

# Valley Farm Life



*Lorinna Hunez*

July 26, 2017  
A Special Supplement to  
the Prosser Record-Bulletin and  
the Grandview Herald

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Photos by Victoria Walker  
**Meet the late Jupiter**, a Barred Plymouth Rock, who liked to strut her stuff on Victoria's small suburban farm in Benton County. Barred Plymouth Rocks or "Barred Rocks," as they're called, are one of the most popular dual-purpose chickens on small farms. Their heritage is unclear with reports of different crosses, but what is clear is that they're very friendly, great layers of large brown eggs and able to withstand cold weather quite nicely.



## Biography: Lorinna Nunez

Lorinna Nunez is from Prosser. She was born in Wenatchee but moved to Prosser in middle school. She considers herself a Prosserite.

Nunez is a photographer who shoots a bit of everything. She enjoys shooting fairs and rodeo, agriculture, some portrait work. She is self-taught and currently uses a Cannon VD mark 7/70.

She is the daughter of Bill and Charlotte Best, also of Prosser. She is married to Rafael Nunez, and has three children; Kendall - 28, Riley - 27, Hailey - 20. Nunez has two grandchildren.

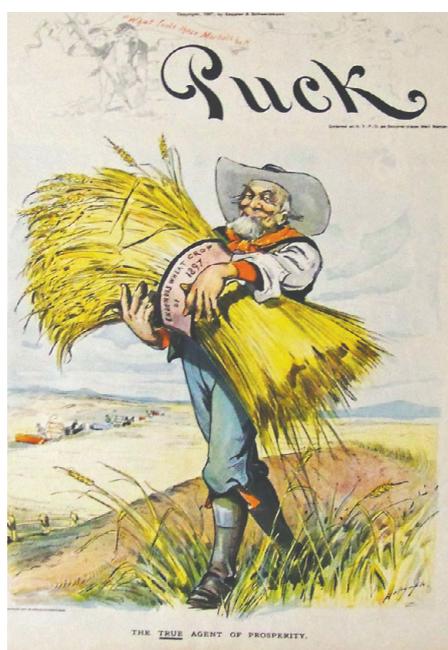
"Photography is my world, it is art. It shows the world what I see. It sends a positive message. It tells a great story."

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# Harvest Times in the Valley



Washington is the Evergreen State, but when it comes to the Yakima, Columbia and Walla Walla Valleys there is something else that comes to mind – farms, fruit and produce.

It's the fruit and produce in these areas that help keep the valleys looking green and lush for a better part of the year. Washington state produces 64% of the Apples in the U.S. and 80% of the nation's Hops, with over 80 different varieties.

Throughout the growing season there are trees in bloom, and crops getting ready for harvest.

- Early April – Apricot trees are in full bloom.
- Mid-April – Peach and Cherry trees are in full bloom. Asparagus harvest begins and runs through mid-June.
- Late April/Early May – Apples, most varieties, Pears and Prunes are in full bloom.
- Mid June – Cherry harvest begins and runs through mid-July
- Late June/ Mid-July – Blueberries harvest through late July
- Early July – Apricot harvest begins and runs through early August.
- Mid July – Peach harvest begins and runs through mid-September, Cabbage is harvested.
- Early August – Cantaloupe, Cucumber and Tomato harvests begin and run through mid-September.
- Mid-August – Bartlett Pear, Corn and Watermelon harvests begin and run through Mid-September.
- Late August – Prune harvest begins and runs through early October.
- Early September – Johnathan apple harvest begins and runs through late September. Winter pear harvest begins and runs through late October.
- Mid-September – Delicious Apple harvest begins and runs through late October. Grape harvest begins and runs through early October. Pumpkins, Squash and Gords through end of October.
- Early October – Winesaps and Roman Beauty Apple harvests begin and run through early November.

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# The Noble Farm Sanctuary in Prosser

By Victoria Walker

Noble Sanctuary Farm, formerly known as Handprint Farms, is a permanent home for furry friends who have been rescued from being abandoned, abused or neglected. The sanctuary is ten acres that provides shelter, food, support, medical care, and lots of love for animals so they can live out their lives in a safe environment.

Michelle Allgaire - Jones and her partner Greg Noble moved to the farm from Tri-Cities in late Sept. 2016. Allgaire has worked helping re-home animals, deliver animals and helped raise money for people to buy animals. The sanctuary was a natural move for her and her partner. "The property was perfect for our needs." Allgaire says she is also a full-time caregiver for her daughter and sanctuary, the two jobs work perfect for her.

In addition to care giving and just moving to the sanctuary, they currently have 23 animals total including; seven house cats, three dogs, eight pigs, three donkeys and two horses. "Last week we did a fundraiser and had 75-100 people who came to see the farm, earning approximately \$650 in donations," said Allgaire. These much-needed funds go to the Ferrier, hay, vaccinations, and

emergency care for the critters. "We want to get larger animals but we are at the max at this moment," says Allgaire.

One of the most charming residents of the farm is a one-eyed donkey who was brought to the sanctuary from Texas. Allgaire said they were ecstatic when the donkey arrived and surprised when she, the donkey, was pregnant. "Now we have a baby donkey named, Becky Jo," she said. Other charmers on the farm are the pigs. "They were bred to be pets (potbellied pigs) generally they have personality's as exquisite as our dogs and cats," says Allgaire. The sanctuary also houses Onyx, Tidbit, Hammie, Mitzy, Mr. P, Miss P, Blitz and the bodacious Abbey the porch pig. All of them are charmers. Shyanne and Oreo are the horses on the farm, one is blind and one has some separation anxiety and both have a home for life. Together they are the perfect team. "We have already re-homed some horses they were very young and vibrant and they needed horse people," said Allgaire.

The sanctuary currently needs volunteers and fostering assistance with the right homes. "We want to be able to get the animals nursed back to health. We are in the beginnings of a creating a place for the abused abandoned, animals." The sanctuary is a 501C3 and advocates for

the rights of farm animals to live lives free from abuse and cruelty. They actively promote compassionate eating and living. The sanctuary encourages children meeting the animals and adults helping them learn to make different choices, to be compassionate and kind to all animals. "We are a plant based family and we are holistic in nature," says Allgaire.

