

**JULY 2013**



**Brian Talamantes Begins  
Extension Career in  
Sedgwick County**

Brian Talamantes has accepted the Extension Agent position in Sedgwick County and is now on board in the Julesburg office. Brian will focus on agronomy and weed science in the

Golden Plains Area counties.

Brian has completed a Bachelor's degree in Rangeland Ecology with a concentration in Conservation and Management at Colorado State University. His coursework consists of plant science, specifically related to plant identification and ecological succession. Most of the Plant and Range science classes have some sort of associated field work and identification aspect included. Brian's experience working for Colorado State University was an internship at the CSU Beef Improvement Center. The center has a cow calf herd of 420 pairs and conducts research on artificial insemination and synchronized breeding. During this internship he was exposed to many aspects of the cow calf enterprise as well as the research he assisted with in the field. The following summer Brian worked with Monsanto Company to greatly increase his understanding of crop systems on the eastern plains. In addition, Brian has worked with Dr. Phil Westra in the CSU Weed Lab in Fort Collins.

Brian grew up in the Englewood area of Denver. Brian says "I have always had an interest in agriculture and I am excited to be working with agricultural producers through CSU Extension." Brian enjoys hunting, fishing and being outdoors so he says the Golden Plains Area is a "good fit" for me.

Feel free stop in the CSU Extension Office in Julesburg and meet Brian.

## **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. Order forms are available at every Golden Plains Area Extension office or from the web site at <http://goldenplains.colostate.edu>. Please send your order to: Washington County Extension Office, 181 Birch, Akron, CO 80721.

## **AGRONOMY**

### **Saving Wheat Seed**

*Ron Meyer, GPA Agronomy Extension Agent (rf.meyer@colostate.edu)*

Throughout the ages, farmers have planted seed saved from their wheat previous crop. When making seed wheat decisions, they selected the best quality seed from the highest yielding varieties. With the advent of hybrid crops like corn, farmers discovered that they did not get the advantage of hybrid vigor when they saved their seed, the ensuing crop was not uniform, and yields were poor. It was quickly learned they needed to buy new seed each year of these hybrid crops to maximize yields. This annual purchase of hybrid seed commercialized the corn seed business and resulted in enormous investment into research and development for improved corn hybrids. Consequently, technology in corn has benefitted farmers. When it comes to hybrid corn, it just didn't make sense to save your corn seed any more. With the passage of the US Plant Variety Protection Act in 1970, congress encouraged private investment into development of new plant varieties. An important component of this act was the farmer's right to save seed. Section 113 of the act states, "It shall not infringe any right hereunder for a person to save seed produced by the person from seed obtained, or descended from seed obtained, by authority of the owner of the variety for seeding purposes and use such saved seed in the production of a crop for use on the farm of the person ..." Simply stated, if a farmer purchases Certified wheat seed they may keep seed grown from that seed for planting on his farm. However, if a farmer buys non-certified wheat seed of a PVPA protected variety from someone else, it is likely that not only is the purchase of that seed in violation of the Act, but saving seed of subsequent production is also a violation. The most recent restrictions to saving seed are those imposed by patented traits and sales contracts. In most cases, farmers are prohibited by patent laws from saving seed of varieties with patented traits like Roundup® resistance in soybean and Clearfield® in wheat. This is usually reinforced through a contract that is signed at the point of purchase. Even if traits are not patented,

saving seed may be prohibited as part of the sales contract. The consequences of planting illegal seed can be substantial. The owner of the variety could go as far as filing a lawsuit asking for the destruction of the crop. There could also be monetary awards and attorney fees. If state or federal officials get involved, fines could range from \$50-\$500 per occurrence. Ignorance of the law is no excuse. As a best management practice, farmers should know what variety they are planting. If they can't show that they purchased Certified seed, they will need to investigate further before they save any production for planting. If they did purchase Certified seed, they should read the label and sales contracts to see if there are any restrictions on saving seed. With the recent private investment and inclusion of proprietary genetic traits into wheat variety development, it is going to be less likely a farmer will be able to save and replant his own seed in the future. On the bright side, the value that seed Certification brings to seed wheat performance and convenience along with the improvements in yield and quality offered by new varieties may make saving your own seed an economically unattractive choice.

