February
11 Private & Commercial Applicator Training – Fort Morgan. More info in this newsletter. (970)542-3540
12 Drought Summit – Burlington Community Center, Burlington (970)345-2287. More info in this newsletter.
12 Private & Commercial Applicator Training – Sterling. More info in this newsletter. (970)522-3200
12 Gear for Working Smarter with AgrAbility – Holyoke. (970)345-2287 or (970)491-5648. More information in November GPA newsletter.
14 Private & Commercial Applicator Training – Akron. More info in this newsletter. (970)345-2287
14 Private & Commercial Applicator Training – Akron. More info in this newsletter. (970)345-2287
15 No-Till & Cover/Alternative Crops – Haxtun, Colorado. (970)332-3173 x 3 or (970)854-2812 x 3. More info in this newsletter.
19 Drought Summit – Washington County Events Center, Akron (970)345-2287. More info in this newsletter.
26 Drought Summit – Yuma Community Center, Yuma (970)345-2287. More info in this newsletter.

March
5 Drought Summit – Phillips County Events Center, Holyoke (970)345-2287. More info in this newsletter.
12 Drought Summit – Phillips County Events Center, Holyoke (970)345-2287. More info in this newsletter.
Mick Livingston Awarded CSU Extension’s Highest Honor

Colorado State University Extension has awarded local Extension Agent Mick Livingston with the Alton Scofield award at the CSU annual banquet held on November 5 in Fort Collins. Livingston was nominated for the award by his peers in Extension and was chosen from a large pool of nominees. Livingston, a Golden Plains Area 4-H/Youth Development agent, has been actively engaged in a variety of programs targeting youth education including AgFest, Wild Bug Fish Camp and the Meat Quality Assurance program. AgFest alone reached more than 1200 youth in Eastern Colorado. Pictured with Mick is Dr. Lou Swanson, CSU Extension Director.

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LIVESTOCK

The First 72 Hours Is Critical For Your Newborn Calf.

Michael Fisher, GPA Area Livestock Extension Agent

Many of you will be coming up on calving season just around the corner. That makes this a good time to be preparing your equipment and planning your strategy about the 2013 calving season. It is also a good time to reflect on what the calving process entails. Often we take calving for granite and we rely heavily upon the mothering ability of our cows. Still, we need to face the reality that not every cow in Eastern Colorado is a candidate for “Mother of the Year”. Therefore, it is a good exercise for the producer to reflect on what happens when a new calf arrives and be prepared in case some assistance is needed. Dr. John Hall wrote a timeline in 2001 that outlines this. Below I have used Dr. Hall’s timeline as a guide to create a modified version. Remember, the first 72 hours is critical for your newborn calf.

**Labor through Calving (-4 to 0 Hours)**

Labor has the potential to be a very exhausting and strenuous process for the cow. This can be especially true for first calf heifers. Even when there is not a dystocia problem (calving difficulty due to calf presentation or size) it is possible that a cow or heifer may become too exhausted and give up on the calving process.

Additionally, a dystocia issue can restrict or even eliminate a cow or heifer’s ability to deliver a calf. Research surveys conducted out of Montana suggest that the vast majority of calf stillbirths and nearly 50% of calf mortalities that are born alive and then die in the first 24 hours can be contributed to dystocia issues. A producer needs to check his/her herd three or four times a day to monitor for such concerns during the calving season.

If you feel that a cow or heifer is having difficulty you should intervene early. A calf pulled a little early is not a problem, if the cow has fully dilated. Research that has compared early calving assistance compared to extended calving difficulty has shown that those calves that were helped early tend to be healthier. Additionally, the cows and heifers receiving the early assistance in these studies were able to breed back at a sooner date.