The farm has a number of projects they are currently working on including; education, rescue, at risk youth, special needs kids and animals, community assistance, compassionate living and arts. "I want people to come and experience all those things bring all those loves to one place. It is about people and animals interacting Most of the animals we keep now will stay at the sanctuary. The farm also has a vineyard of grapes for wine. Some of the wines are Sous Sol 2015 Riesling, Wild Type by Sparkman Cellars, 2015 Red Mountain Trails Riesling by Portrait Cellars. The sanctuary is currently looking for a winemaker to create an even wine from their Riesling grapes.

Contact if we can help you. We can help re-home your unwanted animals. The focus of our sanctuary is farm animals, we will do our best to serve any animals in need. We look forward to building community through our volunteer programs, rescue efforts and educational programs.

We welcome special needs groups, at risk youth groups, and families wanting to share the love of animals with their children. To make donations or volunteer contact; [michelle@nobleanimalsanctuary.org](mailto:michelle@nobleanimalsanctuary.org) or you may call 509-554-8894.



Photos by Victoria Walker







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# Helping Horses in Hot Weather

**Pullman** - Equine specialists at Washington State University's Veterinary Teaching Hospital are urging Inland Northwest horse owners to be a little more cautious with temperatures expected to hit or break 100 degrees again this coming week.

"Horses working hard in summer temperatures, especially if they are not well-conditioned, need access to abundant, clean water," explained Jen Gold, the veterinary specialist who heads WSU's Equine Medicine Service.

"There is an old myth that still circulates out there in some circles that owners should withhold ice cold water from horses for fear it will induce colic.

"That's just not true according to numerous studies including the work done by veterinarians working with the equine Olympic athletes in 1996 in Atlanta.

"Fortunately, most horses, even those working very hard, will recover quickly if given rest, shade, good feed and abundant fresh water."

How can owners tell if their horses are getting too dehydrated? Dr. Gold says there are two simple tests anyone can master.

"The first is to look at the eyes and see if they appear dull or sunken. The tissues and structures surrounding the eye will shrink some when a horse is dehydrated and the surface of the eye can become dull in severe cases. A conscientious owner who knows their horses will be able to see this easily and they should consider calling their veterinarian.

"The second test involves raising a horse's lip and pressing your thumb against their gums to make a white spot," Gold said.

"Then release it. If it takes longer than four seconds or so for the blood to return, the horse may be dehydrated and should

be offered free choice water right away. If a horse ever refuses to drink, contact your veterinarian immediately."

Hard working horses also lose electrolytes too, because unlike some animals, they have sweat glands all over their body.

A horse's normal cooling system works by first dilating blood vessels on the skin's surface to radiate heat from the circulatory system.

After that, they begin to sweat to increase evaporative cooling.

"Horses should have access to at least a regular salt block during hot weather because they typically do not get enough sodium or chloride in the forage and hay they consume," said Gold. "All the other minerals they need otherwise they can usually get in their diet and again, your veterinarian can advise what's best in your area."

What about bathing horses with cool water?

"Absolutely, a horse will benefit from being hosed down and dried to help remove heat. Most people have seen images of trainers washing off horses at a race track, so follow their lead and help your horse cool down the same way."

When should a horse owner be concerned that a horse has become dangerously overheated?

"Heat exhaustion or heat stress is a serious condition that is potentially life-threatening," said Gold. "It is vital to recognize these signs:

- a core temperature of 104 degrees or above,
- quick rapid breaths or deep gulping types or respiration,
- a horse that has stopped sweating and or drinking,
- dry, dark, or dusky looking gums and mucous membranes,



Photo by Henry Moore Jr. BCU/WSU

A well-hydrated horse has bright eyes surrounded by healthy tissues.

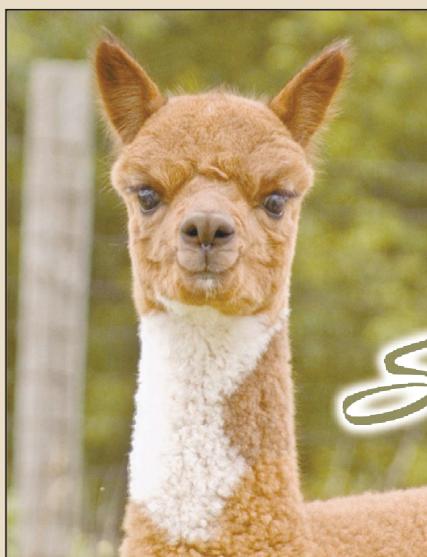


Photo by Henry Moore Jr. BCU/WSU

A dehydrated horse's eyes seem dull and sunken because the tissues surrounding the eye lose their ability to support the organ.

- an elevated pulse that is 'thready,' meaning it's weak and irregular, and
- a horse acting depressed, dropping his head or avoiding any response.

In every case when this happens, a veterinarian needs to be involved with the horse's care."



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# AMARILLO SKY

By Jason Aldean

He gets up before the dawn  
Packs a lunch and a thermos full of coffee  
It's another day in the dusty haze  
Those burning rays are wearing down his body  
The diesel's worth the price of gold  
It's the cheapest grain he's ever sold  
But he's still holdin' on  
He just takes the tractor another round  
And pulls the plow across the ground  
And sends up another prayer  
He says, "Lord, I never complain, I never ask why  
Please don't let my dreams run dry  
Underneath, underneath this Amarillo Sky."  
The hail storm back in '83  
Sure did take a toll on his family  
He stayed strong and carries on

Just like his dad and granddad did before him  
On his knees every night  
He prays, "Please let my crops and children grow."  
'Cause that's all he's ever known  
He just takes the tractor another round  
And pulls the plow across the ground  
And sends up another prayer  
He says, "Lord, I never complain, I never ask why  
Please don't let my dreams run dry  
Underneath, underneath this Amarillo Sky."  
And he takes the tractor another round, another round, another round  
And he takes the tractor another round, another round  
He says, "I never complain, I never ask why  
Please don't let my dreams run dry  
Underneath, underneath this Amarillo Sky  
Underneath this Amarillo Sky."

