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# JUNE 2017

## USDA Grant to Conduct Solar Assessments for Feedlots

Colorado State University's Rural Energy Center is proud to announce that we have received another USDA Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) grant. The award will allow us to conduct 30 economic feasibility assessments for solar PV at animal feeding operations throughout the state. The concept was based on our successful Solar and Wind Assessments for Pivots (SWAP) project, in which we conducted 30 assessments for solar and wind on the non-irrigated corners of fields with center pivot sprinklers. The new project, dubbed Feedlot Assessments for Solar Energy (FASE), will serve livestock operations instead.

A key difference between animal feeding operations and irrigated farms is that feedlots use a fairly steady amount of energy year-round. So instead of generating electricity when it's not needed and being subject to reimbursement at a utility's avoided cost of energy, feedlots can expect to receive the full retail rate for any solar electricity generated on site. Although utility rate structures for larger feedlots tend to have relatively high demand charges (per kilowatt of power) and relatively low energy charges (per kilowatt-hour), smaller animal feeding operations may be subject to more "solar friendly" rate structures.

The project kicks off on July 1 with help from partners Morgan County Rural Electric Association, Rocky Mountain Farmers Union, and the Colorado Energy Office. For more information, interested parties are welcome to visit the Rural Energy Center online at <http://rec.colostate.edu/index.html> or contact Cary Weiner at (970) 491-3784 or by email [cary.weiner@colostate.edu](mailto:cary.weiner@colostate.edu) in advance for inquiries.

**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](mailto:coopext_yuma@mail.colostate.edu)**

## Census of Agriculture Countdown Begins For America's Farmers And Ranchers

**WASHINGTON, Mar. 15, 2017** –America's farmers and ranchers will soon have the opportunity to strongly represent agriculture in their communities and industry by taking part in the 2017 Census of Agriculture. Conducted every five years by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the census, to be mailed at the end of this year, is a complete count of all U.S. farms, ranches, and those who operate them.

"The Census of Agriculture remains the only source of uniform, comprehensive, and impartial agriculture data for every county in the nation," said NASS Administrator Hubert Hamer. "As such, census results are relied upon heavily by those who serve farmers and rural communities, including federal, state and local governments, agribusinesses, trade associations, extension educators, researchers, and farmers and ranchers themselves."

The Census of Agriculture highlights land use and ownership, operator characteristics, production practices, income and expenditures, and other topics. The 2012 Census of Agriculture revealed that over three million farmers operated more than two million farms, spanning over 914 million acres. This was a four percent decrease in the number of U.S. farms from the previous census in 2007.

However, agriculture sales, income, and expenses increased between 2007 and 2012. This telling information and thousands of other agriculture statistics are a direct result of responses to the Census of Agriculture.

"Today, when data are so important, there is strength in numbers," said Hamer. "For farmers and ranchers, participation in the 2017 Census of Agriculture is their voice, their future, and their opportunity to shape American agriculture – its policies, services, and assistance programs – for years to come."

Producers who are new to farming or did not receive a Census of Agriculture in 2012 still have time to sign up to receive the 2017 Census of Agriculture report form by visiting [www.agcensus.usda.gov](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov) and clicking on the 'Make Sure You Are Counted' button through June. NASS defines a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year (2017).

For more information about the 2017 Census of Agriculture and to see how census data are used, visit [www.agcensus.usda.gov](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov) or call (800) 727-9540.

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### John Spring Joins the Golden Plains Area Team

John Spring has accepted the agronomy position in Sedgwick County effective July 17, 2017. John has been employed as a graduate research assistant working with small grains research and Extension weed science at Washington State University in

Pullman, WA since 2013. John has recently earned his Ph. D in weed science from WSU. We are glad to have John on board. Feel free to stop in Julesburg and welcome John once he has settled into the office.