**Birth to Standing (0 to 4 Hours)**

We expect that calves will be up and will have nursed in the first two hours after birth. Severe weather, injury, illness, or exhaustion can interfere with this. The colostrum milk, which
provides the calf with an initial dose of antibodies, is vital in the first four hours after birth. The producer should check to see if newborn calves have nursed in those first four hours. We often expect that calves that had a difficult birth, were born in bad weather, or are sick will take longer to stand and subsequently are less likely to get maximum antibody exposure. You should consider assisting these calves with getting their colostrum.

Occasionally, we may have to tube feed a weak calf. In these cases, there are multiple places where we can get colostrum to give to the calf. When deciding where to access colostrum consider that research indicates that there is a selection priority based on quality of the colostrum available.

#1 The calf’s mother.
#2 Stored colostrum from another beef cow.
#3 Stored colostrum from a dairy cow. (Beef cattle colostrum usually has a greater antibody quantity than dairy cattle colostrum.)
#4 Dried colostrum.

In Eastern Colorado, it is often not very feasible to shelter cattle during the calving process. Yet, sheltering can improve the potential for a live calf during periods of extreme cold and times with wet precipitation. The calf is very susceptible to hypothermia, particularly in the first four hours. A calf that is shivering and has not nursed may be a candidate for being moved to shelter or even a warming device. This is especially true if the calf is lethargic or has difficulty raising its head. A good test to help you determine if a newborn calf needs shelter is to place your finger in its mouth. The inside of the mouth should be warm. A cold mouth can be an indicator of hypothermia. Also, a calf that is OK should begin a sucking reflex when you put your finger in its mouth. If there is no sucking reflex and the mouth feels cool, consider this calf to be in critical condition and get them warmed up soon.

Standing to Processing (4 to 12 Hours)
I mentioned earlier that it is vital for the calf to get antibodies from the colostrum in the first four hours. These are the ones that will do the most good for the calf. Still, the calf can utilize antibodies consumed within colostrum during the 4 to 12 hour period also. The calf’s digestive tract begins to change as soon as it is born. At birth it has the greatest ability to absorb antibodies and will gradually lose this ability over the first 24 hours of life. By the time the calf is 12 hours old, it has lost 50% of its ability to absorb antibodies from colostrum.

Many producers will utilize this period to process their calves. It can be easier to handle the new calf than what it may be to run down one that is a couple of weeks old. However, remember that a good mother cow will be very protective of her baby at this time and you need to be wary and alert for your safety.

Possible processing strategies:
- Tag the calf
- Record tag #, weight, sex, identifying features, etc.
- Dip the naval with iodine to prevent infections
- Castrate bull calves that you want to be steers
- Some purebred operations may use this as an opportune time to tattoo calves
- Some ranches may apply an implant to steers at this time.

This is also a good time to monitor the cow to see if she has cleaned. This means to determine whether or not the afterbirth has been expelled from the cow.

The First Day (12 to 24 Hours)
If you did not process the calf earlier, this can also be a good time to do so.

Evaluate whether or not the calf is nursing. How much fullness or gauntness does its belly display? Does the calf have a bright and satisfied appearance or does it act lethargic or standing with a humped back? Does the calf act or look cold? Occasionally, even a healthy newborn calf can suffer from a lack of milk. A
few cows, particularly first calf heifers, may not have strong mothering skills and refuse to allow the calf to suckle. In some cases the cow’s udder may be plugged or she may have a health issue that restricts either milk production or milk “let down”.

A cow that is demonstrating a mothering problem may need to be penned up in isolation with her calf for the first day or two.

The Second Day (24 to 48 Hours)
On the second day we expect that calves will be readily capable of following along with the mother cow. However, it is important to remember that the new calf will spend much of its time sleeping for the first week. So don’t expect that it will be following the cow all of the time. Additionally, cows like to hide their calves to protect them from predators for the first couple of days.

When you do see the second day calf, it should look perky and well fed. Monitor it for any displays of starvation, hypothermia, or weather stress.

The Third Day (48 to 72 Hours)
By the third day we expect calves to be displaying some “spunky” behavior. They may be starting to run around, jump, and play some. Cows should have fully cleaned by now. If a cow has a retained placenta at this point, you should consider visiting with your veterinarian. He/she may want to prescribe a long acting antibiotic. In some cases they may need to physically remove the placenta.

