

Ranching David Bouziden

12-16-2020

Diana: What is your full name?

David: David Bouziden

Diana: Where do you currently live?

David: I live on the ranch on County Road 16.

Diana: How far is that from Ashland?

David: Six miles.

Diana: When did your family come to Clark County?

David: Oh, we bought the ranch in '71 and I moved up here the spring of '72.

Diana: Who did you purchase the ranch from?

David: From the Alexander Estate.

Diana: And who was that?

David: They were the prior owners. He was a banker in Kansas City, with the Commercial National Bank.

Diana: Did the ranch have a former name like the Ravenscroft or anything like that?

David: Yes, that was who originally established the ranch, was the Ravenscrofts. I'm not sure what year that was in.

Diana: So how many acres is the ranch originally, when you first purchased it?

David: Oh, it was 12.5, 12.6. Twelve thousand six hundred acres.

Diana: Do you know if there was a school on the property?

David: I don't think there was on that property, there was an original settlement called Cash City. That was on the south end of the ranch. In fact, you can still see some of the some of the foundation marks in the pasture where that was at.

Diana: Describe the land to me, what's the topography like? Is it all pasture land, is it all rolling hills or canyons?

David: It's a little of both. It has a lot of up-land ground, a gentle sloping. But there are canyons and Hackberry Creek runs through it, which is pretty picturesque, some red bluffs on the east side of the ranch.

Diana: Did you have to build a home when you first moved up here?

David: We did. The original home Jim Arnold lived in, burned after we bought the ranch, before I moved up here. So, we had to build a house to replace that one that burned.

Ranching David Bouziden

Diana: So what type of operation are you? Are you just ranching or do you have some farming?

David: Yes, we farm and ranch, but primarily ranch.

Diana: What type of cattle do you run?

David: Our stocker cattle are... we'll buy calves and run them on the grass. And then on the wheat pasture, we do have a cow herd now, so we raise Angus cattle.

Diana: Have you always done, Angus?

David: No, we actually just started the cow deal about five years ago.

Diana: When you buy stockers, do you go through a cattle buyer or do you go to sale barns yourself or how do you get the cattle?

David: A little bit of both, but primarily we use cattle buyers, depending on what part of the country we're getting cattle out of.

Diana: You have a favorite place to get cattle from?

David: Wherever they are the cheapest.

Diana: Do you have a certain type of cattle to stock?

David: We'll run the better end of the cattle. When we buy cattle out of the sale, we buy the better kind, you know, depending on what area they're coming out of. The southeast part of the country, you won't get as good a cattle as you will out of the northwest. So, it's all price related.

Diana: Do you have to do a lot of doctoring on the cattle you bring in?

David: You know, at times we do. That's why we like to be careful about where we buy them. Lately, we're buying a lot of cattle locally, out of the local sales, Woodward, Beaver and places like that.

Diana: About how many do you run a year?

David: Well, it depends on the year, you know. With our cowherd, we've probably got 500 cows now. We'll, of course, keep those calves and then we'll supplement with cattle out of the sales, depending on how the factors are and what kind of wheat pasture we have.

Diana: Do you supplement hay or cake when feeding your cattle?

David: Yes, we do in the wintertime.

Diana: When do you feed, in the morning or in the evening?

David: First thing in the morning, like today, it's seven degrees, so the guys will be out feeding cattle and breaking the ice.

Diana: Do you employ a large number of people to take care of your cattle and farm?

Ranching David Bouziden

David: Yes, and at the present time, my stepson, Kit, is running the operation and he has two full time employees and another part-time employee.

Diana: When do you usually market your livestock?

David: Whenever they reach a certain weight, I mean, we're buying cattle all the time and selling cattle throughout the year, just depending on when they reach a certain weight, whether we're selling them as feeders, or if we go on to the feed yard with them as finished cattle.

Diana: So where do you usually sell them? Do you sell them to other people?

David: When we're selling yearlings, we'll usually sell to an individual or a feed yard somewhere. When we're selling our fat cattle, the feedlots sell those cattle, and it just depends on who's bidding on them at the time.

Diana: The amount of land and cattle that you have now, has it increased since you first came in the 70s?

David: Yes, we've added to our operation, acre-wise.

Diana: Farmland, too?

David: Farmland also.

Diana: Do you grow feed to feed the cattle or do you just use wheat pasture?

David: No, we will grow some cane feed. We'll graze the wheat, and if we have more wheat than we can graze, we will cut wheat and sell the grain.

