

AGRICULTURE

Golden Plains Area Newsletter

<http://goldenplains.colostate.edu>
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MARCH 2019

GOLDEN PLAINS AREA AG NEWSLETTER

2018 Farm Bill Changes to Commodity Support Program.....	2
Certified Crop Advisors	2
Residual Herbicides for Kochia Control.....	3
Disposal of Empty Pesticide Containers.....	4
2019 Wheat Field Days Schedule	5
Ag Drip Program.....	6
Horticulture and Social Media	6
Heirloom Vegetables	7
Akron Receives High and Dry Garden Renovation Grant	8
New Golden Plains Area Web Site.....	8
2019 Colorado Wheat Field Days Flyer	9
Financial Management Strategies Flyer	10
Ag Market Prices	12



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.

AG BUSINESS

2018 Farm Bill Includes Changes to the Commodity Support Program

Brent Young, Regional Extension Specialist

The 2018 Farm Bill or Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 was signed into law by President Trump on December 20, 2018. The bill largely continues current farm and nutrition policy and did not markedly change the requirements for SNAP recipients. In this article I will review the major changes made to the Title 1 commodity support programs.

The three most significant changes for crop producers in the new bill are the ability to change your selection of ARC or PLC during the life of the bill, the opportunity to update PLC yields, and increases in the commodity loan rates. Producers will be able to elect ARC or PLC on a crop-by-crop and farm-by-farm basis jointly for the 2019 & 2020 years and then each year beginning in 2021.

Beginning in 2020 producers can update PLC yields based on 90% of the average yields during the 2012-2017 crop years. The average yields are then multiplied by a covered crop update factor. Those update factors for barley, corn, oats, and wheat are 0.9714, 0.90, 0.9677, and 0.9767 respectively.

Commodity loan rates have increased for barley, corn, oats and wheat to \$2.50, \$2.20, \$2.00 and \$3.38 respectively. These rates will be used for calculating Marketing Assistance Loan amounts.

The Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program was virtually unchanged in the 2018 bill. 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.

The 2018 Farm Bill does include a provision to raise the reference price for covered commodities if market prices were to improve during the life of the bill. At the time of the writing of this article, price projections over the next several years do not suggest that the reference prices for commodities produced in Colorado will increase.

Several changes were made to the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) program. Payments are made under ARC-CO when *ARC-CO Actual Revenue* is less than the *ARC-CO Guarantee* for a covered commodity. *ARC-CO Actual Revenue* is determined by multiplying the county yield during the crop year by the national price for that crop year. The *ARC-CO Guarantee* is calculated by multiplying the county benchmark yield by the national benchmark price.

Changes to the ARC program in the 2018 bill include:

- ARC coverage will be determined by the location of the farm not by the location of the FSA office
- Plug yields will increase from 70% to 80%
- Effective reference price (if initiated) will be used in benchmark calculations
- Adds yield trend adjustments like crop insurance
- Requires separate guarantees for irrigated and non-irrigated yields
- Uses RMA data for calculating county yields
- Requires USDA to publish payment rates and program data in a more timely fashion.

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

AGRONOMY

Certified Crop AdvisorsS (CCA)

Each season a new group of professionals who voluntarily chose to enhance their skills and knowledge in the field of Agronomy qualify for becoming Certified Crop Advisors. CCA's pass two comprehensive exams covering nutrient management, soil and water

management, integrated pest management, and crop management. Along with contributing to the agronomic community and gaining the required experience, they commit to focus on grower profitability while optimizing and protecting our natural resources.

The International Certified Crop Adviser (ICCA) Program is the largest voluntary, agriculturally oriented certification program in North America. Over 13,000 agronomy professionals have met the standards-exams, experience, education, ethics-set by the American

Society of Agronomy (ASA) to become certified.

If you have any questions about the CCA Program or would like to find a local CCA, please visit <https://www.certifiedcropadviser.org> or contact Kierra at (970)491-6201.

Residual Herbicides for Kochia Control

John Spring, Area Extension Agent

Incorporating soil residual herbicides into chemical fallow programs is one of the most effective tactics to improve control of glyphosate-resistant kochia. As an additional benefit, a long-lasting residual product can increase the time interval between applications – likely by long enough to eliminate at least one spray operation over the course of the fallow season. If you didn't apply residual herbicides to fallow ground in the fall, there is still time to do it this spring.

