DECEMBER 2017

UPCOMING EVENTS

January
23 West Central Cattleman’s Day – Wray Community Hall – Wray, CO
25 West Central Cattleman’s Day – Sterling Livestock Commission – Sterling, CO

February
5 Lasting Legacy Workshop – Burlington Community Center – Burlington, CO
6-7 High Plains No-Till Conference – Burlington Community Center – Burlington, CO
13-14 Farming Evolution – Phillips County Events Center – Holyoke, CO
20 Private Pesticide Applicator Training – Burlington Community Center, Burlington – 1:30 to 5:00 p.m.
21 Private Pesticide Applicator Training – Irrigation Research Farm (IRF), Yuma – 8:00 to 11:30 a.m.
21 Private Pesticide Applicator Training – Washington County Extension Office, Akron – 1:30 to 5:00 p.m.
22 Private Pesticide Applicator Training – Sedgwick County Fairgrounds, Julesburg – 8:00 to 11:30 a.m.

Articles and flyers for these events can be found in this newsletter.

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
The Golden Plains Area Agricultural Extension team, along with Colorado State University Extension is highlighting the availability of its Agricultural newsletter. The newsletter is published multiple times per year and contains local agricultural information such as wheat and other agronomic test plot results, weed science information, animal science information, ag and business management information, and horticultural articles. This publication also lists area agricultural meeting schedules and locations. The newsletter is available without charge to anyone requesting it. To get on the mailing list, contact the Washington County Extension office at 970-345-2287 or send an email to: dennis.kaan@colostate.edu.

The area web page also offers a wide variety of locally adapted information and can be found at: http://goldenplains.colostate.edu/

Colorado State University Offers Free Solar Assessments for Animal Feeding Operations

Colorado State University’s Rural Energy Center is offering free solar energy assessments for Colorado animal feeding operations. The assessments will provide feedlots and diversified farms that include livestock with estimated system sizes, costs, savings, and other information needed to decide whether investing in a solar array is a sound investment. Solar systems could be installed on buildings, open space, or even as shade structures over open feedlots. The solar arrays to be evaluated would be tied into the grid and used to offset the electricity costs of pumping water, lighting, ventilation, or other agricultural uses.

The timing of the project is driven by a few factors. Costs for solar panels have decreased by 75% in the last five years. The 30% federal tax credit for solar will be reduced after 2019. USDA, the sponsor of the project, offers 25% grants for the installation of renewable energy systems by agricultural producers. In addition, the Colorado Department of Agriculture has also agreed to provide funding for solar PV project in agriculture that show the promise of being cost-effective. Applications from operations with at least one meter on a Small Commercial or equivalent utility rate are particularly encouraged, as energy prices tend to be relatively high on these rates.

CSU is accepting applications on an ongoing basis up to a limit of 30. Applicants must receive 51% or more of their gross receipts from agriculture. Visit www.rec.colostate.edu/fase to submit the short application. Cary Weiner, CSU Rural Energy Center Director, can be contacted with questions: cary.weiner@colostate.edu or (970) 491-3784.

West Central Cattleman’s Day Programs Announced

Nebraska Extension and Colorado State University Extension will be hosting two winter programs for cattle producers in eastern Colorado. Programs will be held January 23rd in Wray, Colorado and January 25th in Sterling, Colorado. The programs are designed to help producers evaluate management practices that could improve their bottom line. Extension personnel and other presenters will discuss a variety of topics including nutritional management, range management, premiums for market calves, risk management, and the National Beef Quality Audit. A Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) training will be available after the Sterling program.

Registration is $15 per program, and high school and college students can register for a reduced price of $10. Participants can register online or by mailing in a registration form available at their county CSU Extension office.

For more information, go to http://goldenplains.colostate.edu/agri/agricattlemansday.html
The 2017 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.

The handbook will be formatted in two parts this year. Part one will contain much of the crop production, water management, crop pathology, insect control and weed management information. Part two will contain information on, livestock cost of production, and crop cost of production. In total subscribers will find approximately 150 pages of current research information required to make informed decisions for agricultural operations.

