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MARCH 2015

UPCOMING EVENTS

March

- 3** CSI Northeastern Colorado – Cultivating Your Business Plan.
- 10** CSI Northeastern Colorado – Marketing Your Locally Produced Food
- 11** Landscape Seminar – Sedgwick County Fairgrounds.
- 17** CSI Northeastern Colorado – Navigating the Cottage Food Act and other Regulations
- 24** CSI Northeastern Colorado – Water Wise Gardening
- 26** A Lasting Legacy – Yuma County Fairgrounds.
- 31** CSI Northeastern Colorado – Using High Tunnel Production to Minimize Production Risk

June

- 10** Colorado Wheat Field Days – Washington County and Yuma County
- 11** Colorado Wheat Field Days – Kit Carson County, Kiowa County and Prowers County
- 12** Colorado Wheat Field Days – Baca County and Lincoln County
- 15** Colorado Wheat Field Days – Morgan County and Weld County
- 16** Colorado Wheat Field Days – Sedgwick and Phillips County

See articles and enclosed flyers in this newsletter for more information on these events

To receive an e-mail notification of publication on-line for the Golden Plains Area Agricultural Newsletter call 970-332-4151 or e-mail coopext_yuma@mail.colostate.edu

2014 Golden Plains Area Agricultural Orders Are Being Taken Now

The 2014 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 structure 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 March 20, 2015. Order forms are available at every Golden Plains Area Extension office or from our web site at <http://goldenplains.colostate.edu>. Please send your order to: Washington County Extension Office, 181 Birch, Akron, CO 80721. An online ordering and payment option is also available on the web site.

Don't miss out, hurry and get your order in today!

LIVESTOCK

Preconditioning Calves

Chris Shelley, Golden Plains Area Livestock Extension Agent (chris.shelley@colostate.edu)

The health of newly weaned cattle can be the determining factor between profitability and loss of income in feeder calf and stocker operations. Implementation of preconditioning can help to reduce disease and increase profitability for multiple sectors of the beef industry. However, an economic and feasibility analysis is recommended to determine if preconditioning will be a valuable tool.

One of the most common diseases seen in young calves is bovine respiratory disease (**BRD**). Studies suggest that beyond death loss, BRD can decrease average daily gain, hot carcass weight, dressing percentage, actual

carcass value, fat level, marbling and yield grade. These characteristics play a large role in the quality of the beef being produced. If contracted, BRD will likely decrease the value of the animal at the packing plant.

While carcass quality is important, the cost to treat sickness is the most important determination of profitability in feeder cattle operations. High costs associated with drugs and labor make it very expensive to bring cattle in and treat them. One study found that cattle treated once for BRD netted \$40.64 less than those not treated. Those cattle treated twice sold for \$58.35 less and those treated three or more times brought \$291.93 less than cattle not

treated. As such, keeping calves healthy is extremely important to feedlots and stocker operations.

Over the years, preconditioning has increased in popularity as a means to increase the feeder calf health. Compared to calves with no previous history, preconditioning has been shown to reduce death loss and decrease sickness. Studies also show that the heavier the calf is, the less likely it is to get sick upon entrance to the feedlot. The weight gain during preconditioning can also be important in calf health. From this research and personal experience feeding preconditioned calves, many calf-feeding operations are willing to invest more in preconditioned calves.

There are many preconditioning programs available to cattle producers. Most have three main components: a health plan, weaning, and a weight gain period afterwards. Programs vary greatly on the vaccination plans used, methods of weaning, and the criteria for feeding after weaning. There really is no right or wrong answer. In fact, cattle producers are fully capable of designing a unique or adapted preconditioning program on their own operation. Here are some things to consider about preconditioning.

Increasing calf health is the purpose behind preconditioning. Vaccinating cattle is one of the most critical tools in disease prevention. Regardless of the popularity of the

preconditioning program, you should carefully discuss it with your local veterinarian.

Consider who will purchase your stock. It makes sense to feed bunk and trough adapt calves that are headed to the feedlot. Calves going to stocker operations can be fed much more economically on hay or pasture after weaning. Most preconditioning programs require 45 days of feeding the calves after weaning though some may feed for longer.