Admittedly, the spring application window can be narrow and logistically challenging to hit, but the potential rewards make it worth considering. For pre-emergence herbicides to work, they must be applied before any kochia germinates. Typically, kochia germination begins in mid-to-late March in our area, but this can vary considerably from year to year depending on the weather and other factors. Watch the forecast, scout carefully, and be prepared to move quickly to capitalize on short windows of favorable weather if you plan on spring pre-emergence applications.

There are a several pre-emergence herbicides that offer good, broad-spectrum weed control, and good control of kochia in particular. These products should be used in tank-mixes including two modes-of-action. We have already lost several important herbicides to resistance in kochia and need to carefully preserve the efficacy of our remaining herbicides. Using a single mode-of-action alone presents unacceptably high risk of selecting for further herbicide resistance.

The best tank mixes for chem-fallow in our area are either a Group 5 + Group 14 herbicide, or a Group 5 + Group 27 herbicide. Group 5 options are atrazine (AAtrex) or metribuzin (TriCor), Group 14 options are sulfentrazone (Spartan) or flumioxazin (Valor), and isoxaflutole (Scoparia) is the single option in Group 27. Some pros and cons of each option are considered below.

While dicamba (Banvel) at ½ lb of active ingredient per acre (16 oz product/ac) can provide good pre-emergence control of kochia while it lasts, its relatively short residual activity means that it is not a good option for stand-alone control in fallow. Under

ideal conditions, this rate of dicamba will have 4 to 6 weeks of activity. Lower rates will have much reduced length of residual.

Typically, these pre-emergent herbicides should be applied with glyphosate (Roundup) or another post-emergent herbicide to control any emerged winter annual weeds, like cheatgrass, volunteer wheat, and mustards. If kochia has begun to emerge before an application can be made, however, this strategy will not be successful. Horseweed (or marestail) is another weed not well controlled by glyphosate. Adding 16 oz/ac of dicamba to the mix is one option to control emerged kochia and horseweed. If you have seen lack-luster performance of dicamba in your fields in the past, however, it might best to avoid relying on dicamba, especially at rates under a pint per acre. While not as widespread as resistance to glyphosate, dicamba-resistant kochia populations are not uncommon.

Fluroxypyr (Starane, Staredown, Comet) is another glyphosate-compatible option for control of emerged kochia, with lower risk of resistance at present. In both cases, treating kochia before it gets too large (i.e. no more than 2-3" in height) is important for good performance of systemic products. If kochia is at the 'puffball' or 'button' stage when treated, getting adequate spray coverage is important for good control. Another option is to use paraquat (Gramoxone) to control emerged weeds instead of glyphosate-based mixes. Paraquat mixes well with Group 5, 14, and 27 herbicides, and gives dependable control of kochia if properly applied. Make sure to use a crop oil and apply in 20 gallons of water per acre with nozzles producing medium size droplets (not coarse) when using paraquat. Avoid mixing glyphosate with paraquat, as the quick activity of paraquat prevents glyphosate from having any activity in mixes.

Group 5 (Photosystem II Inhibitors) *atrazine, 1 lb ai/ac (AAtrex, many generics)*

Pros - Most economical option. Can be used as an early PRE in a layered residual program before planting corn or sorghum.

Cons - Injury potential. Has some potential for injury when used in chem-fallow before wheat. Greatest risk occurs on coarse textured high-pH soils, and/or after particularly dry summers.

Accelerated degradation. In many fields with a history of frequent use, microbes have developed the ability to metabolize atrazine as a food source. When soil temperatures are above 50°F, metabolism is so rapid that atrazine has little to no residual activity. In these soils, atrazine is not a good choice.

metribuzin ¼- ½ lb ai/ac (TriCor, Dimetric, Glory, other generics)

Pros – Safe to wheat. Negligible injury potential when applied in fall or spring in chem-fallow before fall planted wheat. (Do not use as early PRE before corn, sorghum, etc.).

Metribuzin is not susceptible to loss from accelerated degradation, even in soils that show accelerated atrazine loss.

Cons – Cost. Expensive, relative to atrazine. Current tariffs on Chinese imports are part of the recent cost increase, and may be resolved in the future.