Pricing for the handbook will remain the same as previous years with tiered pricing for multiple subscriptions and the availability of a printed copy or CD version. The CD version has the added benefit of spreadsheet templates and other resources useful in the decision making process. The deadline for receiving a break on your subscription price is January 5, 2018. Order forms are available at Golden Plains Area Extension offices or from the web site at www.goldenplains.colostate.edu. Purchase and payment can be made online or printed and sent to the Washington County Extension Office at 181 Birch, Akron, CO 80720.

Don’t miss out, hurry and get your order in today.

Private Pesticide Recertification Programs
Ron F. Meyer, Golden Plains Area Extension Agronomist

Colorado State University Extension is hosting Private Pesticide Recertification sessions at various locations in Northeast Colorado. Keep in mind that persons with expired pesticide licenses will need to re-take the pesticide license exam and the recertification classes offered will not work for expired licenses. 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. Licenses that expire prior to obtaining recertification credits will require re-taking the private pesticide exam.

Locations and times are as follows:

- **Tuesday February 20th**, Burlington Community Center: 1:30 to 5:00 pm
- **Wednesday, February 21st**, Irrigation Research Farm (IRF), Yuma, 8:00 am to 11:30.
- **Wednesday February 21st**, Washington County Extension office, Akron 1:30 to 5 pm.
- **Thursday February 22nd**, Sedgwick County Fairgrounds, Julesburg. 8:00 am to 11:30

Cost is $45 per person which includes all 7 core credits. These credits will enable re-licensing without re-testing. Registration on-line can be accomplished at http://goldenplains.colostate.edu/ or by contacting the Colorado State University Extension office in Burlington at 719-346-5571. To ensure adequate space for everyone, pre-registration at these locations is required.
Farming Evolution - February 13-14, 2018

Make plans now to join farmers and ranchers at the 2018 Farming Evolution event. The Farming Evolution will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, February 13 & 14, 2018, at the Phillips County Event Center in Holyoke, CO. The focus this year will be incorporating cover crops and livestock grazing into a no-till system. Those who have doubts or objections to cover crops and grazing livestock on cropland are particularly encouraged to attend.

Allen Williams will be the primary speaker. Allen Williams is a 6th generation family farmer and founding partner of Grass Fed Beef, LLC, Grass Fed Insights, LLC, and a partner in Joyce Farms, Inc. He has consulted with more than 4200 farmers and ranchers in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America on operations ranging from a few acres to over 1 million acres.

Allen looks forward to an open and honest dialogue about objections and questions people have on soil health, cover crops and grazing cropland. Open conversations are what the science is about, Allen feels, and he wants to look at the hard questions from all sides.

Joining Allen will be Jonathan Lundgren. Jon is the founder of Blue Dasher Farms, which is focused on investigating the practices and farming systems that are adapted to the northern plains and upper Midwest. Jon will help attendees understand why biodiversity is important, how it works, and the science behind it.

Tying directly into Jon’s talk will be Julie Peterson, from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Julie’s research emphasis is on the impacts of beneficial insects on the cash crops common to Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska. Her recent research focuses on encouraging beneficial insects that attack the Western Bean Cutworm and Western Corn Rootworm.

On day two, Allen will get to the ‘brass tacks’ of how to implement these ideas on the farm. This will be a working session where producers can share information about their operation and get feedback from Allen. He will also discuss how one can access the value added grass-fed market, if desired.

Ag businesses are invited to participate as exhibitors. Contact Joe Crowder at the Haxtun Conservation District located at 1280 SW Interocean Dr., in the USDA building in Holyoke. Call 970-854-2812 ext. 3 or email Joe at Haxtuncd@gmail.com. Booths are $150 and include 8 ft. of table space and two lunch tickets for each day. Spaces are limited due to room capacity.