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Always look up before planning any activity, but especially when moving equipment or raising long or tall objects like irrigation pipes. Maintain the 10-foot safety distance by keeping everyone and everything at least 10 feet away from overhead power lines.



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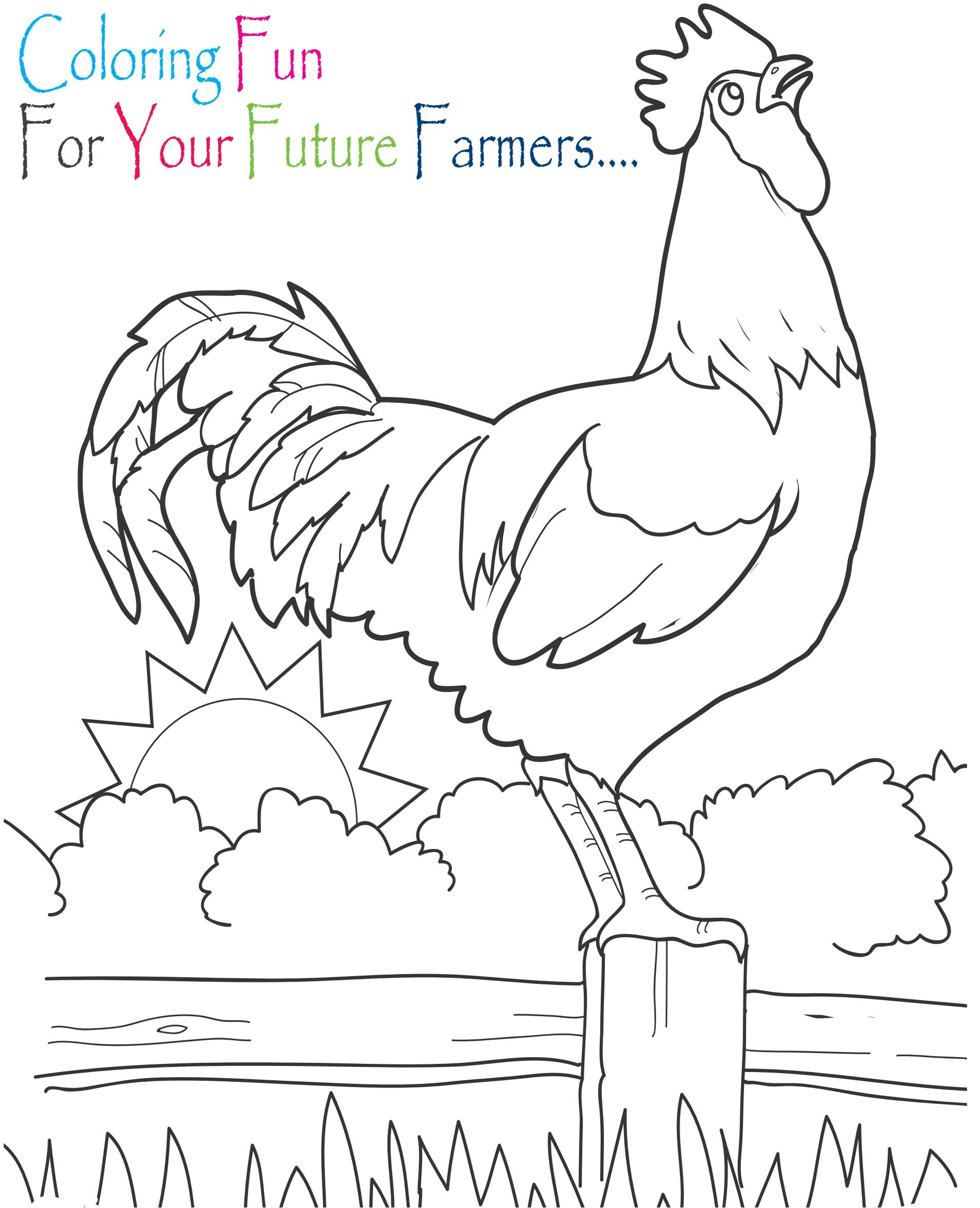
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# Industrial Hemp Cultivation in Washington

By Chuck Walker

Hemp is one of the fastest growing plants and was one of the first plants to be spun into usable fiber 10,000 years ago. It can be refined into a variety of commercial items including paper, textiles, clothing, biodegradable plastics, paint, insulation, biofuel, food, and animal feed. Hemp plastic is recyclable and can be manufactured to be 100% biodegradable. The most common type of hemp plastics are those plastics which infuse hemp fibers. The benefit of infusing hemp fibers lies in that less plastic is used (less oil, less pollution) and a more durable, biodegradable product created.

Hemp is a bast fiber plant similar to flax, kenaf, jute and ramie. Long slender primary fibers on the outer portion of the

stalk characterize bast fiber plants. An annual plant that grows from seed, hemp can be grown on a range of soils, but tends to grow best on land that produces high yields of corn. The soil must be well drained, rich in nitrogen, and non-acidic. Hemp requires limited pesticides because it grows so quickly and attracts few pests. In northern latitudes, hemp is usually planted between early March and late May. Hemp averages between 2 - 4 meters in height in about four months of growth.

The bast fibers can be used to make textiles that are 100% hemp, but they are commonly blended with other organic fibers such as flax, cotton or silk, to make woven fabrics for apparel and furnishings. The inner two fibers of the plant are more woody and typically have industrial applications, such as mulch, animal bedding and litter. When oxidized (often erroneously referred to as "drying"), hemp oil from the seeds becomes solid and can be used in the manufacture of oil-based paints, in creams as a moisturizing agent, for cooking, and in plastics. Hemp seeds have been used in bird feed mix as well. A survey in 2003 showed that more than 95% of hemp seed sold in the European Union was used in animal and bird feed.

Industrial hemp cultivation, in the U.S., is considered "experimental" according to the U.S.D.A. and its associated regulations and as long as the hemp in question is grown or cultivated under a license, registration, authorization, or production lease with a state pilot program. A new Washington state law (Chapter 15.120 RCW) approved last year, directed WSDA to design a program that would

license researchers to grow, process and market industrial hemp. Industrial hemp rule-making has been split into two parts: Industrial Hemp Seed Certification, which affects existing WAC chapters 16-302 and 16-303, and Industrial Hemp Research Program, which involves the creation of a completely new WAC chapter 16-305. On April 13, 2017, the department adopted a new chapter of Washington administrative Code establishing an industrial hemp research program.