*Source: Daryl Strouts, President, Kansas Wheat Alliance – December 2010 Wheat Farmer Newsletter*

## Growing Certified Wheat Seed

*Ron Meyer, GPA Agronomy Extension Agent (rf.meyer@colostate.edu)*

**Making Decisions:** The first step is deciding which variety to grow. Essentially all new wheat varieties in Colorado are protected by PVP (the Plant Variety Protection Act), and are handled by a genetics provider. There are many providers licensing varieties in Colorado, including the Colorado Wheat Research Foundation (CWRWF), Syngenta/AgriPro, Monsanto/Westbred, Limagrain Cereal Seeds, NuPride, Kansas wheat Alliance, and Watley Seed. In order to grow one of their varieties, you need to contact them, discuss licensee arrangements, and learn about how royalties will be collected. The royalty is an additional fee charged on the sale of certified seed which supports continued wheat breeding efforts. Normally the seed grower will need to mark up the cost of seed to cover the associated royalties, so this needs to be considered.

**Planting:** Next, find a source of Foundation or Registered seed. You must be authorized by the genetics provider to receive and plant this seed. Let the Colorado Seed Growers Association (CSGA) office know you plan to produce Certified seed. Review the land requirements in the CSGA Standards book. Generally, a field producing Certified seed

needs to be out of wheat for one year, and a field producing Registered seed needs to be out of wheat for two years. Select a clean piece of land, preferably free of any noxious weeds. Thoroughly clean out the drill before planting.

**Prepare Fields:** In the spring, fill out an Application for Field Inspection, which also serves as a Membership application. The appropriate fees are due with the application. Treat the fields with herbicides if necessary to control weed infestations. Rogue fields of unwanted plants prior to arranging field inspection. Remember, there are tolerances for off-type wheat plants and for the amount of jointed goatgrass which can be present. There is zero tolerance for weeds like bindweed and feral rye. If an area of the field is not going to be saved for seed, clearly mark off the area not to be inspected.

**Inspections and Harvesting:** Call the CSGA office to arrange field inspection approximately two weeks prior to your expected harvest date. Meet with the inspector to provide directions to fields and discuss any problem areas. Observe good harvest practices by cleaning combines, grain carts, trucks, and bins between varieties.

Send in a preliminary germination sample, if desired, to make sure the seed is of proper quality to merit conditioning.

**Conditioning:** Condition the seed through an Approved Conditioner to meet certification requirements. If you condition your own seed, you must be a Class V conditioner. If the seed is custom conditioned, it must be done by a Class I Approved Conditioner. You may transfer seed to an approved conditioner or to another seed grower who will sell the seed with his label. Notify CSGA of the transfer by filling out a Transfer Form.

**Testing:** While conditioning the seed, pull a sample for analysis at a seed testing lab. See the CSGA Standards for the proper way to pull a sample. Send 2 pounds of seed in a clearly marked container to a seed testing lab. Most seed is sent to the Colorado Seed Lab at CSU with a Seed Sample Form to clearly identify the seed and requests tests. If the seed passes all specifications, the CSGA will issue a certification certificate for the seedlot.

**Selling:** Once the seed has been certified by the CSGA office, it can be labeled, marketed, and sold as Certified seed. You must label the seed, either with a Bulk Sales Certificate or Bulk Invoice Label (if sold in bulk), or a bag tag (adhesive or sew-on) if sold in a bag. Labeling the seed is a requirement of CSGA, the Colorado Seed Act, and the Plant Variety Protection Act. Selling unlabeled seed is a serious violation which can lead to expulsion from CSGA and legal action from both the State and the variety owner. A Distribution Summary will need to be filled out at the end of the season and is typically due to the CSGA office on December 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Questions:** Do not hesitate to call the CSGA office at (970) 491-6202 with any questions about seed certification in Colorado. Also visit our website at [www.seeds.colostate.edu](http://www.seeds.colostate.edu) to learn more about our program.