The full agenda, registration and lodging information will be available after November 1 at www.farmingevolution2018.eventbrite.com.

Farm Commodity Assessments
Ron F. Meyer, Golden Plains Area Extension Agronomist

Producers of most agricultural commodities within Colorado have organized and funded activities that promote the crop they are growing. Currently, individual producers contribute a small assessment when grain is sold, which is then used to promote the commodity. Commodity committees within Colorado are guided by a board of directors which are made up of producers (volunteers) of that commodity. In regard to individual commodity administrative committees, the process allows producers of a particular commodity to fund specific activities related directly to the commodity. In other words, wheat producers fund specific activities designed to benefit wheat production.

These activities can and do (in the case of wheat and dry beans) include variety breeding research, production research, crop promotional activities, information sharing, crop insurance activities, and marketing, just to name a few. In addition, most commodity organizations publish newsletters which communicate directly with the producers contributing to the marketing organization in an effort to keep them informed of how funds are invested and respective returns. And with some commodity organizations that export grain, foreign buyers are actually invited to visit with local farmers who produce that commodity. In fact, as a result of some commodity group’s efforts, in Colorado, it isn’t uncommon for grain purchasers from Asian, European, and Middle Eastern countries to be visiting
with the very producers (on their farms) whose grain they end up purchasing. And in a supply and demand world market, this ends up boosting demand for a particular commodity and increases on-farm prices received, benefiting the very producers contributing to respective administrative committees. In some cases, such as the sunflower committee, returns on assessments have been at least three to one. In other words, for every dollar a producer pays for assessments, three dollars are returned. Other commodities can claim even larger returns.

Commodity assessments are an investment that have been paying producers dividends for a number of growing seasons. These dividends are seen as yield increases as a result of introduced varieties, representation during farm bill discussions, improved crop insurance products, new herbicide labels, and locally produced research activities. For more information regarding Colorado’s commodity assessment programs, contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 303-869-9000.

How Herbicide Resistance Develops

John Spring, Golden Plains Area Weed Science

Herbicide use in modern agriculture has enabled farmers to efficiently and reliably manage most weeds across large acreages for the last 30+ years. The advent of widespread herbicide resistance, however, threatens the reliability of these tools.

Herbicide resistance is a direct result of artificial selection that crop managers unintentionally apply to weeds as part of the control process. All weed populations contain natural genetic variability for hundreds or even thousands of traits. Most of this variation is of no particular importance, but in some cases, rare naturally-occurring genetic variants cause herbicide resistance to occur in a few individual plants in a weed species that is usually susceptible to a given herbicide.

If that given herbicide isn’t applied, those rare resistant individuals have no competitive advantage and chance events usually remove them from the population. If we use that given herbicide, however, we control most of the population and give the resistant plants a major advantage in survival and reproduction, thus ‘selecting’ for them. This allows those rare resistant variants to increase in number.

The critical point for resistance management happens here, early in the process of selection. Unfortunately, the resistant plants are still rare enough at this point that detecting the problem is unlikely, even with the best possible scouting and management. If we rotate to a different herbicide mode of action (or another effective control measure like tillage) for the next weed control action, we most likely control our resistant plants along with the rest, re-setting the clock in our favor. If the same herbicide is used again though, we continue to give the resistant plants a major advantage and they increase exponentially. In this case, it doesn’t take long before the resistant plants make up enough of the population that our given herbicide loses is usefulness on this weed species.

Unfortunately, we can’t effectively predict exactly when or where resistant variants will occur or how fast they might increase in a population. Weed scientists have identified a number of specific factors that are often present where herbicide resistance has developed, however, including:

- Limited or no crop rotation
- Limited or no tillage
- Over-use of a single herbicide (e.g. glyphosate) or limited number of herbicides
- Using lower than labelled rates, and/or poor application practices
- Applying single herbicides alone (i.e. not tank mixing with multiple modes of action)
- Applying to larger than labelled weeds
- Allowing weed escapes to survive and produce seed
- Large weed populations

The best approach to pro-active herbicide resistance management is to carefully think through this list as it applies to your unique situation, and implement as many practices as possible to keep you off the list. Crop rotation and using multiple herbicide modes of action are probably the two most important practices.

