



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

FIELD CROP NOTES

SISKIYOU COUNTY

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FALL 2009

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**'Improving your Odds of Profitability',
theme of Multi-state Western Alfalfa and
Forage Conference**

**2009 Western Alfalfa & Forage
Conference-Schedule/Registration**

**Steve Orloff
Farm Advisor**

For special assistance
regarding our programs
please contact us.



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Fall Irrigation of Forages?— Generally, it's not needed *However, timing depends upon the forage*

Many growers wonder this time of year: is it safe or advisable to stop irrigating my forage crops for the season? The concern is that fall production will suffer, or worse, next year's production or the plant stand may be injured due to fall drought.

As you are well aware, crop water needs vary dramatically over the growing season. Water needs peak in mid-summer (the middle of July), but are much less in the spring and trail off in the fall. Therefore, if you use the same irrigation frequency or schedule throughout the season, you are likely over-irrigating at times of the year and under-irrigating at other times of the year.

Fall irrigation needs depend on the type of forage crop. Alfalfa and irrigated pasture grasses respond very differently to irrigation, or more precisely lack or irrigation, so the question will be addressed separately for the two types of forages.

Is it necessary to irrigate after the last cutting of alfalfa? While some intermountain alfalfa growers do irrigate after the last cutting, I would say that most do not. It is somewhat a question of economics. Since most alfalfa fields are not grazed after the last cutting, it is typically not worth irrigating after the last cutting. Even if the aftermath is grazed, the cost of the irrigation water is probably not justified. Alfalfa responds to temperature, photoperiod (day length), and soil moisture level. Even if we have a warm fall and soil moisture levels are sufficient for growth, there is minimal fall growth due to short days and low nighttime temperatures. The alfalfa varieties we produce (fall dormancy score between 3-5)

are strongly influenced by day length and alfalfa growth slows dramatically even when we have a warm fall and adequate soil moisture. Then growth nearly ceases after we have had frosts down to the mid 20's, which typically occurs in early October.

Irrigating after the last cutting has been considered beneficial in some areas. However, those areas are typically extremely dry regions where there is insufficient rainfall over the winter to refill the soil profile to the depth of the rooting zone of the crop. If the grower does not start irrigating early enough the following spring subsequent yield can be affected. In our area, winter rains in most years are sufficient to refill the soil profile. And, irrigation water is typically more plentiful in spring than it is in fall. So as long as a grower watches soil moisture levels come early spring, is aware of the winter rainfall received and irrigates as needed to refill the soil profile in spring, then I feel irrigation after the last cutting in the fall is not necessary. Irrigations should be postponed until spring, closer to when the crop starts re-growing.

We have conducted numerous trials over the past decade in both the Intermountain area and other areas of California to assess the effect of deficit irrigation of alfalfa on yield that year and the subsequent year. Even when irrigation water was cut off early in the season, yield rebounded the following year to the same level as the alfalfa that was fully irrigated for the entire season. If water is withdrawn early, even before the last cutting, the alfalfa goes into a drought-induced dormancy and it recovers and produces normally the next year. This suggests that irrigating after the last cutting is not necessary for full production the following season. Irrigation of alfalfa can often cease by early September.

How late should pasture be irrigated? The situation with pasture is different from alfalfa. Irrigated pasture does not go into the same type of drought induced dormancy as does alfalfa, it has a fibrous root system that is less able to access deep soil moisture. Livestock producers desire fall feed from grazed pastures so they can delay feeding hay as long as possible. Therefore, for maximum production of fall feed for livestock irrigation later into the fall may be desirable for

pastures. However, given this situation the logical question is how late in the fall is irrigation really necessary. Unfortunately, there is no set fixed date when irrigation can cease—it depends on the weather in a specific year, the soil type and previous irrigation practices. In most years, irrigation can usually cease by the end of September. Especially if previous irrigation practices were adequate there should be enough soil residual to sustain the pasture through fall.

