

Hard Red Wheat

US Production: 1.5 billion bu. (2013)

Uses: (winter and spring): yeast breads, hard rolls and bagels.

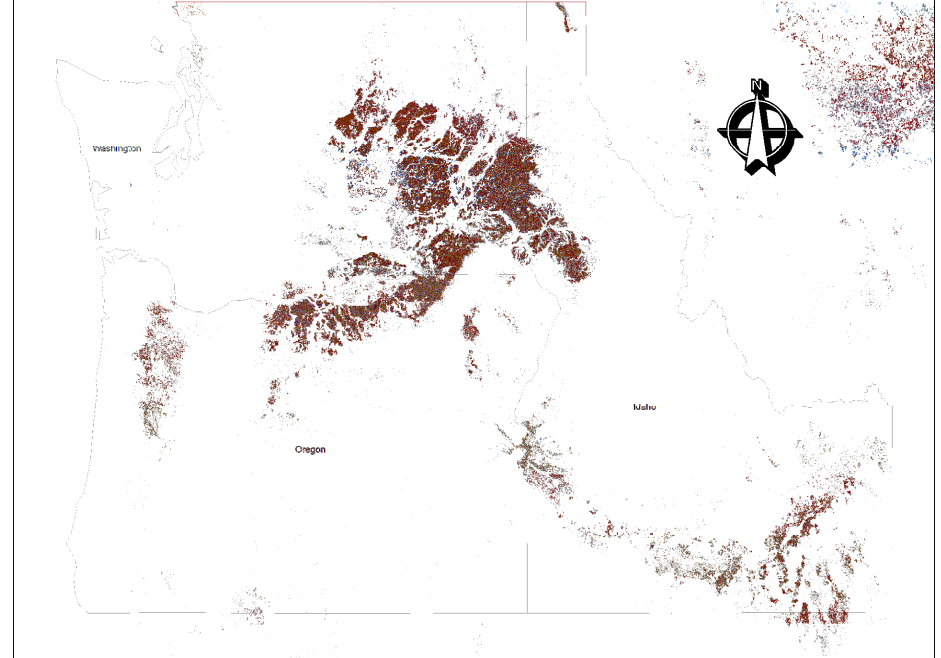
Hard red comes in both winter and spring varieties. Winter varieties of all wheat usually yield more grain than spring varieties. Red wheats are typically purchased based on protein levels.

Hard Red Wheat is the most commonly produced wheat in the US.

Whitman County WA has consistently been the No. 1 wheat-producing county in the United States every year since 1978!

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/> & <http://admin.aghost.net/images/E0177801/2008WF4WebSmHomepage.pdf>

2009-2012 PNW Winter Wheat Production



White Wheat

US Production: 305 million bu. (2013)

Soft White Wheat: pastries, pancakes, cakes, cookies, crackers, flat breads, snack foods and cereals.

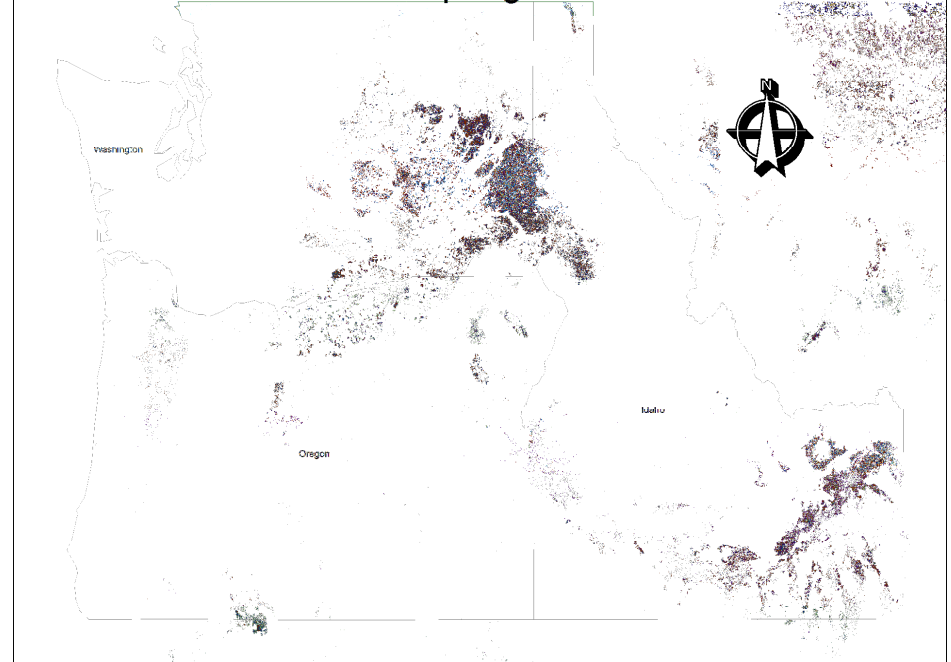
Hard White: blended flours, Asian noodles, steam breads, domestic foods made with whole wheat.