During the 2016 legislative session, the Legislature passed ESSB 6206 (now codified as chapter 15.120 RCW) to authorize the growing of industrial hemp as a legal agricultural activity in this state as part of an agricultural pilot program in conformance with the federal agricultural act of 2014 which requires the department to adopt rules establishing an industrial hemp research program to be supervised by the department to study the growth, cultivation, or marketing of industrial hemp. The bill allows the department to adopt rules for the administration of an industrial hemp seed certification program pursuant to chapter 15.49 RCW. The Industrial Hemp Research Pilot (IHRP) is a program established by the Washington State Legislature to begin pilot studies that would research the cultivation and commercial viability of an industrial hemp industry in the state. Washington's industrial hemp bill allows states to grow industrial hemp only for research purposes and determine if it is a viable industry. There is currently no industrial hemp being grown in Washington State. The goal of the IHRP, now that rules are effective, is to issue licenses to produce

industrial hemp as a means of researching the cultivation and marketing of industrial hemp in the state. Since industrial hemp is a Cannabis (genus) plant which is still federally illegal, no part of the plant, including seeds, may cross U.S. state borders. The federal government did carve out a legal niche for states to create pilot industrial hemp programs, however no language was included to allow for interstate movement of seeds. Therefore, all seeds for Washington's Industrial Hemp Research Pilot (IHRP) will be imported from other countries under the state's permit with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The details on how industrial hemp growers obtain seeds will be available in the final rules issued by the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). Currently, the state cannot pay for seeds for pilot projects; growers must arrange to buy their own seeds which will be imported using the department's DEA permit.

Applications for industrial hemp licenses are now available on the WSDA industrial hemp webpage (<https://agr.wa.gov/Inspection/Hemp/ihApplications.aspx>). A seed acquisition form must be completed to obtain seeds and those intending to grow, become a processor/marketer, an application must also be completed, and/or those who intend to grow and process or market industrial hemp will need to fill out a combination application. Additionally, those intending to sell, resell, exchange or distribute viable industrial hemp seed (not grain) will need to fill out a distributor application.

Much of the bird seed sold in the US has hemp seed (it's sterilized before importation), the hulls of which contain about 25% proteins. Hemp oil once greased machines. Most paints, resins, shellacs, and varnishes used to be made out of linseed (from flax) and hemp oils. Construction products such as medium density fiber board, oriented strand board, and even beams, studs and posts could be made out of hemp. Because of hemp's long fibers, the products will be stronger and/or lighter than those made from wood. The products that can be made from hemp number over 25,000.

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# Buying locally grown foods pays dividends

The popularity of organic foods and stores that cater to customers who prefer such foods continues to grow, and that growth has contributed to a growing awareness among shoppers of where the food they eat comes from. Many consumers now recognize the impact that food production has on the environment, and that recognition has spurred interest in locally grown foods.

Locally grown foods are those that are grown within your community or a community nearby. Such foods do not need to be shipped hundreds of miles before they ultimately find their way onto your plate, and many people find that contributes to meals that are fresher than meals made up of foods shipped from afar. But freshness is not the only benefit to purchasing locally grown foods, which pay various dividends for people and the planet.

Locally grown foods benefit the environment. The phrase "field to plate" is significant to consumers who prefer locally grown foods. That phrase refers to the distance food travels from the grower to the plate on your dinner table. Estimates vary depending on the source, but advocates of locally grown food suggest that it reduces the field to plate distance by an average of 1,300 miles. That's a significant feather in locally grown foods' cap, as the Council on the Environment of New York City notes that it takes 435 fossil-fuel calories to

fly a single five calorie strawberry from California to New York.

Buying locally preserves that energy that is used to transport foods from afar. Locally grown foods fuel your local economy. In addition to benefitting the environment, locally grown foods stimulate your local economy. Local, independent farmers have largely fallen by the wayside in the 21st century, as industrial agribusinesses have taken over the produce sections in grocery stores across the country. But local, independent farmers are making a comeback, thanks in large part to consumer demand for organic foods.

Supporting such farmers who grow their foods locally means you're putting money back into your own community, a worthwhile effort at a time when so many small communities are struggling economically.

Buying locally grown foods contributes to biodiversity. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, more than 75 percent of agricultural genetic diversity was lost in the 20th century. That's thanks in large part to industrial agribusinesses that cultivate fruits and vegetables that are bred for fast maturation.

But small, local farms typically grow a wider variety of fruits and vegetables in an effort to extend their growing seasons. That means consumers of locally grown foods have access to more fruits and

vegetables, and therefore more flavor.

Buying locally maintains beautiful landscapes. Farmland has been on the decline for decades, as cement and asphalt have made millions of acres of once beautiful farmland disappear. Buying locally helps to maintain the green space your community and surrounding communities have left.

That makes for great road trips and

even helps to sustain local wildlife populations.

Locally grown foods can be more nutritious. Fruits and vegetables can rapidly lose nutrients once they are harvested. But buying from local farmers increases the likelihood that the fruits and vegetables you purchase were just picked and therefore have yet to lose a significant amount of nutrients.

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# Benton Conservation District - Local Solutions for Local Natural Resource Needs

Prosser - Conservation districts were created because natural resource problems can't be fixed with "one-size-fits-all" solutions.

A dryland wheat farmer worried about soil erosion needs a different solution than a western Washington farmer in 35 inches of rainfall.

A homeowner wanting to conserve water in front yard landscaping needs a different solution than a farmer wanting to conserve water on 200 acres of row crops or orchard.

The mission of Benton Conservation District (BCD) is to help landowners with concerns about managing their property, whether that property is rangeland, irrigated agriculture, non-irrigated agriculture, urban or rural residences.

BCD has programs and services for each type of land use, whether the property is large or small. All BCD programs are voluntary and free.

BCD is a small and unique agency, governed by a board of 5 local landowners. The board members of BCD are long-time residents of this area, who understand its unique challenges and rewards. They provide grass-roots leadership to professional staff.

