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

Ron Meyer

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

Dennis Kaan, Area Director

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

Brian Talamantes

Agronomy, Weed Management
Sedgwick County Office
(970) 474-3479

Linda Langelo

Area Horticulture Program Associate
Sedgwick County Office
(970) 474-3479

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

Dr. Brent Young

Regional Agriculture and Business
Management Specialist
Regional Engagement Center, Sterling
(970) 522-7207

Dr. Assefa Gebre-Amlak

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

MARCH 2016

Tri-State Horticulture Symposium

Come join us Monday, **April 4** and Tuesday **April 5th, 2016** at the Yuma County Fairgrounds in the concessions building. Starting out on April 4 will be Colorado State University Entomologist, Whitney Cranshaw who will be lecturing on **Bugs, Bugs and More Bugs**. He will go through an in-depth overview of insects. He interjects lots of humor and makes it fun. I am encouraging any 4-H members or school classes interested in entomology to join us.

On **April 5, 2016**, join us for a whole day of speakers covering the following topics:

Invasive Weeds by Brian Talamantes, Golden Plains Extension Weeds and Agronomy Agent who will present about ornamental plants which have escaped from our landscapes and become invasive weeds and what to do about them.

Habitats for Pollinators by Dori Seamans, NRCS Payment Support Specialist and beekeeper as well as Shannon Bowling, a Farm Bill Wildlife Biologist. They will give you specifics of native plants and how to create the habitat. Shannon will also be bringing a native grass display for people to view throughout the day.

Best Practices for Caring for Our Trees by Boyd Lebeda, CSU Forest Service. He will present on many helpful tips to preserve our precious resource: our trees.

During the day on April 5, 2016, we are planning on having some area vendors bring their business information and some products. We have set-up times to visit with them.

If you wish to register for this event, please call Sedgwick County Extension at (970) 474-3479 and speak with Linda Langelo. The deadline is March 28, 2016. There is a charge and lunch is included only if you register within the deadline.

Golden Plains Area Facebook

The Golden Plains Area is on Facebook! Search for **Golden Plains Area Extension** or check us out at

<https://www.facebook.com/Golden-Plains-Area-Extension-105170851422/> to find out about upcoming programs and other events happening in your area.

LIVESTOCK

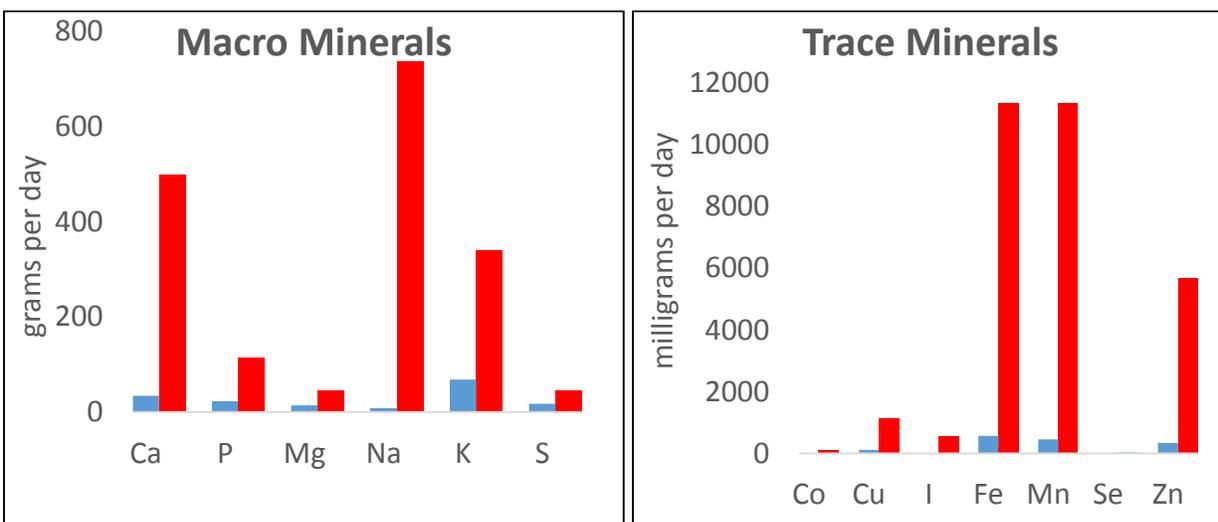
Mineral Supplementation for Your Herd

Chris Shelley, Golden Plains Area Livestock Agent

Mineral supplementation has been a part of livestock nutrition and management for well over one-hundred years and still remains just as important today. The first documented case of mineral supplementation was by George Fordyce in the late 1700's. Researchers have since documented 17 important minerals required by beef cattle. Many of these minerals are found in commonly used feedstuffs; however, some cattle diets can be deficient or devoid of certain minerals.