Crop rotations should include as much diversity as possible – ideally with both field and row crops, and winter and summer crops. If possible, including forages in rotation is advisable as well. For herbicides, multiple modes of action must all be effective on the target weed(s), and should include...
both tank mixes, and sequential rotation of herbicides. If options are available, herbicide programs including both pre- and post- emergent components are best.

Finally, the importance of good scouting can’t be overstated. Scouting after herbicide applications is critical for resistant management. If you have escapes that can’t be explained by other factors (skips, application errors, weather conditions, etc.) they may be resistant, do everything possible to prevent them from making seed and increasing the problem.

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**Horticulture**

**Colorado Tree Coalition**

*By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate*

The Trees Across Colorado (TAC) a program that is supported by the Colorado Tree Coalition (CTC). The Colorado Tree Coalition is a volunteer-driven non-profit organization leading statewide efforts to preserve, renew and enhance community forests according to Karen Duez, website manager of the CTC. The following programs are also supported by Colorado Tree Coalition:

- Reforest Colorado
- Select Tree Evaluation Program
- 5th Grade Poster Contest

This year CTC has awarded nearly $35,000 in grants to eleven Colorado communities and organizations to help fund the planting of 500 new community trees. The CTC has partners to help insure their success. These partners are Colorado State Forest Service which gives technical and financial support and United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service which assists with the CTC grant program.

The deadline for any grant for 2018 is December 4, 2017. The grant projects can add or replace trees to parks, trails, schools and downtown areas. Unfortunately, I acquired this information before the Thanksgiving Holiday leaving less time to apply. But if any community is interested please go onto the following link: [http://coloradotrees.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/06/CTC-Grant-Cover-Letter-2016.pdf](http://coloradotrees.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/06/CTC-Grant-Cover-Letter-2016.pdf). This is a competitive grant program. To give you an idea of past projects funded in 2016, here is one where the City of Pueblo Parks and Recreation Department received $2,000 for their Municipal Tree Nursery Project. This project was to strengthen community ties and partnerships with the City of Pueblo’s Urban Forestry Program.

In 2016 the CTC awarded nearly $50,000 to 17 organizations in Colorado and planted 360 trees. According to Gertie Grant from Trees Across Colorado, Northeast Colorado has never participated. Here is an opportunity for our rural towns to increase property values, improve the economic viability of commercial areas, protect the air and water from pollution and save energy by shielding homes from summer sun and winter wind. So disseminate this information to your Town Councils and Tree Boards in Northeast Colorado. Think about the projects that need to be created and implemented to give our towns an aesthetic benefit beyond all the other environmental benefits. Gather potential volunteers who will do the planting such as 4H, tree board members, school students in need community service programs, Master Gardeners, garden club members, Boy Scout and Girl Scout Clubs and more.

Since the inception of the Colorado Tree Coalition 501 grants totaling over $844,000 have been awarded. All the 501 grants were matched with over $7.8 million in community money and/or time. To date there are 74,110 trees planted in Colorado from this program. Here is a list of other supporters:

- USDA Forest Service
- Xcel Energy Foundation
- Xcel Energy Vegetation Management
- Colorado Public Radio
- Private donors
- Colorado Tree Coalition members and supporters

Even if your town misses the current deadline, you now have the information in hand for next year. Tree lists come out in September of every year, please contact gertiegrant@estreet.net. If you need assistance or a consult on trees and/or project ideas, please feel free to contact Linda Langelo at Sedgwick County Extension, (970) 474-3479.
Native grasses play an important role in the world. One that is unseen. These grasses do it all under-ground with their roots. Native grasses with their deep roots have the capacity to filter water. *Panicum virgatum*, Switchgrass trap coarse sediment and plant nutrients from farm fields. Switchgrass has roots that go nine to ten feet deep with a massive root system only 12 inches underground.