Prosser cattle ranchers Rick and Peggy Douglas asked the conservation district for help with managing irrigation water that alternately either flooded their property or dried up before reaching them. The conservation district provided customized technical advice and some financial support to help make changes in their irrigation system. Afterwards, Peggy summarized the benefits of working with the conservation district, saying "We're only using about half of what we would normally use in water and our pastures are producing at least twice as much grass."

Dryland wheat farming brothers Garrett and Devon Moon asked for help in trying an innovative method for harvesting wheat. With financial assistance from the conservation district, Moon Farms was able to experiment with a stripper header, which led to lower fuel and labor costs, and higher residual stubble height which trapped blowing snow and soil, increasing soil moisture and protecting visibility on highway 221.

Benton Conservation District services aren't limited to just big agricultural operations. In fact, recent demand for BCD services on urban and rural properties has been exploding.

County resident Ann Autrey explained "all of us small-time farmers who don't have agricultural degrees" appreciate how BCD is "able to assist us with problems that we're facing with our farms." Urban schools are making more and more requests for BCD's high-quality educational programs.

More urban residents are requesting assistance with planning for low-water-use landscaping in the face of possible watering restrictions.

Homeowner Reg Unterseher explained "We started looking for more alternatives. I talked to different people and the conservation district was the one who knew how to do this."

Two hundred mostly rural drinking water wells have been tested by BCD at no cost to property owners, checking for nitrates in the water. Although conservation districts traditionally have worked with large agricultural operations, now more urban and rural small acreage landowners are drawing heavily on BCD programs to solve their natural resource concerns.

If you have a concern about your property, contact Benton Conservation District for a custom-tailored solution.



Photo taken by Rachel Little

Left, Heather Wendt, Assistant District Manager, Benton Conservation District giving technical advice to resident Dr. Sheila Dunlop. Dr. Dunlop had requested assistance on planning for low-water-use landscaping through BCD's Heritage Garden Program



## Mountain States Const. Co.

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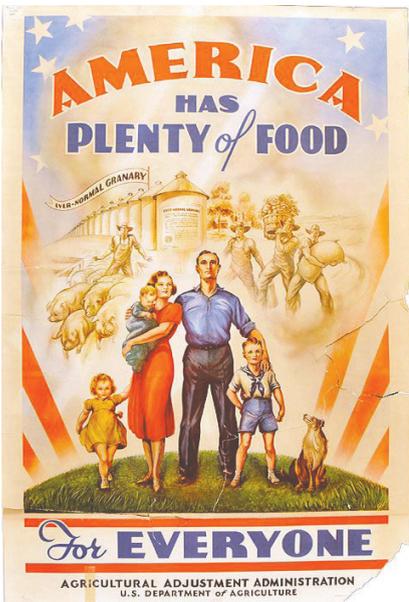
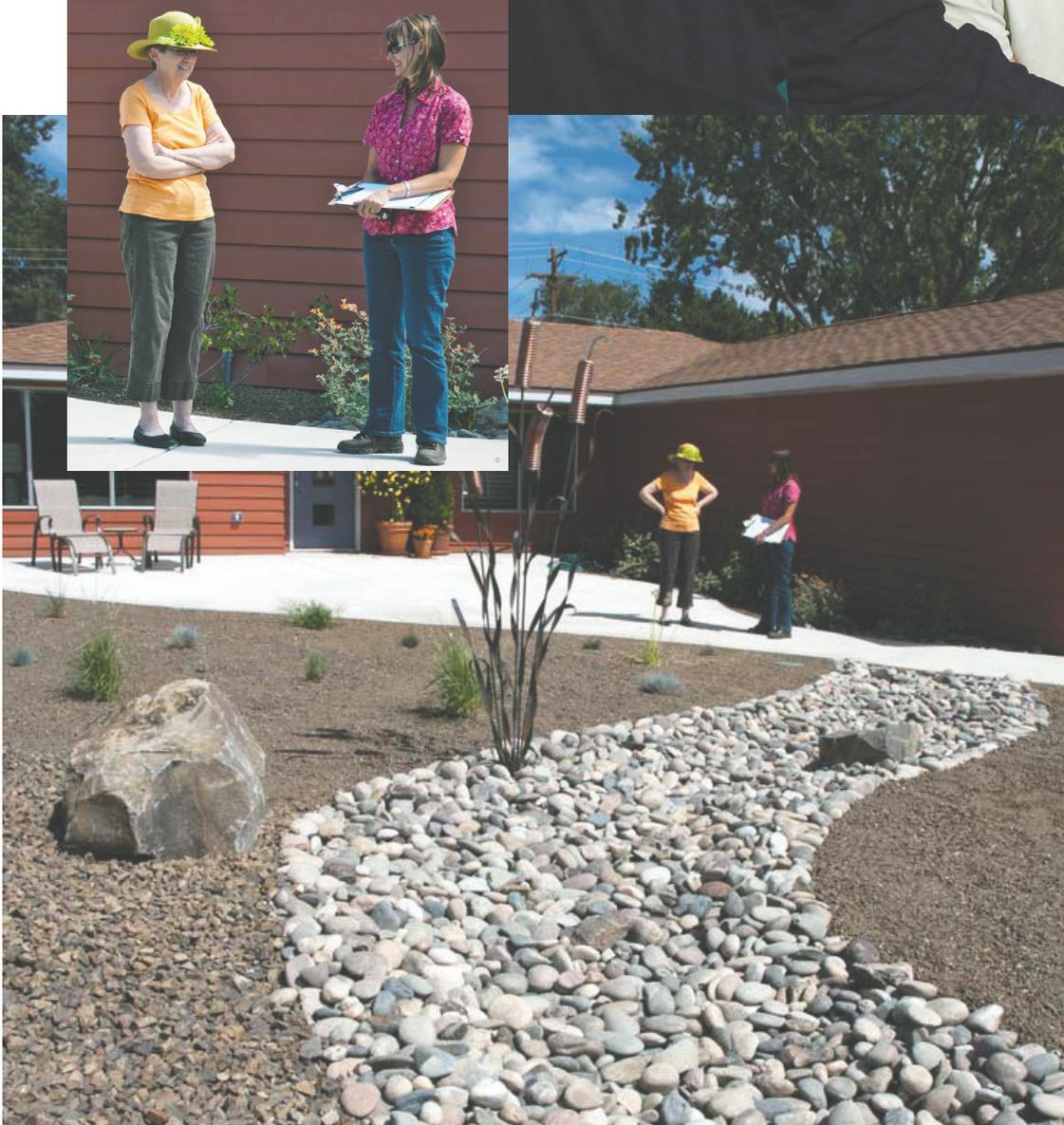


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Photos taken by Benton Conservation District

**Right - Rachel Little, Benton Conservation District's biologist,** explains scientific soil moisture monitoring as a method to improve pasture productivity. Benton Conservation District used a grant to provide soil moisture monitoring equipment and training to local farmers and small acreage owners.



