

FEBRUARY 2014

Calendar of Events

<http://goldenplains.colostate.edu>
<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/>

Ron Meyer

Area Agronomy Agent
Kit Carson County Office
(719) 346-5571 ext. 302

Dennis Kaan, Area Director

Area Community Development Agent
Washington County Office
(970) 345-2287

Brian Talamantes

Area Agronomy/Weed Management Agent
Sedgwick County Office
(970) 474-3479

Linda Langelo

Area Horticulture Program Associate
Phillips County Office
(970) 854-3616

Chris Shelley

Area Livestock Agent
Yuma County Office
(970) 332-4151

Joel Schneekloth

Regional Water Resource Specialist
Central Great Plains Research Station, Akron
(970) 345-0508

Casey Matney

Regional Rangeland Management Specialist
Regional Engagement Center, Sterling
(970) 522-7207

Assefa Gebre-Amlak

Regional Crop Protection,
Pest Management Specialist, Fort Collins
(970) 491-2666

January

- 21-22** Cover Your Acres, Oberlin KS
- 23-24** Western Slopes Soil Health Conference, Delta CO
- 23-24** Kansas Ag Research and Technology Association Conference, Salina KS
- 24-25** Practical Farmers of Iowa Conference, Ames IA
- 28-29** No-Till on the Plains Winter Conference, Salina KS

February

- 4-5** Colorado Conservation Tillage Association High Plains No-Till Conference, Burlington CO
- 4-6** Southern Rocky Mountain Agriculture Conference, Monte Vista CO
- 11** Cover Crop Education Field Day, Troy KS
- 11** Nebraska No-till Meeting, Syracuse, NE
- 12** East Central Cattleman's Day in Burlington, CO. 970-345-2287
Flyer in this newsletter.
- 11-13** Colorado AgrAbility workshops in three locations in eastern Colorado. More information is included in the article titled "Back Pain Didn't Mean the End of Farming"
- 13** No till conference, Holyoke CO
- 13** Green Cover Seed Spring Planted Cover Crop Meeting, Grainfield, KS
- 13** Nebraska No-till Meeting, Holdrege NE
- 14-15** Nebraska Healthy Farms Conference, Kearney NE
- 17-19** SARE National Forum on Cover Crops and Soil Health, Omaha NE
- 24-27** Pesticide Applicators Recertification Meetings at various locations across Colorado, more information with locations and dates included in this newsletter.
- 25-26** Central Plains Irrigation Association Conference. Burlington, CO
- 25-27** Panhandle Ag Partnership No-till Conference, Gering NE

March

- 4-5** Mid Missouri Soil Health & Cover Crop Seminar, Boonville, MO
- 6** Soil Health Meeting, Manhattan KS
- 10-13** Western Society of Weed Science Annual Meeting in Colorado Springs, CO.
- 11-12** No-till Oklahoma, Norman OK

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Kit Carson, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma Counties cooperating. Extension programs are available to all without discrimination.

AGRONOMY

2,4-D Resistant Seeds

Brian Talamantes, GPA Weed Science/Agronomy Extension Agent (brian.talamantes@colostate.edu)

The USDA recently issued an Environmental Impact Statement recommending the full deregulation of corn and soybean traits that make the plants resistant to the herbicide 2,4-D. As with any Genetically Modified Organism, these traits have been surrounded by controversy. Much of the pushback from anti-GMO groups has been linking 2,4-D with the health effects of agent orange, one group has even dubbed the plants “agent orange corn”.

Connecting the deregulation of these traits to the devastating implications of agent orange is a scare tactic, while 2,4-D was one of the ingredients in the infamous herbicide it was not responsible for the ill effects. A different herbicide, 2,4,5-T, which contained a dioxin was found to be the reason for all the deaths and illness of those exposed to agent orange defoliant during the Vietnam era.

2,4-D is one of the most well documented and researched herbicides out there. It was discovered in 1941 and released commercially in 1946. Over the course of the past 68 years it has stood up to a lot of scrutiny. Numerous studies evaluating the herbicide’s safety have been conducted and it has always passed and

continues to be one of the most widely used herbicides to this day.