Become familiar with market data and predictions. High prices that would have been received may change by the time the preconditioning program is complete. In addition, current high beef prices have increased the “price slide” that is seen between different weight categories of animals. For example, a calf weighing 550 pounds, and bringing a price of \$285.00 / cwt, may only bring \$240.00 / cwt when weighing 700 pounds. The overall value of the calf increased by \$112.50 and the producer should then ask the question: was the cost of preconditioning higher or lower than the increased value?

When considering to precondition it is helpful to remember that it may not be an effective management tool every year. Markets, consumer preference, and feed availability can vary year to year. An economic analysis through a partial budget can be done relatively easily. For help with a partial budget or for any other preconditioning questions, contact your local extension office.

AGRONOMY

Pest Sweep!

Ron F. Meyer, Golden Plains Area Agronomy Agent (rf.meyer@colostate.edu)

Old and unused pesticides stored in partially empty containers tend to accumulate in garages, sheds, and basements, eventually becoming a hazard to the people living there. It is important to know that the longer we store a pesticide that isn't being used, the more the risk of contamination increases.

Pesticide containers can become degraded and leak or the product label on the container can fall off or become unrecognizable with time. Also, someone unaware of the pesticide danger may knock over the container and the contents can spill. The best way to dispose of small amounts of excess pesticides is to use them – apply them where the product label allows. However, when leftover pesticides aren't able to be used, proper disposal is the best solution.

Colorado State University Extension will be hosting a pesticide pickup program at various locations within the Golden Plains Area. “We'll accept any pesticide delivered to us and properly dispose them through a hazardous waste contractor,” states Ron Meyer, Colorado State University Extension Agent. Charges for any product dropped off will be \$4 per pound. Both liquid and solid pesticides will be accepted. DuPont, Syngenta and Monsanto companies are helping with sponsorships.

However, keep in mind that the cost of disposing is minor compared to the cost of cleaning up pollution, health hazards, and contamination that can result from improper disposal of unwanted pesticides.

Dates and locations for pesticide drop offs are:

- Tuesday, March 10 – 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. – Phillips County Extension Office, Holyoke
- Wednesday, March 11 – 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. – Sedgwick County Weed District Office, Julesburg
- Thursday, March 12 – 8:30 - 10:30 a.m. – Irrigation Research Farm, Yuma
- Thursday, March 12 – 1:30 – 3:30 p.m. – Washington County Extension Fairgrounds, Akron
- Friday, March 13 – 8:30 – 10:30 a.m. – Kit Carson County Fairgrounds, Burlington

Pre-registration is necessary for this program. This can be done by calling Ron Meyer at the Kit Carson County extension Office (719) 346-5571 or Dennis Kaan at the Washington County Extension office (970) 345-2287. Pre-register the pesticide weight (or an approximation) or the container size. Payment by checks or credit cards will be accepted at each site.

HORTICULTURE

Growing Lavender

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

“Lavender, sweet Lavender”. The very idea of lavender provokes a multitude of pleasant memories even before we have blossoms in-hand and start smelling their sweet fragrance. If you love lavender, you are in luck because we have the right conditions here in Colorado. These two conditions are full-sun and slightly alkaline or “sweet” soils. All lavenders need good drainage and no or low humidity. Even though full-sun is best in very hot environments, lavender can tolerate some afternoon shade.

There are three types of lavenders: one, Non-English Lavender, two, English Lavender and three, Lavandins. The types which do well in northeast Colorado are English Lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia* and lavandin lavender, a hybrid of *Lavandula angustifolia* and *Lavandula latifolia*.

The English Lavenders, include Munstead, Hidcote, Hidcote Pink, Jean Davis, Sarah, Miss Katherine, Sachet, Royal Purple and Vera. They flower in mid to late spring or early summer. These are hardy to zone 5. Hot summers will stop them from blooming.

The Lavandins, often referred to as English Lavender Hybrids, include Grappenhall, Provence, Grosso, Dutch Mill, Abrialii and Seal. They bloom after the English Lavender, the parent plants from which they were hybridized. Their blooms will be around into mid-summer. These plants are considered the best of all the lavenders. They earned this right because of their prolific blooming, size and exquisite smell. Other benefits of lavender are they deal well with heat and are fast growing. They also produce larger quantities of essential oil. Buyers beware: more oil does not mean good quality. English lavenders are still the champion of high quality essential oil.