Cattle requirements for minerals, or any nutrient for that matter, may change depending on a variety of factors including the age, stage of production, body size, temperature and even the diet they are eating. This makes it very important to be able to identify in which stage of production your animal is and their corresponding nutrient requirements. When considering mineral nutrition in Northeastern Colorado, there are several key events: lactation, spring grass grazing, fall grass dormancy, corn stalk grazing and any major diet change.

For most of the required minerals, cattle can tolerate a wide range in the level of supplementation. If we use cobalt as an example, the minimum amount that cattle need is 0.1 mg/kg in the diet on a dry matter basis. Signs of toxicity are not seen until 100 times that amount, or at 10 mg/kg in the diet on a dry matter basis. These ranges provide flexibility for cattle producers to select from a variety of supplement options. However, over feeding can lead to excess mineral excretion and in some scenarios environmental concerns. Feeding excess minerals is also an economic inefficiency and is unnecessary. Providing a year round all-purpose mineral can be convenient, but may over or under supply expensive nutrients. It is more effective and economical to determine cattle requirements and mineral concentrations in feeds at various stages throughout the year so a precise supplement can be designed. Understanding animal requirements and nutrients supplied can create the potential to save money.



Graphs represent the mineral requirements of an early gestation beef cow at 1000 lbs consuming 25 lbs of forage on a dry matter basis.

Building a custom mineral program for your herd does not need to be a laborious process. Cattle producers in Colorado have many resources available to them including Colorado State University Extension, the USDA, and many mineral manufacturers. If cattle are predominantly grazing on rangeland, the process should begin from the ground up. Frequent analysis of soils and forages will provide invaluable information on the minerals and other nutrients available to your herd. Any mineral deficiencies found can then be addressed with supplementation.

Today's producer can select from a variety of options to make sure cattle have their needs met. The choice can be difficult with the vast options and products. Many additives including ionophores, probiotics or other health products may also influence your decision. When considering only the minerals, there are several methods of feeding or delivery available. First, and not in order of importance, is supplementing your rangeland or farmland soils to bolster up the level of minerals in the forages and feeds. Second is the option to mix minerals into a complete ration. This method is effective for complete mineral delivery, as animals consuming the diet will also consume the mineral. In grazing operations, and with no complete mixed ration being fed, a third option is to provide a free choice supplement where cattle have access to

consume as much or as little of the supplement they want or need. It can be challenging to manage the desired mineral consumption. Lastly, an injectable dose of minerals can be an effective way to deliver minerals. This is also a very effective method to deliver the exact desired level of supplementation.

Regardless of which product and method you choose to implement, there are a few key points to remember.

1. Know your animal requirements
2. Know what is being supplied in the diet
3. Find a supplement that supplies what you are lacking
4. Compare the price of various supplements
- 5.

For additional information or for help to customize your mineral program, contact your local county extension office.



AGRONOMY

5000 Pound Per Acre Sunflower!

Ron F. Meyer, Golden Plains Area Agronomy Agent

Scientific advancements in sunflower genetics have improved yields tremendously over the years. This is especially evident when production conditions have few hindrances, as was the case during the 2015 growing season at one of Colorado State University's sunflower test sites. The irrigated sunflower test site near Prospect Valley, Colorado delivered exceptional data sets with two separate variety trials averaging more than 3,600 pounds per acre. In fact, while one commercial hybrid yielded 4,767 pounds per acre, a second confection experimental hybrid yielded 4,998.8 (adjusted to 10% moisture) at the same site, just missing the 5,000 pound per acre mark. Clearly when employing best production practices, coupled with an accommodating environment and advanced genetics, sunflower producers are not far from producing 5,000 pound per acre.

2015 Golden Plains Area Agricultural Orders Are Being Taken Now

The 2015 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 18, 2016. 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 80720. An online ordering and payment option is also available on the web site.

Fill out the order form on the following page. Don't miss out, hurry and get your order in today!

ORDER FORM

2015 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

(Please Print)

Date:		
Name:		
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:

Prior to 3/18/2016		After 3/18/2016	
CD			
1 to 4	\$8.00/copy		\$10.00
5 to 9	\$7.00/copy		\$9.00
10 or more	\$6.00/copy		\$8.00
Print Version			
1 to 4	\$25.00/copy		\$28.00
5 to 9	\$23.00/copy		\$26.00
10 or more	\$21.00/copy		\$24.00
Total Enclosed			

Please make check payable to: GPA Extension Fund with mail in registrations
Online ordering and payment through PayPal is available at <http://goldenplains.colostate.edu>
 Cost includes postage and handling.