# AGRONOMY

## Wheat Update

*Dr. Kirk Broders, Plant Pathologist, Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management  
Ron F. Meyer, Golden Plains Area Agronomy Agent, Colorado State University*

Wheat field observations have been taking place throughout northeast Colorado this spring from various on-farm testing sites. We've been looking for wheat pest production issues and have found various pests. Evidence of Brown Wheat Mite was found at numerous locations. However, this dry weather wheat insect pest was controlled by the late March precipitation received and is no longer an issue in the current production year. One field had Russian Wheat Aphid, but it was found below economic treatment levels. Cutworm damage was not observed at locations inspected.

The wheat crop in Colorado is on average between Feekes growth stage 6-8 (jointing to second node). Much of the state has received some moisture and so the crop continues to look good, but additional moisture in some areas will be needed. The limited moisture has had a positive effect in that very few foliar fungal diseases have been reported to date in Colorado. However, stripe rust continues to be reported in additional counties in central Kansas and western Nebraska. With cool wet weather predicted for next week, it is possible that Colorado will begin to see the first signs of stripe rust in the eastern most counties. If stripe rust arrives, and there is a need for fungicide applications, on recommendation is for growers to wait until the flag leaf is fully or nearly fully emerged. Protecting the flag leaf is critical. Flag leaf emergence is a critical growth stage and it is important to protect the flag leaf from rust infection. This will only be necessary if stripe rust poses a threat to yield.

The diseases observed most frequently throughout eastern Colorado, were viral diseases. So far we have identified Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus (WSMV), Triticum mosaic (TriMV), High Plains virus (HPV) and Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV) in several fields. Of the 15 fields surveyed to date, 11 were positive WSMV, 7 were positive for TriMV, 5 were positive for HPV and 4 were positive for BYDV. While WSMV is the most frequently observed viral pathogen, 11 of the 15 fields tested had at least 2 viruses present (Figure 1 & 2). This included fields from Adams, Arapahoe, Lincoln, Washington, Kit Carson, Yuma, Logan and Morgan counties. As the wheat continues to mature the expression of virus symptoms continues to become more evident. Many of these viral infections likely occurred last fall after the wheat germinated, and then we continued to have very mild temperatures until late November. However, we are seeing the first signs of secondary infection, where wheat curl mites became active this spring and moved to previously healthy fields and infected wheat plants in these fields with virus pathogens. Once wheat is infected with any of these viruses there is no chemical treatment that can eliminate the pathogen. In fields where virus diseases are present it will be important to ensure volunteer wheat and weeds are managed, as these represent "green bridges" for the wheat curl mite, which vectors WSMV, TriMV and HPV, to survive from one wheat crop to the next. Testing wheat plants is an option to determine if plants are infected with virus or also to identify which virus is present.

# Freeze Injury on Wheat

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

Freezing temperatures can affect wheat fields within the Colorado High Plains Region some seasons. In fields where only some of the tillers have been damaged, there is still plenty of time for undamaged tillers to compensate and minimize any potential yield loss. However, frost damaged wheat heads will be permanently damaged. Wheat heads emerging white in color indicate frost damage and will not produce seeds.

## **Important factors determining freeze damage:**

There are a number of key factors in determining freeze damage: the stage of development of the wheat, the density of the stand and condition of the plants, the amount of residue on the soil surface, the extent and duration of low temperatures, temperature gradients within the field, soil moisture, and the wind speed.

- Stage of development.
  - Greenup. Wheat that has greened up but hasn't started to joint yet will probably suffer damage to the existing foliage, but the growing points will be protected by the soil and should escape injury. This wheat will have cosmetic damage to the leaves that will show up almost immediately. If new leaves emerging over the next few weeks are green, that will indicate that the growing points survived and the plants will still produce tillers. If the new leaves are yellow, the growing point of that particular tiller was killed by the freeze.
  - Jointing wheat can usually tolerate temperatures in the mid to upper 20's with no significant injury. But, if temperatures fall into the low 20's or even lower for several hours, the lower stems, leaves, or developing head can sustain injury. If the

leaves of tillers are yellowish when they emerge from the whorl, this indicates those tillers have been damaged. Existing leaves may also be damaged so severely that they turn bluish-black and have a water-soaked appearance, then bleach out. This usually results in the field's having a "silage smell."

