

AGRICULTURE

Golden Plains Area Newsletter

<http://goldenplains.colostate.edu>

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GOLDEN PLAINS AREA AG NEWSLETTER

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GOLDEN PLAINS AREA
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

Colorado State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Kit Carson, Phillips,
Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma Counties cooperating.

Extension programs are available to all without discrimination.

AGRONOMY

Preventing Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus

RF Meyer
Area Extension Agent
(Agronomy)

Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus is a viral disease that attacks wheat, oats and barley plants. Some years our wheat crop experiences tremendously high levels of Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus levels. First documented in 1922, the disease has been present for a long time and is only transmitted by a vector, namely an insect called the Wheat Curl Mite. Therefore, control strategies include managing this insect vector.

Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus symptoms include a yellow “mosaic” pattern on wheat leaves and sometimes stunted wheat plants. Normally these symptoms show up in wheat plants during the spring, but can, in some cases be present in the fall. Long, warm fall temperatures can enable the Wheat Curl Mite to remain active late in the season. In the spring, as air temperatures rise, symptoms become more apparent. Often times, High Plains Virus (another viral wheat disease) is also present when Wheat Streak Mosaic virus is found.

A key factor in wheat virus outbreaks has been over-summering hosts which harbor the Wheat Curl Mite. These hosts can include wheat fields, volunteer wheat, pasture wheat grasses, and even corn fields. However, volunteer wheat is the number one “green bridge” contributing to Wheat Streak Virus outbreaks. When volunteer wheat is left growing late in the summer, Wheat Curl mites jump from volunteer wheat to newly planted emerged wheat and the “green bridge” is complete, with newly emerged wheat plants now infected with the virus. Once wheat plants are infected with a virus, there are no control measures. Wheat Curl mites are not winged, but glide with winds to newly emerged wheat fields. Gliding distance appears to be less than one-half mile, normally.

Prevention is the key to best management when it comes to Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus. Once the crop is infected, nothing can be done to fix the issue. **Controlling volunteer wheat is the most**

important management strategy. Volunteer wheat must be controlled with either tillage or herbicides a minimum of 10 days prior to newly planted wheat emerging. This 10 day period breaks the “green bridge” as Wheat Curl Mites cannot survive on dead wheat plants.

Other strategies include planting wheat varieties that can tolerate Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus better. Varieties in this class include: Avery, Byrd, SY Sunrise, LCS Mint, WB 4418, and Tam 112. On the other hand, susceptible varieties include: Hatcher and Brawl CL Plus among others. Another strategy includes planting wheat later in the season. As weather cools the mites become less active.

Strategies employed to reduce the likelihood of Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus infections will pay dividends in the form of increased yields.



Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus in Wheat.
Source: Stephen Wegulo, G. Hein, R. Klein, R. French.
University of Nebraska publication, EC 1871

Wheat Planting

R.F. Meyer
Area Extension Agent
(Agronomy)

The first step to planning for a wheat crop is observation of last year's crop. Observing different fields, attending wheat field days and reading about varieties will provide you with information to look at the newer wheat varieties and find varieties that fit your farming operation.

As you plan ahead, there are several things you can use as a guide that can affect your wheat yields: planting date; seeding rate; and seed size.

* Planting date. Wheat has a wide window for optimum planting dates across Colorado. In this part of the world, we like to start planning early to mid-September with September 10 being optimum most years.

Many producers favor early planting to ensure good stand establishment. But early planting can also increase the risk of Hessian fly infestations, wheat streak mosaic and barley yellow dwarf. Waiting until later will greatly reduce these problems. Early planted wheat is also more likely to have excessive fall growth that uses valuable soil moisture.

Wheat planted too late may have a higher risk of winterkill and poor fall growth and tillering, which can lead to increased wind erosion. Delaying planting dates past the optimum time can reduce yields, too. Studies at Garden City, KS show a 22 percent reduction in yield by delaying the planting date from October 1 to November 1, and another 18 percent by delaying to December 1.

As the planting date is delayed past the optimum, the seeding rate should be increased to compensate for the reduced tillering potential.

* Seeding rate. Seeding rates vary across the state. For our dryland plantings 30 to 60 pounds per acre is common, with most using 45 to 60 pounds per

acre (600,000 seeds per acre is optimum). Seeding rates in Colorado have been increasing the past 10 years, possibly because more semi-dwarf varieties are being planted.