Yield increases from irrigating very late in the season are typically not economical. The growth rate for pasture drops way off as fall progresses and the yield increase from irrigation is minimal. In a study conducted in Scott Valley a few years ago, I found the difference in the aftermath yield for grazing on October 20th was only 0.08 tons (not a statistically significant difference yield) when irrigation ceased on September 20th versus October 5th. In a similar study there was no difference in an October 7th simulated grazing harvest when irrigation ceased on September 5th versus September 20th. When you consider pumping charges, possible electric company standby charges, and irrigation labor, it unlikely that an October irrigation will result in an economical yield increase. Once the low temperatures fall into the mid 20's (many areas have already experienced 25 degree temperatures or less) grass top growth nearly ceases. I have experienced cases where frost injury was mistaken for drought stress when there was plenty of moisture in the soil. Soil moisture sensors are very useful to assess the soil moisture status to determine fall irrigation needs. But even a soil auger or shovel can be used to evaluate the soil moisture content. Ordinarily, the soil moisture status is sufficient so that irrigating in October is unnecessary.

Although October irrigations are generally not recommended, it is important to monitor soil moisture in your pastures and alfalfa fields over the winter to assess the water status so that the early growth in the spring is not harmed. That's when the crop REALLY needs the water.

WINTER WHEAT RESULTS

Winter wheat variety tests are conducted annually in the Shasta Valley and in Tulelake at the Intermountain Research and Extension Center (IREC). The following tables show the results for the last two years at both locations. In order to identify the best adapted varieties, ideally a group of varieties would surface as performing consistently well at both locations over both years. Unfortunately, this was not the case in these trials. Some varieties performed better at Tulelake than in Shasta Valley and visa versa. Conditions in Tulelake and Shasta Valley may be different enough that variety performance varies. Over the last couple of years water availability has been an issue in the Shasta Valley and that is why the yield is lower than what we have observed in previous tests. In most tests there are some varieties that produce well over 8000 pounds (4 tons) but not under the moisture limiting conditions of the past two years. The Tulelake yield was approximately twice the Shasta

Valley yield and that is not usually the case. The moisture stress in Shasta Valley may at least partially explain why the varieties performed so differently in the two locations. One thing that is readily apparent for both locations and for both years though is how well some of the experimental varieties have performed. Many of the top yielding varieties are experimental lines. Hopefully, some of these lines will be released and will out yield our standard varieties. Stephens wheat has been a standard winter wheat in Shasta Valley but was not one of the top performing varieties in these tests. Some of the newer varieties that are not commonly grown here may be worth trying in a commercial field on a limited scale to evaluate their performance. Hopefully, we will receive normal or above normal rainfall this year so that we can evaluate these varieties under more optimum growing conditions this next season. I am sure everyone is hoping for this to be a good rainfall year for a lot more important reasons than just having a good winter wheat variety trial.

2008 INTERMOUNTAIN WINTER WHEAT YIELD SUMMARY (LBS/ACRE)
(2008 Oregon Winter Elite Yield Trial -OWEYT)

Entry	Name	Mean (2 Loc)		Siskiyou	Tulelake		
1	STEPHENS	5920	(23)	3890	(7)	7950	(30)
2	MADSEN	5860	(25)	2800	(35)	8910	(23)
3	GENE	5410	(33)	2990	(31)	7830	(31)
4	WEATHERFORD	6340	(16)	3450	(20)	9230	(18)
5	TUBBS	6420	(14)	3080	(29)	9750	(9)
6	TUBBS 06	5770	(27)	3520	(16)	8020	(29)
7	ORSS-1757	5740	(30)	3030	(30)	8440	(27)
8	GOETZE	6510	(13)	3940	(5)	9080	(20)
9	ORH010085	6640	(12)	3330	(22)	9950	(7)
10	OR2050910	5750	(29)	2040	(39)	9460	(14)
11	OR2050914	5810	(26)	1980	(40)	9650	(10)
12	-	6270	(18)	3560	(15)	8990	(22)
13	BITTERROOT	6680	(9)	4000	(2)	9360	(17)
14	ID9364901A	6930	(5)	4640	(1)	9210	(19)
15	ROD/TUBBS06	6820	(6)	3680	(11)	9960	(6)
16	MASAMI	5540	(32)	3300	(24)	7780	(33)
17	XERPHA	5250	(34)	3650	(13)	6850	(35)
18	WESTBRED 528	6380	(15)	3120	(27)	9640	(11)
19	BU6W00-523	6160	(19)	3860	(8)	8470	(26)
20	SALUTE	6820	(8)	3350	(21)	10290	(5)
21	99X 1009-19	4990	(36)	3260	(25)	6710	(36)
22	ORFS 267-03	6930	(4)	3940	(4)	9920	(8)
23	ORCF-101	5890	(24)	2760	(37)	9020	(21)
24	ORCF-102	5760	(28)	2990	(32)	8520	(25)
25	OR12042037	3570	(40)	2890	(34)	4260	(40)
26	IDAHO 587	5580	(31)	3330	(23)	7830	(32)
27	ID99-435	6160	(20)	3490	(17)	8820	(24)
28	ID00859	6680	(10)	3950	(3)	9410	(16)
29	AP700CL	6820	(7)	3160	(26)	10470	(4)
30	OSUPOP-35-2 CL	6270	(17)	2970	(33)	9570	(12)
31	CODA	4980	(37)	3790	(9)	6180	(38)
32	CARA	4610	(39)	3110	(28)	6100	(39)
33	OR9901619	4850	(38)	2780	(36)	6920	(34)
34	ORH010837	6660	(11)	3770	(10)	9540	(13)
35	OR2040726S	6980	(3)	3480	(18)	10490	(3)
36	OR2040728S	7070	(2)	3450	(19)	10690	(1)
37	OR2050293S	4990	(35)	3560	(14)	6420	(37)
38	OR2050299S	7080	(1)	3660	(12)	10490	(2)
39	OR2050301S	6150	(21)	3930	(6)	8370	(28)
40	OR2051126S	6090	(22)	2750	(38)	9420	(15)
	MEAN	6030		3360		8700	
	CV	12.8		15.4		11.1	
	LSD (.05)	880		840		1570	