According to the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) “All forms for 2,4-D are considered low in toxicity for acute oral exposure...low in toxicity for acute dermal exposure...low to very low toxicity via inhalation”. I have also read a few articles from people opposed to 2,4-D saying that it is known to cause cancer in humans; in the aforementioned fact sheet from the NPIC they state “The U.S. EPA evaluated 2,4-D for carcinogenic effects in 1988, 1992, and again in 2004. Each evaluation has concluded that “the data are not sufficient to conclude that there is a cause and effect relationship between exposure to 2,4-D and non-Hodgkins Lymphoma.” 2,4-D was categorized as “Group D- not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity” in 2004”.

None of this is to say that there are no hazards associated with the use of 2,4-D, there certainly are; but when used properly according to directions it has been proven to be safe. Certainly not the doomsday chemical it is sometimes portrayed to be.

Sources: Associated Press - National Pesticide Information Center



Grain Bin Safety

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

Katie Thimgan, Colorado Corn Safety Program Coordinator

Whenever possible, don’t enter a grain bin. If you must enter the bin, as a farm owner/operator you should:

- Break up crusted grain from the outside of the bin with a long pole. When using a pole, check to see that it doesn’t come into contact with electric lines.

- Wear a harness attached to a properly secured rope.
- Stay near the outer wall of the bin and keep walking if the grain should start to flow. Get to the bin ladder or safety rope as quickly as possible.
- **Always have another person, preferably two people, outside the bin who can help if you become entrapped.**
- Grain fines and dust may cause difficulty in breathing. Anyone working in a grain bin, especially for the purpose of cleaning the bin, should wear an appropriate dust filter or filter respirator.
- Always stay out of grain bins, wagons and grain trucks when unloading equipment is running.
- If it is necessary to enter the bin, remember to shut off the power to augers and fans. It is a good idea to lock out any unloading equipment before you enter a bin to prevent someone from unintentionally starting the equipment while you are in the bin.
- Children should never be allowed to play in or around grain bins, wagons or truck beds.
- Where possible, ladders should be installed inside grain bins to use for an emergency exit. Ladders are easier to locate inside a dusty bin if there are brightly painted stripes just above or behind the ladder.
- It only takes 25 seconds for a 6 ft., 180 lb. man submerged in grain from the neck down.
- It takes 625 pounds of force to remove a 180 lb. man submerged in grain from the neck down.
- If you become trapped in a bin of flowing grain with nothing to hold onto but you are still able to walk, stay near the outside wall. Keep walking until the bin is empty or grain flow stops. If you are covered by flowing grain, cup your hands over your mouth, and take short breaths until help arrives.

Source: University of Illinois Extension, University of Minnesota Extension



Transgenic Corn Advances

R.F. Meyer, GPA Agronomy (rf.meyer@colostate.edu)

Advances in transgenic technology and insect resistance management are occurring at a rapid pace, and it can be hard to keep current. There are now 23 Bt transgenic corn products in five product lines that are resistant to certain insect pests. The mix of traits, target pests, and resistance management requirements vary from product to product and can be quite confusing. To help farmers keep track of the changes to make the best hybrid selections for their farm, Chris DiFonzo (Michigan State University) and Eileen Cullen (University of Wisconsin-Madison) developed a table (below) that presents a recent update of transgenic traits for

corn. There are several items to take note of in the trait table.

Insect Resistance. Six species of caterpillar (European corn borer, western bean cutworm, black cutworm, corn earworm, stalk borer, and fall armyworm) are controlled or suppressed by Bt corn products. Suppressed means that while some of the pest population may be killed by the trait, a significant number will likely survive. If you are expecting a specific pest problem, choose a product that is labeled to control that specific pest, not suppress it.

These Bt products target caterpillars, although not all products control the same group of

caterpillars. Beetle-specific transgenic products target corn rootworm larvae; some products target both caterpillars and corn rootworm larvae.

Herbicide Tolerance. Herbicide tolerance also varies among products. Some are only glyphosate or Roundup Ready tolerant, some are only Liberty Link/glufosinate tolerant, and some are tolerant to both Liberty Link/glufosinate and glyphosate or Roundup Ready. A few products only have some hybrids within the product line that are Roundup Ready/glyphosate tolerant, and one is not herbicide tolerant. Every year corn fields are mistakenly sprayed with a herbicide that they are thought to be tolerant of. Be careful with hybrid selection and remember exactly what traits your hybrid has and where you planted it.