As planting dates are delayed, seeding rates should be increased. In recent studies at Hutchinson and in Northwest Kansas, high seeding rates were necessary to maximize yields when wheat was planted late. Medium seeding rates (in the recommended range) resulted in maximum yields at normal planting dates but not from later planting dates. Therefore, when planting later than October 1, increase seeding rates.

* Seed size. Large seed has been noted to increase wheat grain yields in Kansas. Large seed increases vigor, tillering and fall forage production compared to small seed.

However, increased grain yields cannot be guaranteed every year or with every variety when planting large seed. For example, there were no differences in yield between light- and heavy-test weight seed of Karl, which has excellent tillering capability. Varieties that tiller well can compensate for small seed size.

In mid-fall weather, the effect of large seed may be reduced because seedlings from small seed have more time to tiller and become established. Also, when planting by volume (as many of us do), more seeds per acre will be planted when using small seed, which may negate the effect of large seed.

Although the large seed does not necessarily result in higher grain yields every year, large seed is good insurance and may show yield advantage under adverse and difficult growing conditions.

Source: KSU

Problems with Paraquat Efficacy? Double-check Your Droplet Size.

John Spring
Area Extension Agent
Weed Science

This season saw increased use of paraquat for control of glyphosate resistant kochia in chemical fallow. In general, paraquat is one of the best available options for control of large and/or stressed kochia, but over the course of the summer I observed a number of fields where oversights in attention to proper application details resulted in very disappointing performance.

As a contact herbicide, paraquat spray solution needs to thoroughly cover target weeds in order to work well. There are three major factors critical to achieving good coverage with paraquat. In no particular order, these are: 1. surfactants; 2. carrier volume; and 3. droplet size (medium or fine). Most people are aware of the correct surfactants and carrier volume. *The importance of droplet size is more often overlooked, however, and is the cause of most of the problems I saw with paraquat this season.*

Paraquat requires a surfactant for best activity. Choices include NIS (nonionic surfactant) at 0.25-0.5% volume (1-2 qt/100gal), COC (crop oil concentrate) or MSO (methylated seed oil), at 1% volume (4qt/100gal). The crop oils tend to give slightly better activity than NIS, but all are acceptable. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) is not needed with paraquat. Carrier volume should be 20 gallons per acre (gpa) of finished spray solution in most situations. 15 gpa should be regarded as the *absolute minimum* carrier volume, and then only if weeds are fairly small and have open canopies. Using 20 gpa will mean fewer acres covered per tank, but attempting to reduce carrier volume below that is often a false economy. The reduction in paraquat performance this causes typically costs more than any efficiency gained from handling a bit less water. This is particularly true in situations with large, mature weeds – the kind of setting where good performance is most sorely needed. As mentioned, most applicators are aware of these requirements when applying paraquat and generally do a good job meeting them.

Droplet size is the final major factor influencing coverage, and the most commonly overlooked.

Medium or fine spray droplets give the best coverage, and are necessary for good performance of paraquat. While coarse spray droplets limit drift and give better performance with glyphosate and many other systemic products, they are not right for paraquat and other contact herbicides. Droplets that are too large dramatically reduce paraquat effectiveness in most situations – even if proper carrier volume and surfactant are used.

While lower-than-expected control is the most obvious result, there are usually several other symptoms that help pinpoint incorrect droplet size as the problem. When examining a treated weed, the outer branches and other thin parts of the canopy may show tissue destruction as expected, but denser parts of the canopy are not covered by spray and remain green. (The overall appearance is somewhat suggestive of light frost damage in many cases.) Likewise, weeds may show paraquat burn on the side that was facing the sprayer as it traveled through the field, but not on the back side (that faced away from the sprayer) which will still have undamaged or partially damage green tissue. Finally, if a partially treated leaf is examined closely it will often show a ‘shotgun pattern’ or ‘pockmarked’ appearance – with spots of dead tissue where individual droplets landed. In some cases, weeds can exhibit regrowth even after thorough burndown with paraquat, but this looks quite different from poor coverage when examined within a week or so of application.

It is fairly easy to double-check droplet size if you suspect it may be a problem, but not quite as simple as just looking at the spray pattern with the sprayer running. All major nozzle manufacturers provide charts showing output and droplet size of their nozzles over a range of operating pressures. Droplet size is rated into a number of standard categories (e.g. coarse, medium, fine, etc.) defined by the American Society of Agricultural and Biological

Engineers (ASABE), and all manufactures use these categories in their charts. Again, paraquat requires droplets in the medium or fine size categories for best performance.