Numbers in parentheses indicate relative rank in column.

2009 WINTER WHEAT OVER LOCATION YIELD SUMMARY INTERMOUNTAIN
YIELD SUMMARY TABLE

ENTRY		AVERAGE	Tulelake 2009	Shasta Valley 2009			
1	Stephens	6670	(25)	7900	(23)	5440	(28)
2	Madsen	6880	(18)	8110	(20)	5640	(17)
3	Gene	5770	(37)	6030	(38)	5510	(24)
4	Tubbs	7740	(1)	9410	(2)	6070	(7)
5	Tubbs-06	7080	(12)	8730	(8)	5400	(30)
6	ORSS-1757	6520	(27)	7610	(26)	5430	(29)
7	Goetze	5040	(39)	3890	(40)	6180	(5)
8	Skiles	6740	(22)	7750	(24)	5740	(13)
9	Brundage 96	6780	(21)	7940	(22)	5630	(19)
10	Bitterroot	6720	(23)	8220	(18)	5230	(34)
11	ID9364901A	7030	(13)	8200	(19)	5860	(12)
12	ID D-05	6830	(19)	7700	(25)	5950	(9)
13	Skiles/Tubbs06	7340	(6)	9050	(5)	5640	(18)
14	Goetze/Skiles	6400	(31)	6550	(35)	6250	(3)
15	Masami	6440	(28)	8580	(12)	4290	(38)
16	Xerpha	7460	(3)	9320	(3)	5610	(20)
17	Westbred 528	6430	(29)	6400	(36)	6450	(1)
18	Salute	7160	(9)	8860	(7)	5450	(26)
19	Legion	6800	(20)	8060	(21)	5540	(23)
20	ORF2 267-03	5990	(34)	6740	(33)	5250	(32)
21	ORCF-101	6270	(32)	7090	(30)	5450	(27)
22	ORCF-101R	6220	(33)	6780	(32)	5660	(15)
23	ORCF-102	6960	(15)	8410	(15)	5510	(25)
24	CF101/102	6520	(26)	7470	(28)	5570	(21)
25	ORCF-103	4970	(40)	6700	(34)	3240	(40)
26	ID00859	6720	(24)	8230	(17)	5200	(35)
27	AP700CL	7150	(10)	8390	(16)	5910	(11)
28	Coda	5970	(36)	7110	(29)	4830	(37)
29	Cara	5150	(38)	6030	(37)	4260	(39)
30	OR2050910	7130	(11)	8720	(9)	5540	(22)
31	OR2040726	6880	(17)	7500	(27)	6260	(2)
32	OR2050293	7370	(5)	8490	(14)	6250	(4)
33	OR2050301	7170	(8)	8700	(10)	5640	(16)
34	OR2060324	7440	(4)	8930	(6)	5950	(10)
35	OR2060181	5970	(35)	5820	(39)	6120	(6)
36	OR2060395	6420	(30)	6850	(31)	5980	(8)
37	OR2060431	7340	(7)	9550	(1)	5120	(36)
38	OR2060916	6990	(14)	8640	(11)	5330	(31)
39	OR2060926	6890	(16)	8540	(13)	5240	(33)
40	OR2050853	7480	(2)	9280	(4)	5670	(14)
	MEAN	6670		7810		5530	
	CV	7.6		7.6		7.5	
	LSD (.05)	580		960		670	

Numbers in parentheses indicate relative rank in column.