Group 14 (PPO Inhibitors)

Cost. Recently available generic options for both chemicals have lowered cost substantially in the last year, and the two chemicals have been comparable in price recently. This has not always been the case, and may change again in the future. Worth checking for major price differences at time of purchase.

sulfentrazone (Spartan, Blanket, HM-1512, Shutdown, Sulfin, Sulfentrazone; primary component of Spartan Charge; pre-mix with metribuzin in Authority MTZ)

Pros- Slightly more active, slightly better longevity than flumioxazin.

Cons- Slightly more injury risk than flumioxazin. Still a very safe product. Longer rotational restrictions to some crops.

flumioxazin (Valor, Panther, Chateau, Encompass, Outflank, Tuscany, Warfox)

Pros- Minimal crop injury potential. Flexibility to use as early PRE prior to corn, sorghum, sunflower (30 day plantback).

Cons- Slightly less activity and lower longevity relative to sulfentrazone. Still a very effective product in experimental trials in our area.

Group 27 (HPPD Inhibitors)

isoxaflutole (Scoparia, broadleaf component of Corvus; also, Balance Flexx for in-crop use in corn)

Isoxaflutole and the Group 14 options provide comparable control in most cases. Selecting between the two may be on the basis of price favoring the Group 14 options over isoxaflutole), or frequency of use. Group 14 herbicides have been used sparingly, if at all, in most of our dryland systems. Isoxaflutole (as Balance Flexx, primarily), and mesotrione (Callisto) which has the same mode-of-action, have been used heavily on many corn acres. It may be desirable to diversify modes-of-action in chem-fallow by using Group 14 products, and reserve the Group 27 products for use in corn.

Disposal of Empty Pesticide Containers

John Spring, Area Extension Agent

Many of the crop protection products we use come in single-use plastic containers, and it doesn't take long to accumulate quite a collection of empty jugs. Improper storage and disposal of these containers is not just messy, but can carry potential legal and safety liabilities as well. Proper cleaning and disposal of empty containers eliminates both concerns.

The first step in properly storing and disposing pesticide jugs is to thoroughly empty and rinse them. Jugs and drums must be either triple-rinsed, or pressure-rinsed. Until this is done, they are legally classified as hazardous waste. Rinsing should be done as the pesticides are mixed, for several reasons. First - by law - rinse water must be applied to a labeled site (best

option), or treated and disposed of as hazardous waste itself (not a good option). Rinsing the jug directly into the tank means you avoid any potential legal liability, cost, and inconvenience related to rinse water disposal. Second, if the remaining product dries in the jug it can be very difficult to remove later. Finally, as much as 2 to 5 ounces of product can be left in an un-rinsed 2.5 gallon jug. Rinsing directly into the spray tank insures that this product is not wasted. Proper triple rinsing has several specific steps to satisfy the legal definition. These are: i) empty product into tank, allowing container to drain for 30 seconds after it begins to drip, ii) fill container ¼ full with water, replace cap, and shake vigorously (or roll, for drums) for 30 seconds to rinse all insidesurfaces,

iii) pour rinse-water into tank, allow to drain for 30 seconds after it begins to drip, and
iv) repeat rinse process two more times. If you have the equipment, pressure rinsing is faster and easier. Follow equipment manufacturer instructions, but generally, pressure rinse directly into the spray tank for 30 seconds, while turning the container to get thorough coverage, and allow to drain for 30 seconds after it begins to drip. In both cases, inspect the jug to make sure it is clean of any residues, inside and out. Pay particular attention to dried or caked product around the neck, handle, and threads of the container. All product must be completely removed from the container surface for it to be considered clean. Once clean, containers should be punctured to prevent any possibility of re-use. Remove label booklets, but you may leave the plastic decal behind on the jug. Caps should be rinsed, and can then be disposed of as regular solid waste in landfills.

After rinsing, jugs are no longer hazardous waste, but should still be properly disposed of, and not piled behind a building or buried. For private applicators in Colorado, it is still legal to burn properly rinsed 1 and 2.5 gallon jugs, but this is strongly discouraged. Rinsed, punctured, and crushed jugs can be taken to municipal landfills without restriction. Recycling in a dedicated pesticide container program is the best option, however. (Pesticide containers cannot be taken to regular, municipal recycling collection.) The Ag Container Recycling Council is funded by pesticide and plastics

manufacturers to provide US growers and commercial applicators free recycling of #2 plastic (HDPE) pesticide containers up to 55 gallons in size, including nearby or on-farm pickup. Larger containers may be accepted on a case-by-case basis, depending on specifics. The council can be reached toll-free at 1-877-952-2272, or online at www.agrecycle.org, for details and to coordinate collection.