Diana: So mostly commercially, sell it to an elevator?

David: Yes, usually that's what happens.

Diana: Tell me about the equipment you have. Has it changed since you first started farming, like your tractors and drills and stuff.

David: Oh, yeah, it's changed a lot. I probably couldn't even run a tractor now, since I haven't done that for three or four years, the technology today is so much different.

Diana: So, did your first tractor have a cab?

David: No, it did not.

Diana: Did you harvest your own wheat when you first started?

Diana: We did, we had combines. We were operating together with the operation in Alva and we had combines. We would cut at Alva and then come up here and get this.

Diana: Were you in a partnership with your dad or your brothers or something?

David: I was in partnership with my dad and my two brothers.

Diana: Are you still in a partnership with them or have you changed?

Ranching David Bouziden

David: No, that changed about 10 years ago.

Diana: What about the machinery now? Do you do your own farming and combining still?

David: We do our own farming, but we hire a custom cutter to cut our wheat.

Diana: How has that changed? Do they have bigger combines and do they charge more? How does that work?

David: Yes, they have bigger combines and charge more.

Diana: Every year, it gets more, right?

David: Well, it seems to, you know, this machinery gets higher. It's got to be profitable for the cutters, but it also has to be profitable for the farmers.

Diana: Have you been able to use the technology on your tractors, like the GPS and stuff to do your farming?

David: Yes, and that's what I was talking about. Now when you start in a field, you set your GPS so the tractor will drive itself, with the exception of turning the corners.

Diana: Does it give you an idea of how many acres you planted?

Diana: Oh, we'll plant probably 3,000 acres of wheat and then we'll have some feed acres and we'll plant came to cane feed for bales and then we'll also summer-fallow some.

Diana: So most of your wheat you don't take to harvest?

David: The majority of our wheat, we will not take to harvest. We will graze it out with our cattle.

Diana: So how has the price of wheat changed since you started, when you sell it?

David: Well, it hasn't changed very much, you know, it depends on the year, but when we started, we sold wheat for five dollars and we've sold wheat for as cheap as three dollars, you know, just depending on the year. And right now, it's a decent price, but a few years ago, it was in the three-dollar range.

Diana: It has been down to a dollar, right?

David: You know, I can't remember ever selling any wheat for a dollar, but we've sold some wheat for two and a half.

Diana: When you first started up here, did you have employees yourself?

David: I did have, yes. I had one full-time employee when I first started.

Diana: Was he somebody that had been on the ranch before you took over?

David: Yes, it was Duke Crane, and he worked for Young and Cooper when they had the ranch. He stayed on and then I added the McPhail brothers a few years after that and we expanded our operation.

Ranching David Bouziden

Diana: Did Duke have some talents special talents or experience that was good for your operation when you first started?

David: Oh, yes, I learned a lot from Duke. Yeah, he had his eccentric ways of doing things, but some of them were good ideas.

Diana: Give me an example.

David: Oh, several things. Nothing comes to mind right now, but just the way he did things. Duke was a good guy and a good employee for many years.

Diana: He had a special way of talking, didn't he?

David: Duke had a way of saying things, yes.

Diana: That was kind of cool, sometimes.

David: Sometimes, yes. It depended on what you were trying to get done.

Diana: So like the McPhail brothers, they've retired from your operation now?

David: No, actually Bruce is still working with us on the ranch north of Ashland. My brother has a ranch south of Sitka and David McPhail is still working down there.

Diana: When did you purchase that ranch south of Sitka? Or the corporation, don't you have a corporation?

David: No, it was still a partnership at that time. You know, I don't really remember. It was in the late 80s, early 90s that we bought that.

Diana: And how many acres was that ranch?

David: Oh, I think the original that we bought was around 7000 acres.

Diana: The partnership kind of split the land in Clark County?

David: We did that about six years ago, seven years ago.

Diana: So you have everything north of Ashland and they have everything south?

David: Oh, basically, that's the way it was divided. But we still do some farming south of Sitka on some rented ground.

Diana: Do you lease much property or just some?

David: We lease a little farm ground, but not a lot.

Diana: Are there any stories, you know, about the ranch south that you purchased? About the Harpers or the Campbells?

David: Well, it was originally the Campbell Ranch. And then Mel Harper married a daughter, I think that's how it went, and then they ended up with it. Originally, there was like 20,000 acres in that ranch. And then I think Mel and Maudine sold part of that or half of it off to Mr. Barby. I can't think of his first name now.