- Heading wheat is most vulnerable. Temperatures of near 31 F. and lower can sterilize wheat flowers rendering the head sterile.
- Density of the stand and condition of the plants. If the stand is thick, that will tend to reduce the extent of freeze damage. Thin stands, which are not common this year, are at higher risk of injury because the air can penetrate the stand more easily. If the plants were wet before the freeze, this can result in a coat of ice on the plants that may help protect the growing points and heads to some extent. If temperatures get too low, however, the cold will go through the ice.
- Residue. Many times we see more freeze damage in no-till fields because the residue acts as a blanket and doesn't allow the heat from the soil to radiate up into the plant canopy.
- Extent and duration of low temperatures. Significant injury becomes much more likely if the temperatures in the damaging range last for two hours or longer.
- Soil moisture. There is often less freeze injury at a given temperature when soils are wet than when dry. Wetter soils tend to radiate a little more warmth than dry soils.

# HORTICULTURE

## FireWise Landscaping

*By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate*

Learn all you can about wildfire preparedness before a fire happens in your home or neighborhood. Join us on Friday, September 8th at the Washington County public meeting room at 1:00 pm for a FireWise Program. Come and understand how to create a defensible space around your home. Know what types of materials can be used for construction which are more fire resistant. Enhance your landscape with a variety of plant materials which are more fire resistant.

Matt Norville, Colorado State Community and Plains Forester for Northeast Colorado and Linda Langelo, Colorado State University Extension Horticulture Program Associate will be the presenters. You will learn techniques about

how to give your home and property an added advantage in case of a wildfire.

We welcome everyone to this free workshop. During a time when our rural communities are suffering from drought, take advantage and learn the fire-safety guidelines. These guidelines and the FireWise Program was developed by the Colorado State Forest Service extensive study of previous wildfires in our state. This program could save your home – a lifetime investment.

If you are interested in coming, please call the Washington County Extension Office at (970) 345-2287 and speak with Linda Langelo.

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## Golden Plains Area Extension Horticulture Site Visits

*By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate*

It is that time of year when the need arises for horticulture site visits! Due to last season's extreme cold snap there have been an overwhelming number of questions and/or concerns throughout the area.

The Golden Plains Area Horticulture Program Associate, Linda Langelo, will begin making her weekly visits to the five counties (Kit Carson, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma) beginning June 12, 2017 and will continue with

these through the end of September 8, 2017. To be of better assistance to you and to provide a quicker response, it would be greatly appreciated if you could bring in a picture and a sample to your local office. This is especially the case if Linda will not be in your local office that particular week.

The travel schedule for all Golden Plains Area counties is listed below with all dates throughout the season:

<b>Kit Carson County:</b>	<b>Phillips County:</b>	<b>Washington County:</b>	<b>Sedgwick County:</b>	<b>Yuma County:</b>
June 29	June 26	June 28	June 30	June 27
July 13 & 27	July 10 & 24	July 12 & 26	July 14 & 28	July 11 & 25
August 10 & 24	August 14 & 28	August 9 & 23	August 11 & 25	August 8 & 22
September 7	September 1	September 6 & 8		

Donations have been welcomed in previous years. Those have been greatly appreciated! However, with the rising costs of gas prices, and limited budgets, it will be necessary to begin charging a

minimal fee for each site visit. If the Horticulturist is scheduled to be in your area office that day, then there will be a charge for \$5 for in-town visits. For out of city limits, it will be a \$5 charge plus

mileage. Any requested lab testing would be in outside the time frame of your county office date, or before the above schedule begins, the charge will be \$5 plus mileage from the Sedgwick County Office.

To help people access information, events, workshops and even area alerts, we post information on our Golden Plains Area Extension

addition to the site visit. If a site visit is requested Website: <http://goldenplains.colostate.edu>.