While less common than it used to be, many pesticide products still come in plastic or paper bags. Rinsing is not practical, nor required, for bags. To properly dispose of bags, they should be thoroughly emptied into the sprayer, then cut open at both ends and along any seams, and carefully shaken clean. After this, clean bags can be sent to the landfill (preferred) or burned (strongly discouraged). Bags are not recyclable. If burning, take care to stay out of the smoke, and to make sure smoke does not travel towards people, buildings, livestock, or other sensitive areas.

Larger containers, like totes and other minibulks, are not as straight-forward to deal with. If at all possible, work with your chemical dealer or the manufacturer to return them for proper processing. In cases where you cannot send the container back to the dealer/manufacturer, you may still have to work with them to learn the specific legal requirements for proper cleaning and disposal of the container(s) in question. While the general process is the same, specific requirements may differ slightly.

2019 Wheat Field Days Scheduled

It is almost time again for our wheat field days. We have a great set of public and private wheat varieties to show off and characteristics of many varieties will be shared at each field day. CSU scientists and collaborators will speak, highlighted by Dr. Scott Haley, our wheat breeder. Much work has gone into the trials and they are something that we want everyone to see and benefit from. The field days are especially valuable because you can see new varieties compared to traditional varieties in the same place. Feel free to attend more than one field day and please bring clients, family, friends, neighbors, and anyone else who may be interested. A meal will be provided at each field day and attached is a schedule and press release. There is nothing like seeing new wheat varieties in the field. Colorado Wheat Field Days let farmers see new and traditional varieties side-by-side in trial plots. Our nationally renowned CSU wheat breeder, Dr. Scott Haley, will talk

about issues facing variety development and discuss the pros and cons of many of the varieties in each trial. Dr. Jerry Johnson, a seasoned veteran of all aspects of crop variety testing, will provide variety selection information. Brad Erker, Executive Director of three Colorado wheat organizations, will highlight the support provided by the Colorado wheat organizations to the CSU breeding and testing programs. Rick Novak, another seasoned veteran and director of CSU seed programs, will bring us up to date on wheat seed issues. The field days will be held on June 13th at Walsh, Lamar, and Brandon; June 14th at Burlington and Genoa; June 17th at Orchard and Roggen; June 18th at Julesburg, Haxtun, and Yuma; and June 19th at Akron. The flyer with the full schedule and directions can be found on our website at www.csucrops.com. Mark it down on your calendars and plan to join us! We hope to see you there!

AgDrip Program Seeking Participants for 2019

RF Meyer, Area Extension Agent

Groundwater use and availability remain key issues for the vitality of our region. In an effort to gather information about how groundwater is used over the course of the growing season and as a result of last year's successful project, researchers at Colorado State University are once again recruiting paid participants for the Agricultural Data Reporting and Incentives Program (AgDRIP). The voluntary program asks agricultural producers to submit monthly meter readings from individual irrigation wells via the AgDRIP smartphone application or website. High capacity wells in the Plains and W-Y Groundwater Management Districts are eligible to enroll in the program, which will provide financial incentives to producers that choose to participate.

Producers in Colorado that participated in the program last year report that the smartphone application is easy to use and provides a useful record of water use

over the course of the growing season. The water use and crop yield information that is collected will contribute to a better understanding of how differences in seasonal water use influence crop production. No well-specific groundwater information that is collected as part of the program will be shared with state or federal authorities.

Invitations with additional details about the program have been sent to eligible irrigated landowners. The program is supported by the United States Department of Agriculture in collaboration with Colorado State University. For more information about the program visit their website (www.AgDrip.org), contact CSU Extension Agronomist Ron Meyer (RF.Meyer@colostate.edu) at 719-346-5571 or Professor Jordan Suter in CSU's Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics (Jordan.Suter@colostate.edu) 970-491-2589.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture & Social Media

By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Agent

Today people get their news, stay in touch with family and friends; all thanks to social media. Now you can connect through Facebook to get current issues, insect problems, diseases, plant problems and more. How? Start following or like, Garden the Plains Facebook page.