Weather and Agriculture 2015

*Ron F. Meyer, Golden Plains Area
Agronomy Agent*

The 2015 weather year was very different from traditional long term normals. Air temperatures began the 2015 year slightly above normal, with January and February recording slightly warmer than normal averages from Burlington 2, a station southeast of Burlington. March air temperatures recorded well above normal measuring a full 7 degrees F. per day warmer than normal for the month. However, the next 5 months experienced air temperatures that were near normal. The exception was May where air temperatures averaged 2 degree F. below normal per day, as a result of wet cloudy days. However, April, June, July and August air temperatures were close to long term normal air temperatures. Air temperatures did not exceed 100 degrees F. during the summer of 2015 at this site. However, the summer of 2012 (the hottest season on record) recorded 21 days when air temperatures exceeded 100 degrees F. The warmest day from the Burlington 2 weather station was 99 degrees F. on August 26th. September temperatures were well above normal averaging a full 8 degrees per day warmer than normal. October also ended warmer than normal, but only 1 degree per day warmer. November cooled slightly recording an average of 36.9 degrees F with the long term normal being 38 degrees F. December's average air temperature was also warmer than normal by a full 5 degrees F. per day.

Precipitation amounts varied even greater. January, February, and March recorded 63% below-normal precipitation amounts. However, much wetter than normal conditions prevailed in April and May with the two-month totals averaging 123 percent above normal, making the best wheat production year in a long time. However,