***'Improving your Odds of Profitability'*, theme of Multi-state Western Alfalfa and Forage Conference**

As growers throughout Siskiyou County are well aware, this has been a very difficult year for alfalfa producers. Coming off record high prices in 2008, this year has been a year many alfalfa producers would like to forget. Dismal prices, sluggish sales, high production costs and challenging weather conditions have left alfalfa farmers with little to no profit in 2009, prompting a focus on "Improving Your Odds of Profitability" at this year's Western Alfalfa and Forage Conference, Dec. 2-4, in Reno, Nev.

I would strongly encourage alfalfa and forage producers in Siskiyou County to attend this year's conference. It is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension services of six Western states: California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Arizona and Washington. Presentations specifically tailored to improving industry profitability include:

- Reducing inputs to improve profits: Good idea or bad idea?
- Adapting cutting management to market conditions
- Marketing your hay in a low-price year
- Surviving difficult times: Lessons learned from those who have and have not

In addition, the conference will cover a wide range of topics related to alfalfa and forage crop production, economics, pest management and irrigation (see full program in this newsletter). Other issues to be addressed include: industry trends, bioenergy crops, alternative forage crops such as teff, water and drought issues, alfalfa advances being made with biotechnology, and a special session on innovations from the alfalfa industry.

A new feature at this year's conference is a hands-on diagnostic workshop on Dec. 2. Small groups of participants will rotate through stations concerning soils and fertilizers, diseases and nematodes, weed identification and management, and insect identification and integrated pest management. This unique training opportunity is designed to develop practical skills in alfalfa management. Growers, crop consultants and pest control advisers will diagnose real-life problems and learn critical aspects of soil and pest management.

Continuing education credits will be offered to Pest Control Advisers and Certified Crop Advisers for the workshop and main program. A commercial exhibit area will feature more than 60 exhibitors with information on equipment, seed, support products and services.

Because of the difficult economic times, the registration was reduced to \$125 and hotel rooms for conference attendees are available at the discounted rate of \$44 per night at the Grand Sierra Resort Hotel, 2500 E Second St. in Reno. (1-800 501-2651) The diagnostic workshop is \$50.

A registration form is included in this newsletter or you can register online at the conference Web site, <http://alfalfa.ucdavis.edu>. The early registration deadline is Nov. 2. Late registration (until Nov. 23) is \$150. Registration at the door is \$175. Hotel reservation information is also available on the Web site. I encourage you to make every effort to attend this conference to hear the latest on alfalfa production and industry issues, to try your hand at the Reno Casinos, or to simply commiserate with fellow alfalfa producers from throughout the West about what a bad year 2009 has been.

2009 Western Alfalfa & Forage Conference

December 2–4, 2009

Grand Sierra Resort and Casino, Reno, NV

“Improving Your Odds of Profitability”

Sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Services of California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Arizona, and Washington

PCA and CCA Credits Offered

Description: *This has been a difficult year for alfalfa producers with dismal prices, low sales volume and challenging weather conditions in many areas. This conference is aimed at improving profitability in years like this. The program covers many aspects of alfalfa and forage crop production, from economics to pest management, irrigation and utilization. It is suitable for anyone interested in improving their knowledge of this key segment of western agriculture. The conference features a commercial exhibit area, with 60-80 exhibitors, and is preceded by a special half-day ‘Hands-on Diagnostic Workshop’ (limited enrollment). Attendance at our previous conferences in Reno ranged from 550 to 700 participants, and 60-80 exhibitors. REGISTER NOW to ensure your place at this conference.*

Wednesday, December 2, 2009 Hands-On Alfalfa Diagnostic Workshop (limited enrollment)

12:30 – 1 pm Workshop Participant Sign-In

1 – 5:30 pm **Diagnostic Workshops** will provide attendees with intensive hands-on experience diagnosing important problems in alfalfa production. Small groups will work closely with experts in each area.