Ranching David Bouziden

Diana: Was it Alfred?

Diana: Yes, Alfred Barby, and his son Alan is running it now.

Diana: They sold to him?

David: They sold to Alfred Barby, yes.

Diana: Someone told me that you knew some stories about how Mr. Campbell brought farmers here to Sitka.

David: Well, originally, that ranch was 40,000 acres, the Campbell Ranch. And when they wanted to bring the railroad in, he sold ground off around Sitka, and south of Sitka, farm ground, to get people up here and to get the railroad through at Sitka.

Diana: I take it he used the railroad to ship cattle?

David: Well, that and grain and just to move produce. The railroad was a big deal. You know, for development of the country back in those days. Now with trucks, like we have them, it isn't that important.

Diana: The trucks move faster?

David: Well, they move faster but they don't move as much at one time, and you can get to where you want to go with a truck, where a railroad may not take you right to the door.

Diana: I recall that Bouzidens had an elevator at one time at Sitka. Was that mainly for your personal use to store grain for your cattle?

David: Yes, originally, we bought that from the co-op and primarily used it for our own grain, but local farmers also bought grain in there and stored in our elevator and then we helped them merchandise that grain out of there, but they still owned the grain until it was sold.

Diana: So how did you lose that elevator?

David: A tornado blew it down, it blew the leg down and the bins and we just never did put it back up.

Diana: Was it full at the time?

David: No, it happened in the fall. We had a little seed wheat in there, but the majority of the grain was out of there when it blew away.

Diana: Have you replaced some? Do you have, like, tanks to hold grain on your property now?

David: We have some storage, but not much, mainly just for seed wheat.

Diana: Speaking of disasters like the tornado, do you remember any snowstorms since you've lived here?

David: Snowstorms?

Diana: Blizzards, big ones?

Ranching David Bouziden

David: Yes, we've had several in the last 45 years.

Diana: Now, tell me about one.

David: Well, one that comes to mind is we got a big snow on Thanksgiving and that snow was still on the ground in February.

Diana: What about the one we got in October, Halloween, did that stick around?

David: I don't remember that one, I know in '71, when we brought the ranch, was when we had the big blizzard that covered all the southwest Kansas and northwest Oklahoma and pretty much took out most of the fence on the ranch. The first few years that I was up here, we built a lot of fence just to replace what was damaged by the blizzard.

Diana: When you've had snowstorms, have you had trouble getting feed to your cattle?

David: Oh, absolutely, yeah, when it's really bad and we have cattle scattered all over on wheat pasture, you know, not only do you have trouble getting to them, but the cattle may not be there when you get there. So you have a problem keeping them in and finding the ones that have wandered off in a blizzard.

Diana: Have you lost a lot of cattle through snowstorms?

David: You know, not so many, because we're able to get to them and take care of them and usually, here, if we get a bad blizzard like that, it doesn't stay terrible or bad for too many days. So the cattle will get by, you know.

Diana: Is water a problem?

David: Well, it is when it gets like that, you know, just from the cold weather and we've had tanks that have completely drifted over, and you've got a tankful of mush instead of water. A lot of problems develop when you get that kind of weather.

Diana: So what type of water sources do you have? Do you have old fashioned windmills or do you have solar water sources?

David: We have some of those, and about 20 years ago, we put in a pipeline on the ranch that supplies water to two-thirds of the ranch.

Diana: Do you have employees that live throughout the ranch or do they all live in town and have to travel to the ranch?

David: They live in town and travel to the ranch.

Diana: Do you have stacks of hay at different portions of your ranch to help feed cattle?

David: We do have yes, we have it strategically stashed where we can get to it if need be.

Diana: Did you use square bales and now round bales?

David: Yes, that was primarily the way we did it to start with, and then round bales got to be pretty popular. So, everything is round bales now, handled with the DewEze pickup beds. You just take them out and unroll them for the cattle and go get you another one.

Ranching David Bouziden

Diana: So how many bales do you feed in a day?

David: Depending on the weather. Right now, we're probably feeding 15 bales a day. In normal conditions, it won't be that much. But we will try to have in the area of 2,000 round bales for our operation.

Diana: Do you feed bales every day or, every other day?

David: In the wintertime, we will feed as needed. Right now, with the snow on the ground, we're feeding every day. The majority of what the cattle are going to eat is what we haul out there to them.