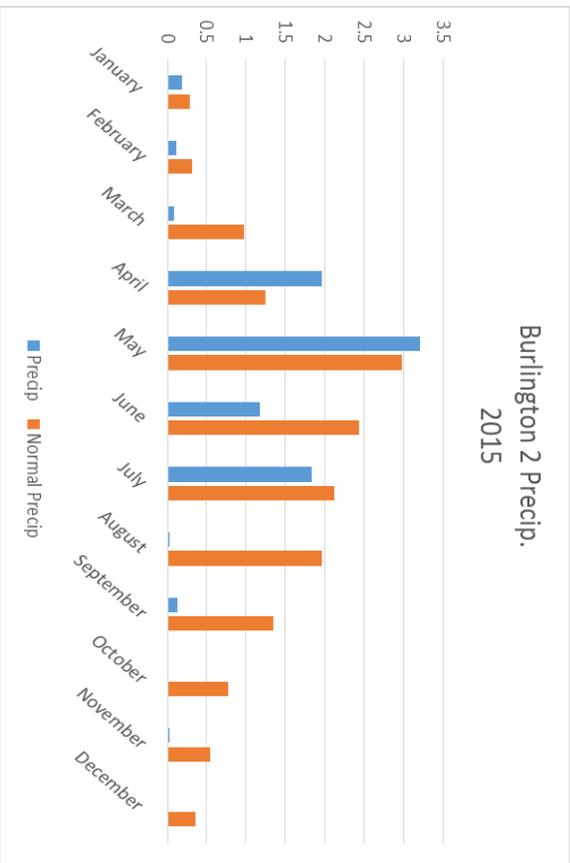
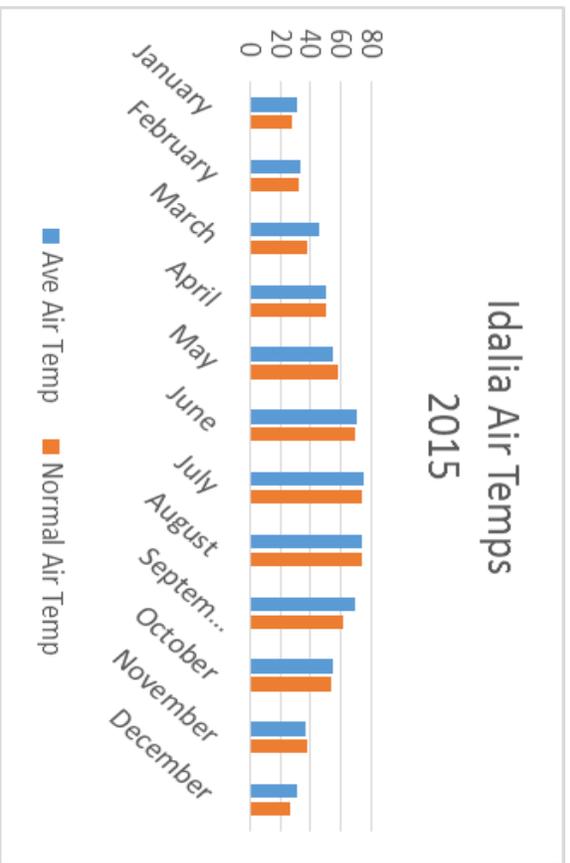
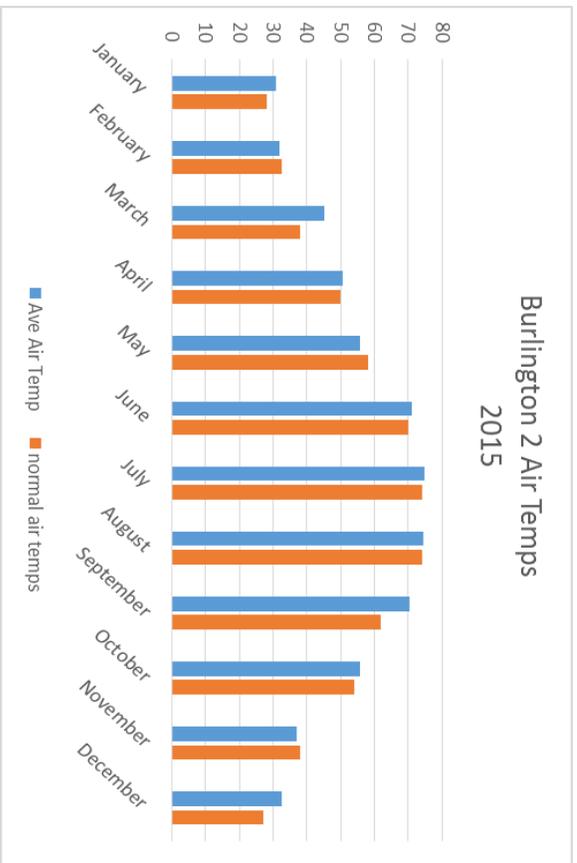
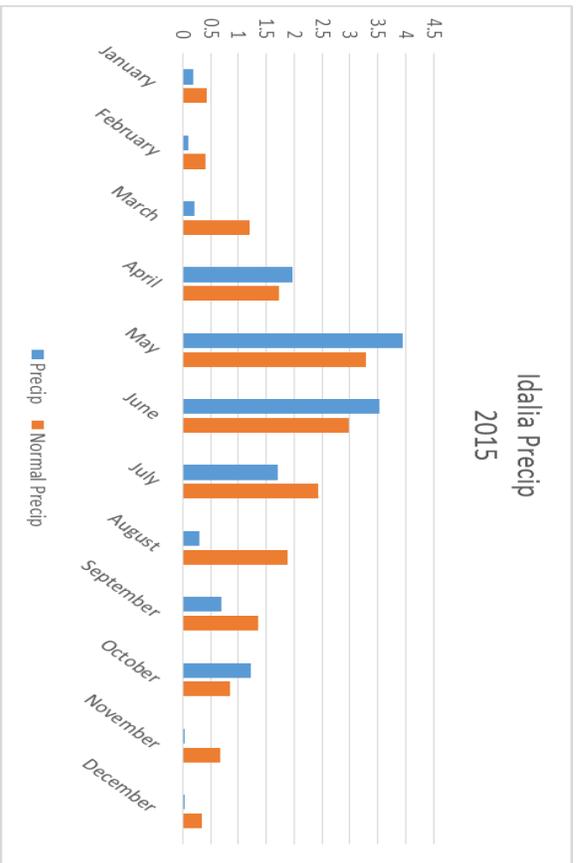
this extra-wet period also brought on a tremendous stripe rust outbreak in wheat. In addition, some irrigated corn fields were not able to get planted.

From that period on, precipitation recorded much below normal than long-term averages. June through December precipitation totals were one-third of normal from Burlington 2, forcing crops to survive on earlier rainfall received.

A second station near Idalia observed similar events. Air temperatures at this site recorded above normal during January, March, September, and December while air temperatures were near normal during the remaining months. September's air temperatures were 7 degrees per day above normal. The air temperature at this station did reach above the 100 degree F. mark on one day. On August 26 the air temperature peaked at 101 degrees F.

Precipitation varied as well at this site. The months of January, February and March recorded well-below normal precipitation amounts. However, the months of April, May, and June all received above average precipitation amounts. April, May, and June received 118% of the long term average precipitation. July, August, and September received below average rainfall amounts. October's precipitation was above normal, however, the last 6 months of the year at this site were dry, recording only 53% of normal precipitation.

Although individual local weather conditions vary greatly from both the above weather stations, the growing season during 2015 can be characterized by much wetter than normal early in the growing season, then much dryer than normal later in the year. Later season rains were timely, allowing wheat planting to progress normally and stand establishment was near normal.