Participants will rotate through each of the following sessions:

- Soils & Fertilizers –Analysis, Sampling and Interpretation
- Diseases & Nematodes – Identification and IPM Measures
- Weed Identification and Management
- Insect Identification and IPM Practices

4:00 – 9 pm Exhibitor Setup

6:00 – 8 pm Registration

Thursday, December 3, 2009

6:00 - 8 am Exhibitor Setup

6:30 - 8 am Registration

Morning General Session

Alfalfa Industry and Market Trends

8:00 am Welcome – Steve Orloff, Symposium Chair, UC Cooperative Extension, Yreka, CA

8:05 Trends in the Alfalfa Industry: Is it really as bad as it looks? – Dan Putnam, Extension Forage Specialist, UC Davis, Davis, CA

8:25 Dairy Outlook: What is the future of dairies in the West? – Bill Van Dam, Alliance of Western Milk Producers, Sacramento, CA

8:50 How Dairies Are Dealing with the Current Economic Situation: Impact on Forages

– Mireille Chahine, Extension Dairy Specialist, University of Idaho, Twin Falls, ID

9:15 What Happened to All the Horses and What Are They Eating? – Anne Rodiek, Professor, Dept of Animal Science and Agriculture Education, Cal State University, Fresno, CA

9:40 Discussion

9:50 Break

Improving Profitability

10:20 am Reducing Inputs to Improve Profits: Good or bad idea? – Steve Orloff, Farm Advisor, UCCE, Yreka, CA

10:40 Adapting Cutting Management to Market Conditions – Glenn Shewmaker, Forage Specialist, University of Idaho, Twin Falls, ID

11:00 Panel Discussion: Marketing Your Hay in a Low Priced Year – Dick Schader, Red Rock Ranch, Macdoel, CA; Philip Bowles, Bowles Farming, Los Banos, CA; Norman Beach, San Joaquin Valley Haygrowers Assn., Tracy, CA

11:30 Surviving Difficult Times: Lessons Learned from Those Who Have and Have Not – Bob Boyle, Northwest Farm Credit Services, Salem, OR

11:50 Discussion

12 - 1:30 pm BANQUET LUNCH

Afternoon Breakout Sessions

Breakout Session I. Pest Management in Alfalfa

(Organizers: Rachael Long, Farm Advisor, UCCE, Woodland, CA and Phil Petersen, Area Extension Educator, WSU, Ephrata, WA)

- 1:30 pm Conventional and Organic Methods for Insect Pest Control in Alfalfa Production- Rachael Long, Farm Advisor, UCCE, Woodland, CA
1:50 Control Strategies for Some Difficult to Control Weeds – Mick Canevari, Farm Advisor Emeritus, UCCE, Stockton, CA
2:10 Vertebrate Pest Control in Alfalfa – Michael Slater, Wildlife Biologist, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services, La Grande, OR
2:30 Alfalfa Nematodes and Their Management – Saad Hafez, Extension Professor, Nematology, University of Idaho, Parma, ID
2:50 Discussion
3:00 **Break**

Breakout Session II. Soils and Irrigation

(Organizers: Larry Schwankl, Irrigation Specialist, UC Davis, Parlier, CA and Rob Mikkelsen, Western Director, International Plant Nutrition Institute, Merced, CA)

- 1:30 pm How Do You Know Your Lab Results Are Any Good? – Dirk Holstege, Director DANR Analytical Laboratory, UC Davis, Davis, CA
1:50 Site Specific Fertilization of Alfalfa Fields: Improved yield at lower costs? – Andre Biscaro, Farm Advisor, UCCE, Lancaster, CA
2:10 Center Pivot Management – Howard Neibling, Extension Water Management Engineer, University of Idaho, Twin Falls, ID
2:30 Subsurface Drip Irrigation in Alfalfa: A Grower's Initial Experience – Cannon Michael, Bowles Farming, Los Banos, CA
2:50 Discussion
3:00 **Break**

Breakout Session III. Bio-Energy and Alternative Forages

(Organizers: Steve Fransen, Forage Agronomist, WSU, Prosser, WA; Jay Davidson, Area Forage and Alternative Crops Specialist, UNCE, Fallon, NV)