Pairs that are doing well should be moved out of the calving area onto a large, well-drained area. This should help reduce incidents of scouring and other diseases among the young calves. If there are weak calves at this point they and their mother should be paddocked in a well-drained area where extra attention can be provided. The same strategy goes for pairs that suffer from poor mothering abilities. Remember that this needs to be a clean and well-drained area. Dirty, wet, and muddy paddocks or stalls can greatly increase the chance of death among weak or sick calves.

AGRONOMY

CSU Releases Antero Wheat
Ron F. Meyer, GPA Area Agronomy Extension Agent

A new high-yielding variety of hard white winter wheat developed by the Colorado State University (CSU) wheat breeding program has been released to the Colorado Wheat Research Foundation (CWRF). Named Antero in honor of one of Colorado’s 54 ‘14ers’ (mountains over 14,000 feet), the new variety has shown high yields, good drought stress tolerance, good resistance to prevalent races of stripe rust, and good test weight.

“CWRF is happy to announce we took ownership of another high quality, high yielding white wheat, Antero,” said CWRF President Dan Anderson. “Antero will nicely complement the hard white winter wheat varieties Snowmass and Thunder CL which are currently on the market.”

The variety was tested under experimental number CO07W245. In the CSU Uniform Variety Performance Trials (UVPT) in 2011 and 2012, Antero was second only the hard red winter wheat
variety Byrd in yield. Test weight was 0.6 pounds above trial average. Antero was also second in the Irrigated Variety Performance Trials (IVPT) for 2011 and 2012.

Antero is resistant to stripe rust and moderately resistant to stem rust, and is susceptible to leaf rust and Russian wheat aphid. It has excellent milling and good baking qualities.

Antero was developed through a cross of an experimental wheat variety from Kansas and TAM 111, a hard red winter wheat variety released by Texas A & M University in 2002. The experimental line from Kansas is an unreleased hard white wheat with the varieties Trego and Betty in its pedigree. The initial cross was made in spring 2003.

Heading date on Antero is 140.5 days from January 1. Plant height is 29.9 inches, coleoptile length is 67.2 millimeters, and straw strength scored 4.3 on a lodging scale of 1 to 9 with 1 = completely erect and 9 = completely flat.

Antero was available to seed growers this fall, and will be available to wheat farmers around the state in limited supply in 2013, with a greater supply available in 2014. It will be marketed under the brand PlainsGold, with other varieties such as Byrd, Hatcher, Brawl CL Plus, and Denali.

Antero may be grown and sold only as a class of certified seed by Colorado Seed Growers Association members licensed by CWRF. The foundation will obtain a certificate of plant variety protection for this new variety under the federal Plant Variety Protection Act. Royalties paid to the foundation by certified seed growers from the sale of this variety are returned to CSU to support continued wheat research and variety development.

Antero – General Description

- Top dryland yields, much higher than popular varieties Hatcher and Ripper
- Good drought stress tolerance
- Excellent test weights
- Good yields under irrigated conditions, medium straw strength
- Medium-tall plant stature, about an inch and a half taller than Hatcher
- Medium-early heading date, about the same as Hatcher
- Medium-short coleoptile, good fall stand establishment
- Good overall disease resistance package – strip rust and stem rust (Ug99)
- Excellent milling and good bread baking quality characteristics.

Source: Colorado Wheat Farmer

No-Till and Alternative/Cover Crops Workshop in Haxtun

Are you thinking about reducing the amount of tillage you do, but are not sure how to go about it?

Would you like to spend less money on diesel fuel for farming?

If you answered yes to any of these questions, then you should join us for the ‘No-till and Cover/Alternative Crops’ workshop. The workshop will be February 15, at the Community Center in
Haxtun, CO. The Center is on the north end of Haxtun on Hwy 59. Registration will begin at 9 a.m. The workshop will run from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Lunch (meat and Lent options) will be provided. There is no registration fee.