HORTICULTURE

Dreaming of Wisteria

Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program

What a nice addition this would make to the garden. Wisteria can provide lots of shade with these beautiful flowers growing in drooping clusters, or racemes. Depending on the type of wisteria those drooping racemes can either be six inches long to 3 feet.

But, oh the fragrance of these blossoms takes your memory back to the fragrance of a sweet pea flowering vine. Even the flowers seem to match in their structure. That is because they are related both being in the Legume Family. If you were to take a blindfold test, would you know if you were sitting next to a sweet pea or a wisteria vine?

It may also surprise you to know that there is a wisteria native to the U.S. called **American wisteria**, *Wisteria frutescens*. This native is less aggressive than both the Chinese and Japanese types. The racemes on this native are 9 inches and very fragrant. The flowers are lilac to blue colored. The vine will reach a height of 20 to 50 feet with the longest life span of all wisteria. Unfortunately, this native only grows best in the southeast from Texas to Florida.

If you are interested in the non-native types, **Silky wisteria**, *Wisteria venusta* repels deer, but attracts butterflies. It has a short 6 inch white racemes blooming in May and June which grows to about 32 feet.

The wisteria with a number of cultivated varieties in a number of colored options such as white, lavender, blue and deep purple is the **Japanese wisteria**, *Wisteria floribunda*. Anyone living in zones 5 through 9 can enjoy this type with the longest of all the flower racemes reaching up to 3 feet and blooming in May and June. As much as we sell color blends of tulips, annuals, perennials why not blend two or even all three different colors into the appropriate landscape theme.

Last but not least, there is the **Chinese wisteria**, *Wisteria sinensis*, with mauve or lilac colored racemes reaching 9 to 12 inches with the exception of one variety, Cooke's Special of 20 inch length racemes. This type will bloom in May and June.

All of these types need full-sun with well-drained soil to grow and an acid to neutral soil pH.



Photo Credit: GardeningKnowHow.com

Winter Flowers

Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate

For flower lovers in zones 3b, 4 and 5, there are some choices for winter flowers for the landscape. Bulbs are the answer. Yes, bulbs that can flower during some of our coldest and snow packed times of the year.

Here are some of those choices listed below:

- Winter Aconite, *Eranthus hyemalis* - the more common of the aconites which originated from Europe with lemon-yellow flowers that are great for borders, under shrubs or trees. Definitely best used in large numbers. By late January or early February, these will be blooming.
- Winter Aconite, *Eranthus cilicica* - is not as common as *E. hyemalis*. These bulbs are originally from Turkey with yellow flowers with smaller yellow-bronze leaves. Aconites are easy to grow. As long as aconites have even moisture, they will survive in full-sun and/or partial shade. For Colorado with our alkaline soils, these bulbs do well in alkaline soil. They thrive in zones 4 through 7.

The second type of winter flower bulb is as follows:

- Snowdrops, *Galanthus nivalis* 'Flora Pleno' - a bulb with double white flowering petals originating from northern Europe.
- Snowdrops, *Galanthus elwesii* - is a bulb with giant white flowering petals which are honey scented snowdrops. Snowdrops need to be planted in the fall. They require full-sun with moist soil. They will do well in zones 2 through 4. The best feature is they bloom after Christmas. These bulbs need to be planted in large numbers as they are used to naturalize an area, or a border.

To add more color in your landscape, don't forget the infamous crocus bulbs which can begin the spring color in late February and early March and in the autumn to end the season's color in October. Crocus petals have a range of colors from white, yellow, shades of blue, shades of purple and pink.

Here are a few choices for early spring crocus:

- *Crocus chrysanthus* is a more commonly known crocus. It is dubbed the 'snow crocus.' There are many different cultivated varieties from which to select for your landscape. *Crocus chrysanthus* 'Blue Pearl' is pale ice blue on the outside of the petals and paler on the inside. *Crocus chrysanthus* 'Goldilocks' is a deep yellow with dark purple markings on the outside of the petals.
- *Crocus antalyensis* originating in western Turkey is a lilac-blue with a yellow throat.
- *Crocus angustifolius* has orange-yellow petals.
- *Crocus sieberi* 'Tricolor' is a light purple with a white and yellow center.

There are many, many more crocus to add to your landscape. They can grow in zones 3 through 8. They need full-sun for an exposure with poor to moderate fertile, gritty, and well-drained soil. There are some types which are more alpine such as *Crocus abantensis*, others which need to have dry soil through the summer such as *Crocus corsicus* and some which naturalize such as *Crocus chrysanthus* and *Crocus sieberi*. You can add crocus to your lawn and by the time you start to mow the foliage will be gone.