Diana: When it comes time to sell your cattle, how do you gather them and know how many you have?

David: Well, we know how many is in each pasture, on the grass or in the wheat fields, and primarily now, we use four wheelers to gather cattle and a cake wagon, most of the cattle on the ranch are broke to cake, so you can go out and blow your siren and lead them to the corrals.

Diana: Do you have portable corrals?

David: We do have portable corrals, but primarily we have permanent corrals that we use.

Diana: And then what? You just truck them out?

David: Yes. And then we truck them out, depending on where they're going.

Diana: Have you ever had a cattle drive?

David: Oh, not really. No, not for any distance. You know, one winter when the weather was so bad that cattle up on the hill north of Ashland and the south of Minneola, we had a lot of cattle on wheat up there, and the snowstorm was bad enough that all those cattle ended up going south. So, we gathered them and drove them down to the pastures on the ranch where we could take care of them.

Diana: Do you keep many horses now?

Diana: Not a horse.

David: All four-wheelers or pickups?

David: All four-wheelers or pickups. Yes.

Diana: So how do you manage your grass?

David: Well, we let the weather dictate how we stock it. When we have a lot of grass, we'll stock it heavier and when conditions are not as favorable, we will stock it lighter or not at all.

Diana: Has your fencing changed?

David: Well, after the fire three years ago, almost four now, a lot of fence was replaced on the ranch. So the fence now is in good shape. I think the whole county has good fences now.

Ranching David Bouziden

Diana: Did you go from a four to five strand?

David: Yes. Everything that was put in new was a five-strand fence. There's very little four strand fence left on the ranch.

Diana: Did you use wood posts and then steel posts, or did you use steel posts all around?

David: We use primarily steel posts with a wood post in line to help support the fence.

Diana: So, speak about the fire a little bit. How did it affect your ranch and your operation?

David: Well it shut us down. We burned every acre on the ranch, plus my home. I think we had 220 cows on the ranch with babies at the time. I think when the smoke cleared, we had ten cows left that weren't destroyed by the fire and all the calves died.

Diana: Did you have some place to take stocker cattle that were in other areas of the county? Were most of them on grass?

David: It happened in the spring, so we still had a lot of cattle on wheat pasture that weren't affected by the fire.

Diana: Have you rebuilt your home and your operation up north of town?

David: Yes, we did. We lost two sheds and my house and those have all been replaced.

Diana: Did you build back in the same spot or did you pick a different place.

David: The sheds we built back in the same area. I moved my house to a different area.

Diana: I know you hunt a lot. Do you still have dogs?

David: I still have bird dogs, yes.

Diana: Do you have several that you use to hunt with? Do you have lots of dogs, do you have a special shed for them?

David: I do have, yes.

Diana: Do you have a favorite?

David: Oh, they're all favorites, you know, in their own way. I use two labs with my bird hunting, and of course, those are always special. And then the pointers, I have five pointers and they're all good in their own way.

Diana: Do you take a different one each time or do you take several?

David: No, when I go, I take all five dogs and then just rotate them. You try to run a dog for a couple hours and then put him up and run another couple. I run two dogs at a time.

Diana: What's your favorite thing to hunt?

David: Oh, I love to quail hunt.

Diana: Do you also fish?

Ranching David Bouziden

David: I do, I like to fish, but the hunting would be my favorite.

Diana: Do you usually hunt locally or do you go to other places?

David: I used to hunt other places, but now at my age, I primarily hunt just locally.

Diana: What was your favorite place to hunt?

David: Oh, I've been a lot of places, Diane. There's no place like Africa. It is a special place. I've been to Russia. I've been to Alaska, British Columbia, and everything is it has its own things you like about it.

Diana: I'm sure you met lots of people. Do you keep in contact with them?

David: You know, I used to, but not so much now.

Diana: It is hard to get older so you can't enjoy all your favorite sports. Let's go back and talk about some other disasters. Do you remember any floods?

David: Not terrible, no, I mean, we've had some times when it was hard to get around because of high water, but nothing that caused any damage to amount to anything.

Diana: So any other tornadoes besides the one that took the elevator.

David: That's the only one that did any damage. We had one, the same one that got the elevator, hit a tree row down there east of Sitka, it came and went to Sitka, and took out some fence and scattered a bunch of trash out through the pastures.

Diana: What about other fires? Because of the size of the ranch, is it susceptible to like lightning fires?