Keith Berns and his brother farm south of Hastings at Bladen, NE. They have been 100% continuous no-till for over 12 years. They have looked closely at cover crop water use and its affect on the following crop. They are both excited and encouraged at the results. Keith will share what they have learned about residue management and moisture efficiency in cover crops. You can learn more about cover crops on their website: greencoverseed.com

Scott Ravenkamp has been continuous crop no-till farming since 1999. They became 100% no-till in the last 4-5 years. He has just started trying cover/alternative crops and livestock grazing. Farming in the Hugo, CO, area with a 14” rainfall, he is willing to try anything that makes some sense. Scott will share why he chose no-till, how he transitioned to it, and why he continues to no-till. He will also share his 2012 experience with cover/alternative crops. Scott is currently the President of the Colorado Conservation Tillage Association.

The ins and outs of alternative crops and no-till will be the focus of Mark Watson’s discussion. Mark is a Nebraska NoTill Educator and long time dryland and irrigated no-till farmer near Alliance, NE. With the drought conditions, planting crops for forage instead of grain is worth considering, says Mark. Cropping options after irrigated winter wheat as another option for livestock feed will be explored. Mark will also share some planting equipment ‘tricks of the trade’. You can learn more about Mark and no-till at panhandlenotill.org.

Atwood, KS, farmer Dietrich Kastens will talk about the economics around no-till rotations. The Kastens family has built their farming operation based on no-till with limited fallow. On their website (kastensinc.com/farminformation), they state, “The amazing part…is that even though we are increasing cropping intensity (crops per years), our yields are actually going up substantially.” Dietrich will share practical considerations when adopting or managing a no-till system. (Translate: how not to repeat the same stupid mistakes I have made.)

The workshop will close with a panel of Eastern Colorado no-till farmers. They will share their no-till experiences and answer questions.

This workshop is sure to stir up some interesting ideas. There will be plenty of time for questions and discussion.

There is no registration fee, but you do need to reserve a lunch. Call 970-332-3173 ext. 3 or 970-854-2812 ext. 3 to save a plate in your name. You may also email julie.elliott@co.usda.gov by February 8. Late registrations and walk ins are welcome, but will not be guaranteed lunch.

The Haxtun Conservation District, Sedgwick Conservation District, Yuma County Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are sponsoring this workshop.
As calendar year 2012 came to a close, most of the State of Colorado was categorized in D2-D4 drought stage. The outlook for 2013 is toward above average temperatures and average to below average precipitation. Management decisions will be critical for agricultural producers and families to maintain the resource base of their operations. Colorado State University Extension in the Golden Plains Area is planning to host a series of Drought Summits to provide critical drought management information to producers and their families.

The first in the series of seminars will feature presentations by Nolan Doesken, State Climatologist and Senior Research Associate in the Department of Atmospheric Science at CSU and John Deering, Regional Extension Specialist in Agricultural and Business Management, CSU Extension.

Nolan will describe the development and spread of drought conditions in Colorado over the past year. He will describe the current drought severity and compare it to other known drought of recent history. He will wrap up by reviewing long range forecasts and offer his opinion on if the drought will continue to worsen in 2013.

John will present on the Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (PRF) Pilot Insurance Program as well as carryover effects of the 2012 drought into the 2013 crop year. PRF is a risk management tool offered by USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) for grazing lands and hay land in selected states and counties. This innovative program is based on rainfall and vegetation greenness indices, and is designed to give forage and livestock producers the ability to buy insurance protection for losses of forage produced for grazing or harvested for hay. With continued and intensifying drought, prevented planting could be an issue this spring if insufficient moisture is received to germinate spring crops for the 2013 crop year. John will discuss what steps a producer should take if conditions warrant filing for prevented planting coverage.