For more information on crocus here are some resources for you to look into - *A Handbook of Crocus and Colchicum for Gardeners*, the North American Rock Garden Society and the Crocus Society.

Food Waste: Compost or Redistribute

Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate

In times of need we rescue each other, animals and even personal property. One might also ask the question; why not also rescue food that is going to be wasted? According to the Environmental Protection Agency we waste up to 40% of the food we produce. This translates into an even bigger number of \$165 billion dollar loss with 805 million people going hungry according to the Colorado Springs Food Rescue.

Nonprofits have popped up all over the country because of the Federal Law the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act signed into law by President Bill Clinton in 1996. The Federal Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act protects the donor and the recipient agency against liability, excepting only gross negligence and/or intentional misconduct. Since 1996, many states have passed their own Good Samaritan Laws.

Established nonprofits can collect food from any distributor to any recipients. This leaves the field wide open to supplementing food shortages. This means that restaurants don't have to add left over food to their trash which lowers their waste collection costs. This is a win-win for all involved. A homeless family or a family that has a low-income gets the benefit of a variety of food which was previously unattainable. Think about what your nonprofit can do.

Go to the link: <http://www.coloradospringsfoodrescue.org/> and read about how Colorado Springs Food Rescue operates.



Garden Chores for April

Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program

It is almost that time again for active gardeners. Here is a brief list of tasks for you to consider in your vegetable garden, turf and landscape plants this season. Naturally, not everyone is interested in planting fruit trees or berry plants, so take what you need from the list. It is always handy to do these things, even if you are not a fruit tree or berry plant enthusiast. Here is the short list:

Vegetable Gardening:

- Check the soil temperature. Germination temperature is the best way to know exactly when it is safe to plant at any time. If the temperature is a minimum of 40 degrees

Fahrenheit then you can plant beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kohlrabi, leeks, peas, radish, spinach, swiss chard and turnips. You can wait until the germination temperature is higher, but there is an optimal germination temperature of 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum germination temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Trees:

- Plant fruit trees one month before your spring killing frost. You can also plant fruit trees in the fall one month after the first hard freeze.
- Pruning for fruit trees is best done in March. During this time, the fruit buds are plumper than vegetative buds.
- Pruning for ornamental trees is late winter/early spring. In March before the buds swell is usually the better time. Sometimes it might be necessary to prune after trees are leafed-out. In that case, it would be the growing season and tree wounds will start healing. You want them to heal as quickly as possible. Open wounds leave openings for insects and disease.
- The timing on planting an ornamental tree differs by whether it is growing Balled and Burlapped (B&B), bare root or container. B&B is best in the spring or fall; bare root only in the spring prior to leaf-out; Trees growing in containers can be planted spring, summer or fall. Some sources say anytime of the year is fine for planting trees. Just keep in mind that hot, dry Colorado summers are very stressful on newly planted trees no matter what they are growing in when you first purchase them.

Lawn Care:

- If you haven't already checked out your mower for either sharpening or replacing the blade and balancing it, now is the time to do it. Make it a good practice that every fourth mowing during the season to stop and sharpen the blade if you have a rotary mower. Otherwise, it will shred the leaf blade of fescue and ryegrass lawns. This results in a brown lawn.
- Regularly check lawn equipment during the season to make sure it is running properly.
- Check the level of thatch in your lawn. If it is half-inch or more, it is time to aerate.
- For turf such as bluegrass or ryegrass add half pound of fertilizer, if you did not fertilize in the months of September, October, and November. Where a higher quality of turf is needed or has heavy foot traffic, add more than half pound of nitrogen up to no more than one pound.
- If you have a buffalo grass lawn, fertilize in late May to early June.



RANGELAND

Considerations for Spring Cheatgrass Control

Brian Talamantes, Golden Plains Area Agronomy, Weed Management

The spring can be a good time to follow up on fall cheatgrass treatments and to treat new areas as well. Downy brome, or cheatgrass, is a winter annual grass that will break dormancy and begin to grow sooner in many cases than the surrounding species. This characteristic allows for some good control options once the plants initiate growth in the early spring. Many chemical control options exist for this purpose but there are some other things to look at as well.

An important first consideration to be made is whether or not the area to be treated is strictly a monoculture of downy brome. Closely investigate the stand and evaluate what other plant species (if any) are growing in the area to be treated. If other species do not exist there, chemical treatment alone will generally not yield satisfactory results. The soil seedbank of cheatgrass will germinate and rapidly recolonize the area. In cases such as this, another action, like seeding of acceptable plant species must also be done in addition to chemical control.