With lavender, there are very few inputs when growing these plants. Once the plants are established, they are drought tolerant. Taking into consideration the zone, weather and soil type, mature plants need water about every two to three weeks. If you are growing the lavender for production, follow the watering schedule every two to three weeks until bud formation. Then cut back to once or twice weekly until you harvest the blooms. This type of watering schedule will allow the lavender to grow larger and be more prolific. Newly planted lavender needs water once or twice a week. In the winter, the plant's roots need protection. Fabric and mulch placed back from the crown of the plants will give them adequate protection from wind and snow.

Don't forget to consider proper spacing when planting these in your landscape or for production. Know how tall the lavender you are planting will grow and take that as the proper spacing. Grappenhall Lavender grows 3 to 4 feet tall, so plant them 3 to 4 feet apart.

For fertilization, lavender grows well with little or no fertilizer. Lavender plants are very sensitive to fertilizer. It is better to add organic compost to the soil. It is even better when the compost doubles as mulch. Vermiculture or worm compost is used in lavender production.

If you are not into growing lavender for production, pruning is essential to extending the life of these plants. Harvesting the blooms is only one part of the pruning process. Pruning about a third of the overall plant. If you don't prune at all, the centers become too woody and stop producing. If you prune too far back and have only woody stems with no leaves showing, this will cause the plant to push out latent buds. It may even cause the plant to die.

Lavender can be fun to grow. Just be sure the roots do not stay wet because they will rot. Remember well-drained is the key.



FireWise Landscaping

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

Have you ever considered how the types of plants and their proximity to your home can actually save your home in the event of a wildfire? These FireWise plants can reduce the amount potential fuel during a wildfire. Being FireWise means placing these plants in a defensible zone by creating a gap or space around your home making it harder for those plants to add fuel to the fire. Remember you

start a fire with kindling. In other words, the kindling is the low intensity heat working to higher intensity. The pine needles and the wood chips are the kindling to burn the logs.

No plant is "fireproof". However, plants with high moisture content such as succulents have a higher resistance to wildfire. There are other plants such as Oriental Poppy, Saxifrage,

Rockrose and Sea thrift which require high moisture content and have a high resistance to wildfire. Native species are the best overall. For a more comprehensive list go on-line to Colorado State University Extension Website for Fact Sheet Number 6.305 titled, "FireWise Plant Materials".

Other characteristics of plants to consider for your landscape are those that grow slowly and require little to no pruning. Groundcovers which are short and stay close to the ground are also good choices. Plants with open and loose branching such as mountain mahogany have a low volume of vegetation. Any plants such as aspens which grow without accumulating large amounts of dead debris.

When deciding where to place these plants in your landscape, give your home three to five feet of space or defensible-space away from the foundation before planting. Be sure to start with shorter plants closest to the defensible-space and gradually heighten the planting, if desired. Continue to use decorative rock, add pathways, add islands through your landscape to break apart one big mass planting reducing plant fuel. Lots of scattered plantings with large spaces between them will reduce the possibility of fuel for igniting your home. Breaking up these scattered beds with irrigated lawn is also a good idea. Just remember to keep the grass mowed to a low height. Keep the grass low around the house, decks, steps, any outbuildings, firewood piles, propane tanks, shrubs and trees with low-growing branches. The low intensity of a grass fire may be enough to ignite the type of siding on your home, the deck wood steps or that low-growing branch on a tall tree.

The defensible-space can be rock or gravel surface. The flatter the surface such as flagstone or pavers, the less it adds to any wildfire. In fact, a wide path between the foundation of your home and the landscape plants is considered a desirable defensible-space. Be sure to keep the path clean and keep the gravel clean. Any debris that accumulates

in the gravel or corners of the house or deck steps or any steps is fuel to ignite your home. Keeping this debris cleaned-up is a continual process.

Think about the trees that surround your home. Are they needled evergreens? Do the needles collect in the gutters and on the roof lines? If so, these must be cleaned-up on a regular basis as well. Leaves of deciduous trees can also collect on the roof and in your gutters. If there are trees close to your home, you might want to remove them. The radiant heat can ignite your home. If your house is surrounded by evergreens and/or deciduous trees, remove trees up to 100 feet away from your home. When planting shrubs around trees be sure to plant them 10 feet from the end of the tree's branches. Understory plants can become ladder fuels. These fuels create a link to reaching the tree's branches and eventually setting the tree on fire.