Ongoing Drought Summit dates, web cast origination locations, and topics are as follows:

**Feb. 12** – Burlington Community Center, Burlington – Weather updates and Crop Insurance issues.

**Feb. 19** – Washington County Events Center, Akron – Crop production issues, forage production with limited irrigation, entomology and insect concerns during drought.

**Feb 26** – Yuma Community Center, Yuma – Livestock production issues including herd liquidation and tax consequences and livestock disease during drought.

**March 5** – Phillips County Events Center, Holyoke – Managing wind breaks, perennials and ornamentals during drought.

**March 12** – Phillips County Events Center, Holyoke – Range management issues, pasture management, invasive weeds, insects.

**March 19** – Sedgwick County Courthouse Annex, Julesburg – Human resources issues, family financial management and communications.

All summit presentations are scheduled to begin at 11:00am and conclude at 1:00pm. Please RSVP by the Monday prior to each meeting to Dennis Kaan in the Washington
County Extension office at 970-345-2287 if you are planning to attend the web cast origination location in person so we can get an accurate count for lunch. The Golden Plains Area Extension program would like to thank Premier Farm Credit, 21st Century Equipment LLC, MV Equipment, Crop Production Services and Cenex Harvest States for their sponsorship of the Drought Summit series.

Each web cast can be viewed in person at the Burlington Community Center, Washington County events Center, Yuma County Extension Office, Phillips County Events Center, Sedgwick County Extension Office and Northeast Regional Engagement Center in Sterling, CO. Attendees are asked to bring a brown bag lunch to these locations.

The web cast will be presented via Adobe Connect. In order to login to the web cast, go to the following web address: http://connect.extension.iastate.edu/colodrought

When you go to that URL you will find yourself at a login page. Simply click on bullet “Enter as a guest.” You will then be prompted for your name. Enter your name and click “Enter Room” to enter the meeting space. You can hear the presentation but you will have to type questions in the chat box and presenters will address them.

Any time before the meeting you can visit the following URL to confirm your ability to connect to the Connect server: http://connect.extension.iastate.edu/common/help/en/support/meeting_test.htm.

If you have questions about the technology, please contact Ruth directly at 970-491-6988 or ruth.willson@colostate.edu.

Each webinar session will be recorded and available for viewing at later times. Program and viewing details will be posted on the Golden Plains Area web site at http://goldenplains.colostate.edu.

If you have a disability for which you seek an accommodation, please notify Dennis Kaan in the Washington County Extension office at 970-345-2287, 7 days prior to each summit presentation.

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### Private & Commercial Applicator Credits Offered

Private pesticide licenses are valid for a 3-year period. During this 3 year period, applicators are required to earn 7 credits to renew their licenses without having to retest. Test sessions meet the 7 credit requirement for private applicators as mandated by the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

Commercial applicators will be able to earn the 7 core credits from the private applicator sessions plus the following credits for the commercial categories: agricultural weeds, agricultural insects, range, and right-of-way at the Akron site.

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Registration:

**February 11th or 12th**
sessions at Fort Morgan or Sterling - $35 registration.
Send to: Logan County Extension Office, 508 S. 10th Ave., Suite 1, Sterling, CO 80751-3408

**February 13th or 14th**
sessions at Holyoke or Akron - $35 registration.
Send to Kit Carson County Extension Office, 251-16th St., Suite 101, Burlington, CO 80807.

**February 14th p.m.**
commercial credit session at Akron - $40 registration.
Send to Kit Carson County, 251-16th St., Suite 101, Burlington, CO 80807.

Registration can also be done electronically by visiting the Golden Plains Area website at [http://goldenplains.colostate.edu](http://goldenplains.colostate.edu) and scroll down then click on the “Pesticide Credits” link. Credit cards will be accepted locally, however, call and register for the site to reserve a spot.

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**2012 Weather Summary**

Colorado State University Extension in the Golden Plains Area currently maintains 5 local Campbell Scientific weather stations that are continuously monitoring local climate information. Following are data collected during the 2012 season.