Refuges for Resistance Management

Insect resistance management requirements are continuing to evolve. Currently, two basic types of refuge are required — structured and non-structured. A structured refuge refers to the 5% or 20% non-Bt corn plantings farmers are required to plant within, adjacent to, or within ½ mile of the Bt corn field. Non-structured refuge refers to the inclusion of a certain percent of non-Bt corn seed in a bag of Bt corn seed (currently 10%). This is often called refuge-in-a-bag (RIB), and takes the responsibility of planting a separate refuge out of the hands of the farmer.

These differences in refuge size and location can be confusing and beg the question “Why”? Differences in refuge requirements are based on the biology, behavior, and genetics of the pest, the pest’s relationship to the crop, and the relative toxicity of the toxin or toxins within the plant.

Refuge Size

For example, refuge size depends largely on the probability of resistance developing. The initial transgenic corn hybrids resistant to

European corn borer contain one gene that code for the production of one toxin that targets corn borers (e.g. Cry1Ab). This toxin interacts with a specific receptor site in the insect gut. Some of the newer transgenic hybrids contain two genes that code for two different toxins (e.g. Cry1F, Cry1Ab) that interact with two different receptor sites in the insect gut. Either one of these toxins can kill the corn borer. If an insect develops resistance to one of the toxins, it would still likely be susceptible to the other. European corn borers are less likely to develop resistance in corn fields planted with Bt corn that produces two different toxins targeting corn borers than in corn that produces only one corn borer specific toxin. Therefore, the refuge can be smaller for fields planted to corn that produces two toxins targeting corn borers.

Refuge Location

Another example is the difference in refuge proximity to the Bt corn field. For lepidopteran resistant hybrids -- those resistant to corn borer larvae -- the refuge may be up to ½ mile away; however, for coleopteran resistant hybrids -- those resistant to corn rootworm larvae -- the refuge must be in or adjacent to the Bt corn field. In this case, the mobility of the adult insect is the primary reason for the difference. Before they mate, female corn borer moths fly around more than female corn rootworm beetles, so the refuge can be further away for the corn borer resistant hybrids than for the corn rootworm resistant hybrids.

Long-term Value

Many biological, behavioral, genetic, toxicological, and other factors are examined and weighed before specific insect resistance management requirements are established. As we learn more and as new products are developed, insect resistance management will continue to evolve.

Although it does make corn hybrid selection more complex, resistance management

requirements will help reduce the chance of resistance developing and help maintain the efficacy of these products well into the future.

Source: Tom Hunt, University of Nebraska

Extension Entomologist, Haskell Agricultural Laboratory, Concord

Robert Wright, University of Nebraska

Extension Entomologist, Lincoln

Table 1. Transgenic traits for corn with target pests controlled (bold) or suppressed (italicized), and refuge requirements for the Midwest. Updated November 2010. By Chris DiFonzo (Michigan State University) and Eileen Cullen (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Trait Group/ Name	Type of Bt	Insect(s) ¹ Controlled or <i>Suppressed</i>	Herbicide Tolerant ²	Refuge % and Location
Agrisure Products (Syngenta; Syngenta + Mycogen/Dow)				
Agrisure CB/LL	Cry1Ab	ECB <i>CEW, FAW, SB</i>	LL	20% – ½ mile
Agrisure GT/CB/LL	Cry1Ab	ECB <i>CEW, FAW, SB</i>	GT LL	20% – ½ mile
Agrisure RW	mCry3A	CRW	--	20% – adjacent
Agrisure GT/RW	mCry3A	CRW	GT	20% – adjacent
Agrisure CB/LL/RW	Cry1Ab mCry3A	CRW ECB <i>CEW, FAW, SB</i>	LL	20% – adjacent
Agrisure 3000GT	Cry1Ab mCry3A	CRW ECB <i>CEW, FAW, SB</i>	GT LL	20% – adjacent
Agrisure Viptera 3110	Vip3A Cry1Ab	BCW CEW ECB FAW WBC <i>SB</i>	GT LL	20% – ½ mile
Agrisure Viptera 3111	Vip3A Cry1Ab mCry3A	BCW CEW CRW ECB FAW WBC <i>SB</i>	GT LL	20% – adjacent
Herculex Products (Mycogen/Dow and DuPont/Pioneer)				
Herculex 1	Cry1F	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW</i>	LL RR2 ³	20% – ½ mile
Herculex RW	Cry34/35Ab1	CRW	LL	20% – adjacent
Herculex XTRA	Cry 1F Cry34/35Ab1	BCW CRW ECB FAW WBC CEW	LL RR2 ³	20% – adjacent
Optimum AcreMax Products (DuPont/Pioneer)				
Optimum AcreMax RW	Cry34/35Ab1	CRW	RR2	10% in the bag
Optimum AcreMax 1	Cry 1F Cry34/35Ab1	BCW CRW ECB FAW WBC CEW	LL RR2	10% in the bag for CRW and 20% – ½ mile for ECB
Optimum IntraSect Insect Protection	Cry1F Cry1Ab	ECB WBC BCW FAW <i>CEW SB</i>	LL RR2	5% – ½ mile
YieldGard/ Genuity Products (Monsanto)				