- 1:30 pm Overview of Bio-Energy Crops and the Conversion Process – Birgitte Ahring, Director Bioproducts, Sciences and Engineering Laboratory, WSU Tri-Cities, Richland, WA
1:50 Agronomics of Switchgrass for Bio-Fuel in the West – Steve Fransen, Forage Agronomist, Washington State University, Prosser, WA
2:10 Annual Warm-Season Grasses for Bio-Fuel Production in the West – Mike Ottman, Extension Agronomist, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ
2:30 Teff Grass: A New Alternative – Don Miller, Director of Product Development, Producer's Choice Seeds, Nampa, ID
2:50 Discussion
3:00 **Break**

3:30 - 5 pm **Repeat Concurrent Sessions**

5:00 - 6 pm **Exhibitor's Reception**

7:00 pm **State Haygrower's Organization Dinner Meeting-** Representatives from state haygrower's associations and national associations – contact your state haygrower's organization for further information.

Friday, December 4, 2009

6:15 am **CAFA Breakfast**

General Session

Water Issues

- 8:00 am Future of Agricultural Water in the West – Dan Keppen, Executive Director, Family Farm Alliance, Klamath Falls, OR
8:25 The Impact of Drought on Crop Choice and Water Marketing – Richard Howitt, Agricultural Economist, UC Davis, Davis, CA
8:50 Coping with Low Water Years: What strategies can you use? – Blaine Hanson, Irrigation Specialist, UC Davis, Davis, CA
9:15 Discussion
9:25 **Break**

Innovations and Future Developments

- 9:55 am The Future of Alfalfa and Forage Crops – Maria Monteros, Noble Foundation, Ardmore, OK
10:20 Low-Lignin Alfalfa: Redefining the Yield/Quality Tradeoff – Dan Undersander, Extension and Research Forage Agronomist, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI
10:45 What's New from the Alfalfa Industry - (series of brief presentations from the alfalfa industry discussing new innovations and product development)
12:00 pm **ADJOURN**

[Registration form on following page](#)



General Registration Form 2009 Western Alfalfa & Forage Conference (one form per person-please print clearly)		
Name	Company/Ranch	
Address	City, State, Zip Code	County
Phone	E-mail (important). Confirmation is by e-mail only.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Conference Hands-On Alfalfa Diagnostics Workshop \$50.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Registration (before 11/2/09) \$125.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Extra: Guest Banquet Lunch Ticket \$35.00 Guest name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Registration (received by 11/23/09) \$150.00	
Each registration includes one copy of the Proceedings in either printed form or on a CD. Additional copies can be ordered below. Please indicate your preference of the complimentary copy by checking one of the following boxes.		
<input type="checkbox"/> PRINTED Proceedings Book	<input type="checkbox"/> Proceedings Book on CD	
Extra: Printed Copy of Proceedings @ \$10.00 ea.	No. of copies _____	
Extra: Copy of Proceedings on CD @ \$5.00 ea.	No. of copies _____	
I am a (Check one) (<input type="checkbox"/> Hay Grower), (<input type="checkbox"/> Hay Industry), (<input type="checkbox"/> Seed Grower), (<input type="checkbox"/> Seed Industry), (<input type="checkbox"/> Other)		
Registering online with a credit card? See http://alfalfa.ucdavis.edu . Paying with a check? Use this form.		
Total Enclosed \$ _____ (payable to "UC Regents")		
Mail your check, payable to "UC Regents," to Karen Nephew, UCCE, 1720 S. Maple Avenue, Fresno, CA 93702. Registration information/questions, contact Karen Nephew by phone at 559-259-4907, or e-mail to sznephew@plantsciences.ucdavis.edu . Note: All registration fees will be higher for on-site registration. Refunds subject to \$25 processing fee. No refunds will be issued after November 23.		
Hotel Reservations: Reserve your hotel room at the Grand Sierra Resort and Casino (online at Grand Sierra Reservations or by phone at 800-648-5080). Be sure to mention Western Alfalfa Conference and reserve by November 18, 2009 to obtain the outstanding conference rate of \$44 per night. Luxury rooms and suites are available at a higher rate. Check our website for the extras the hotel will provide to registered guests!		

FIELD CROP NOTES

DATED MATERIAL

*Cooperative Extension
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