Weather data collected during 2012 indicated huge swings from both precipitation and average air temperatures. While precipitation received during the year was greatly below normal, average air temperatures were observed higher than normal.

Burlington 2, a station located south east of Burlington recorded precipitation much below normal. With the exception of April and August, precipitation received was below the normal during every month of 2012. May, June and November recorded precipitation levels of 0. As a result of a station malfunction, December data is missing from this station.

Burlington 2 also recorded much above normal average air temperatures during 2012. Air temperatures were observed above normal from all months except February and October, indicating an extremely hot and dry year.

Burlington 3, a station located north east of Burlington, recorded similar weather.

Precipitation levels were found below normal for all months except April, indicating the variability in weather normally observed in the High Plains Region. While most months did receive rainfall at this site, the months of November and December recorded precipitation levels of 0.

Air temperatures were observed above normal at this station, also. All months recorded warmer than normal temperatures except February, August, and October, which were observed cooler than normal.

The weather station near Stratton, which is east of Stratton along highway 24, recorded the driest observations. All months during the growing season received below normal precipitation, except April. The months of January, February, March, May, November, and December received near zero precipitation during 2012. This represents precipitation at this location that was approximately only 44% of normal.

In addition, air temperatures were observed well above normal during most of the season. All months during 2012 experienced above normal average air temperatures except February, August, September, and October.
Idalia, a station in eastern Yuma County, also recorded lower than normal precipitation amounts. All months during the year recorded below normal precipitation, except April and July. Two critical months for agriculture as the precipitation received in April made a wheat crop while the July precipitation assisted with the corn crop.

Air temperatures recorded at this station were above normal also. All months recorded higher than normal air temperatures except February, September and October. March, June and July average air temperatures at this location were observed greater than 1 degree F. above normal, which is rather large in weather terms.

Kirk, a station west of the Idalia site was dry and warm also. All months during 2012 at this station recorded below normal precipitation except February. The months of January, November and December recorded zero or near zero precipitation.

Average air temperatures at the Kirk station were equally warmer than normal. While February, August, September and October recorded below normal air temperatures, all other months experienced higher than normal average air temperatures.
2012 Golden Plains Area Agricultural Handbook Orders Are Being Taken Now

The 2012 edition of the Golden Plains Area Agricultural Handbook is currently in production and orders are being taken now for your copy. This publication is a permanent and often used item in many farm, ranch, and agribusiness offices in Northeastern Colorado. This resource book contains the latest university research for High Plains agriculture in Colorado. Most of the research results presented in the handbook are conducted on local farms and ranches in the area.

Subscribers will find information regarding crop production, water management, crop pathology and weed management information, along with insect control, horticulture, weather, livestock cost of production, and crop cost of production information. In total, subscribers will find approximately 150 pages of current research information required to make informed decisions for agricultural operations.

Pricing for the handbook is a tiered pricing system for multiple subscriptions and the handbook is available in print copy or CD version. The CD version has the added benefit of spreadsheet templates and other resources useful in farm and ranch decision making processes. The deadline for receiving a break on our subscription price is February 15, 2013. Order forms are available at every Golden Plains Area Extension office or from the web site at [http://goldenplains.colostate.edu](http://goldenplains.colostate.edu). Please send your order to: Washington County Extension Office, 181 Birch, Akron, CO 80721. Don’t miss out, hurry and get your order in today!
This publication is a permanent and often used item in many farm, ranch and agribusiness offices in Northeastern Colorado. This resource book contains the latest university research for High Plains Agriculture of the region. Most of the research work is done on local farms and ranches in the area.

The handbook is designed with approximately 150 pages of information you need to make current decisions for:

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Additional information on an annual basis may include research results from current projects important to producers in the Golden Plains Area and all of northeast Colorado.