Garden the Plains Facebook page can give you pictures of insects and diseases. It gives you links to solutions for all types of problems. It gives you tips for horticulture topics such as winter watering and a link for further information.

Put horticulture at your fingertips. Here is the link for Garden the Plains, if you should have any problem finding it: https://www.facebook.com/Garden-The-Plains-1363524917117960/?modal=admin_todo_tour

I invite people to ask questions or make comments. I invite people to share the page with others who do not know about it. Wouldn't it be great to have information on a problem spreading through your town or our area and be aware of what to do, if anything? Sometimes, the

answers are there is no cure, but to keep the plants out of stress or give them the best cultural care.

Speaking of having no solutions to a pest problem, I posted about a horticulture issue happening in Hawaii. Here is the link:

<https://www.facebook.com/1363524917117960/photos/a.1365494993587619/1437546366382481/?type=3&theater>

Tourists need to know about pertinent issues happening to their travel destination. If it happens you will be in Hawaii anytime soon, you need to know that the sacred Ohia Tree is dying because of a beetle that is bringing in two different types of fungi that are clogging the vascular system. It takes only days for a tree to be dead. Tourists need to know how their visit might affect the situation. If you walk in the forest, you need to clean off your shoes with alcohol at various cleaning stations. If you drive through the forest, you need to wash the car. People can carry the spores to healthy trees.

Social media does have good points. Having the ability to share a post quickly, can help raise awareness.

Heirloom Vegetables

By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Agent

What exactly is an heirloom vegetable? The first hybrid vegetables were bred in 1951. So any vegetable seed that is open-pollinated and in existence before 1951 is considered heirloom. As some will say, "When vegetables had flavor and taste."

One benefit of growing heirloom vegetables is that you can save your own seed. The cost of seed as with the cost of everything these days, is continually rising. With saving seed from some of your favorite heirloom varieties, you can be assured of getting plants that are identical to the parent plant.

It is important to take seed from the healthiest plants. If plants are stunted or have diseased leaves, that can transfer to the seed. Examine the vegetables as well. You want healthy vegetables.

So what types of crops can you grow and save the seed and get the same tasty vegetable next season? Tomatoes and beans are some of the more popular heirloom varieties. Just grow a few extra plants for the seed saving. Here are some varieties for tomatoes and beans:

Tomatoes:

- Mortgage Lifter
- Red Brandywine
- Brandywine
- Black Krim
- Matt's Wild Cherry
- Amish Paste – red/orange, sausage shaped tomato
- San Marzano – best plum tomatoes, great for drying, roasting and sauces

Beans:

- Kentucky Wonder – pole bean
- Tendergreen Improved – bush type
- Jacob's Cattle – dry bean traditionally used in bean soup
- Provider – for freezing and canning, tolerant of cooler weather

If you are just starting out with seed saving, then it is recommended to grow one variety of the same crop at a time. You also need a lot of space to grow several varieties. In fact, that may be anywhere from ten feet to 50 feet apart for tomatoes. This is termed the isolation distance. With beans the isolation distance is 10 to 20 feet, including adzuki beans.

When gathering seed for your heirloom tomato variety, pick the best tomatoes. You only need a few. Wash the tomato, then cut it in half. Squeeze both halves of the tomato into a glass jar or plastic container labeled for that variety. Place the glass jar or plastic container in full sun for 3 to 5 days until it gets a white mold on the top. Be sure not to keep the jar or container in an area where you can get lots of flies. After 3 to 5 days, scrap the mold off and then add some water. The seeds will fall to the bottom. Pour off the pulp and the water. You may lose some seeds. Do this until the seeds are clean. With the clean seeds, you can use a strainer. Rinse a final time. Then put the seeds on a white paper plate for one to 3 days to dry, out of the full sun. Move the seeds around on the plate a couple times a day. Once they are dry, put in a cool, dry place.