A small percentage is used domestically for seed, pastry flour and oriental noodles. Soft white wheat has a soft texture and low protein content. These traits make it undesirable for bread flour but desirable for pastries and other baked goods.

Washington, Oregon, and Idaho together produced 86 percent of total US soft white wheat in 2008.

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/> & <http://admin.aghost.net/images/E0177801/2008WF4WebSmHomepage.pdf>

2009-2012 PNW Spring Wheat Production



Lentils

US Production: 5,302 cwt.

Average yield of 1100 lbs per acre.

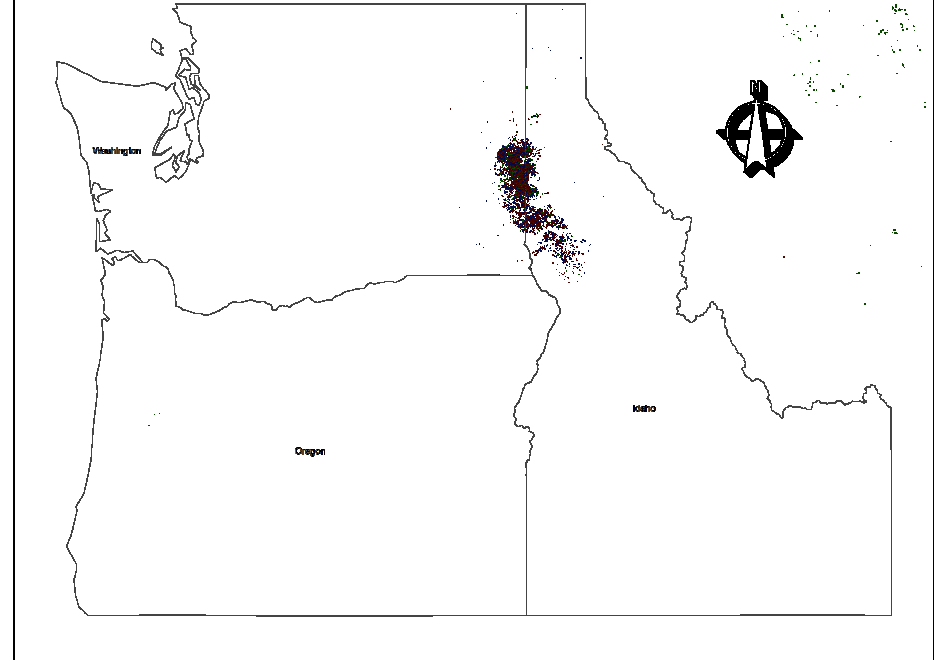
Annual input cost of lentil production averaged \$220 per acre.

Production Regions: Approximately 90% of lentils produced in the U.S. are within a 90-mile radius of Moscow, Idaho and nearby Pullman, Washington.

The value of planting lentils lies in the growers' ability to break disease or weed cycles in cereal grain rotations, improve soil fertility and thus subsequent yields by fixing nitrogen, conserve soil moisture for later rotations, and limit soil erosion by offering an option other than summer fallow.

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/>

2009-2012 PNW Lentil Production



Peas

US Production: 11,000 cwt.

Average yield of dry peas was 1,700 pounds per acre.

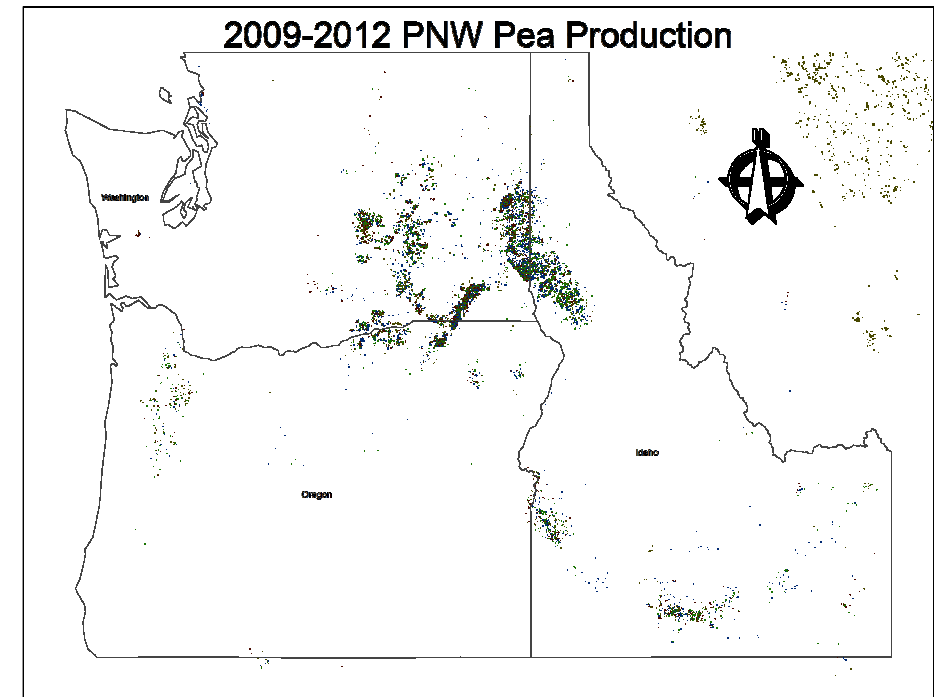
Annual input cost of dry pea production averaged \$250 per acre.