*Source: Colorado Seed Growers Association*

## WEED MANAGEMENT

### Weed Resistance to Herbicides

*Ron Meyer, GPA Agronomy Extension Agent (rf.meyer@colostate.edu)*

Weed control has always been a critical challenge for crop producers because weeds compete with crops for light, water and nutrients. Herbicides used in modern agricultural systems enable farmers to manage most weeds across vast acreages, efficiently and up until current times, reliably.

However, weed adaptations can occur in response to herbicide use and other management decisions. Changes in weed populations begin when a small number of plants within a species, called a “biotype,” have a distinct genetic makeup that allows them to tolerate a particular herbicide application.

Multiple weed biotypes can and do exist in a single field.

As a grower continues to use a particular herbicide without any other herbicide modes of action, or doesn't use any other cultural practices, the resistant biotype continues to survive and produce seed. Subsequent populations of the resistant biotype will continue to increase until they are the dominant weed in the field.

Weed scientists cannot predict exactly which weed species will have biotypes resistant to certain herbicides. Prediction can be difficult due to complex biology and environmental

interactions. Scientists have found that there are particular weed characteristics that can facilitate development of herbicide resistance. These include:

- large amount of seeds produced per plant
- high levels of germination of those seeds
- several weed flushes per season
- high frequency of resistant genes within a weed population

Both company and university weed scientists have also identified specific common factors that are often present in areas where glyphosate resistance has developed. These factors are:

- Limited or no crop rotation
- Limited or no tillage practices
- A high dependency on glyphosate alone or a limited use of other herbicides
- Reduced rates of glyphosate

Confusion about what is or is not weed resistance is common. Herbicides are not known to directly cause genetic mutations in weeds that lead to resistance. However, herbicide resistant biotypes may already exist in native weed populations. When a herbicide is applied over and over again, some of these biotypes survive, mature and produce seed. If a

same mechanism of action, again, the percentage of the resistant biotypes in the population is likely to increase. This is referred to as herbicide selection pressure.

Strategies that address herbicide resistance issues include crop rotation and employing herbicides with multiple modes of action. Crop rotation includes exiting the corn-on-corn rotation. Wheat, sunflower, or soybeans are acceptable options for cropping choices. Keep in mind that with crop rotations, producers must also employ alternative herbicides to achieve acceptable resistant weed control. Recent plant testing in the area has identified Kochia as showing resistance to glyphosate applications in some fields. Therefore, if glyphosate resistance Kochia is the issue, also employ either pre-emergent or post-emergent herbicides which are not glyphosate type products that will control Kochia. Depending on the crop, there are numerous herbicides available that will continue to control this weed. However, the first step with Best Management Practices is to employ them.

As a result of employing Best Management Practices for resistant weeds a number of things happen. Fields are cleaner, the herbicide usefulness will be extended and producers will be more profitable.

*Source: © 2011 Monsanto Company*

farmer relies on only one herbicide with the

## **Considerations for Cheatgrass Control**

*Brian Talamantes, GPA Weed Science/Agronomy Extension Agent*

Seas of purple seedheads can be seen when driving anywhere in the area, along roadsides and in pastures and fields; the culprit...cheatgrass. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)-or downy brome as it is also known-is nothing new to this region, a native of southwestern Asia, the nuisance has been in western North America since the late 1800's. A

winter annual, cheatgrass generally germinates in the fall and grows until cold temperatures cause it to become dormant. The plant will continue to grow early in the spring, set seed and die towards the middle of the summer. All of the dead grass creates a surplus of fuel for fires at a time when other species are still growing. This phenomenon, can increase the

frequency and intensity of fires, aiding future stands of cheatgrass since there is likely a large seedbank stored in the soil. Once the cheatgrass has completed its lifecycle by producing seed in May and early June, it is too late to control during the current year, but there are management practices to reduce its spread the following year.

