

AGRICULTURE

Golden Plains Area Newsletter

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GOLDEN PLAINS AREA AG NEWSLETTER

COVID-19 and CSU Extension Operations.....	2
Household Insects to Watch for Early March	3
More Compact Vegetable Selections	4-5
Tis the Season for a Lot of Bull.....	5-6
Issues for Cattle and Beef Markets	6-7
Cattle Processing in an Unusual Year	8-9
How Might the CARES Act Impact You?.....	9-10
Livestock Covid Flyer.....	10-13



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.

COVID-19 and CSU Extension Operations

Dennis A. Kaan

Golden Plains Area Director

I want to share with our readers the current operating status for the Golden Plains Area offices. The following is a portion of an update sent to all county commissioner offices from the CSU and the CSU Extension state office:

We recognize the great care and attention that you are committing to addressing COVID 19 concerns in your counties and taking needed steps to slow the transmission of the virus and respond to community needs. We at Colorado State University and Extension share your commitment to safeguarding the health of residents, staff, volunteers, families, program participants and community members. Our partnership with you is extremely important and please know that we are also committed to the safety of our communities.

CSU President Joyce McConnell and other university leadership are in daily consultation with public health officials at local, state and national levels and are following their science-based guidance. <https://www.safety.colostate.edu/coronavirus> As a result, you may have heard that CSU is implementing the following practices, among others, to slow the transmission of the disease:

- Moving all campus-based classes to online delivery,
- Suspending out-of-state and international travel,
- Immediately cancelling all university gatherings (this includes our CSU Extension programming of all types),
- Moving the Fort Collins campus to remote-working with only essential personnel on campus,
- Some counties have closed offices, including Extension offices, due to risks identified and we fully support these decisions.

This current operating status is in place through May 15th. The best method to reach an agent is by email or calling our offices directly. Our contact information is on page one of the newsletter. The GPA agents are monitoring all channels of communication regularly. Initiating a conversation in this manner will provide agents with information to determine the best method to identify and resolve problems. In addition, you can follow us on our Facebook pages:

Golden Plains Area: <https://www.facebook.com/GPAExtension/>

Garden the Plains: <https://www.facebook.com/Garden-The-Plains-1363524917117960/>

Golden Plains Area Livestock: <https://www.facebook.com/GoldenPlainsAreaLivestock/>

HORTICULTURE

Household Insects to Watch for Early March

By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Agent

According to our Colorado State University Extension Entomologist, Whitney Cranshaw here is a brief generalized list of insects that can be in or around our homes during March. Some are just more nuisance than anything such as the boxelder bug, clover mites and millipedes.

Boxelder bugs will be found on the southern and western sides of our outdoor buildings and home. They overwinter as adults and start becoming active in March. They can find a way into our homes through open crevices. They feed on sap from seeds, flowers and leaves. Their eggs are laid on the boxelder tree. The nymphs develop on the seeds of these female boxelder trees.

Cluster flies are also a nuisance. They develop by feeding on earthworms. Cluster flies use our homes and buildings as shelter for winter. They are more often found at higher elevations and also nearby rivers, streams or areas of very moist soil.

Clover mites can be found on lawns and may migrate to buildings. Clover mites host on grasses, clover and weeds. Occasionally they may cause drying and death of turfgrass in the spring. Clover mites are a cool-season mite which is active in fall and spring. The eggs hatch on warm February days. This is when they begin feeding on plants. Keep grass or weeds away from your foundations of your buildings and home. Do some supplemental watering in the hot, dry lawn areas to help control them. By May and June, they become dormant until fall.

Millipedes can be found during wet weather. They like dark, damp spaces such as basements and

crawl spaces. Millipedes feed on decaying matter in the soil. They also feed on plant material such as ripe strawberries. Millipedes can damage tender vegetable seedlings and root crops such as carrots.

Winged termites will start to swarm in the later winter. According to F.B. Peairs as quoted from the CSU Termite Fact Sheet, "The most common way to detect termites is by spotting the winged adults emerging from inside a building, generally in the spring or fall. Termites often fly to windows or other light sources. Less common signs of infestation are 1/4- to 1/2-inch wide earthen tubes from the soil over foundations, masonry or wooden supports, or wood lined with compacted, earth-like material, confined to the sapwood, that yields a dull thudding sound when tapped." Here are some various ways of preventing termites from entering your home. Seal the gaps around plumbing and on the foundation. Well ventilated crawl spaces. Lastly, chemical control for prevention.

Firewood insects are bark beetles and wood borers that emerge from stored wood in and around our home. Before moving firewood make sure it has no bark beetles or wood borers. You stand the risk of inviting them into your tree species.