The first thing to check is that your nozzle model and size is capable of producing medium or fine droplets. The design of some nozzles (air induction types especially) is such that some specific nozzles are incapable of producing the medium or finer droplets required for contact herbicides under reasonable operating conditions. In other cases, very large adjustments in pressure will be needed to achieve the desired droplet size. This easily seen in the nozzle charts, and typically is also included in the sales information. Size can also play a role, with smaller (lower output) nozzles generally producing finer droplets than larger (higher output) ones. The specifics of your sprayer setup and operating parameters determine actual droplet size, but if you have a nozzle type that is sold as low-drift or that you know produces larger droplets than most, make sure to confirm that it is capable of producing medium or fine droplets before going further.

Once you have confirmed that you have a nozzle that is *theoretically* capable of giving you the right droplet size out of your sprayer, the final step is to check operating pressure to see what droplet size you are *actually* getting. If you have a sprayer that holds a steady operating pressure, confirming droplet size is as easy as using the manufacturer's chart to find the corresponding droplet size category for the exact nozzle model and size you are running. If you have a precision sprayer that adjusts pressure on-the-fly to maintain constant output over varying speeds, it may take a couple more steps to confirm the droplet size. The "5940 equation" can be used to quickly calculate any one unknown operating parameter for a sprayer. If you pick a desired speed for spraying, know your nozzle spacing (center to center measurement, in inches), and carrier volume (20gpa for paraquat), simply plug those values into the equation:

$$\text{nozzle output (gpm)} = \frac{\text{spray volume (gpa)} \times \text{nozzle spacing (inches)} \times \text{speed (mph)}}{5940}$$

This will give you the output of each individual nozzle, in gallons per minute (gpm). With this, go to

the nozzle manufacturer's chart, and find the corresponding operating pressure and droplet size for your nozzle.

If the approach outlined above seems like too much math, you have several other options. The first is to load up some water, set the output to 20gpa and start spraying at your preferred speed. Make a note of the operating pressure the system selects, and then use the nozzle charts to find your droplet size from there. Alternatively, give me a call and I would be happy to walk through the calculations with you. If you need a copy of the nozzle charts, I can find those for you as well.

John Spring: (970)474-3479; or john.spring@colostate.edu.

Perennial grass weeds in no-till fields?

Starting this fall, I am hoping to establish field trials investigating improved herbicide options for control of native perennial grass weeds in no-till fields. Most of these species are highly tolerant to glyphosate and other herbicides typically used in dryland rotations. Over time, they tend to build up substantial populations in some long term no-till fields, and no good information is currently available on effective herbicide control options. If you have issues with perennial grass weeds in your no-till fields, I would appreciate the chance to talk with you about it. If you are interested in providing input or participating in the project, please contact me: John Spring, john.spring@colostate.edu, (970)474-3479. Thank you!

HORTICULTURE

Hailed Again?

By Linda Langelo
Area Extension Agent
Horticulture

What is the best course of action when your plants have been subjected to hail? Here are some tips from an article two years ago when Julesburg sustained damaging hail in town.

There are many methods to heal what is wounded by storm damage; I would suggest the following:

Herbaceous perennials that had prolific flower stalks: prune those back to good growth if there are any good leaves left on the stalks. If there are basal leaves or a rosette at the base of the plant, prune the stalks to just above the basal leaves or rosette. If the rosette or basal leaves are damaged give a light fertilization. This will give plant further energy for growing new leaves.

Annuals: you may just have to call it quits, especially if nothing grows back in a week. But give them a week before pruning. Then examine them to see if there is anything left to grow and fertilize. Sometimes with petunias, snapdragons and violas, you may find that they get severely damaged, yet there is still a mass of leaves to grow again and flower. With the petunias, pruning will be helpful. Other annuals such as zinnias can be pruned. There is still enough time in the season. I am recommending to lightly fertilize annuals once a week.

On that note, too much nitrogen in the soil increases the mineral salt content. Excessive salt can dehydrate the plant. The symptoms would be burning or yellowing of the leaf margins. The best thing to do is to water and wash the excess nitrogen in the soil. Nitrogen moves quickly through the soil. Excess nitrogen will slow root development.