Think about all the impervious surfaces we have in our small towns. Roofs, roadways, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, patios, and tennis courts create runoff by not having a surface that allows permeability. The water runs off into storm drains carrying substances including chemicals and oils from roadways and other toxic pollutants into rivers, streams and reservoirs.

One plus side is if there are lots of parks and open grass areas with native grass, the more opportunity to filter this runoff. The larger the area of grass in the landscape, the better filtered the water. It takes a while for the filtration to occur. This is not an instant process. Rather than having the water run off the cement and asphalt which never gets the chance to run over a landscaped grass area, there are newer techniques to capture and filter water. Bioswales can be constructed, leading water to a storm drain. Therefore, increasing the filtration of many harmful substances.

According to Ronald R. Schnabel in his article *Improving Water Quality Using Native Grasses*, “Native grasses improve water quality, both in limiting the source of pollutants and intercepting pollutants before they enter a water body.” Native grasses are more than just about conserving water usage, reducing herbicides and fertilizers.

**Native Grasses and Plants Used for Water Filtration**
- Big Bluestem
- Little Bluestem
- Side Oats Gramma
- Indian Grass
- Prairie Dropseed
- Blue Joint Grass
- Fox Sedge
- Bluegreen Bulrush
- Echinacea Purpurea
- New England Aster
- Rough Blazingstar

Both native grasses and plants are used in bioswales. A swaled drainage course has gently sloped sites at less than six percent grade with native grass and/or native vegetation to stop silt and remove pollutants from the water before it gets to the storm drain. Both native grasses and native plants are used around detention basins for the same reason.

These bioswales and detention basins could look aesthetically pleasing and serve a very important function. The unseen work of the deep roots of all these plants help improve the quality of a very precious resource: water. According to the University of Wisconsin Extension, the success rate of having used these types of plants with storm water basins has led to using them in the treatment of tertiary effluent (liquid waste) in sewage treatment.

So how as a homeowner can you help? Use these plants along your curbs. Change the current lawn into buffalo grass which has roots that go eight feet down over the traditional Kentucky Blue Grass with a depth of six inches. If that is too expensive, start small and/or use native plants that border the lawn along the curb. This can filtrate any chemicals or pollutants such as fertilizers and herbicides used on the lawn from going into the storm drain. The use of native plants is less costly because there is no reason to fertilize or apply pesticides to them including buffalo grass.

There are permeable pavers that are now being used for driveways, roadways and sidewalks. These can help reduce the water during heavy rains and flooding. They have been on the market for over ten years and are being used in large cities throughout the United States. This alternative is as durable as cement. They can be helpful for homeowners and small towns. Check out the following links for further info:

- [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUME NTS/nrcs144p2_029251.pdf](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUME NTS/nrcs144p2_029251.pdf)
- [http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/docs/nwr /biofilters.pdf](http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/docs/nwr /biofilters.pdf)
**Horticulture Tip: Winter Watering**

The real reason for winter watering is to keep the roots of plants from desiccation in a cold, dry soil. Watering once a month when the air temperature is above freezing will help all your plants. With established trees watering every 6 weeks is sufficient, if there is no snow cover.

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**Trialing Sweet Peppers Under Shade Cloth**  
*By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate*

Over the past five years, varieties of sweet peppers and colored bell peppers were grown under shade cloth and others were grown without shade cloth as part of a study to see how they performed. Dr. Michael Bartolo, CSU-Ag Experiment Station, Rocky Ford, CO states “that sweet peppers can be an enormous challenge in Colorado” in his research report titled, Shading Improves Colored Pepper Yield and Quality.

Trialing a high value specialty crop such as colored bell peppers and sweet peppers under shade cloth improves the quality because it reduces the intensity of the sunlight. At our high elevations, fruits such as peppers have a larger surface area and an increased likelihood for sunscald. Besides this problem, peppers need a longer time on the plant to mature. With sweet peppers and bell peppers the days to maturity range from 55, with miniature bell peppers to 85 with Gourmet Sweet Peppers and most others fall in between.