YieldGard CB (YGCB)	Cry1Ab	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	--	20% – ½ mile
YieldGard RW (YGRW)	Cry3Bb1	CRW	--	20% – adjacent
YieldGard Plus	Cry1Ab Cry3Bb1	CRW ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	--	20% – adjacent
YieldGard Plus w/ RR2	Cry1Ab Cry3Bb1	CRW ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	RR2	20% – adjacent
YieldGard VT Rootworm	Cry3Bb1	CRW	RR2	20% – adjacent
YieldGard VT Triple (VT3)	Cry1Ab Cry3Bb1	CRW ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	RR2	20% – adjacent
Genuity Products (Monsanto; Monsanto + Mycogen/DowAgro)				
Genuity VT Double Pro (VT2P)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2	CEW ECB FAW	RR2	5% - ½ mile
Genuity VT Triple Pro (VT3P)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2 Cry3Bb1	CEW CRW ECB FAW	RR2	20% - adjacent
Genuity SmartStax (GENSS)(Monsanto) or SmartStax (Mycogen)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2 Cry1F Cry3Bb1 Cry34/ 35Ab1	BCW CEW CRW ECB FAW WBC	RR2 LL	5% - adjacent
¹ Insect targets: BCW – black cutworm; CEW – corn earworm; CRW - corn rootworm; ECB - European corn borer; FAW – fall armyworm; SB – stalk borer; WBC – western bean cutworm ² Herbicide traits: GT-glyphosate tolerant; LL-Liberty Link /glufosinate tolerant; RR2-Roundup Ready/ glyphosate tolerant ³ Some hybrids are also RR2 tolerant				



Pesticide Applicators Recertification Meetings

R.F. Meyer, GPA Agronomy (rf.meyer@colostate.edu)

Colorado State University Extension is hosting Private Pesticide Recertification sessions at various locations in Northeast Colorado. Anyone who purchases restricted-use pesticides must have a Private Pesticide Applicator license which is issued by the Colorado Department of Agriculture. Private Applicator license study guides and exams can be obtained either from the Colorado Department of Agriculture or some Extension offices. Once a license is received, it is active for 3 years before renewal is needed. Renewal can be

achieved by either retaking the exam or attending a recertification meeting. These recertification meetings offer credits which can be substituted for retaking the exam.

Commercial pesticide licenses are in a different category and are needed for pesticide applicators charging a fee for pesticide services. Credits for this program will be provided on Feb. 26 at 1:30 pm at the Irrigation Research Foundation at Yuma, Co.

Locations and times are as follows:

Feb. 24 – 10:00 am CSU Extension office at Sterling, Co - Private Pesticide Recertification

Feb. 24 – 5:30 pm CSU Extension office at Ft. Morgan, Co - Private Pesticide Recertification

Feb 25 – 8:30 am Sedgwick County Fairgrounds at Julesburg, Co - Private Pesticide Recertification

Feb 26 – 8:30 am Irrigation Research Foundation at Yuma, Co – Private Pesticide Recertification

Feb 26 – 1:30 pm Irrigation Research Foundation at Yuma, Co – Commercial Pesticide Applicator
Recertification

Feb 27 – 1:30 pm Burlington Community Center – Private Pesticide Recertification

Registration can be accomplished by
registering on-line at:

<http://goldenplains.colostate.edu/>.

Registration fees are \$40 per person for each
session (private or commercial). On-site
registrations are also possible by cash or check
and, in some locations, by credit card. The fee

for walk-ins is \$45. However, for walk-ins
please contact Bruce Bosley or Ron Meyer to
make sure we have space for you on the day
you choose to attend. Contact Bruce Bosley at
Office: (970)522-3200, ext 285 or Ron Meyer at
719-349-1101 for more information.