Biennials: enjoy what is left because if they are flowering this will be the last year you will see them. You will need to start over next season.

Shrubs: prune out what is damaged and during the very hot days of summer give them a deep root watering. The timing for pruning won't be perfect for some shrubs and you may lose next year's flower buds.

Trees: prune out what is damaged and during hot dry periods such as an extended drought, give them an extra deep root watering, but do not fertilize them. It makes sense to remove the branches that are hanging first and make nice clean cuts. Then examine the tree for any other severe hail damage and prune properly. Even if your tree looks very thin, give the tree time, it will grow new leaves.

Fruit trees: remove the damaged fruit. The damaged fruit will attract pests. Again, look to see if there are any hanging branches and other severely damaged hail wounds on limbs that might not heal quickly. Open wounds are an easy entry for pests and diseases for trees and shrubs.

Vegetables: They can be tricky. Again give them a week before attempting to prune. But the good news is that fall is a great time to have a garden. There are less pests and usually less stress from drought. Fall Cole crops love the frost which produces sugars in the broccoli and cauliflower. These two crops in particular do not survive hail. Tomatoes and peppers can regrow and so can beans. Remember the short season crops like beans you can still have another successive planting before fall. Start planting your Cole crop seeds now. Anywhere from July 15 to August 15th you can plant seeds or transplants for a fall garden. If you have pumpkins or squash that was damaged there is a good chance the fruit will rot.

Here are some suggestions for hail protection:

- Hail screen is good to put around tomato cages and/or on top. You will need larger tomato cages if you have indeterminate tomatoes which normally get to be six feet, but can grow to twelve feet. You could spend time pruning them back, but that takes considerable time. Determinate tomatoes, like Roma tomatoes, will do well in cages and don't need pruning. It will be easy to place hail screen around those.

- Sometimes hail gets carried along on the wind, as it did in this last storm and hits at an angle. Sometimes hail comes straight down. So you will have to get creative about protecting the plants. Low tunnels can work if the covering is pulled tight over the hoops. Polycarbonate can work with smaller hail, but not golf ball or ping pong size pieces with 70 mph plus winds.

- Placing plants in raised beds can make giving the plants protection easier. Patience and persistence can go along way for gardeners. That is why I named my column for the Holyoke Enterprise, the Relentless Gardener.

Knock Out® Roses

Linda Langelo
Area Extension Agent
Horticulture

Roses are a good shrub for Colorado. The amount of sun is perfect. However, over other varieties of roses, there are few roses, other than shrub roses that require some kind of daily care. Picking dead leaves off the ground, scratching weeds from around the rose, deadheading and checking for watering is standard maintenance for any rose. Knock Out® Roses will save some daily maintenance, that of deadheading spent blooms. Why? Knock Out® Roses will form new buds every five to six weeks. If you want more new buds, you can prune. However, Knock Out® Roses are designed to be easy care and “self-cleaning”. The rose petals just fall cleanly off and do not produce a seed pod called a rose hip.

Do they need pruning at all? Yes, but timing is everything, even with pruning. Do not start pruning too early in the spring. Wait until the leaves bud out. Do not prune in late summer or early fall. Pruning encourages new growth. Every time you prune, auxins are initiated. They are a hormone which tells the stem below what was pruned to start growing. Pruning in the fall will encourage new growth that is tender. This tender growth will not harden off in time for winter. This means that the new growth will freeze. The rose has put a lot of energy into the new growth.

Knock Out® Roses will grow to 3 to 4 feet wide by 3 to 4 feet high each season. The recommendation to prune the Knock Out® Roses to 12 inches tall and by the end of the season they will be 3 to 4 feet wide and high. That really depends on the kind of growing season we have here and the

elevation in Colorado. You can prune them to whatever width and height you want and keep them at that size each season.

These roses like a sunny location with at least six hours of sun. They need some winter protection. They do not like being in open exposed areas in the winter time. Purchase some burlap and some stakes and just wrap that around the rose. This will help with the wind exposure and keep the roses insulated.

Knock Out® Roses come in a variety of colors from pink to pinkish red, yellow and white. There are no true red varieties. There are about seven varieties to choose to add to your landscape. The “Blushing Knock® Out” Rose (Rosa x “Radyod”) is a bright pink against green leaves. All in all any color of Knock® Out Roses is striking. This is thanks to William Radler whose passion was breeding roses. It was his hobby. In 1992, he did become a full-time rose breeder. He also went onto get his degree in landscape architecture and became Director of Boerner Botanic Gardens.