With any of your trees, it is recommended removing branches up to ten feet above the ground or one-third of the live crown. Tree can also be subject to fire spreading from crown-to-crown. To prevent this, plant trees at least 10 feet between the edges of the tree's crown. It is recommended to leave 30 feet between clusters of tree two to three trees in a moderate or high area around your home. (The first area is right around your home – all hazard area, then zone two moderate or high) Again, under any of these trees once the branches are removed if there is grass and weeds' mowing is required to keep them low and prevent the tree from catching on fire. For any trees with suckers, remove them as well. They can be fuel for surface fires.

The idea to all of this is creating a more open landscape with lots of defensible-space of flat surfaces that do not burn as low-intensity such as wood chips or evergreen needles that act like match sticks. Match sticks are the small items that carry enough energy to start a bigger fire if there is more fuel nearby. Remove any dead material from 10 feet around your house and

under your deck. Boxing the underside of the deck with fire resistant materials can be helpful. The other thing to consider is properly watering and maintaining the plant material around your home. Regular watering is helpful in slowing a fire.

As embers can be carried throughout your property, they can land on top of your wood deck. The newer deck materials are more resistant over wood decks. Do not place wood decks at the top of a hill. A terrace is the better option. If you have wood fencing that

connects to your home or any structure, place a metal gate or metal section between the structure and the rest of the fence. Concrete patios widen that defensible-space around your home. Stone retaining walls can be used throughout the landscape to separate island beds.

If you are interested in more information about FireWise Landscaping contact your local Extension office or go on-line to CSU Website for more publications on fire prevention go to Wildfire and Forestry.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

CSI Northeastern Colorado to Premier March 3rd

Brent Young, Regional Agriculture & Business Management Specialist (brent.young@colostate.edu)

CSI (Crops, Sales & Innovation) Northeastern Colorado is a series of workshops designed for those people who are currently involved in or are contemplating specialty crop and/or livestock production. The workshop series is designed to explore topics pertinent to the development of locally produced fresh food system. The workshops will provide an opportunity for local food producers to meet and network with other producers. Session topics and dates are listed below:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Tuesday, March 3 | Cultivating Your Business Plan
Brent Young, Regional Extension Specialist, Agriculture & Business Management |
| Tuesday, March 10 | Marketing Your Locally Produced Food
Katie Slota, Native Hill Farm |
| Tuesday, March 17 | Navigating the Cottage Food Act and other Regulations
Gisele Jefferson, Extension Agent, 4-H, Family & Consumer Sciences
Tracy Trumper, Extension Agent, Family & Consumer Sciences & Community Development |
| Tuesday, March 24 | Water Wise Gardening
Brian Kailey, Extension Coordinator, 4-H Youth/Horticulture |
| Tuesday, March 31 | Using High Tunnel Production to Minimize Production Risk
Anthony Zamora, Leffler Family Farms |

All sessions will be held from 7-9pm in room 10 Beede-Hamil Hall on the NJC Campus. A registration fee of \$5 per workshop will be collected at the door. To reserve your spot call the CSU Engagement Center at 970-522-7207. CSI Northeastern Colorado is sponsored by the CSU Northeast Colorado Engagement Center, CSU Extension and Northeastern Junior College.

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Leaving a Lasting Legacy

Dennis Kaan, Golden Plains Area Director (dennis.kaan@colostate.edu)

Many farm and ranch families are struggling with the many questions surrounding the transfer of their property to the next generation. How can I be fair to all the kids? Who will take over running this place? Who will take care of me in my last years, months, days? What can I do to help my passing be easier on those left behind?

“I have received numerous calls and emails from people in Northeastern Colorado wanting information about succession and estate planning”, said Dennis Kaan, CSU Extension Director for the Golden Plains Area. “This is a critical issue to get our youth back into our communities and the future of our farms and ranches.”

Colorado State University Extension will be offering a workshop on March 26th in Yuma, CO to help farm and ranch families find some answers to these and many other questions. Jeff Tranel and Norm Dalsted will facilitate discussion, share resources, and help participants “find some answers”.