Late summer and early fall, along with early spring provide the best opportunities to control cheatgrass. Glyphosate, imazapic+glyphosate, and just imazapic alone seem to be the favored control treatments for rangeland settings. Glyphosate can be applied at low rates (6-12oz/acre) in the early spring to prevent the grass from going to seed. Care must be taken with this method that desirable vegetation is dormant at the time of application. Given that glyphosate is a non-selective herbicide, plant injury or death will occur on target and non-target species if not used correctly and at the proper timing. Imazapic+glyphosate is most effective in the late summer and early fall before cheatgrass emergence at an application rate of 16-32oz/acre. Spring applications can also be effective but should be confined to areas with very few desirable plants. Imazapic can be used to control many annual broadleaf species as well as some annual and perennial grasses. Imazapic belongs to the ALS inhibitor family of herbicides. Certain weeds have been shown to alter ALS binding sites making them resistant to this family of herbicides. Imazapic alone is most effective when applied in fall prior to germination at a rate of 2-12oz/acre.

Under average conditions in the soil, cheatgrass seed can survive for up to 3 years. Under more ideal conditions however, they have been known to remain viable for much longer. Preventing seed development is of the utmost importance when trying to control this species. In addition to these chemical options, the Larimer County Weed District suggests that rimsulfuron and sulfometuron methyl can provide excellent control of cheatgrass but grazing or haying is restricted for one year after application so they might not be viable options in some cases. As with any pesticide, care must be taken to always follow the instructions on the label. The label is the law and is the best reference guide.

As with any weed, combining methods of control will provide for a greater chance of success. The highly competitive nature of cheatgrass often leads it to form dense monocultures. If these areas are left alone after spraying there is a high risk of re-infestation. Chemical control combined with reseeding to another more desirable species will almost always be more effective than either method alone. In addition to management strategies to reduce cheatgrass, steps must also be taken to encourage desirable vegetation such as seeding and proper grazing practices. Cheatgrass often seems to have the deck stacked in its favor, but with the right set of tools, and proper timing. It can be effectively controlled.

*Credits: Dr. Casey Matney, Montana State University, Larimer County Weed District*

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

### Three Toxic Plants to Avoid

*Dr. Casey Matney, Regional Range Extension Specialist (casey.matney@colostate.edu)*

This year following the drought, some toxic plants may be appearing in abundance. Here are a three plants to watch for.

#### **Poison Suckle** (*Suckleya suckleyana*)

Native plant

Caution period: June, July, August, and early September or while plants are still green. Low spreading annual plant with fleshy stems that may be reddish in color. Plant height is usually below 12 inches and may be 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Flowers are small and

yellow/green with a fleshy appearance and arise in leaf axils. Leaves are alternate and spade/triangular shaped with irregular margins. Seeds are triangular and shape, often with a notch in the point. Seeds mature first near the base of the plant. All plant parts should be considered toxic.

Found at waterline of streams, ditches, ponds, and water holes. Often grows on sediments of drying ponds and shorelines of lakes and reservoirs in eastern Colorado.

### **Low larkspur (*Delphinium geyeri*) and Plains larkspur (*Delphinium carolinianum*)**

Native plants

Caution period: May, June, and July or while plants are still green.

Upright perennial plants with blue to light blue or white showy flowers. Plant height ranges from 8 inches tall to almost 3 feet tall. Flowers are spread along the top third or half of the plant, while leaves are found primarily below. Leaves are finely dissected. Seeds are produced in upward facing capsule like pods that are about an inch in length that mature first with the bottom flowers and last at the uppermost flowers. All plant parts should be considered toxic.

Low larkspur can be found along the South Platte River drainage while plains larkspur is found on the plains and rolling hills in eastern Colorado.

### **Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)**

Non-native plant

Caution period: May, June, and July while plants are still green.

An upright perennial plant with hollow stem (stem is often purple spotted). Plants may exceed 6 feet tall. Flowers are white, small, but occur in clusters at the end of stems called umbels. The leaves are finely divided and somewhat resemble carrot or parsley leaves. All plant parts should be considered toxic. Poison hemlock often occurs along ditches, near ponds, in river and stream drainages, along fencelines, and disturbed sites having fair soil moisture and/or shade.

If you have questions about the identification of a plant or its possible toxicity, please feel free to contact me directly:

[casey.matney@colostate.edu](mailto:casey.matney@colostate.edu) & 970-491-4423.