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# Valley Publishing

Supplements to the Grandview Herald and Prosser Record-Bulletin

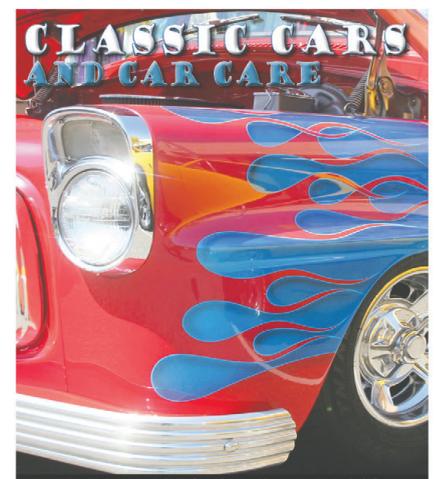
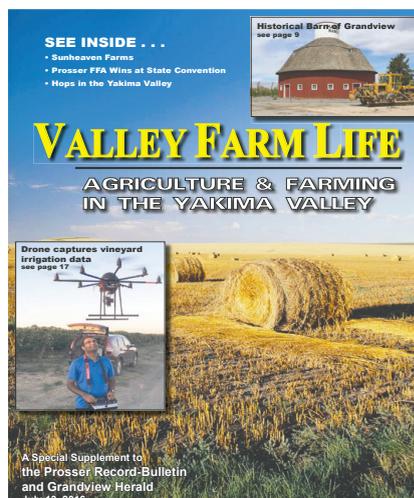
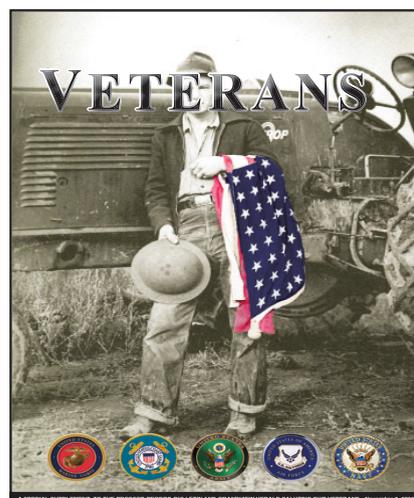
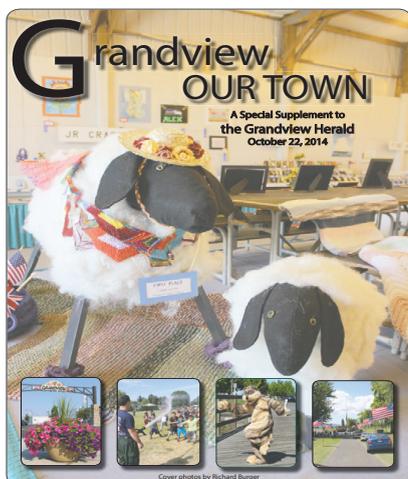
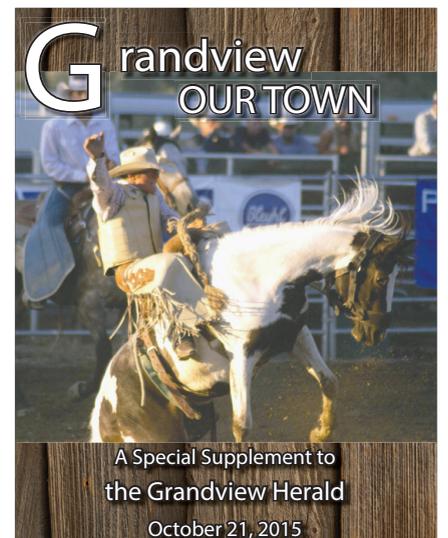
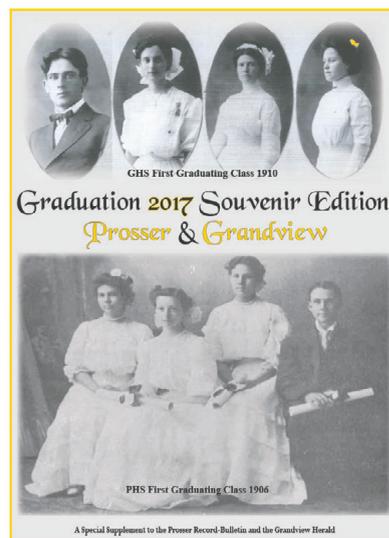


Every year The Grandview Herald and The Prosser Record-Bulletin do a weekly paper that come out on Wednesdays. With the paper, we also put out tabs or inserts into the paper.

To date we have put out; The GrapeVine, Home Garden & Car Care, To Your Good Health, The Grad Tab and the Classic Car Tab. Remaining this year we have: The Summer Farm Edition, Prosser Our Town, Great Prosser Balloon Rally, Winter Home & Car Care, Grandview Our Town, The Veterans' Tab, the Holiday Gift Guide and the Christmas Greeting Ads.

We would like to invite you to contribute to our Special Editions through story ideas, advertising, photo submissions, and/or phone calls. We want your contributions and we appreciate your support of our local papers!

Victoria Walker - Managing Editor



# Some Noxious Weeds in Benton County

It is the mission of the Weed Control Board to serve as responsible stewards of Benton County by aiding in the protection and preservation of the land, water, and resources from the degrading impacts of noxious weeds. Promotes weed control by personal contact with landowners and through appropriate public media.