For fact sheets on Home Gardening and other areas of information go to Colorado State University Extension Website. You can find this on the Golden Plains Area Extension Website under Home Links. Thank you for your business.

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## Butterfly Gardening

By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Program Associate

If you are thinking of starting a butterfly garden, the first step is to understand what butterflies visit for our area of northeast Colorado. Each butterfly has a particular plant they use for food in the caterpillar stage and in the adult stage, they need other plants for nectar to use as their food.

Here is a brief list from Opler and Cranshaw's Colorado State University Fact Sheet on Attracting Butterflies to the Garden (5.504): Western Tiger Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, Clouded Sulfur, Checkered Skipper, and Black Swallowtail.

To do a good job of attracting butterflies to your garden, you need to have a large diversity of flowers in your garden. Butterflies need protection from the wind. Create some areas in the garden that have mud puddles. It is thought that this is mostly for male butterflies. They need water and possibly minerals from the mud/soil. If you like photography, this would be a good way to photograph your favorite butterfly. They remain on the ground long enough to get a picture.

There are other plants necessary for the caterpillar stage of the butterfly. Speaking of wild plants, Tumble Mustard isn't something you want in your garden but helps provide food for caterpillars. In this case, they attract Checkered White butterflies. Nuttall's Violet may not be welcome in your garden either, but then you may not attract Edwards Fritillary. That is a necessary caterpillar food and as adults they need either Rabbitbrush, Gaillardia or Bee Balm. So think diversity and don't worry about

If you create an environment that has the necessary food plants for caterpillars, according to Opler and Cranshaw, this increases the "native" population. So you are really doing something wonderful with developing this type of garden. First you are attracting butterflies and then increasing them. However, when they reach the adult stage they will travel to other gardens. Keeping the butterfly garden from year-to-year will accomplish the same thing.

In creating this butterfly garden, it may not be the best well-manicured garden because of the types of wild plants. Rabbitbrush, Chrysothamnus nauseosus is one of those native plants that has unkempt look about them. You will want it in your garden because it is a good source of nectar here are a few others recommended by Opler and Cranshaw: Bush cinquefovia (*Potentilla fruticosa*), Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), Sweet pea, (*Lathyrus odoratus*), Butterfly Bush, (*Buddleia davidii*), Zinnias, (*Zinnia spp.*), and Cosmos, (*Cosmos spp.*).

manicured so much. In the bigger picture, you end up doing a great thing.

Here are some other plants as sources of caterpillar food: Hackberry, Milkweed, Wild licorice, Locust, Cottonwood, and Chokecherry.

For a more comprehensive list go to the fact sheet online at CSU Extension Website. Creating a butterfly garden may be more challenging for some gardeners, but it is a worthwhile garden to have. You are attracting beauty and life to your garden.

# PEST MANAGEMENT

## Grasshoppers in Colorado

*Assefa Gebre-Amlak and Frank Peairs, Colorado State University Extension*

According to the 2016 USDA APHIS adult grasshopper counts, there were low populations of grasshoppers in Colorado last year with the exception of some areas of a potential moderate risk of infestations in south eastern counties ( Baca, Bent, Crowley, El Paso, Las Animas, Kiowa, Otero, Pueblo and Prowers) in 2017.

The 2017 grasshopper forecast shows low infestations of grasshoppers in the Golden Plains and the Front Range areas with a small spot of moderate infestation in areas between Morgan and Weld counties.

We encourage ranchers and producers to monitor grasshopper situations in your area in those counties with moderate risk of the hazard. The rest of Colorado had much lower counts of the insects and no risk of grasshopper infestations and damage expected in 2017. For details of grasshopper specific hazards maps for your areas/counties and much other grasshopper management information, visit

[https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/grasshopper-mormon-cricket/ct\\_grasshopper\\_mormon\\_cricket](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/grasshopper-mormon-cricket/ct_grasshopper_mormon_cricket).

Generally, grasshoppers have one generation per year. Eggs are deposited in the ground in the fall. The eggs hatch in the spring and summer (late May through early June) and hatch is dependent on soil temperature, which differs for different species.