HORTICULTURE

Benefits of a Community Garden

By Linda Langelo, Horticulture Program Associate

Did you know that studies have shown that community gardeners and their children eat healthier, more nutrient rich diets than do non-gardening families? According to a study by Bremer, Jenkins and Kanter of the University of Wisconsin in 2003 of community gardens in Milwaukee regarding dietary habits do still agree with these results. According to Denver Urban Gardens' (DUG) survey of their community gardens, more than 50% of community gardeners eat fresh vegetables and fruits according to the national guidelines for fruit and vegetable intake. On the other hand 25% of non-gardeners do not meet these national guidelines. Most people who are in the 25% of non-gardeners have one or possibly two servings a day of fresh fruit or vegetables. In comparison, the Journal of Community Health, Dec 1, 2010, in the article titled: The Influence of Social Involvement, Neighborhood, Aesthetics and Community Garden Participation on Fruit and Vegetable

Consumption states community gardeners consumed fruits and vegetables 5.7 times per day compared to home gardeners 4.6 times per day. They continue to state non-gardeners consume 3.9 times per day.

But what is a good diet without exercise? If you are not going to the gym or exercising at home on a regular basis, come to the "green gym" in your local community garden. As a green gym, the lifting and handling of the growing medium, compost, and the repetitive movements of sowing, planting, weeding and harvesting offer exercising opportunities that is as high or low impact as the gardeners' desire. Gardeners have reported that participating in a community garden relieves stress and pressures in their daily living (Armstrong 2000; Dickinson et al. 2003, Wakefield et al. 2007). Besides a trend toward better eating habits, community gardeners become involved in more social activities and form stronger ties to their

neighborhoods. Overall a community garden promotes stronger leadership, outreach and volunteerism.

Denver Urban Gardens survey showed that 100% of community gardeners joined the garden to be outside in nature and get their hands dirty. Digging deeper, DUG also found that 80% of those community gardeners gardened as children. Besides the benefits of healthier diet and exercise, how else can the community benefit? Community gardens have been shown to actually increase property values in the immediate vicinity of the garden. In general, improving your home landscape can increase the value of your home up to 20%. In today's housing market, that is a welcome increase.

How about you? Are you willing to come and grow fresh food for food assistance programs? At least 60% of community gardeners donate to food assistance programs. Are you willing to grow food for family, friends and others in need? At least, 95% of community gardeners give produce they grow to family, friends and others in need. Always plant one extra row for the hungry, keeping in mind a program called "Plant a Row for the Hungry" started by the Garden Writers Association in their efforts to lessen hunger in the world.

Are you willing to volunteer say a half hour of your time every week for 10 weeks? How about an hour of your time? How about with a couple of your friends or family? If you are, that is what community cooperation is all about. This is a way to show you share and care.

Other pluses that might not readily come to mind, include reduction in asthma rates and

lead poisoning. When fresh food is grown locally, those who consume this food get the benefits of local pollen and are able to develop immunities. Consuming fresh food which has no preservatives and organically grown in a community garden reduces exposure to chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In addition, the University of Florida states that Americans use about 8.7 pounds of pesticides per person per year. The American Association of Poison Control Centers reported in 1990 that 79,000 children were involved in common household pesticide poisoning. One way of controlling chemical residue on fresh food is by growing your own fresh food. Another plus is that 88% of people who do not garden want to see gardens in their neighborhood.

Now is the time to get involved. Pick a plot and decide what you will grow. Care for your plot and do your part. It is that easy. If you are interested in this type of volunteerism for a healthier community call the Phillips County Extension office at (970)854-3616. After all what is a half an hour a week of your time to grow and donate back to your community? Or maybe you have someone in mind who does not have access to fresh food and you would be willing to grow fresh tomatoes or another crop for them? Or maybe you would grow fresh food for someone else just because you love to garden?

Remember there is a community garden or can be in your community. There are Colorado Master Gardeners and volunteers to help you as well. We hope that you will join us. Come play in the dirt. A legitimate reason to do so at any age!