## **ENTOMOLOGY**

### **Green and Growing**

*D. Bruce Bosley, Extension Agent/Cropping Systems ([bruce.bosley@colostate.edu](mailto:bruce.bosley@colostate.edu))*

#### **A New Approach to Assessing Nematodes in Corn –**

*Gregory L. Tylka, Iowa State Plant Pathologist*

Many different species of plant-parasitic nematodes occur in cornfields throughout the Midwest. Most of these microscopic, parasitic worms must reach a damage threshold number before they cause yield loss in corn. The damage threshold numbers for most nematodes that feed on corn are 100 or more worms per 100 cm<sup>3</sup>, which is a little less than a half-cup of soil. The exceptions are the needle and sting nematodes, which damage corn even if only one or two worms per 100 cm<sup>3</sup> soil are present. Needle and sting nematodes only occur in soil with at least 70 percent sand and, therefore, aren't considered a risk in finer textured soils of corn fields.

Nematode damage threshold numbers currently used for corn were established in the 1980s. There are no combined or cumulative damage threshold numbers for cornfields infested with multiple nematode species. Damage threshold can vary depending on conditions in the field – things such as soil texture, cropping history, tillage, and other factors. Using a single number as a damage threshold for

individual nematode species is an oversimplified approach to assessing the possibility of yield loss due to nematodes feeding on corn.

In September 2011, industry personnel hosted a meeting with nematologists, plant diagnosticians, and agronomists from many Universities across the Corn-belt in order to come up with a more comprehensive method Corn Nematode control. From these meetings standard recommendations for collecting samples to diagnose possible nematode damage to corn were developed, and those recommendations were formulated. Also, a comprehensive approach was developed for assessing the risk of damage to corn caused by multiple species of nematodes, as described below.

### **Considering combined nematode damage and risk factors of fields**

A value called the “total nematode damage risk index” is used to assess the potential damage from all plant-parasitic nematodes that feed on corn that are identified in a sample. A “site sensitivity index” is calculated using background information provided about the field from which the sample was collected. Factors that determine if a field is more or less vulnerable to nematode damage on corn include:

- number of years that corn has been grown
- predominate soil texture
- availability of irrigation
- use of conservation tillage
- occurrence of stand establishment and/or compaction problems

The “total nematode damage risk index” and the “site sensitivity index” values are used to assess overall likelihood or risk of damage from nematodes feeding on corn.

Interested in reading more about what these Midwest scientists are recommending? See the journal article, Sampling for Plant-parasitic Nematodes in Corn Strip Trials Comparing Nematode Management Products on the Plant Management Network:

<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/pub/php/diagnosticguide/2011/nematode/>

Please contact Bruce Bosley for questions on this and other cropping systems topics at (970)980-4001 or [bruce.bosley@colostate.edu](mailto:bruce.bosley@colostate.edu).

## **HORTICULTURE**

### **Zimmerman Pine Moth**

*Linda Langelo, Horticulture Program Associate (linda.langelo@colostate.edu)*

Throughout the area we have been seeing signs of Zimmerman Pine Moth attacking Scotch and Austrian pines. A telltale sign is popcorn-like pitch masses at wound sites. Site wounds are in the crotch area where the branch joins the trunk. The young caterpillars tunnel in this location weakening the area. Once the area is weakened in a storm branches will break or snap off and quite often the top of the tree will snap.

It is rare to see the adult moths flying. But if you do, they have gray wings blended with red-brown markings of zigzag lines. The larvae are a dirty white caterpillar with pink or green and can be found inside the popcorn-like pitch.

Their lifecycle spans over a year. A young caterpillar overwinters underneath the scales of the bark. In mid to late April and May, they become active and begin tunneling into the tree. The larvae feed on the cambium area of new growth of lateral and terminal branches.

One of the first signs of to appear is a “fish-hook” of the needles and then the needles turn yellow-green and then eventually brown. The adult moths become active in July and August. The adults lay their eggs near wounds or previous popcorn-like pitch masses. The eggs take about a week to hatch. In August the larvae are going back into the tree to hibernate for winter.

The Zimmerman Pine Moth tends to attack one or a few trees within a planting. It may be practical to remove that tree or trees from the planting. Sanitation may be an effective means of helping to control their spread.

According to Iowa State University Extension their distribution is increasingly more common

in the Midwest. However, they can be found from eastern Colorado to New England and the Great Lakes.