Weed Control provides landowners with information on how to identify and control noxious weeds on their property, and, if necessary, will take action to assure compliance with laws and regulations.

Their services include surveying Benton County for noxious weeds, working with landowners to ensure control, educating the public about noxious weeds, and filing civil infractions and fine landowners for failure to control noxious weeds.

Weed Control use an educational control program to assist landowners in weed identification and proper control with emphasis placed on weeds on the control list. They provide trained field staff to assist the landowners.

The field staff are regulatory inspectors and if needed will require control of weeds on the weed control list. Weed Control promotes weed control through public seminars, newsletters, displays, and regular board meetings.

Listed below are three different common noxious weeds found in Benton County.

**Puncturevine** AKA Goatheads harm feet, paws, hooves, and bike tires. They are a class B noxious weed in Benton County and it's the landowner's responsibility to control (RCW 17.10).

Remove puncturevine by digging, pulling, hoeing, and cutting it off at its taproot. If you use herbicides, multiple timed applications will be necessary.

There are pre-emergent and post-emergent herbicides available, but some herbicides are not labeled for use on puncturevine. Please use herbicides according to their labels.

Please be on the lookout for **Scotch Thistle** as it needs to be controlled before it goes to seed. It can grow eight to twelve feet tall and get to be five feet wide and form dense stands.

The flowers are purple in color and the leaves are covered in white hairs which give it a blueish green or grey-green appearance. The leaves are also very spiny.

These plants are a class B noxious weed and it is the landowner's responsibility to control (RCW 17.10).

Scotch thistle can be controlled by mechanical or chemical methods. Severing the root kills the plant and is effective if you do it before seed production.

Seed viability can be twenty years. Please use caution when pulling small infestations by hand because of the spines.

The **Kochia** plant produces up to 50,000 seeds, and turns into a

tumbleweed, dropping its seed as it blows around. It can do well in poor growing conditions, grows rapidly, and can be a problem for crops. Kochia is a class "B" noxious weed in Benton County and it is the landowner's responsibility to control (RCW 17.10).

Kochia has a shallow taproot in the early growth stages and can be easily hand pulled or hoed. Apply herbicide when plants are small and in the 2-6-inch range, if they are smaller than this the leaves are too fuzzy for penetration.

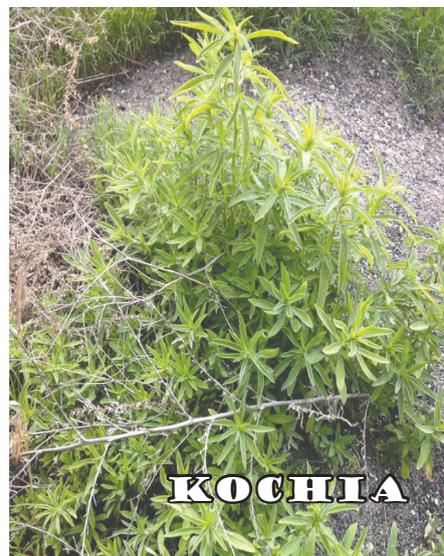
Always use herbicides according to the label.

Kochia will produce seed on branches below mowing levels, so mowing and cutting are limited options.

If you have any questions feel free to contact the Benton County Noxious Weed Board by phone: (509) 943-6005 or by E-mail at: [bcnwcb@frontier.com](mailto:bcnwcb@frontier.com) or use their webpage as a resource: [bentonweedboard.com](http://bentonweedboard.com).



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# Grape Waste Can Be Good

By Victoria Walker

Pomace consists of the remains of grapes or other types of fruit after pressing them for their juice or oil. It might contain the skins, stems, seeds, and pulp of the fruit. The pomace is mostly used as fodder/feed, as fertilizer, any kind of pomace can be used for composting.

Fodder, is a type of animal feed, for domestic livestock like; cattle, goats, sheep, horses, chickens and pigs. "Fodder" refers to food/feed given to the animals (including plants cut and carried to them), rather than that which they forage for themselves. It includes hay, straw, silage, compressed and pelleted feeds, oils and mixed rations, and sprouted grains and legumes.

Pomace in winemaking is different with white wines or red wines. The red wine pomace is produced after the juice created before pressing by the weight of gravity or free run juice is poured off leaving a blackish-red debris consisting of grape skins and stems. Red Pomace consists of the remains of grapes or other types of fruit after pressing them for their juice or oil. It might contain the skins, stems, seeds, and pulp of the fruit. The pomace is mostly used as fodder/feed, as fertilizer, any kind of pomace can be used for composting.

Fodder, is a type of animal feed, for domestic livestock wine is take from skin contact during the soaking crushed grapes, seeds, and stems in a wine must to extract color and aroma compounds as well as tannins period. The resulting pomace is more alcoholic and tannic than pomace produced from white wine production. In white wine production, grapes are quickly pressed after crushing to avoid skin contact with pomace as a byproduct of the pressing. The resulting debris is a pale, greenish-brown color and contains more residual sugars than it contains tannins and alcohol. pomace is produced in large quantities in wine production, with disposal as an environmental consideration. composting is the best way to put your pomace to work.

The compost into your garden soil will augment the soil structure, boosts positive microbe activity, increases nitrogen (which can be bad in some instances), and provides minerals and other nutrients to your plants or gardens. Pomace helps with soil drainage and the soils ability to absorb water.

It can also be used as a mulch by laying down one or two inches of compost can stop weeds from growing. The compost should be broken down by heat, microbes, oxygen and time. Using the old-fashioned pitchfork to turn over the compost every week or so keeps it from getting foul and from breeding unwanted organisms. The temperature



inside the compost pile should be between 131–150 °F (55–66 °C) at least 15 days to kill off weed seeds and harmful germs. The compost should be moist. If it does dry out, add water, a little at a time.

Using pomace for compost is one of the most popular and effective way to "dispose" of skins, seeds and stems. Composting is cheap and easy and means less bulk in your local landfill and better grapes for you next season.

## Färm

noun

noun: farm; plural noun: farms

an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals, typically under the control of one owner or manager.