When using the uncovered control, the pepper crop was significantly reduced by 40 to 50 percent of marketable yield. With a white hail-netting which provided 15% and 30% reduction in sunlight demonstrated a significant increase in quality. However, the 30% white hail-netting is recommended. The marketable yields ranged between 30,000 – 50,000 lbs. of marketable colored fruit per acre under the 30% white hail-netting.

For small acreage farmers who grow a specialty crop for farmers’ markets, using the shade cloth may not be as labor intensive. Bartolo is looking into the Snack or Lunchbox peppers to produce for market and/or get them into schools. They have a shorter number of days to maturity.

Economically, if production costs stay low and a farmer can increase yield up to 50,000 lbs. rather than 20,000 – 30,000 lbs/acre and acquire $2 to $3 for a large bell pepper, which is a substantial income. Maybe a technique worth trying. For further information go to the following link: [http://aes.agsci.colostate.edu/projects/](http://aes.agsci.colostate.edu/projects/) or contact Dr. Micheal Bartolo at micheal.bartolo@colostate.edu.

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**Interesting Bees**  
*By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate*

These bees are Leaf Cutting and Mason Bees that belong to a large family: Megachilidae - large jaws.

These indigenous bees are one of the largest families in the United States. The Dianthidium in the photos below are solitary nesting bees. This bee uses the resin from trees and small stones to make a waterproof nest. They lay their eggs in protected, dry tunnels in the ground or wood. The bees have very distinctive
### LIVESTOCK CASH PRICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colorado Auction Feeder Cattle, Medium &amp; Large Frame #1</th>
<th>Current 1</th>
<th>One Month Ago 2</th>
<th>One Year Ago 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steers, 500-550 lbs /cwt</td>
<td>$160.00-188.00</td>
<td>$161.00-184.50</td>
<td>$132.00-152.00</td>
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<td>Steers, 600-650 lbs /cwt</td>
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<td>Heifers, 500-550 lbs /cwt</td>
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<td>Heifers, 600-650 lbs /cwt</td>
<td>$134.50-158.00</td>
<td>$139.00-148.00</td>
<td>$108.00-120.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colorado Weekly Weighted Average Direct Slaughter Cattle, FOB the Feedyard After 3-4% Shrink</th>
<th>Live Basis Steer Sales</th>
<th>Over 80% Choice</th>
<th>65-80% Choice</th>
<th>35-65% Choice</th>
<th>0-35% Choice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hd Count</td>
<td>Wt Range</td>
<td>/cwt</td>
<td>/cwt</td>
<td>/cwt</td>
<td>/cwt</td>
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<td>109</td>
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<td>512</td>
<td>1,325-1,400</td>
<td>$120.00-120.50</td>
<td>$112.00</td>
<td>$109.00-110.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live Basis Heifer Sales</th>
<th>Over 80% Choice</th>
<th>65-80% Choice</th>
<th>35-65% Choice</th>
<th>0-35% Choice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hd Count</td>
<td>Wt Range</td>
<td>/cwt</td>
<td>/cwt</td>
<td>/cwt</td>
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<tr>
<td>636</td>
<td>1,325-1,385</td>
<td>$120.50</td>
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### Mountain Area and Western U.S. Direct Sheep Report, Medium and Large 1-2

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeder Lambs, CA</th>
<th>Hd Count</th>
<th>Wt Range</th>
<th>/cwt</th>
<th>/cwt</th>
<th>/cwt</th>
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<tr>
<td>No Activity</td>
<td>Reporte</td>
<td>No Activity</td>
<td>No Activity</td>
<td>Reported</td>
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### Hogs, As of 11/18/13