Jeff Tranel, Agricultural and Business Economist with Colorado State University, has talked to many groups and with many individual farm and ranch families across the country during his 28 year career. As he witnessed families struggling with transferring everything to the next generation, he and two colleagues authored a program titled “Leaving A Lasting Legacy”. According to Tranel, legacy planning includes more than simply having an attorney draft an estate plan. A

person leaves more than just money and property. In fact, a national study discovered that non-financial items are ten times more important than financial assets to transition onto the next generation.

Norm Dalsted, Professor and ABM Economist with Colorado State University, has spent his entire career working with farm and ranch families as they make decisions to manage the risks they face. Dr. Dalsted has assisted many ag families to work their way through the process of transferring their estates.

I really encourage everyone in Northeastern Colorado – farmers, ranchers, and non-ag citizens – to participate in this workshop, said Kaan. Jeff and Norm have the experience and skills to help people find some of the answers to their estate issues. It is important to leave as positive a legacy as possible.

The Lasting Legacy program will be held at the Yuma County Fairgrounds Concession Building. The entrance to the fairgrounds is located at 410 W Hoag Ave. The program will begin at 9:30 and conclude at 4:00. The cost of the program is \$25.00 for the first family member and \$10.00 for each additional family member. To register for this important workshop, people can email Kaan at dennis.kaan@colostate.edu or telephone the Extension office in Akron at 970-345-2287. A grant from the USDA Risk Management Agency will help fund the program.

AG MARKET PRICES

Dennis Kaan, Golden Plains Area Director

LIVESTOCK CASH PRICES				Week Ending 2/20/15		
				Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Colorado Auction Feeder Cattle, Medium & Large Frame #1						
Steers,	500-550 lbs		/cwt	\$277.00-285.00	\$276.00-304.00	\$257.00
Steers,	600-700 lbs		/cwt	\$230.00-261.00	\$251.00-276.00	\$515.00-223.00
Heifers,	500-550 lbs		/cwt	\$235.00-255.00	\$240.00-288.00	\$206.00-211.00
Heifers,	600-650 lbs		/cwt	\$213.00	\$228.00-243.00	\$179.00-186.00
Colorado Weekly Weighted Average Direct Slaughter Cattle, FOB the Feedyard After 3-4% Shrink						
<u>Live Basis Steer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range		/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice					\$164.09	
65-80% Choice	107	1,350		\$162.00	\$163.46	\$152.00-152.50
35-65% Choice						\$151.00-152.00
0-35% Choice						
<u>Live Basis Heifer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range		/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice					\$164.00	\$152.00
65-80% Choice	111	1,300		\$162.00	\$164.41	\$152.00-152.50
35-65% Choice						\$152.00
0-35% Choice						
Mountain Area and Western U.S. Direct Sheep Report, Medium and Large 1-2						
	Hd Count	Wt Range		/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Feeder Lambs				No Report	\$150.00	\$207.00-210.00
Hogs, As of 11/18/13						
Base Market Hog, 200 lb. Carcass Basis, Plant Delivered						
0.9-1.1" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth			/cwt	\$48.50-58.00	\$60.50-71.03	\$116.00-134.00
Iowa - Minnesota Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth			/cwt	\$48.50-60.00	\$60.50-72.50	\$116.00-135.50
Western Cornbelt Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth			/cwt	\$48.50-58.00	\$60.50-70.00	\$116.00-135.50
LIVESTOCK FUTURES PRICES				2/20/15		
Live Cattle - CME				Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Feb			/cwt	\$157.72	\$153.35	\$145.82
Apr			/cwt	\$150.22	\$151.80	\$137.85
Jun			/cwt	\$143.00	\$145.77	\$135.00
Aug			/cwt	\$141.80	\$144.77	\$139.55
Feeder Cattle - CME						
Mar			/cwt	\$200.15	\$201.82	\$179.02
Apr			/cwt	\$199.50	\$207.05	\$179.60
May			/cwt	\$199.17	\$207.92	\$180.70
Aug			/cwt	\$202.15	\$209.52	\$180.00

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

² 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
Chicago Mercantile Exchange

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/lsmnpubs>
<http://www.cmegroup.com/>

