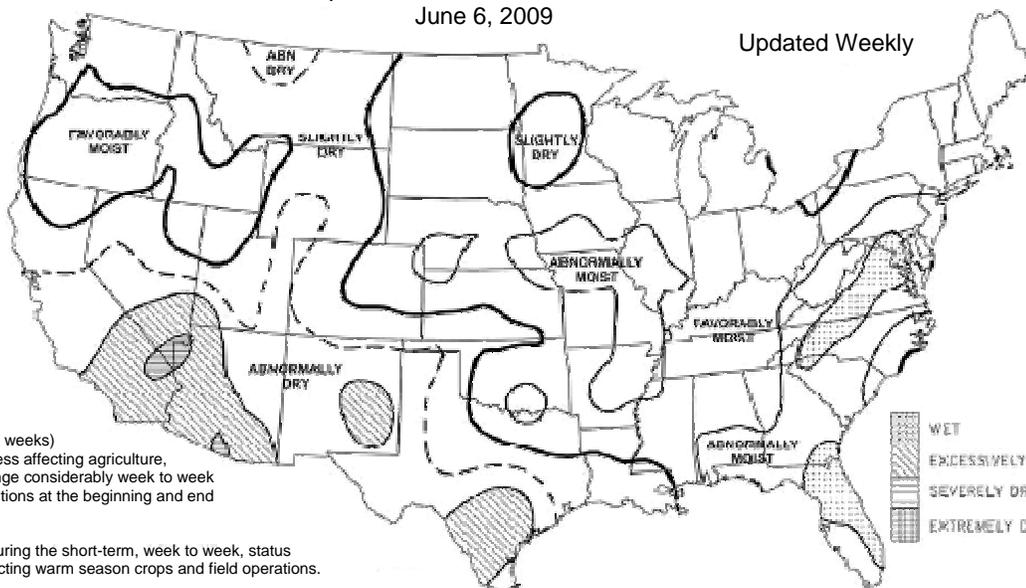
Spring Wheat Progress
North Dakota, 2009 and 2004-2008 Average



CROP MOISTURE

Short Term, Crop Need vs. Available Water in 5-ft. Soil Profile
June 6, 2009

Updated Weekly



CROP MOISTURE

Depicts short-term (up to 4 weeks) abnormal dryness or wetness affecting agriculture, responds rapidly, can change considerably week to week and indicates normal conditions at the beginning and end of the growing season.

Uses...applicable in measuring the short-term, week to week, status of dryness or wetness affecting warm season crops and field operations.

Limitations...may not be applicable to germinating and shallow rooted crops which are unable to extract the deep or subsoil moisture from a 5-foot profile, or for cool season crops growing when temperatures are averaging below about 55F. It is not generally indicative of the long-term (months, years) drought or wet spells which are depicted by the drought severity index.

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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POTATO STOCKS

North Dakota

Growers, dealers and processors held 2.00 million hundredweight (cwt) of potatoes in storage on June 1, 2009, down 29 percent from a year ago and 5 percent from two years ago. Current stocks represent 9 percent of production, down from 12 percent last year but up from 8 percent two years ago. Total stocks are defined as all potatoes on hand, regardless of use, including those that will be lost through future shrinkage and dumping.

Disappearance from the start of harvest to June 1 totaled 20.7 million cwt, down from 20.9 million cwt a year ago and 23.4 million cwt two years ago. May disappearance totaled 2.00 million cwt, up from 1.40 million cwt a year ago but down from 2.70 million cwt two years ago.

United States

The 13 major potato States held 44.8 million cwt of potatoes in storage June 1, 2009, down 11 percent from a year ago but 1 percent above June 1, 2007. Potatoes in storage accounted for 12 percent of the 2008 fall storage States' production, slightly below June 1, 2008.

Potato disappearance, at 323 million cwt, was 7 percent below June 1, 2008 and down 6 percent from 2007. Season-to-date shrink and loss, at 23.8 million cwt, was down 6 percent from the same date in 2008 and 7 percent below 2007. Processors in the 9 major States have used 169 million cwt of potatoes this season, down 7 percent from both the same period last year and 2 years ago. Dehydrating usage accounted for 31.9 million cwt of the total processing, down 16 percent from last year and 22 percent below the same period in 2007.

