



Burning turfseed fields means black plumes of smoke and possible danger for motorists.

SEED

Seed prices could escalate if legislation to limit field burning is passed in Oregon

Oregon seed farmers have been "feeling the heat" lately. Field burning, a key part of turfseed growing operations, was cited as the cause of a horrifying traffic accident on Oregon's I-5 in August. Heavy smoke from the field blew across the highway near Albany, decreasing visibility like a curtain of heavy fog.

Shortly after the crash, in which seven people were killed and 38 injured, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) banned field burning within a ¼-mile of all interstate highways. Since then, the ban has been expanded to a ½-mile "fire safety buffer zone" along I-5, with burning banned completely in the first ¼-mile of the zone. Burning in the second ¼-mile can take place only with increased state regulation. In addition, seven other highways in the state will be lined by a ¼-mile buffer zone with burning banned within the first ¼-mile.

The new rules were issued via a 180-day Administrative Order that will be in effect until mid-February. After that time, the issue will again come before the DEQ for renewal.

"Ever since the accident occurred, people previously tolerant of field burning have come out in opposition to it," says Dave Nelson, executive director of the Oregon Seed Council. The primary opponents are groups

called End Noxious Unhealthy Fumes (ENUF), Oregonians for Clean Air, and Residents of Oregon Against Deadly Sprays and Smoke.

Members of these groups and others were among the 60 people present at a September public hearing where a state legislative committee heard the strongest opposition yet voiced against the 40-year-old practice of field burning. Opponents have joined forces with state Sen. Grattan Kearns (D-Eugene) in proposing legislation seeking to ban field burning.

The state's emerging resistance to field burning has been more intense than that of the 1960s and 1970s when the state gained regulatory control of field burning and limited the practice to about 65 percent of the valley's grass fields. The heat of the current debate led Bill Rose, owner of Turf-Seed Inc., to quip: "Oregon's seed industry is respected all over the world—every place but Oregon."

Nevertheless, Nelson is preparing to give the seed producers their fair say. "The industry is organizing to represent itself thoroughly," said Nelson. However, "there's no doubt in my mind that if field burning survives these attempts at banning it, the present rules will remain."

Dennis Glaser, a seed farmer who owns more than 5,000 acres in the Willamette Valley, agrees that the

days of field burning are numbered. "I don't know that it's going to be this year," he said, "but I'm not optimistic. I'd say the practice will end within the next three years."

The challenge for farmers, says Glaser, will be to produce the quality seed people have come to expect from Oregon without the benefit of burning, which reduces the threat of diseases (such as ergot and blind seed disease) and keeps prices down.

"Our future yields will be less, that's a given," adds Glaser. "Burning does unexplained things to a plant. There isn't a mechanical way we know of that would do the same thing."

The current Administrative Order covers approximately 30,000 to 40,000 acres of seed fields. Owners of these fields may have to resort to alternative methods of field sanitation: propane burning, chemical spraying, crew cutting and bailing. All cost \$50 to \$70 more per acre than field burning.

Nelson and Glaser agree that a sense of urgency exists among Oregon farmers and university researchers to find an alternative to field burning.

"We're not happy about what has happened, but don't write us off," adds Glaser. "We're good learners and will do what we have to do to continue to produce the best quality seed in the world."

—Will Perry