As for gathering bean seeds, let the bean pods dry on the plant. Pick the pods before frost. Collect all the dried bean pods from the bean plants. Take them inside and spread apart to dry further for 2 to 3 weeks. Then open a pod and see if you can make a dent in one of the seeds with your fingernail. If you can, then the seeds are not dry. You can use a hammer. A dry bean will shatter. Once they are dry, remove the seeds from their bean pods and place the seed in a glass jar in the freezer with a temperature range of 32 Fahrenheit to 42 Fahrenheit. The beans should last for up to 4 years.

So give seed saving a try. With the cost of seed, seed saving can be added to your routine chores of gardening.

Akron High and Dry Garden Receives Renovation Grant



We were awarded \$2,200 for the renovation of the High and Dry Garden in Akron, Colorado. A High and Dry Garden is one that demonstrates drought tolerant and tough plants that survive in Northeast Colorado's extended droughts and weather extremes.

New Golden Plains Area Extension Web Site

If you have not been to the new Golden Plains Area web site, it is time to check it out. We have changed the software we use to manage the pages and created a new look for the site. We have worked to keep the structure simple in order to get you to information sources quickly. Near the top of every page, there are five tabs that will take you anywhere on the web site.

You can hover your mouse over the "Program" button and the program areas will appear in a drop down menu. Below those buttons you will see a

content area scrolling through the program areas. At any time you can click on a picture to get to that content area.

Under the newsletter tab you will find a collection of current and past issues of the 4-H, Agriculture and Living Well newsletters. There is also a button to click to register to receive any of the three newsletters via USPS or receive an email notification that the newsletter has been posted to the web site.

2019 COLORADO WHEAT FIELD DAYS

Speakers

Scott Haley, CSU Wheat Breeder: Walk-through of variety trial

Jerry Johnson, CSU Crops Testing: Wheat Report

Rick Novak, CSU Director of Seed Programs: Seed certification & plant variety protection

Brad Erker, Executive Director: CWRf and CWAC updates

Schedule and Directions

Thursday, June 13

Walsh **Plainsman Research Center, Baca County** - From west side of Walsh, north 4 mi on Rd 43, west 1.5 mi on Rd HH. Research station on south side of Rd HH. GPS: 37.4346, -102.3193

Lamar **Stulp Farms, Prowers County** - From Hwy 385/287 in Lamar, go about 5 mi south on Hwy 287/385 about 1/2 mile past CR CC, pull-in to field right off highway on east side. GPS: 38.0026, -102.6135

Brandon **Burl Scherler Farms, Kiowa County** - From Hwy 96 west of Brandon, north 4.5 mi on CR 58, turn west 1 mi and back north on CR 57 for 2 mi. GPS: 38.5345, -102.4712

Friday, June 14

Burlington **Michael Hinkhouse Farms, Kit Carson County** - From Hwy 385 and I-70 interchange in Burlington, go south on Hwy 385 for 0.6 mi, then west on CR U. GPS: 39.2852, -102.2795

Genoa **Steve Beedy Farms, Lincoln County** - From Genoa/I-70: north 3 mi on CR 31, west 1 mi on CR 3K, north 2.5 mi on CR 30. GPS: 39.3516, -103.5093

Monday, June 17

Orchard **Wickstrom Farms, Morgan County** - From Briggsdale, 7.5 mi east on Hwy 14, 8 mi south on WCR 93 east 4 mi on CR 74/CR KK, south on CR 2 for 3 mi. Trial is NW of intersection of CR 2 and HH. GPS: 40.4817, -104.1099

Roggen **Cooksey Farms, Weld County** - From Prospect Valley, go east 6 mi on Hwy 52 to CR 81. Trial is on SW corner of intersection of Hwy 52 and CR 81. GPS: 40.0727, -104.302

Tuesday, June 18

Julesburg **Carlson Farms, Sedgwick County** - From Ovid/I-76 (exit 172), south 8.2 mi on CR 22/Ovid Rd, east on CR 14 for 2.5 mi. Field day will begin at farm on south side of road. GPS: 40.8352, -102.336

Haxtun (Irr.) **Steve Boerner Farms, Phillips County** - From Haxtun, south on Hwy 59 for 15 miles, east on CR 59 for 1 mi., south on CR M 1.3 mi. Trial on east side of road. GPS: 40.40476, -102.6063

Yuma **Andrews Brothers Farms, Yuma County** - From Yuma, north 5 mi on Hwy 59, east 3 mi on CR43 to CR J. GPS: 40.19, -102.661

Wednesday, June 19

Akron **USDA-ARS Central Great Plains Research Station** - From Akron, 4 mi E on Hwy 34 to USDA-ARS research center on GR GG. GPS: 40.149, -103.1373



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION



Colorado Wheat
Administrative Committee

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES WEBINAR

Thursday, March 14, 2019

9:00 am – 3:30 pm

This webinar will be delivered
via the Zoom platform.