David: Over the years, we've had several lightning strikes that have started fires, but there's nothing significant.

Diana: You haven't lost a lot of acres then. Are fires hard to fight on your ranch because of the canyons.

David: Yes, they are. They're very difficult, you know, and usually it happens at night when those dry thunderstorms blow through and lightning strikes, you get up in those hills and you get the fire out and then you can't figure out where you're at.

Diana: You need GPS for sure, huh?

David: Well, that was before GPS.

Diana: Yes, hard to get back out of there.

David: Oh, boy, you just start following the road and hope it takes you where you recognize something.

Diana: Yes. Are there a lot of roads in your pastures?

David: Oh, we have a lot of what we call "two tracks" that we use to get around in the pasture, but no, there's not a lot of roads.

Ranching David Bouziden

Diana: Are you still open-grazing?

David: Yes, the road goes through the ranch and the road is not fenced out and, you know, occasionally we will get cattle hit on the road, but it is not terrible, you know, I don't think we've had one for several years now.

Diana: Did that used to be common or are most people aware that that it's open range?

David: Right, there used to be a sign, you know, "Open Range, Cattle Have the Right of Way," but most people are aware of it now.

Diana: Do you have lots of wildlife on your ranch?

David: Yes, you know, the deer numbers are slowly coming back. Before the fire, we had a lot of deer around. Since the fire three years ago, our deer numbers were really damaged by the fire. Now they're starting to come back a little bit. We had a drought after the fire that was pretty detrimental to them, but our numbers are coming back slowly.

Diana: What about birds?

David: Same way with the birds, you know, the quail is just a seasonal thing. Some years, you have a lot of birds, a lot of quail and other years, not so many. The same with prairie chickens. When we have dry weather and hot weather, like we had a few summers, that really hurts your quail and bird populations. But when we have ample moisture and decent weather, they have a tendency to come back.

Diana: So the snow should kind of help with those numbers.

David: Well, this storm is going to be hard on the birds. I mean, it's going to be on here long enough that... the birds have to be able to get to gravel. I mean, they can have all they want to eat, but if they don't have gravel for their digestive process, then that's hard on them. And the cold weather is also hard on them.

Diana: Do you often find deer feeding with your cattle?

David: Oh, they don't feed with the cattle, but I mean, they'll be on a wheatfield, and the cattle will be in one area and the deer will be in another. They don't comingle.

Diana: So how have your feeding and doctoring ways changed since you first started? Forty-five years ago.

David: When we first started, we roped and doctored everything that was doctored. Now we use a dart gun with the antibiotics in the dart. It's a disposable dart, you drive by and shoot them with a dart. They've all got ear tags now, so you write the ear tag down to know which one you doctored. It's a lot easier now.

Diana: Has the medicine that you use changed?

David: Oh, yeah, a lot. You know, when we first started, you could buy a bottle of Liquamycin for \$20 and now a bottle of these high-powered antibiotics that they've come out with, a 250-cc bottle may cost \$200.

Diana: How many cattle can you shoot with that much?

Ranching David Bouziden

David: It depends on the dosage, you know, usually anywhere from five to 10 cc's per animal, depending on what you're treating.

Diana: What's the most common things you have to treat?

David: Oh, pneumonia would be the most common, you know, when we have extreme wet periods, we'll have a problem with foot rot, and you doctor that a different way.

Diana: Do each of the employees that feed cattle, are they responsible for making sure that cattle are healthy or are they the ones that doctor?

David: Yes, everybody is in charge of certain cattle and they are responsible for the health care on those cattle.

Diana: Do you use a veterinarian often?

David: Oh, not unless we have a major problem, you know, a sickness or something, but primarily we do the doctoring ourselves.

Diana: You said you now have a cow operation. Do you run your own bulls or do you A.I.?

David: We do some of both.

Diana: When do you usually calve?

David: Well, we usually start calving in March and early April.

Diana: What a poundage are you looking for on calves? What size?

David: Well, when we're buying stocker cattle, we'll buy the size of cattle that are the best buy. I mean, they may be anywhere from 400 pounds to 600 pounds. On our calves that we raise, our home raised calves. We keep the calves and make feeders out of them, and then we'll usually feed our home-raised cattle ourselves in a commercial feedyard.

Diana: So how long do you keep cows?

David: Oh, a calf that's born in March, will be dead by September of the following year. Otherwise, they're a year and a half old when they're fat.

Diana: In the cow/calf operation, how many times you breed the cow before you get rid of her?