Another common obstacle to successfully controlling cheatgrass with chemical herbicides is the physical barrier that the litter layer presents. Part of the adaptive strategy of downy brome is to build up a heavy litter layer of seeds and dead plant material. This fuel load increases the prevalence and severity of fire and the more frequent fires allow cheatgrass to outcompete and push out native species. Since young seedlings will often times be below the layer of litter, and thus out of reach of herbicides, mechanical removal or breaking up of the thatch can increase the effectiveness of herbicide treatments. Prescribed fire, when done correctly and cautiously can also be an effective tool to remove litter and increase the effectiveness of subsequent chemical control measures.

Timing is everything, not just with cheatgrass but with all weeds, if timed improperly, unsatisfactory results and injury to non-target plants can be expected. As always be sure to follow all label rates and instructions and if you have additional questions don't hesitate to contact your local Extension office.



AG BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Understanding Your 2014 ARC-CO Payment

(Sterling, CO)

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (Farm Bill) ushered in many changes to the Title 1 commodity support programs. One significant change was the timing of payments that farmers might receive as part of the ARC-CO program. Built into the formula to determine if a payment had been triggered was the Marketing Year Average (MYA) price.

The MYA is defined as the 12 month weighted average national price for the program commodity. The 12 month period is not based on a calendar year but the production and marketing cycle for the underlying commodity. For example, the marketing year for corn runs from September 1 – August 31. With a marketing year that differs from a calendar year ARC-CO payments will be made a year after the actual calendar year in which the commodity was grown.

Many of you reading this article may have received an ARC-CO payment last November for the 2014 crop year. This payment most likely appeared as an electronic deposit in one of your bank accounts and then a few days later you received a letter from the UDSA Farm Service Agency (FSA) confirming the amount of the deposit and that it was an ARC-CO payment.

The letter did not elaborate on how the UDSA determined the amount and many producers were left wondering how it was calculated. Attempting to calculate the amount on your own is rather difficult given the complexity of the formula and the

amount of information you must gather from various sources.

Colorado State University Extension's Agricultural Business Management (ABM) Team in cooperation with Colorado FSA have made available to the public an Excel spreadsheet that details the calculations used to determine the 2014 ARC-CO payments for Colorado counties and crops. This spreadsheet can be found on-line on the ABM website at

<http://www.coopext.colostate.edu/ABM/> .

In order to determine your payment from the spreadsheet you will need to take your total base acres for the crop you have enrolled in the ARC-CO program and multiply that number by 85%. Then find the county in which your farm is administered by the FSA and the commodity in question on the spreadsheet. Follow that row all the way to the right hand side of the spread sheet and in column "J" you will find the 2014 payment rate. Next multiple the 2014 payment rate by the number representing 85% of your base acres.

If you compare the number you just calculated to your actual payment you'll see that they don't match-up. Your actual payment was somewhat smaller. This discrepancy is due to the fact that all 2014 Title 1 payments were subject a reduction based on the Budget Control Act of 2011 also known as budget sequestration. The sequestration rate for 2014 ARC-CO payments were 6.8%, so you will need to reduce your final number by that amount.

If you have questions about this topic or any other agricultural business management issue, please feel free to contact me at 970-522-7207 or by email at brent.young@colostate.edu

AG MARKET PRICES

Dennis Kaan, Golden Plains Area Director

LIVESTOCK CASH PRICES				Week Ending 2/19/16		
				Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Colorado Auction Feeder Cattle, Medium & Large Frame #1						
Steers,	500-550 lbs	/cwt	\$188.00-202.50	\$180.00-211.00	\$277.00-285.00	
Steers,	600-650 lbs	/cwt	\$161.00-188.00	\$159.00-181.50	\$230.00-261.00	
Heifers,	500-550 lbs	/cwt	\$166.00-175.00	\$155.00-181.50	\$235.00-255.00	
Heifers,	600-650 lbs	/cwt	\$161.00-188.00	\$146.00-165.00	\$213.00	
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	2,239	1,450-1,500	\$130.00	\$132.00		
65-80% Choice	316	1,350-1,517	\$129.50-134.00	\$134.00	\$162.00	
35-65% Choice				\$132.00-134.00		
0-35% Choice						
<u>Live Basis Heifer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt	/cwt	/cwt	
Over 80% Choice	1,609	1,300-1,375	\$130.00	\$134.00		
65-80% Choice	70	1,335	\$129.50	\$134.00	\$162.00	
35-65% Choice				\$134.00		
0-35% Choice						
Mountain Area and Western U.S. Direct Sheep Report, Medium and Large 1-2						
	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt	/cwt		
Feeder Lambs			No Reports	No Reports	No Report	
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	\$54.00-62.13	\$48.00-55.50	\$48.50-58.00		
Iowa -Minnesota Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt	\$58.00-64.50	\$48.00-56.50	\$48.50-60.00		
Western Cornbelt Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt	\$58.00-64.50	\$48.00-56.50	\$48.50-58.00		
LIVESTOCK FUTURES PRICES				2/19/16		
Live Cattle – CME				Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Feb		/cwt	\$135.37	\$130.25	\$157.72	
Apr		/cwt	\$133.95	\$131.17	\$150.22	
Jun		/cwt	\$123.15	\$122.90	\$143.00	
Aug		/cwt	\$119.10	\$119.30	\$141.80	
Feeder Cattle – CME						
Mar		/cwt	\$155.87	\$158.67	\$200.15	
Apr		/cwt	\$154.62	\$154.22	\$199.50	
May		/cwt	\$152.95	\$154.45	\$199.17	
Aug		/cwt	\$152.42	\$154.22	\$202.15	