Fall Potatoes: Production and Stocks
13 Major States and United States, June 1, 2008-2009¹

State	Crop of 2007		Crop of 2008		
	Production	Stocks June 1, 2008	Production	Stocks	
				May 1, 2009	June 1, 2009
	1,000 Cwt	1,000 Cwt	1,000 Cwt	1,000 Cwt	1,000 Cwt
North Dakota²	23,660	2,800	22,680	4,000	2,000
California	3,792	300	3,939	500	400
Colorado	20,981	2,500	21,338	5,300	3,400
Idaho	130,010	23,000	114,805	30,000	18,500
Maine	16,668	2,500	14,769	3,700	2,200
Michigan	14,700		14,875	700	100
Minnesota ²	21,560	2,400	20,400	4,500	3,400
Montana	3,696		3,465		40
Nebraska	8,217		8,342	1,100	
New York	5,216		5,696		
Oregon	20,293	4,200	18,676	5,300	3,800
Washington	100,800	11,000	93,000	16,500	8,300
Wisconsin	28,160	1,000	25,730	3,600	2,000
Other States		720		800	630
13 State Total²	397,753	50,420	367,715	76,000	44,770

¹ Missing stocks combined into "Other States" to avoid disclosure of individual operations. ² May 1, 2009 stocks revised.

WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION

North Dakota

Winter wheat production is forecast at 21.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from both the May 1 forecast and 2008 production. Based on June 1 conditions, the winter wheat yield in North Dakota is forecast at 44.0 bushels per acre, down 2.0 bushels from the May 1 forecast but 3.0 bushels more than last year. Area for grain, at 490,000 acres, is unchanged from the previous month.

United States

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.49 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and 20 percent below 2008. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 34.0 million acres, unchanged from May 1. Based on June 1 conditions, the U.S. yield is forecast at 43.9 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month and 3.3 bushels less than last year.

Winter Wheat Yield Production¹
North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009

Item	Unit	2008	2009	
			May 1	June 1
Winter Wheat				
North Dakota				
Harvested for Grain	1,000 Acres	550	490	490
Yield Per Acre	Bushels	41.0	46.0	44.0
Production	1,000 Bushels	22,550	22,540	21,560
United States				
Harvested for Grain	1,000 Acres	39,614	33,995	33,995
Yield Per Acre	Bushels	47.2	44.2	43.9
Production	1,000 Bushels	1,867,903	1,502,074	1,491,769

¹ 2009 winter wheat forecasted yield and production.

2009 PROJECT SAFE SEND

North Dakota

A healthy environment is something we North Dakotans take for granted. Keeping our air and water clean and pure, however, requires commitment and can be costly. For years, farmers and ranchers have done their part by safely storing unusable pesticides like DDT and mercury seed treatments.

Now there's a way to get rid of these old pesticides for good. It's called Project Safe Send.

Project Safe Send was started in 1992 to help farmers safely and legally dispose of unusable pesticides. Since then, over 6,400 people have brought in more than 2.3 million pounds of pesticides. That's a lot! With the support of pesticide manufacturers, we have the funds to help get rid of more. We can accept any pesticides (this includes herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides and fungicides) that are old, unusable or banned – like DDT, arsenic, dieldrin, chlordane or mercury seed treatments.

"Project Safe Send provides a valuable service to agriculture producers, agribusiness and the public in disposing outdated or unusable pesticides," said Agriculture Commissioner Doug Goehring.

Collections are held at many locations across the state in the summer. These collection sites rotate throughout the state to provide access to a greater number of farmers, ranchers and others. After the collections, hazardous pesticides are carefully packed and shipped out of state for incineration.

Please check your storage areas for any unusable pesticides. Call us if you need free heavy-duty plastic bags for transporting damaged containers of pesticides.

If you have more than 5,000 pounds of pesticides, pre-registration is requested. Rinsates that contain pesticides will be collected at no charge for the first 100 pounds; and then each additional pound will carry a \$1.00 per pound fee. Participants are limited to 20,000 pounds.

In the meantime, keep pesticides safely locked up. If you have deteriorating or leaking containers, overpack them in larger containers and add absorbent materials.

Project Safe Send collections are scheduled from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (local time) at the following dates and sites. All collection sites are at North Dakota Department of Transportation (DOT) maintenance yards.