The best control for these moths is trunk sprays in mid-April or late July and in August to kill active exposed larvae before they enter the trunks. Periodic watering of trees during drought and hot-conditions will help the tree’s natural defense system and keep invading pests out.

*The information was referenced from Colorado, Ohio and Iowa State University Extensions.*

For more information visit [www.ext.colostate.edu](http://www.ext.colostate.edu).

## 4-H Clover Garden

The 4-H Clover Garden is an educational garden for the 4-H Healthy Living Program placed at the Sedgwick County Fairgrounds. The garden was funded by the Colorado Garden Show, Inc.



# AG MARKET PRICES

*John Deering, Agriculture and Business Management  
Dennis Kaan, Agriculture and Business Management*

<b>LIVESTOCK CASH PRICES</b>				<b>Week Ending 5/31/13</b>		
				Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>Colorado Auction Feeder Cattle, Medium &amp; Large Frame #1</b>						
Steers,	400 lbs		/cwt	\$170.00	\$160.00 - 169.00	None Reported
Steers,	750 lbs		/cwt	\$135.00	\$136.00 - 142.50	None Reported
Heifers,	500-550 lbs		/cwt	\$135.00 - 142.00	\$140.50 - 148.00	None Reported
Heifers,	600-650 lbs		/cwt	\$125.00 - 126.00	\$131.00	None Reported
<b>Colorado Weekly Weighted Average Direct Slaughter Cattle, FOB the Feedyard After 3-4% Shrink</b>						
<u>Live Basis Steer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt		/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice	206	1,365		\$125.50 - 125.50		
65-80% Choice	202	1,250-1,325		\$125.50 - 126.00	\$129.00 - 131.00	\$122.00
35-65% Choice	867	1,150-1,365		\$125.50 - 126.00	\$130.00 - 131.00	\$121.00 - 122.00
0-35% Choice					\$131.00	
<u>Live Basis Heifer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt			
Over 80% Choice	44	1,200		\$126.00		122.00
65-80% Choice	392	1,250-1,275		\$126.00	\$130.00 - 131.00	\$121.00 - 122.50
35-65% Choice	497	1,100-1,225		\$125.50	\$130.00 - 131.00	\$121.00 - 122.00
0-35% Choice					\$131.00	
<b>Western Weekly Lamb Report, Formula Contract Purchases, Sales FOB with 4% Shrink,</b>						
	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt		/cwt	/cwt
Domestic	N/A	75-85		None Reported	None Reported	None Reported
Imported				None Reported	None Reported	None Reported
<b>Hogs, As of 6/6/13</b>						
Base Market Hog, 185 lb. Carcass Basis, Plant Delivered						
0.9-1.1" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth		/cwt		\$82.00-96.86	\$76.00 - 93.00	\$77.00 - 87.99
Iowa – Southern Minnesota Daily Negotiated Purchases 185 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth		/cwt		None Reported	\$76.00 - 93.00	None Reported
Western Cornbelt Daily Negotiated Purchases 185 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth		/cwt		None Reported	\$76.00 - 93.00	None Reported
<b>LIVESTOCK FUTURES PRICES</b>				<b>6/6/13</b>		
<b>Live Cattle – CME</b>				Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
Jun		/cwt		\$120.45	\$102.15	\$117.68
Aug		/cwt		\$120.02	\$120.00	\$120.23
Oct		/cwt		\$123.07	\$123.15	\$124.63
Dec		/cwt		\$125.30	\$124.70	\$127.65
<b>Feeder Cattle – CME</b>						
Aug		/cwt		\$144.70	\$135.58	\$158.48
Sep		/cwt		\$146.90	\$145.15	\$159.68
Oct		/cwt		\$148.80	\$146.85	\$160.70
Nov		/cwt		\$150.10	\$148.53	\$161.85

<sup>1</sup> Commodity specifications apply to the current period only. Specifications may have been different for prior period listings.

<sup>2</sup> Prices reported for the one month ago and one year ago periods are taken from previous issues of this publication.