Weather conditions will determine how much of the damage potential will be realized in those areas with light to moderate populations of grasshoppers. Most grasshopper outbreaks are associated with several years of dry conditions.

The simple economic threshold for grasshoppers in rangeland is 15-20 grasshopper nymphs per square yard. This number is equivalent eight to ten adult grasshoppers per square yard. However, the economic importance of an infestation is affected

by such factors as grasshopper species, range condition, cattle prices, and treatment costs. CARMA is a computer program that allows the landowners to include these factors in their treatment decisions. CARMA is available at the same website as the hazard map mentioned earlier.

Treatment options for grasshopper management are based on the Reduced Agent and Area Treatment (RAAT) strategy, which results in untreated swaths and swaths treated with reduced chemical rates. Using lower rates and leaving untreated areas reduces treatment costs by as much as 50% and preserves biological control. Grasshoppers move constantly, insuring that they will enter a treated swath and that levels of control will be similar to complete coverage applications. Large infestations can be treated aerially with malathion, carbaryl or diflubenzuron (Dimilin). Smaller infestations can be controlled with RAAT treatments applied aerially or with all-terrain vehicles (<https://www.uwyo.edu/entomology/grasshoppers/atvraats.htm>) appropriately equipped to apply carbaryl or diflubenzuron. See labels for grazing restrictions.

All-terrain vehicles also can be used for spot treatments of egg-laying sites such as pastures, ditches, and untilled field margins. Grasshopper nymphs tend to remain concentrated in their hatching areas for some time after they emerge, where the application of an approved insecticide can provide effective and economical control of localized infestations.

Dimilin (diflubenzuron) treatment for grasshoppers should be applied in 2nd to 3rd instar stage because this growth regulator insecticide will not control adults. Strategies for managing grasshoppers in cropland are somewhat different. Recommendations for specific crops can be found in the High Plains Integrated Pest Management Guide, ([www.highplainsipm.org](http://www.highplainsipm.org)).

# AG MARKET PRICES

<b>LIVESTOCK CASH PRICES</b>				<b>Week Ending 5/26/17</b>		
				Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>Colorado Auction Feeder Cattle, Medium &amp; Large Frame #1</b>						
Steers,	500-550 lbs	/cwt		No Reports	\$171.00-193.00	
Steers,	600-650 lbs	/cwt		During Summer	\$172.00-181.00	No Market Data
Heifers,	500-550 lbs	/cwt		Season	\$144.00-152.00	Available
Heifers,	600-650 lbs	/cwt			\$135.00-139.00	
<b>Colorado Weekly Weighted Average Direct Slaughter Cattle, FOB the Feedyard After 3-4% Shrink</b>						
<u>Live Basis Steer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range		/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice	256	1,400-1,475		\$132.50	\$126.00-133.00	\$130.00
65-80% Choice	1,053	1,250-1,400		\$132.00-132.50	\$126.00-133.00	\$129.00-131.00
35-65% Choice	549	1,150-1,350		\$132.50	\$132.00	\$129.00-131.00
0-35% Choice						
<u>Live Basis Heifer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range		/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice					\$133.00	\$130.00
65-80% Choice	473	1,150-1,275		\$132.50	\$129.00	\$129.00-130.00
35-65% Choice						\$130.00
0-35% Choice						
<b>Mountain Area and Western U.S. Direct Sheep Report, Medium and Large 1-2</b>						
	Hd Count	Wt Range		/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Feeder Lambs, CA	1,300	115		\$200.00	No Trade Reported	No Trade Reported
<b>Hogs, As of 11/18/13</b>						
Base Market Hog, 200 lb. Carcass Basis, Plant Delivered						
0.9-1.1" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt			\$65.00-73.00	\$50.00-57.00	\$68.00-76.75
Iowa -Minnesota Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt			\$65.00-73.00	\$50.00-58.00	\$69.00-76.75
Western Cornbelt Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis						
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt			\$65.00-73.00	\$50.00-58.00	\$69.00-76.75
<b>LIVESTOCK FUTURES PRICES</b>				<b>5/26/17</b>		
<b>Live Cattle - CME</b>				Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
Jun		/cwt		\$122.41	\$123.83	\$121.05
Aug		/cwt		\$118.72	\$120.00	\$117.45
Oct		/cwt		\$115.10	\$117.66	\$117.10
Dec		/cwt		\$115.74	\$118.93	\$117.37
<b>Feeder Cattle - CME</b>						
Aug		/cwt		\$146.80	\$154.04	\$148.62
Sep		/cwt		\$146.38	\$154.46	\$147.92
Oct		/cwt		\$145.95	\$153.20	\$146.02
Nov		/cwt		\$144.11	\$151.77	\$144.07