David: Depends on the cow. Cows are in good shape, as long as they'll raise a calf, we'll keep them. But some cows will get bad bags, bad eyes, crippled, or there's several things that can happen to a cow.

Diana: Right. So, is your cow/calf operation a registered operation?

David: No, it is not. It's a commercial.

Diana: OK, tell me how your family's been involved in the community.

David: Well, other than living here and supporting our community, my stepson is a coach

Ranching David Bouziden

with the high school. My son is a P.A. in the local hospital, you know, and we just try to support the community.

Diana: You help with a lot of the celebrations, right? You've been instrumental in backing community events, like, were you involved in The Great Race?

David: Oh, yes. We were involved in The Great Race and we support the 4-H County Fair and things like that.

Diana: Speaking of the great race, did you have a team?

David: A couple of years, we had a team, yes.

Diana: Were you successful?

David: I think we won one year.

Diana: That's good.

David: It was; it was a lot of fun.

Diana: Yeah, it didn't go through any of your territory, did it? Any of your ranch?

David: No, it did not go through any of our property.

Diana: Looking back, what's the smartest thing you ever did?

David: The smartest thing I ever did? Well, there's not too many of them, but probably moving to Ashland was one of the better moves of my life.

Diana: You have children. Did they go to school here?

Diana: Yes, they did.

Diana: OK. And were they all involved in athletics in different parts of the school?

David: Yes, they were.

Diana: OK, so now you said your stepson Kit's involved in the ranch. Are you preparing another generation to run your operation?

David: They're doing it now.

Diana: How about their children? Are they interested in being a part of the ranch?

David: It's really too early to tell. But yes, there are some of the grandkids that are showing an interest.

Diana: So do you have a lot of grandchildren?

David: We have 12 grandchildren.

Diana: Wow, that's good. So they all come visit at the ranch, right?

David: Oh, yeah. Yeah, we've had some fun times.

Ranching David Bouziden

Diana: What would you change if you could.

David: What would I change as far as the ranch? Oh, I guess more favorable weather when we need it, you know, our business is at the mercy of the weather and we have no control over it.

Diana: Yes, that's definitely true. So I know you're a big game hunter and you lost your museum. Are there any parts of that, that you'd like to have again?

David: Well, I'd like to have it all back again, but that's not going to happen at my age. I recreated the game room with pictures.

Diana: Oh, sweet. So you had pictures of everything or most of the items that you had in your game room?

David: Yes, I do. I think, in fact, I was counting the other day, forty some pictures of different animals of the game room.

Diana: What was your favorite thing to hunt?

David: Every hunt is special in its own way, but probably dangerous game was the most exciting, you know, whether it was brown bears, mountain lions, elephants, lions, leopards, cape buffalo, you know, all of them. Dangerous game is a different hunt.

Diana: What was your longest trip?

David: Oh, I think I spent three weeks in Africa, the first time I went over there.

Diana: And how many animals, did you get that time?

David: Oh, I don't remember for sure, but probably seven or eight.

Diana: Did you have to have special licenses and did you have to follow certain laws to be able to bring those back?

David: You did on some animals, it was called a Sittiess Permit, such as the lion, leopard, elephant. It took a special permit to get those animals back into the United States for sport hunting only.

Diana: When you had them mounted, was that done in the US or was that done before you got them here?

David: No, everything was shipped back to the United States and mounted, once they got here.

Diana: Is there anything that you weren't able to get that you wanted to get?

David: Oh, yeah, there's always an animal or two that you'd like to have that you didn't get. Nothing comes to mind right now. You know, in Africa, there's so many animals and you hunt different areas for different animals.

Diana: So, what do you like best about Clark County?

Ranching David Bouziden

David: I enjoy the ranch and I enjoy being out on the ranch and, when I was younger, I did a lot of hiking over the ranch and you just never know what you're going to find.

Diana: Do you have a lot of wildflowers on your ranch.

David: Oh, yeah, in the springtime, it looks like a bouquet some years when we've had plenty of moisture and I think this spring will be one of those years with the moisture we're getting now.

Diana: So how is the moisture helping the wheat?

David: Well, we've got to have moisture.

Diana: Yeah, it's very important. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

David: I think that'll do it, Diane.

Diana: Okay, I got all my questions answered, I want to thank you for spending this time with us. We appreciate you being interviewed for this project.

David: OK, Diane, thank you for the opportunity.