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Back Pain Didn't Mean the End of Farming¹

Colorado Farmer Continues Farming with the Help of Colorado AgrAbility

[Gill, Colorado] June 2013- Dusty Franklin has been actively involved with farming since he was six years old. He has always wanted to be a part of agricultural lifestyle and when years of abuse to his back from heavy lifting, hard work, and years of farming resulted in compressed discs in his back and rheumatic arthritis, he thought his custom hay cutting business would come to an end. He was living daily with tremendous pain and each time he rode in his tractor or performed needed farm tasks it would result in days of lost time and productivity to his operation. He was searching for alternative ways he might be able to continue with farming when he heard about Colorado AgrAbility.

An Occupational Therapist from AgrAbility visited Dusty and his family on their farm and provided a free analysis of his work site and made recommendations for modifications to equipment and in his work activities that allowed Dusty to return to a much more productive work life. AgrAbility partnered with the Colorado Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to make these changes to the Franklin's farming business. The collaboration of these service providers has, for this family, made the difference between remaining in farming or leaving this beloved way of life.

Colorado AgrAbility will host 9 free workshops across Colorado this winter. The workshop, "AgrAbility Farm/Ranch Adaptations & Financial Resources," will take place from 9:00 a.m. to Noon and includes lunch for those who pre-register at least one week prior to the workshop.

To pre-register or get more information about the Colorado AgrAbility Project, participants can call Dr. Bob Fetsch (970) 491-5648, e-mail him at Robert.fetsch@colostate.edu or visit <http://www.agrability.chhs.colostate.edu>.

About Colorado AgrAbility Project

Colorado State University Extension and Goodwill Industries of Denver work together on the Colorado AgrAbility Project to provide disability workshops, on-site evaluations, resource information, equipment modification and assistive technology. The U.S. Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture provides funding for the Colorado AgrAbility Project.

About Goodwill Industries of Denver

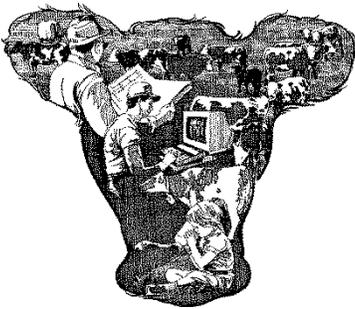
Goodwill Industries of Denver seeks to reverse the cycle of poverty through career preparation and skills training for at-risk youth, struggling families and individuals with disabilities. Through its thrift retail operations and community programs, Goodwill is ensuring that every individual in our community has the opportunity to live to their fullest potential and overcome barriers to success and self-sufficiency. Visit www.goodwilldenver.org to learn more.

Workshop Schedule

- Steamboat Springs: Wednesday, January 29, 2014, Historic Courthouse, Commissioners' Hearing Room, 522 Lincoln Ave., Steamboat Springs, CO 80487 with Todd Hagenbuch (970-879-0825).

¹ AAPRDFranklin5.1313 (Rev. 6.1313a)

- Monte Vista: Monday, February 3, 2014, Chamber of Commerce, 947 1st Ave., Monte Vista, CO 81144 with Marvin Reynolds (719-852-7381).
- Trinidad: Wednesday, February 5, 2014, Trinidad Junior College, Sullivan Student Center Multipurpose Room, 600 Prospect Ave., Trinidad, CO 81082 with Dean Oatman (719-846-6881).
- Pueblo: Thursday February 6, 2014, Pueblo Zoo, 3455 Nuckolls Avenue, Pueblo, CO 81005 with Carolyn Valdez (719-583-6574).
- Holyoke: Tuesday, February 11, 2014, Extension Office Events Center, 22505 Highway 385, Holyoke, CO 80734 with Dennis Kaan (970-345-2287).
- Ft. Morgan: Wednesday, February 12, 2014, Ft. Morgan Extension Office, 914 E. Railroad Avenue, Fort Morgan, CO 80701 with Bruce Bosley (970-768-6449) and Luann Boyer (970-542-3544).
- Aurora: Thursday, February 13, 2014, Arapahoe County Fairgrounds & Event Center, Room 1, 25690 East Quincy Avenue, Aurora, CO 80016 with Kacy Atkinson (303-738-7940).



GOLDEN PLAINS AREA AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

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2,4-D Resistant Seeds

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Transgenic Corn Advances
Pesticide Applicators Recertification Meetings
Benefits of a Community Garden
Back Pain Didn't Mean the End of Farming
East Central Cattlemen's Day Flyer