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

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

Source: U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service  
Chicago Mercantile Exchange

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

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

**CASH GRAIN PRICES****5/26/17**

		Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>#1 HRW Wheat</b>				
Fleming, Haxtun, Julesburg, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.17-3.43	\$2.96-3.20	\$3.53-3.56
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Akron, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$2.84-3.00	\$2.75-2.85	\$3.54-3.62
Burlington, Seibert, Flagler, Arriba, Genoa, Hugo	/bu	\$2.97-2.98	\$2.90-2.97	\$3.59-3.62
<b>#2 Yellow Corn</b>				
Haxtun, Julesburg, Fleming, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.27-3.34	\$3.09-3.21	\$3.47-3.60
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$3.14-3.52	\$2.95-3.26	\$3.51-3.65
Seibert, Arriba, Burlington, Flagler, Bethune, Stratton	/bu	\$2.99-3.19	\$2.91-2.98	\$3.45-3.65
<b>Northeast Colorado, Western Nebraska Beans</b>				
Pinto Beans	/cwt	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$26.00-30.00
Great Northern Beans	/cwt	\$28.00	\$28.00	Not Established
Light Red Kidney Beans	/cwt	\$33.00	\$33.00	Not Established
<b>White Millet</b>				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$5.50-6.25 Mostly \$5.50	\$5.50-6.25 Mostly \$5.50	\$5.50-6.50 Mostly \$6.00
<b>Sunflowers</b>				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$15.50-17.00	\$15.50-17.00	\$17.00

**GRAIN FUTURES PRICES****5/26/17**

		Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>Wheat, Kansas City Board of Trade</b>				
Jul	/bu	\$4.37	\$4.32	\$4.67
Sep	/bu	\$4.50	\$4.45	\$4.78
Dec	/bu	\$4.72	\$4.67	\$4.96
Mar	/bu	\$4.91	\$4.86	\$5.13
<b>Corn, Chicago Board of Trade</b>				
Jul	/bu	\$3.74	\$3.66	\$3.94
Sep	/bu	\$3.81	\$3.73	\$3.96
Dec	/bu	\$3.92	\$3.85	\$3.99
Mar	/bu	\$4.01	\$3.94	\$4.06

**CASH HAY PRICES****Week Ending 5/26/17**

		Current <sup>1</sup>	One Month Ago <sup>2</sup>	One Year Ago <sup>2</sup>
<b>Colorado Hay Report, Northeastern Areas</b>				
Large Square Bales, FOB Stack				
Supreme Alfalfa, 180+ RFV (On Contract)	/ton		No Quotes	
Premium Alfalfa, 150-180 RFV	/ton		Reported	
Good Alfalfa, 125-150 RFV	/ton	\$90.00-100.00		
Fair Alfalfa	/ton			
Utility Alfalfa Delivered	/ton			
Premium Grass (Large Squares)	/ton			\$167.00
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/bale			\$5.00
Straw (Large Squares)	/ton			
Corn Stalks (Large Squares)	/ton			
Oats (Large Squares)	/ton			
Cane Hay (Large Rounds)	/ton			
Millet Hay (Large Squares)	/ton			

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY  
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WRAY, CO 80758

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