CASH GRAIN PRICES**2/20/15**

		Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
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#1 HRW Wheat

Fleming, Haxtun, Julesburg, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$4.93-4.97	\$5.07-5.10	\$7.02-7.57
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Akron, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$4.89-4.94	\$5.00-5.10	\$7.27-7.52
Burlington, Seibert, Flagler, Arriba, Genoa, Hugo	/bu	\$4.95-5.15	\$5.10-5.25	\$7.60-7.72

#2 Yellow Corn

Haxtun, Julesburg, Fleming, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.57-3.70	\$3.45-3.64	\$4.51-4.56
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Otis, Anton Seibert, Arriba, Burlington, Flagler, Bethune, Stratton	/bu	\$3.63-3.90	\$3.57-3.78	\$4.58-4.76
	/bu	\$3.60-3.73	\$3.51-3.67	\$4.67-4.82

Northeast Colorado, Western Nebraska Beans

Pinto Beans	/cwt	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$32.00
Great Northern Beans	/cwt	Not Established	Not established	\$50.00
Light Red Kidney Beans	/cwt	\$48.00	\$48.00	\$53.00

White Millet

E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$6.50-7.50	\$6.50-7.50	\$8.00-9.00
		Mostly \$7.00	Mostly 7.00	Mostly \$8.00

Sunflowers

E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$16.75-20.00	\$16.75-20.00	\$17.50-19.25
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GRAIN FUTURES PRICES**2/20/15**

		Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
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Wheat, Kansas City Board of Trade

Mar	/bu	\$5.18	\$5.33	\$6.96
May	/bu	\$5.09	\$5.37	\$7.01
Jul	/bu	\$5.13	\$5.40	\$7.08
Sep	/bu	\$5.21	\$5.48	\$7.19

Corn, Chicago Board of Trade

Mar	/bu	\$3.85	\$3.83	\$4.12
May	/bu	\$3.93	\$3.92	\$4.21
Jul	/bu	\$4.01	\$3.99	\$4.29
Sep	/bu	\$4.08	\$4.05	\$4.37

CASH HAY PRICES**Week Ending 2/20/15**

		Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
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Colorado Hay Report, Northeastern Areas

Large Square Bales, FOB Stack				
Supreme Alfalfa, 180+ RFV (On Contract)	/ton	\$230.00	\$190.00-200.00	\$210.00-225.00
Premium Alfalfa, 150-180 RFV	/ton		\$230.00-260.00	
Good Alfalfa, 125-150 RFV Delivered	/ton		\$150.00	\$185.00-200.00
Fair Alfalfa Delivered	/ton		\$120.00	\$160.00-180.00
Utility Alfalfa	/ton			\$130.00
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/ton	\$315.00	\$300.00	\$300.00-350.00
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/bale	\$9.00		\$10.00-12.00
Straw (Large Squares)	/ton			\$65.00
Corn Stalks (Large Squares)	/ton		\$65.00-70.00	\$65.00
Oats (Large Squares)	/ton			
Cane Hay (Large Rounds)	/ton			
Millet Hay (Large Squares)	/ton		\$70.00	

2014 Golden Plains Area Agricultural Handbook



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:

<i>Crop Production</i>	<i>Horticulture</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety Trials of Bt and other Corn Hybrids, Dryland Corn Hybrids, Wheat, Irrigated Soybeans, Sunflower Oil and Confection Hybrids, Pinto Bean, Forage Pea and Forages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant Select Program High and Dry Demonstration Native Plant Demonstration
<i>Crop Insect Control</i>	<i>Livestock Cost of Production</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Western Corn Rootworm, Wireworm in Corn, Western Bean Cutworm, European Corn Borer, Banks Grass Mite in Corn, Sunflower Stem Weevil, Sunflower Head Moth, Army Cutworm and Russian Wheat Aphid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cow/Calf, Yearling and Backgrounding Dairy Sheep Swine
<i>Crop Pathology and Weed Management</i>	<i>Crop Cost of Production</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of fungicides and bactericides in dry beans Weed management in sunflower Weed management in dry beans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigated corn, wheat, pinto beans, potatoes, alfalfa, sugar beets, sunflowers Dryland corn, wheat, sunflowers, millet

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.

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