The cost for the Golden Plains Area Agricultural Handbook is as follows:

### CD Version

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**ORDER FORM**

*2012 Golden Plains Area Agricultural Handbook*

Please complete this order form and mail with a check for the appropriate amount to:

CSU Extension  
181 Birch Avenue  
Akron, Colorado 80720

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<td><strong>Total Enclosed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost includes postage and handling.</strong></td>
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Please make check payable to: GPA Extension Fund
NO-TILL &
COVER/ALTERNATIVE CROPS

Do You Have These Questions?
Why should I consider no-till?
How do I convert from conventional to no-till?
Cover Crops: How, When, Where & Why????
Can no-till improve my bottom line?
What is an alternative crop? Why plant one?
Then come spend the day with us!

When: Friday, February 15, 2012
Registration & coffee: 9:00 – 9:30 a.m.
Workshop: 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Where: Community Center, Haxtun, CO
North end of town on Hwy 59
(brick building with a large parking lot)

Register for Lunch by Friday, February 8:
Call: 970-332-3173 ext. 3, anytime
<or> 970-854-2812 ext. 3 anytime
Email: julie.elliott@co.usda.gov
There is no registration fee.

Our speakers include:
• Dietrich Kastens, No-till Farmer, Atwood, KS
• Mark Watson, NE No-till/Alternative Crop Educator and Farmer, Alliance, NE
• Keith Burns, No-till & Cover Crop Farmer, Bladen, NE
• Scott Ravenkamp, No-till Farmer, Hugo, CO
• Farmer Panel

SPONSORED BY THE YUMA COUNTY, HAXTUN & SEDGWICK CONSERVATION DISTRICTS & NRCS
Sponsored by:

Colorado State University Extension

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

GROWING PLANTS SUCCESSFULLY ON CHALLENGING SITES

February 23, 2013
Burlington, Colorado

Extension programs are available to all without discrimination.

If you have a disability for which you seek an accommodation, please notify the Kit Carson County Extension Office at least five working days prior to the event.
Growing Plants Successfully on Challenging Sites

February 23, 2012
(snow date March 2, 2013)
Burlington Community Center
340 South 14th St.
Burlington Colorado
(719)346-5571 (Extension Office)

$35.00
Pre-registration by February 15, 2012
Pre-registration will hold a reservation for lunch

$45.00
Late registration charge. May not hold a reservation for lunch

Speakers:
Linda Langelo—Colorado State University Extension Horticulture Program Associate
Rhonda Janke—Extension Specialist, Department of Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources, Kansas State University
Joel Schneekloth—Colorado State University Extension Regional Specialist Water Resource
Sabine Martin, Ph.D., P.G.—Kansas State University Department of Agronomy Program Associate
Ganga Hettiarachchi—Ph.D. - Associate Professor of Soil and Environmental Chemistry Department of Agronomy

Agenda

9:00-9:30 Registration
9:30-9:40 Welcome - Linda Langelo
9:40-10:25 Soil Quality for Growing Fruits and Vegetables — Rhonda Janke
10:25-10:55 Soil Fertility and Soil Test Interpretation—Rhonda Janke
11:25-12:10 Lunch
12:10-12:50 Growing on Previously Used Sites—Opportunities and Challenges — Sabine Martin
12:50-1:40 Soil Contaminants: Bioavailability and Transfer—Ganga Hettiarachchi
1:40-7 Questions, Comments, wrap up

Pre-registration will hold a reservation for lunch. Late registration charge is $45 and may not hold a reservation for lunch.

Web reservations can be accomplished by clicking the Gardening Program link at: http://gardenplans.colorado.edu
Credit card payment can be accepted at the door. However, register before the deadline to avoid the late fee and hold a lunch reservation.
If registering by mail, make your check payable to: Kit Carson County Extension
255 S. 2nd St., Suite 101
Burlington CO 80807

Pre-registration for Growing Plants Successfully on Challenging Sites
Deadline: February 15, 2013

Name: ___________________________
Mailing address: ___________________________
City: ____________ State: ____________ Zip: ____________ Total Due: ____________________________
Phone: ____________________________ E-Mail Address: ____________________________ Attending: ____________________________
 @ $35 = $ ____________________________
Number of Lunches: ____________________________
CSU Extension Drought Summit

As calendar year 2012 came to a close, most of the state of Colorado was categorized in D2 – D4 drought stage. The outlook for 2013 is looking toward above average temperatures and average to below average precipitation. Management decisions will be critical for agricultural producers and families to maintain the resource base of their operations. Colorado State University Extension in the Golden Plains Area is planning to host a series of Drought Summits to provide critical drought management information to producers and their families.