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

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news>

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

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

CASH GRAIN PRICES**2/19/16**

		Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
#1 HRW Wheat				
Fleming, Haxtun, Julesburg, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.74-3.79	\$3.89-3.97	\$7.02-7.57
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Akron, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$3.77-3.82	\$3.91-3.97	\$7.27-7.52
Burlington, Seibert, Flagler, Arriba, Genoa, Hugo	/bu	\$3.82-3.89	\$3.94-3.97	\$7.60-7.72
#2 Yellow Corn				
Haxtun, Julesburg, Fleming, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.33-3.56	\$3.36-3.43	\$4.51-4.56
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$3.35-3.56	\$3.37-3.58	\$4.58-4.76
Seibert, Arriba, Burlington, Flagler, Bethune, Stratton	/bu	\$3.31-3.41	\$3.30-3.42	\$4.67-4.82
Northeast Colorado, Western Nebraska Beans				
Pinto Beans	/cwt	22.00	\$20.00	\$24.00
Great Northern Beans	/cwt	20.00	\$18.00	Not Established
Light Red Kidney Beans	/cwt	Not Established	Not Established	\$48.00
White Millet				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$5.50-6.00 Mostly \$5.50-5.75	\$5.50-6.00 Mostly 5.50-5.75	\$6.50-7.50 Mostly \$7.00
Sunflowers				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$16.25-17.00	\$17.00	\$16.75-20.00

GRAIN FUTURES PRICES**2/19/16**

		Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Wheat, Kansas City Board of Trade				
Mar	/bu	\$4.61	\$4.75	\$5.18
May	/bu	\$4.66	\$4.79	\$5.09
Jul	/bu	\$4.74	\$4.85	\$5.13
Sep	/bu	\$4.84	\$4.93	\$5.21
Corn, Chicago Board of Trade				
Mar	/bu	\$3.65	\$3.67	\$3.85
May	/bu	\$3.69	\$3.71	\$3.93
Jul	/bu	\$3.73	\$3.76	\$4.01
Sep	/bu	\$3.78	\$3.81	\$4.08

CASH HAY PRICES**Week Ending 2/19/16**

		Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Colorado Hay Report, Northeastern Areas				
Large Square Bales, FOB Stack				
Supreme Alfalfa, 180+ RFV (On Contract)	/ton		\$229.00	\$230.00
Premium Alfalfa, 150-180 RFV	/ton		\$125.00	
Good Alfalfa, 125-150 RFV	/ton		\$100.00	
Fair Alfalfa	/ton	\$110.00	\$100.00	
Utility Alfalfa Delivered	/ton		\$80.00	
Premium Grass (Large Squares)	/ton	\$200.00		\$315.00
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/bale	\$6.00	\$183.00	\$9.00
Straw (Large Squares)	/ton			
Corn Stalks (Large Squares)	/ton		\$55.00-60.00	
Oats (Large Squares)	/ton			
Cane Hay (Large Rounds)	/ton			
Millet Hay (Large Squares)	/ton			

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- 1.....Golden Plains Area Facebook
- 2-3.....Mineral Supplementation for Your Herd
- 4.....5000 Pound Per Acre Sunflower!
- 4.....2015 GPA Agricultural Orders Are Being Taken Now
- 5.....GPA Agricultural Handbook Order Form
- 6-7.....Weather and Agriculture 2015
- 8.....Dreaming of Wisteria
- 9.....Winter Flowers
- 10.....Food Waste: Compost or Redistribute
- 10-11.....Garden Chores for April
- 12.....Considerations for Spring Cheatgrass Control
- 13.....Understanding Your 2014 ARC-CO Payment
- 14.....Tri-State Horticulture Symposium Registration Form
- 15-16.....Ag Market Prices