Base Market Hog, 200 lb. Carcass Basis, Plant Delivered

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loin Area/Depth</th>
<th>/cwt</th>
<th>/cwt</th>
<th>/cwt</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.9-1.1”</td>
<td>$52.00-58.48</td>
<td>$56.00-62.15</td>
<td>$37.50-41.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa –Minnesota Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis</td>
<td>$52.00-58.25</td>
<td>$59.00-65.50</td>
<td>$38.00-42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0” Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth</td>
<td>$52.00-58.25</td>
<td>$56.00-65.50</td>
<td>$38.00-42.00</td>
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### LIVESTOCK FUTURES PRICES

| Dec | /cwt | $118.74 | $116.51 | $109.35 |
| Feb | /cwt | $124.52 | $121.25 | $110.17 |
| Apr | /cwt | $124.66 | $121.62 | $109.85 |
| Jun | /cwt | $117.67 | $114.73 | $101.00 |

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.


<table>
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<tr>
<th>CASH GRAIN PRICES</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>#1 HRW Wheat</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fleming, Haxtun, Julesburg, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst /bu</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma, Wray, Brush, Akron, Otis, Anton /bu</td>
<td>$3.12-3.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington, Seibert, Flagler, Arriba, Genoa, Hugo /bu</td>
<td>$3.22-3.27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>#2 Yellow Corn</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haxtun, Julesburg, Fleming, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst /bu</td>
<td>$3.08-3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma, Wray, Brush, Otis, Anton /bu</td>
<td>$3.03-3.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seibert, Arriba, Burlington, Flagler, Bethune, Stratton /bu</td>
<td>$2.93-2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northeast Colorado, Western Nebraska Beans</strong></td>
<td>$21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinto Beans /cwt</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Northern Beans /cwt</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light Red Kidney Beans /cwt</td>
<td>$6.00-6.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>White Millet</strong></td>
<td>Mostly 6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>E Colorado / SW Nebraska /cwt</td>
<td>$16.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sunflowers</strong></td>
<td>$15.00-17.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>E Colorado / SW Nebraska /cwt</td>
<td>$16.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRAIN FUTURES PRICES</strong></td>
<td>11/17/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec, Kansas City Board of Trade /bu</td>
<td>$4.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar /bu</td>
<td>$4.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May /bu</td>
<td>$4.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul /bu</td>
<td>$4.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corn, Chicago Board of Trade /bu</td>
<td>$3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec /bu</td>
<td>$3.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar /bu</td>
<td>$3.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul /bu</td>
<td>$3.70</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CASH HAY PRICES</strong></td>
<td>Week Ending 11/17/17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado Hay Report, Northeastern Areas /ton</td>
<td>Current</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large Square Bales, FOB Stack /ton</td>
<td>$180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Alfalfa, 180+ RFV (On Contract) /ton</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premium Alfalfa, 150-180 RFV /ton</td>
<td>$130.00-140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Alfalfa, 125-150 RFV /ton</td>
<td>$275.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Grass (Large Squares) /ton</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GOLDEN PLAINS AREA AG NEWSLETTER

1........Upcoming Events
2........GPA Extension Agricultural Newsletter and Web Page Available
2.........CSU Offers Free Solar Assessments for Animal Feeding Operations
2........West Central Cattleman’s Day Programs Announced
3........2017 GPA Agricultural Handbook Orders Being Taken Now
3........Private Pesticide Recertification Programs
4........Farming Evolution - February 13-14, 2018
4-5......Farm Commodity Assessments
5-6......How Herbicide Resistance Develops
6........Colorado Tree Coalition
7.........Native Grass and Water Quality
8.........Horticulture Tip: Winter Watering
8.........Trialing Sweet Peppers Under Shade Cloth
8.........Interesting Bees
9-10.....Ag Market Prices
11........High Plains No-Till Conference/Lasting Legacy flyer
12........West Central Cattleman’s Day flyer
13-14....GPA Ag Handbook Order Form
15........Feedlot Assessments for Solar Energy flyer