*synonyms:* ranch, farmstead, plantation, estate, family farm, dairy farm, hobby farm; the main dwelling place on a farm; a farmhouse. "a half-timbered farm" a place for breeding a particular type of animal or producing a specified crop - "a fish farm" an establishment at which something is produced or processed. - "an energy farm"

verb

verb: farm; 3rd person present: farms; past tense: farmed; past participle: farmed; gerund or present participle: farming - to make one's living by growing crops or keeping livestock. "he has farmed organically for five years"

*synonyms:* work the land, be a farmer, cultivate the

land; rear livestock

"he farmed locally"

use (land) for growing crops and rearing animals, especially commercially.

*synonyms:* cultivate, till, work, plow, dig, plant

"they farm the land"

breed or grow commercially (a type of livestock or crop, especially one not normally domesticated or cultivated).



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# Little known mosquito facts

This information was taken from the Benton County Mosquito Control District

- Only female mosquitoes 'bite'. Female mosquitoes need proteins that are found within blood for proper egg development.
- There are about 2,500 species of mosquitoes worldwide, about 180 in the United States and 16 known species in the Benton County Mosquito Control District.
- Light Weights: Many mosquito species only weigh about 2.5 milligrams. It would take about 180,000 mosquitoes to equal a pound. (Some species of mosquitoes can weigh as much as 10 mg)
- A mosquito (female) only takes about 5 millionths of a gallon of blood per 'bite.' At this rate it would take over 750,000 bites to make a gallon of blood.
- They may not be fast, but they are persistent. Mosquitoes fly at a speed of 1 to 1.5 miles per hour.
- Mosquitoes feed on plant juices and/or nectar. Blood is taken (only by females) for proper egg development.
- Mosquitoes don't bite and suck so much as they poke and pump. The female mosquito has highly specialized mouthparts composed of 6 stylets. All the stylets pierce the skin, then 4 of the stylets serrate capillaries, 1 stylet injects an anticoagulant and the last stylet acts like a trough for the blood to be drawn into the mosquito by a pump located in the head of the mosquito.
- But what about broccoli? Even though most mosquitoes have certain animals that they prefer to feed upon, when blood is needed they are not very discriminate. Mosquitoes can feed on mammals, birds and some species even feed on reptiles.
- No more for me please, I'm full! Mosquitoes have stretch receptors in the abdomen that let a female mosquito know when to stop taking blood.
- For the purpose of mating, male mosquitoes are attracted to female mosquitoes by the whine of the females' wings.
- The 'cattail' mosquito larva has a specialized abdomen that allows it to attach to cattails, or other plants, and breathe air through the stalk of the plant. This lessens the chance of predation or detection since the larvae do not need to go to the surface to breathe.
- Mosquitoes lay their eggs in different ways. Some species lay eggs as rafts that float on the surface of the water. Some lay their eggs singly on the surface with small floats on each side. And some lay their eggs in moist soil or on the side of a container in expectation that rising water will cover the eggs so they can hatch.
- Mosquitoes that lay their eggs in rafts can lay as many 250 eggs at one time. But even a raft of 250 eggs is still quite small, measuring about 1/4 inch by 1/8 inch.
- Dark, vivid or contrasting clothing can be more visually stimulating to mosquitoes and therefore more attractive. Wearing more muted colors may help in reducing mosquitoes picking you out of a crowd.
- The long-range attractant for female mosquitoes is carbon dioxide. As we (or other animals) breathe the carbon dioxide is picked up by wind currents, which the mosquito can detect. It will then follow the trail of CO2 until it gets close to its victim, at which point other indicators will be used to bite the person or animal.
- Mosquitoes have adapted to almost every environment. They are found on all the continents, except for Antarctica, and can be found in mountains, marshes, tundra, deserts, mines, jungles, forests and many more places.
- Up close and personal? After mosquitoes have used carbon dioxide to get close to a bloodmeal, other indicators are used to actually pick out a victim. These include lactic acid, body heat, natural skin oils, body scent and more. This is why some people are bothered by mosquitoes more than others.
- Why the itchy bump? When a female mosquito 'bites' you, she injects an anticoagulant (found in her saliva) to keep the blood moving. Your body reacts to a protein found in the saliva.
- Many factors are involved in determining how you will react to a mosquito bite, but everyone does have a reaction. Some people who have skin sensitivity or are prone to allergic reactions may react more to a mosquito bite more than others. Individuals that have been bitten many times over the years, generally react less to the bites, due to the body 'getting use' to the allergic protein.
- Malaria (a mosquito-borne illness) affects 300 to 500 million people every year and kills 1 to 3 million.
- The chrysanthemum flower is used to produce a derivative called pyrethrum, which is used in some adult mosquito control products (fogging).
- Do mosquitoes migrate? It depends upon the species; some stay within a few hundred feet of where they hatched while many will readily travel 1 to 7 miles. And in more rare situations, mosquitoes have been tracked at distances up to 100 miles away from the site where they hatched.
- In 1793, Philadelphia experienced a dreadful mosquito-borne yellow fever epidemic killing 5,500 out of the population of 55,000. At its worst, the death rate exceeded 100 hundred a day.
- In 1802, Napoleon lost 23,000 out of 29,000 men to mosquito-borne yellow fever in Haiti. Foreign armies would provide a source, without any natural immunity built up, for viruses so that epidemics could arise quickly and have devastating effects. This in part paved the way for the Louisiana Purchase.
- Mosquito Control Districts (MCDs) are different than private organizations that control mosquitoes. MCDs in Washington get their guidance and authority from the Revised Code of Washington 17:28, which was passed in 1957.
- Under ideal conditions, mosquitoes can go from egg to adult in as little as 4 days. But the cycle is dependent upon many factors and usually takes 7-14 days.
- In 1951, Australia introduced the disease myxomatosis (a mosquito-borne virus) to control rabbits that were overrunning sheep herding land. In some areas, 99% of the rabbits were eliminated.
- All mosquitoes bite. Not true. Only females take blood (and sometimes they don't even need blood) and there is one species of mosquito that never takes blood (Toxorhynchites). But most female mosquitoes need a 'blood meal' to acquire nutrients that are used for egg development



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