The only problem with Knock Out® Roses is the Rose Rosette Disease. There is no cure, yet. The virus called Emaravirus species is spread by an eriophyid mite. This is a microscopic mite that causes a stress condition called Witches’ Broom. The Witches’ Broom causes a deformity in the rose that looks like a group of tiny branches or stems growing from one point. It looks like a broom. With Knock Out® Roses becoming so popular, maybe a cure is just around the corner. In fending

off any disease, keep your Knock Out® Roses out of stress.

The best way to keep Knock Out® Roses healthy is to plant them in full sun in well-drained and fertile soil. Fertilizing them every five to six weeks which follows the bloom cycle. As mid-August approaches, stop fertilizing them because if you end up with tender new growth as the weather turns cooler in the fall, this may freeze. This would be a lot of wasted energy for the plant.

Below is the chronological order of introduction of Knock® Roses from www.walterreeves.com:

Radler's Roses

- 2000 – Knock Out® (red) is introduced
- 2001 – Carefree Sunshine (yellow shrub rose)
- 2002 – Ramblin' Red climber rose
- 2004 – Blushing Knock Out® (pale pink), Pink

Knock Out (truer pink)

2005 – Double Knock Out® Knock Out (red with more petals), Lemon Meringue (yellow climber)

2006 – Climbing Carefree Sunshine (a mutation that blooms prolifically), Bright Eyes (a climber that is pink with yellow at the petal base and a strong lemony scent)

2007 – Rainbow Knock Out® (pink with a yellow center that blooms and blooms)

Tips to Use When Shopping for a Tree

Linda Langelo
Area Extension Agent
Horticulture

In late summer and early fall nurseries start having tree sales. Fifty percent off the second tree with a purchase of the first. Now is your chance to save on the trees you really want. But are you going to purchase the right tree for your property and your soil type? Most of us don't think about testing the soil before we run out and purchase a tree. Do most of us think about exposure or a tree's growth habit?

Before you purchase a tree, study the trees that are best for your area. CSU Extension Website has a listing of publications which are helpful resources filled with Fact Sheets that can help guide you with accurate information when picking a tree:

Native Trees for Colorado Landscapes
<http://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/07421.pdf>

Front Range Tree Recommendation List
http://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/tree_reclist.pdf

Large Deciduous Trees
<http://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/07419.pdf>

Small Deciduous Trees

<http://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/07418.pdf>

Evergreen Trees

<http://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/07403.pdf>

Flowering Crabapples

<http://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/07424.pdf>

Xeriscaping: Trees and Shrubs

<http://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/garden/07229.pdf>

Purchasing a tree is an expensive proposition. As a homeowner, I would want to purchase the right tree for my landscape that will give me years of enjoyment as I would want you to do. Once you decide on the type of tree(s) for your landscape, then have your soil tested. Most people when asked do not know the structure of their soil, and certainly, not the pH. You want to “marry” the right tree in the right soil. Once you do that, it is going to help insure your success of growing the tree. I would recommend checking the altitude

range where the tree will grow best. Growing any plant, much less a tree out of its range only creates disease and insect issues.

Once you figured all of that out, then go visit nurseries. Go and see if you actually want the tree you have selected through pictures on the internet. It is like a face-to-face meet and greet. Talk to the nursery professionals and/or call your local Extension Agent.

Now that you are at the nursery, here are some tips to remember while selecting a tree:

1. Take a look at the trunk and make sure there are no co-dominant leaders
2. Make sure there are no bruises or soft areas on the trunk that could be cracks or tares or cankers starting.
3. Make sure the leaves are free of insects and disease. If you don't know or think something is wrong, ask.

4. Don't purchase wilted or pot bound trees. They are already stressed.

If the tree looks healthy, then you are getting the most for your money. You want the best quality. Just remember every plant has a history before you purchased it. You have no idea how the plant was tended culturally before you purchased it. This can help you determine how to care for the plant going forward and get it healthy. It is good to ask how the tree was watered and overwintered in the nursery.

As long as you prepare yourself, before you purchase the tree then you will avoid some costly mistakes. Trees are expensive and they are meant to last many, many years. They also add to the real estate value of your property. Who wants to buy a property with sick trees on it? Or trees that can be a hazard.