Production Regions: Approximately 90% of dry peas produced in the U.S. are within a 90-mile radius of Moscow, Idaho and Pullman, Washington.

They provide the means to break the disease and weed cycle in winter cereals, conserve soil moisture relative to other rotational crops, improve soil fertility by fixing nitrogen, and increase yields in the next crop planted.

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/>

2009-2012 PNW Pea Production



Chickpeas

US Production: 3.3 million Cwt.

Chickpeas are mainly cultivated in California, Idaho, Montana and Washington. Idaho is the leading producer of small chickpeas; Washington leads the nation in the production of large chickpeas.

In 2013, Washington led production with more than 1.3 million cwt, followed by Idaho with more than 1.2 million cwt.

Water: For optimum yield, chickpeas need 12 to 18 inches of soil moisture during the growing season.

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/>

Mustard

US production: 30 million lbs.

Yield: Average yield are in the 800 to 1200 pound range, with a value of 9 to 13 cents per pound.

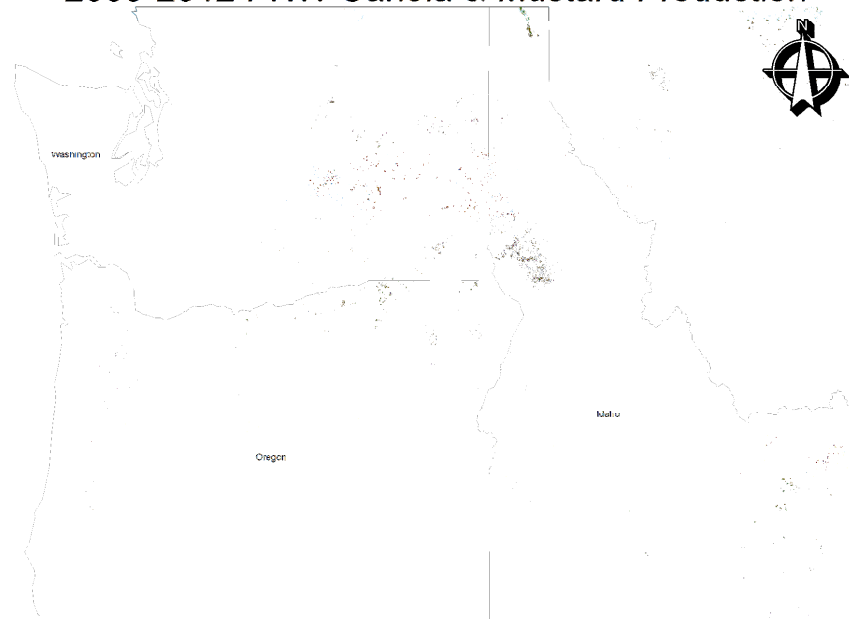
Mustard is currently grown on approximately 250,000 acres annually in the United States. North Dakota has the largest share of domestic production.

Yellow mustard is usually used for prepared or table mustard, a condiment, and as dry mustard. Dry mustard is frequently used as a seasoning in mayonnaise, salad dressings, and sauces.

Small grain crops following mustard in rotations will usually yield better than following small grains.

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/>

2009-2012 PNW Canola & Mustard Production



Canola

US production: 2.5 billion lbs. (2013)

Canola is an annual dryland crop grown on sandy clay loam and clay loam soils in areas that receive 13 inches to over 24 inches of rainfall.