- ◆ **July 7 – CASSELTON** – 15482 37th Street SE; take I-94 Exit 331, go north on ND 18, take frontage road west about 3/4 mile.
- ◆ **July 8 – HILLSBORO** – 590 6th Street NW; take I-29 Exit 104 at Hillsboro, east 1/2 block, 1/3 of a mile north on 6th Street NW
- ◆ **July 9 – GRAND FORKS** - 1951 N. Washington Street, from I-29 take Gateway Exit, go east to Hwy 81 (Washington Street), go north 1 mile.
- ◆ **July 10 – DRAYTON** – just east of I-29 interchange on ND Highway 66 (north side of the road).
- ◆ **July 13 – DEVILS LAKE** – 1905 Schwan Avenue NW; 2½ miles west of Devils Lake Industrial Park, south side of US 2.
- ◆ **July 14 – VALLEY CITY** – 1524 8th Avenue SW, south of I-94 at Exit 292.
- ◆ **July 14 – BOTTINEAU** – 1/2 miles east of Bottineau on Highway 5, 1½ miles north on Lake Metigoshe Road (east side of the road).
- ◆ **July 15 – EDGELEY** – 2 miles north of Junction 281 & 13, west side of Hwy 281.
- ◆ **July 15 – MINOT** – from the intersection of Highways 83 & 2, go east about 3 miles, DOT is on the east side of Hwy 2, just north of the Gooseneck Implement (John Deere dealership).
- ◆ **July 16 – WYNDMERE** – from the junction of Highways 13 and 18, go 2½ miles north on Hwy 18 (west side of the road).
- ◆ **July 16 – WILLISTON** – 605 Dakota Parkway W; on Bypass US 2 and US 85 (across from the Kum & Go gas station).
- ◆ **July 17 – DICKINSON** – 1700 3rd Avenue W, Ste 101; on east side of ND 22, 1/2 mile north of the Junction of I-94 and ND Hwy 22.
- ◆ **July 20 – BEULAH** – 205 Hwy 49 S; take I-94 to Exit 110, then go 30 miles north on ND 49 to the south side of Beulah. NDDOT is west of ND 49 and just south of the RR tracks.
- ◆ **July 21 – FLASHER** – from ND 21, on the west edge of the city of Flasher, turn north on Morton County road 84, go one block north (DOT is on the east side of the road).
- ◆ **July 22 – MCCLUSKY** – west side of city, at intersection of ND 200 and First Street.
- ◆ **July 23 - NAPOLEON** – 59 Broadway; take I-94 Exit 208, proceed south on ND Hwy 3; 1/4 mile south of the city (east side of the road).

Source: ND Department of Agriculture, May 2009

2009 PROJECT SAFE SEND (Continued)

Dealing with Pesticides after Flooding

Many areas of our state experienced extensive flooding this spring.

If you have water-damaged pesticides bring them to a Project Safe Send collection site for disposal.

- ◆ For minimal flooding or leakage from paper containers, officials may provide you with specific clean-up instructions. For example, you may be asked to place the water-damaged pesticide into a secondary waste container before taking it to one of the Project Safe Send collection sites. Contact the North Dakota Department of Agriculture (NDDA) at 1-800-242-7535 for more information and container bags.
- ◆ Some pesticides and pesticide containers can survive flooding without harm and be saved for future use. Others are ruined when wet and must be properly disposed of to reduce their potential harm.

Salvage

Pesticides in unbroken, waterproof containers can usually be salvaged. Salvageable pesticides may include:

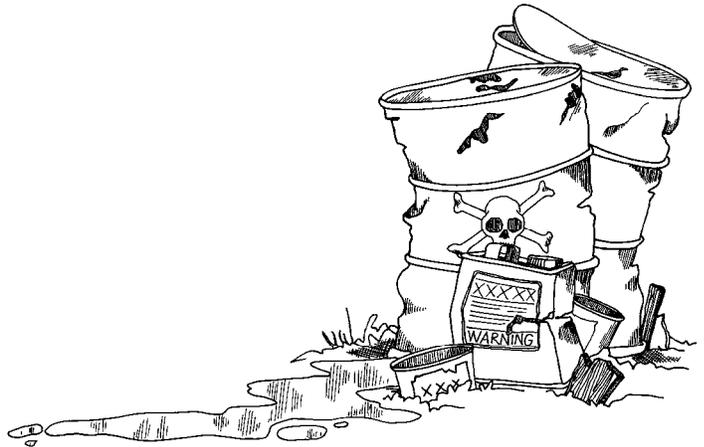
- ◆ Liquid concentrates in glass, metal or plastic containers. If liquids have a milky appearance, water has probably leaked in, and the pesticide should be properly disposed of. Clear liquid concentrates are probably unharmed.
- ◆ Pressurized cans or "bug bombs."
- ◆ Baits, powders or granules in waterproof containers.

Labeling

Labels on salvaged containers may be loose and should be firmly reattached. Unlabeled pesticides are dangerous to handlers and the environment.

Disposal

Dispose of any flooded pesticide dusts, wettable powders or soluble powders packaged in paper or cardboard containers. If pesticides in these containers have become wet, chemical changes may occur, and the formulations may become hard and/or lumpy so that they cannot be properly suspended in water or used as a dust.



ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FARGO, ND 58108-3166

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USDA, NASS, North Dakota Field Office

USDA PERMIT NO G-38

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