Typical Scorch

Leaf scorch is a condition where the roots of any plant, in this case, an oak tree cannot get the water to the leaf margins to prevent the death of cells along the margin. This may occur because of extreme drought, high temperatures, dry winds, and low soil moisture in

the plant's root zone. Most of the time leaf scorch comes from improper watering. Sometimes scorch can be brought on by too much fertilization. Scorched leaves can drop prematurely.

AG BUSINESS

2017 Price Loss Coverage Payments

R. Brent Young
Regional Extension Specialist
Agriculture and Business Management

Producers enrolled in the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) Title 1 program of the 2014 Farm Bill should begin receiving their 2017 crop year payments in October. The 2017 payments will again be subject to a sequestration reduction, this year in the amount of 6.9%.

Payments are made under PLC when the *effective price* is less than the *reference price* for a covered commodity. The *effective price* is determined by the higher of the Marketing Year Average (MYA) or the national loan rate. The *reference price* is also known as the statutory price and is set by the farm bill.

Area wheat farmers who elected PLC will receive a 2017 payment (to be paid after October 1, 2018). The 2017-18 MYA for wheat is \$4.72/ bu. subtracting that number from the reference price of \$5.50, farmers can expect a payment of \$0.78/bu. This per bushel payment would then be multiplied by the PLC yield of the farm, multiplied by 85% of

the farms base acres in wheat and finally reduced by 6.9% for sequestration.

Barley producers will see a 2017 payment as the MYA for their crop was \$4.47 below the reference price at \$5.52 for a payment of \$1.05/bu. The reference price for oats is \$2.40 and the MYA is \$2.59, with a no PLC payment for the 2017 crop.

The final MYA for corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans won't be finalized until September 28th. The projected prices are; corn \$3.40; grain sorghum \$3.20; and soybeans \$9.35. Reference prices are \$3.70, \$3.95, and \$8.40. If these MYA prices hold corn producers will receive \$0.30/bu. and grain sorghum producers will receive \$0.75/bu. Soybeans would not trigger a PLC payment for 2017.

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

Understanding Marketing Year Average (MYA)

R. Brent Young
Regional Extension Specialist

The term Marketing Year Average (MYA) is used throughout the 2014 Farm Bill and is an essential element in determining title 1 program payments, yet many people are unclear about how MYA is determined. In order to estimate ARC-CO or PLC payments you must know the MYA for the crop covered by the title 1 program you selected.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is the USDA agency

responsible for calculating MYA prices. Using corn as an example, the NASS collects survey data from a sample of approximately 1900 mills and elevators. The survey is voluntary and the buyers are selected to create a state-wide and nationally representative estimate of prices received. Buyers are asked to report the total amount of grain purchased during a specific time period and the total amount paid.

NASS reports a statewide average price for most states that are important to the underlying commodity. The state prices are then weighted by sales volume to arrive at a preliminary estimate of a national price. The goal of the MYA is to provide a price that is reflective of the average price farmers across the U.S. received for crops they sell.

Commodity prices are collected each month during the marketing year for that commodity. The marketing year for wheat is June 1 – May 31. For corn the year begins on September 1 and ends on August 31.

The final 2017/18 MYA for wheat, barley, and oats is \$4.72, \$4.47, and \$2.59/bu. respectively. Current projected prices for corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans are \$3.40, \$3.20, and \$9.35/bu. and projected price for sunflowers is \$0.175/lb.