System requirements are:

- An internet connection – broadband wired or wireless (3G or 4G/LTE)
- Speakers and a microphone – built-in or USB plug-in or wireless Bluetooth
- (Optional) A webcam or HD webcam - built-in or USB plug-in Or, a HD cam or HD camcorder with video capture card

THERE WILL BE A LUNCH BREAK!

*For more information,
contact Jenny Beiermann
jenny.beiermann@colostate.edu
970.241.3346*



AGRICULTURE AND
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

HOSTED BY:

Jenny Beiermann
Dr. Norm Dalsted
Dr. R. Brent Young

PROGRAM TOPICS:

- Risk Management
- Business Planning
- Enterprise Budgeting
- Record Keeping
- Interpretation of Financial Statements
- Farm Financial Software

TO REGISTER:

<https://fmswebinar.eventbrite.com>

**Cost: FREE—Pre-Registration
is REQUIRED!**

**RSVP by Tuesday, March 12,
3:00 PM**

This material is funded in partnership
by USDA, Risk Management Agency,
under award number
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2019 Ag Outlook & Strategy Webinar



AGRICULTURE AND
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

Tuesday
10am-3pm
March 12, 2019

For more information
contact:

Brent Young
(970) 522-7207

E-mail: brent.young@colostate.edu

This webinar program will be delivered using the Zoom platform. System requirements are:

- An internet connection – broadband wired or wireless (3G or 4G/LTE)
- Speakers and a microphone – built-in or USB plug-in or wireless Bluetooth
- (Optional) A webcam or HD webcam - built-in or USB plug-in Or, a HD cam or HD cam-corder with video capture card

This program is funded in partnership by USDA, Risk Management Agency, under award number RM18RMEPP522C047



Topics to be addressed:

- ♦ **Market Outlook**
 - Common commodities in the area
- ♦ **Breakeven Analysis**
 - Common commodities in the area
- ♦ **Using Commodity Insurance as a Part of a Comprehensive Marketing Plan**
 - Whole Farm Revenue Protection
 - Crop Revenue Protection
- ♦ **Using Futures & Options to Manage Risk**
 - Cross Hedging Calves

This forum should provide a great time for discussion. Let's learn from one another.

This webinar will be recorded. You must register to receive the link to the recording!

Hosted by the CSU Agricultural & Business Management Economists: Brent Young, Steve Koontz, and Jenny Beiermann.