Drought Summit Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Summit Topic</th>
<th>Broadcast Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 12</td>
<td>◦ Weather Updates ◦ Crop Insurance</td>
<td>Burlington Community Center</td>
<td>11:00-1:00</td>
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<td>- Burlington, CO</td>
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<td>February 19</td>
<td>◦ Crop Production Issues ◦ Forage Production with Limited Irrigation ◦ Entomology and Insect Concerns</td>
<td>Washington County Events Center</td>
<td>11:00-1:00</td>
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<td>- Akron, CO</td>
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<td>February 26</td>
<td>◦ Livestock Disease and Drought ◦ Herd Liquidation and Rebuilding Decisions ◦ Tax Considerations</td>
<td>Yuma Community Center</td>
<td>11:00-1:00</td>
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<td>- Yuma, CO</td>
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<td>March 5</td>
<td>◦ Managing Windbreaks and Trees in Drought Conditions ◦ Managing Perennials, Ornamental and Turf in Drought Conditions</td>
<td>Phillips County Events Center</td>
<td>11:00-1:00</td>
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<td>- Holyoke, CO</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 12</td>
<td>◦ Pasture Management ◦ Invasive Weeds ◦ Insects</td>
<td>Phillips County Events Center</td>
<td>11:00-1:00</td>
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<td>- Holyoke, CO</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 19</td>
<td>◦ Human Resources ◦ Family Financial Management and Communication</td>
<td>Sedgwick County Courthouse Annex</td>
<td>11:00-1:00</td>
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<td>- Julesburg, CO</td>
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Ways to Participate

Agricultural producers and their families can attend any broadcast in person. For those attending at the physical location where the broadcast will originate, lunch will be provided courtesy of the program sponsors. Please RSVP by the Monday prior to each meeting to Dennis Knaan in the Washington County Extension office at 970-345-2287 so we can get an accurate count for lunch.

Each weekly web cast can be viewed in person at the Burlington Community Center, Washington County Events Center, Yuma County Extension Office, Phillips County Events Center, Sedgwick County Extension Office and Northeast Regional Engage-
ment Center in Sterling, CO. Attendees are asked to bring a brown bag lunch to these locations.

Each Drought Summit will be presented via Adobe Connect. In order to login to the web cast, go to the following web address: http://connect.extension.iastate.edu/colodrought. On this web site, simply click on bullet “Enter as a guest.” You will then be prompted for your name. Enter your name and click “Enter Room” to enter the meeting space.

Any time before the meeting you can visit the following URL to confirm your ability to connect to the Connect server: http://connect.extension.iastate.edu/common/help/en/support/meeting_test.htm

Each webinar session will be recorded and available for viewing at later times. For more information, please go to the Golden Plains Area web site at http://goldenplains.colostate.edu
GOLDEN PLAINS AREA AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

Calendar of Events
Mick Livingston Awarded CSU Extension’s Highest Honor
The First 72 Hours is Critical for Your Newborn Calf
CSU Releases Antero Wheat
No-Till and Alternative/Cover Crops Workshop in Haxtun
CSU Extension to Hold Drought Summits
Private & Commercial Applicator Credits Offered
2012 Weather Summary
2012 Golden Plains Area Agricultural Handbook Orders are Being Taken Now
Handbook Order Form
No-Till & Cover/Alternative Crops Flyer
Growing Plants Successfully on Challenging Sites Flyer
CSU Extension Drought Summit Flyer