Source: U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service

<http://www.ams.usda.gov>

Chicago Board of Trade

<http://www.cbot.com/cbot/pub/page>

Kansas City Board of Trade

[http://www.kcbot.com/futures\\_quotes.asp](http://www.kcbot.com/futures_quotes.asp)

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

<http://www.cme.com/>

**CASH GRAIN PRICES****6/6/13**

		Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>#1 HRW Wheat</b>				
Fleming, Haxtun, Julesburg, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$6.99 - 7.11	\$7.11 - 7.22	\$5.69 - 5.75
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Akron, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$6.78 - 6.98	\$6.86 - 7.18	\$5.69 - 5.83
Burlington, Seibert, Flagler, Arriba, Genoa, Hugo	/bu	\$6.99 - 7.09	\$7.20 - 7.25	\$5.75 - 5.91
<b>#2 Yellow Corn</b>				
Haxtun, Julesburg, Fleming, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$7.03 - 7.14	\$6.50 - 6.79	\$5.70 - 5.88
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Otis, Anton Seibert, Arriba, Burlington, Flagler, Bethune, Stratton	/bu	\$7.20 - 7.45	\$6.58 - 6.83	\$5.70 - 5.88
		\$6.93 - 7.03	\$6.63 - 6.73	\$5.35 - 5.78
<b>Northeast Colorado, Western Nebraska Beans</b>				
Pinto Beans	/cwt	\$33.00	\$33.00	\$50.00
Great Northern Beans	/cwt	\$45.00	\$43.00	\$42.00
Light Red Kidney Beans	/cwt	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$55.00 - 57.00
<b>White Millet</b>				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$47.00 - 52.00 Mostly \$50.00	\$44.00 - 50.00	\$12.00 - 14.50
<b>Sunflowers</b>				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$21.00 - 24.50	\$21.00 - 24.50	\$25.00 - 26.25

**GRAIN FUTURES PRICES****6/6/13**

		Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>Wheat, Kansas City Board of Trade</b>				
Jul	/bu	\$7.39	\$7.60	\$6.55
Sep	/bu	\$7.46	\$7.70	\$6.71
Dec	/bu	\$7.63	\$7.88	\$6.95
Mar	/bu	\$7.77	\$8.18	\$7.10
<b>Corn, Chicago Board of Trade</b>				
Jul	/bu	\$6.63	\$6.33	\$5.68
Sep	/bu	\$5.78	\$5.54	\$5.27
Dec	/bu	\$5.48	\$5.32	\$5.24
Mar	/bu	\$5.59	\$5.52	\$5.35

**CASH HAY PRICES****Week Ending 6/6/13**

		Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>Colorado Hay Report, Northeastern Areas</b>				
Large Square Bales, FOB Stack				
Supreme Alfalfa, 180+ RFV (On Contract)	/ton		\$250.00 - 275.00	
Premium Alfalfa, 150-180 RFV	/ton		\$225.00 - 250.00	\$220.00 - 250.00
Good Alfalfa, 125-150 RFV	/ton	\$215.00 - 220.00		\$200.00 - 220.00
Fair Alfalfa	/ton	\$200.00 - 210.00		
Utility Alfalfa	/ton			
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/ton		\$350.00 - 450.00	
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/bale		\$12.00 - 14.00	
CRP Hay (Large Squares)	/ton		\$120.00 - 140.00	
Straw (Large Squares)	/ton	\$85.00 - 95.00	\$100.00	
Corn Stalks (Large Rounds)	/ton	\$85.00 - 100.00		

**GOLDEN PLAINS AREA  
AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER**

Brian Talamantes Begins Extension Career in  
Sedgwick County  
Golden Plains Area Agricultural Handbook  
Saving Wheat Seed  
Growing Certified Wheat Seed  
Weed Resistance to Herbicides  
Considerations for Cheatgrass Control  
Three Toxic Plants to Avoid  
Green and Growing  
Zimmerman Pine Moth  
4-H Clover Garden

**2013 County Fairs in the Golden  
Plains Area**

Kit Carson County Fair – July 22-27  
Phillips County Fair – July 24-29  
Eastern Colorado Roundup (Washington  
County) – July 29-August 3  
Sedgwick County Fair – July 31- August 4  
Yuma County Fair – August 3-7