**The program is FREE but
Pre-registration is REQUIRED**

To register visit:
<https://agoutlookwebinar.eventbrite.com>

**Registration deadline:
Monday March 11, 2019
-by- 1:00pm**

AG MARKET PRICES

Dennis Kaan, Golden Plains Area Director

LIVESTOCK CASH PRICES			Week Ending 2/23/18		
			Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Colorado Auction Feeder Cattle, Medium & Large Frame #1					
Steers,	500-550 lbs	/cwt	\$185.00-195.00	\$181.00-200.00	\$159.00-174.00
Steers,	600-650 lbs	/cwt	\$155.00-175.00	\$161.00-169.00	\$141.00-158.25
Heifers,	500-550 lbs	/cwt	\$160.00-175.50	\$156.50-164.00	\$141.00-151.00
Heifers,	600-650 lbs	/cwt	\$144.75-161.00	\$141.00-154.00	\$124.00-135.00
Colorado Weekly Weighted Average Direct Slaughter Cattle, FOB the Feedyard After 3-4% Shrink					
<u>Live Basis Steer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice	2,222	1,275-1,588	\$130.00	\$123.00	\$119.00-120.50
65-80% Choice	2,346	1,366-1,530	\$130.00	\$122.00-123.00	\$118.00-120.50
35-65% Choice				\$123.00	
0-35% Choice					
<u>Live Basis Heifer Sales</u>	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Over 80% Choice	1,781	1,300-1,425	\$130.00	\$123.00	\$120.00-120.50
65-80% Choice	240	1,239	\$130.00	\$123.00	\$117.50-120.50
35-65% Choice	506	1,300	\$130.00	\$123.00	
0-35% Choice					
Mountain Area and Western U.S. Direct Sheep Report, Medium and Large 1-2					
	Hd Count	Wt Range	/cwt	/cwt	/cwt
Feeder Lambs, CA			No Activity Reported	No Activity Reported	No Activity Reported
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		\$57.00-65.54	\$63.00-70.51	\$64.00-71.90
Iowa -Minnesota Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis					
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt		\$60.00-64.25	\$64.00-71.00	\$64.00-72.00
Western Cornbelt Daily Negotiated Purchases 200 lb Carcass Basis					
1.0" Back-Fat, 6.0/2.0 Loin Area/Depth	/cwt		\$60.00-64.25	\$63.00-71.00	\$64.00-72.00
LIVESTOCK FUTURES PRICES			2/23/18		
Live Cattle - CME			Current ¹	One Month Ago ²	One Year Ago ²
Apr		/cwt	\$125.00	\$124.69	\$116.70
Jun		/cwt	\$116.75	\$116.17	\$106.87
Aug		/cwt	\$113.67	\$112.99	\$102.47
Oct		/cwt	\$115.61	\$114.25	\$102.52
Feeder Cattle - CME					
Mar		/cwt	\$145.99	\$146.62	\$125.10
Apr		/cwt	\$149.34	\$147.14	\$125.50
May		/cwt	\$149.34	\$147.04	\$124.52
Aug		/cwt	\$152.46	\$150.15	\$125.40

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

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

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

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

CASH GRAIN PRICES			2/23/18	
		Current¹	One Month Ago²	One Year Ago²
#1 HRW Wheat				
Fleming, Haxtun, Julesburg, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.94-4.26	\$3.61-4.00	\$3.18-3.49
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Akron, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$3.84-3.89	\$3.48-3.53	\$3.18-3.49
Burlington, Seibert, Flagler, Arriba, Genoa, Hugo	/bu	\$3.79-3.89	\$3.53-3.63	\$3.19-3.32
#2 Yellow Corn				
Haxtun, Julesburg, Fleming, Holyoke, Paoli, Amherst	/bu	\$3.20-3.31	\$3.08-3.21	\$3.14-3.19
Yuma, Wray, Brush, Otis, Anton	/bu	\$3.16-3.31	\$3.06-3.21	\$3.04-3.30
Seibert, Arriba, Burlington, Flagler, Bethune, Stratton	/bu	\$3.16	\$3.06-3.07	\$2.94-3.01
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	\$6.00-7.00 Mostly 6.50	\$6.00-6.50 Mostly 6.00	\$5.00-6.00 Mostly 5.00
Sunflowers				
E Colorado / SW Nebraska	/cwt	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$15.50-17.00
GRAIN FUTURES PRICES			2/23/18	
		Current¹	One Month Ago²	One Year Ago²
Wheat, Kansas City Board of Trade				
Mar	/bu	\$4.51	\$4.40	\$4.38
May	/bu	\$4.64	\$4.52	\$4.45
Jul	/bu	\$4.78	\$4.66	\$4.67
Sep	/bu	\$4.95	\$4.79	\$4.81
Corn, Chicago Board of Trade				
Mar	/bu	\$3.66	\$3.56	\$3.66
May	/bu	\$3.74	\$3.64	\$3.73
Jul	/bu	\$3.82	\$3.73	\$3.81
Sep	/bu	\$3.89	\$3.80	\$3.86
CASH HAY PRICES			Week Ending 2/23/18	
		Current¹	One Month Ago²	One Year Ago²
Colorado Hay Report, Northeastern Areas				
Large Square Bales, FOB Stack				
Supreme Alfalfa, 180+ RFV (On Contract)	/ton	\$185.00-190.00	\$185.00	
Premium Alfalfa, 150-180 RFV	/ton			\$150.00
Good Alfalfa, 125-150 RFV	/ton			\$130.00
Fair Alfalfa	/ton		\$155.00	
Utility Alfalfa Delivered	/ton			
Premium Grass (Large Squares)	/ton	\$150.00	\$170.00	
Premium Grass (Small Squares)	/bale			8.00-9.00