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 MARKETS

Dennis Kaan, Golden Plains Area Director

LIVESTOCK CASH PRICES			Week Ending 8/24/18		
			Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Colorado Auction Feeder Cattle, Medium & Large Frame #1					
Steers, 500-550 lbs	/cwt	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
Steers, 600-650 lbs	/cwt	During Summer	During Summer	During Summer	During Summer
Heifers, 500-550 lbs	/cwt	Season	Season	Season	Season
Heifers, 600-650 lbs	/cwt				
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	1,987	1,288-1,550	\$108.00-109.50	No Trade	\$110.00
65-80% Choice	162	1,233-1,438	\$109.50	Reported Due	\$110.00-110.50
35-65% Choice				To	\$110.00
0-35% Choice				Confidentiality	
<u>Live Basis Heifer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice	1,268	1,200-1,325	\$108.00-109.50	No Trade	\$110.00-110.50
65-80% Choice				Reported Due	\$110.00-110.50
35-65% Choice				To	
0-35% Choice				Confidentiality	
Mountain Area and Western U.S. Direct Sheep Report, Medium and Large 1-2					
	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Feeder Lambs, CA	4,500	90-105	\$140.00-142.00	No Confirmed Trade	No Confirmed Trade
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	\$34.00-37.78	\$65.00-73.74	\$65.00-70.00	
Iowa -Minnesota Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis					
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt	\$34.00-38.50	\$65.00-71.25	\$66.00-71.00	
Western Cornbelt Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis					
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt	\$34.00-38.50	\$65.00-71.25	\$66.00-71.00	
LIVESTOCK FUTURES PRICES			8/24/18		
Live Cattle - CME			Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Oct	/cwt	\$108.73	\$110.25	\$106.59	
Dec	/cwt	\$112.97	\$114.20	\$109.68	
Feb	/cwt	\$116.22	\$118.05	\$111.95	
Apr	/cwt	\$117.02	\$119.17	\$111.34	
Feeder Cattle - CME					
Sep	/cwt	\$149.15	\$154.55	\$142.12	
Oct	/cwt	\$148.80	\$154.77	\$142.34	
Nov	/cwt	\$148.97	\$154.25	\$142.55	
Jan	/cwt	\$147.12	\$151.80	\$139.78	

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: USDA Agricultural Marketing Service

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

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

<http://www.cmegroup.com>

CASH GRAIN PRICES**8/24/18**

		Current¹	One Month Ago²	One Year Ago²
#1 HRW Wheat				
Fleming, Haxtun, Julesburg, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$4.68-4.75	\$4.50-4.59	\$2.98-3.21
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Akron, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$4.59-4.74	\$4.48-4.63	\$2.78-2.86
Burlington, Seibert, Flagler, Arriba, Genoa, Hugo	/bu	\$4.64-4.69	\$4.58-4.59	\$2.85-2.91
#2 Yellow Corn				
Haxtun, Julesburg, Fleming, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.14-3.19	\$3.15-3.40	\$3.02-3.17
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Otis, Anton Seibert, Arriba, Burlington, Flagler, Bethune, Stratton	/bu	\$3.04-3.38 \$2.93-3.04	\$3.10-3.45 \$3.00-3.10	\$3.02-3.35 \$3.07
Northeast Colorado, Western Nebraska Beans				
Pinto Beans	/cwt	\$21.00	\$21.00	\$28.00
Great Northern Beans	/cwt	\$21.00	\$21.00	\$28.00
Light Red Kidney Beans	/cwt	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$33.00
White Millet				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$6.50-8.25 Mostly \$7.50	\$7.50-8.25 Mostly \$7.50-8.00	\$6.00-6.75 Mostly \$6.50
Sunflowers				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$18.00	\$18.00	

GRAIN FUTURES PRICES**8/24/18**

		Current¹	One Month Ago²	One Year Ago²
Wheat, Kansas City Board of Trade				
Sep	/bu	\$5.14	\$5.16	\$4.10
Dec	/bu	\$5.36	\$5.34	\$4.34
Mar	/bu	\$5.59	\$5.47	\$4.55
May	/bu	\$5.71	\$5.57	\$4.70
Corn, Chicago Board of Trade				
Sep	/bu	\$3.55	\$3.48	\$3.41
Dec	/bu	\$3.69	\$3.62	\$3.55
Mar	/bu	\$3.80	\$3.75	\$3.67
May	/bu	\$3.86	\$3.82	\$3.75

CASH HAY PRICES**Week Ending 8/24/18**

		Current¹	One Month Ago²	One Year Ago²
Colorado Hay Report, Northeastern Areas				
Large Square Bales, FOB Stack				
Supreme Alfalfa, 180+ RFV (On Contract)	/ton	\$290.00-310.00	\$220.00	
Premium Alfalfa, 150-180 RFV	/ton	\$245.00	\$220.00	\$190.00
Good Alfalfa, 125-150 RFV	/ton			
Fair Alfalfa	/ton			
Utility Alfalfa Delivered	/ton			
Premium Grass (Large Squares)	/ton		\$200.00	\$225.00
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/bale	\$8.50-10.00		
Straw (Large Squares)	/ton		\$70.00	
Corn Stalks (Large Squares)	/ton			
Oats (Large Squares)	/ton	\$140.00		
Cane Hay (Large Rounds)	/ton			
Millet Hay (Large Squares)	/ton			

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