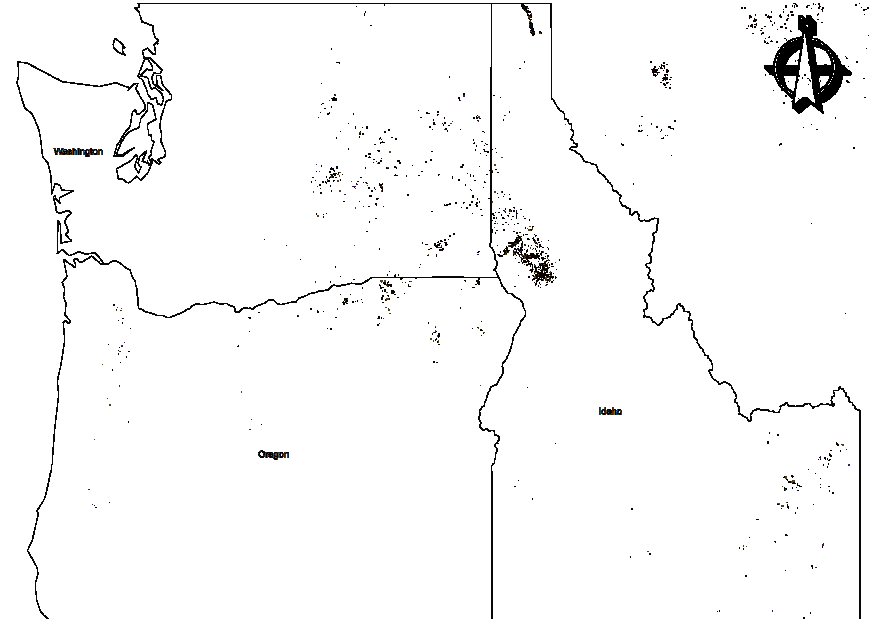
Approximately 10,000 acres of canola are planted and harvested annually.

Yields average over 2000 pounds per acre, with product valued at \$0.11 per pound.

Production costs average \$130 per acre for all unfixed costs (i.e., seed, planting, fertilizer, pesticides and harvest).

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/>

2009-2012 PNW Canola & Mustard Production



Dry Beans

US Production: 31.9 million lbs. (2013)

Uses: About 80% of the beans grown in the United States are consumed nationally.

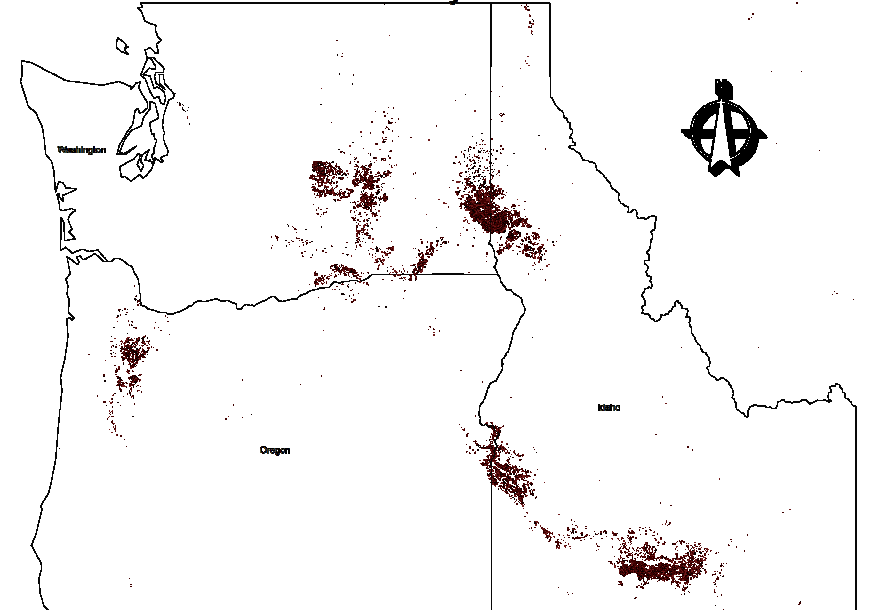
Pinto beans are a dry pack commodity, usually canned and marketed as refried beans.

Great Northern beans are canned in brine and commonly used for soups, casseroles, and baked dishes.

Dry beans are grown as a rotation crop every two to four years. Successive bean production on the same field is discouraged because of buildup of disease and insect problems and a reduction in soil fertility and organic matter.

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/>

2009-2012 PNW Dry Bean Production



Barley

US Production: 220 million bu. (2013)

Uses: Nearly 50% of Idaho barley is malt varieties, with the other half being feed varieties.

Idaho ranks second to North Dakota in total US barley production, followed by Montana and Washington.

Nearly two-thirds (62%) of Idaho's barley production is irrigated, with the remaining 38% of the acreage planted to varieties with adaptation to higher elevation, dryland conditions.

Source: <http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/> & <http://www.cals.uidaho.edu/edComm/pdf/CIS/CIS1096.pdf>