Ants are active around the home. Foraging by field ants in particular. They go after sweet materials. Field ants can have nests around established root systems of plants. This can cause wilting, reduced growth and often death of those plants. If you see a swarm of ants, this occurs during warm sunny day in summer followed by wet weather.

More Compact Vegetable Selections

By Linda Langelo, CSU Horticulture Agent

Compact varieties are definitely a new trend in many types of plants over the last few years. The commercial horticulture market has come up with dwarf hybrids for shrubs, annuals, perennials and vegetables. It is about breeding a plant to fit in tight spaces such as 10, 12 or 14 inch pots.

These new introductions of vegetable varieties will do just that, flourish in 10, 12 or 14 inch pots. They are great selections for those of us who lead busy lives. For seniors who can't do strenuous gardening tasks like they have in the past. For those of us who live in cities or in apartments with a balcony. In fact, they might not be a bad idea for rural residents either. Place them in pots and protect them from grasshoppers, hail and high wind.

Here are the new introductions. They consist of tomato varieties, zucchini, potatoes and an herb.

Tomato 'Sweet N Neat' is called a compact determinate. It can be placed in a ten-inch pot in full-sun with fruit that grows in grape-like clusters. In 48 days, you can start harvesting the fruit.

Tomato 'Cherry Fountain' will do well in a larger pot of 12 to 14 inches or a hanging pot. The vine trails and will be covered with bunches of cherry-sized tomatoes in 60 days. Still needs full-sun, watering and fertilization.

Tomato 'Better Bush' will do well in a 10 to 12-inch pot. It has the same cultural requirements as the others. As the name implies, it grows in a bushy habit. The plant will produce throughout the summer and reaches maturity in 68 days. As an added plus, 'Better Bush' is labeled as highly resistant to verticillium wilt, fusarium wilt and nematode disease (VFN). The VFN is often on the seed package or on the container label when you purchase it. Verticillium and fusarium wilt are soil-borne fungal diseases that clog the xylem structures or the water conducting tissue in tomatoes and other vegetables. Nematode disease is called Root Knot Nematode that attacks the roots of the tomato plant. Crop rotation lessens the chances of this happening in your garden. Rotate your tomatoes every couple of years, if not every season.

Tomato Pink-a-licious will do well in a 14 inch pot. This plant is labeled for VFTsT which is verticillium, fusarium, tomato mosaic virus and leaf spot. Tomato mosaic virus started as a virus in tobacco plants and transferred to tomatoes. It is now a worldwide problem. The leaf spot is a fungal disease of which crop rotation can help prevent. The reason for hybridized varieties of plants is to help prevent carry these maladies further. This is a beefsteak type that matures in 73 days.

Zucchini 'Pantheon' will do well in a 14 inch pot or compact area. This is highly productive and grows in an upright bushy habit. It requires full-sun, regular watering and fertilize with a soluble balanced 10-10-10 fertilizer. Fertilize zucchini and tomato plants in the same manner when they are a young seedling. If you purchase your zucchini plants fertilize them when you transplant them. Then when the flowers bloom and lastly, when the fruit starts setting.

Zucchini 'Spineless Perfection' will do well in 12 or 14 inch pot. This grows as an upright habit and has no spines on the petiole. One added bonus with this plant is the ability to just twist the stem without breaking the fruit. That is some genetic hybridization. How many times does that happen when we harvest zucchini? All the time. It is labeled as intermediate resistance to ZYMV, WMV and powdery mildew. ZYNV stands for zucchini yellow mosaic virus that aphids bring to the plant. WMV stands for watermelon mosaic virus found in some weeds which causes the watermelon and zucchini to have their terminal erect and the leaves on the stem reduced. Powdery mildew is a fungus caused by lack of air circulation around the plants, especially if you water overhead or water overnight.

Basil 'Aristotle' is a Genevese type basil that grows eight inches high and spreads a foot. Great container plant. It takes 63 days to reach maturity. When it is dry you will need to water heavily. According to Park Seed, pinch off the central stem when the young plants are about 6 weeks old, and

prune back each stem when it has more than 8 sets of leaves. It takes full-sun and no fertilization.

Potatoes ‘Clancy’ will take 110 days to mature and is a mid-season potato. The claim is that this

will do well in a 5 or 10 gallon bag. This is also a All-American Award winner. Those selected for this award are more disease resistant and high yielding vegetables.

LIVESTOCK

Tis the Season for a lot of Bull.....

By: Travis Taylor CSU Livestock Agent

You can always tell when the first of the year rolls around in the cattle business. This is the time of year when your mailbox fills with bull sale flyers, catalogs, and every newspaper or cattle twice as heavy from advertisements. These ads feature calving ease bulls, bulls to improve your weaning weights, bulls with superior carcass traits, maternal bulls, and the list goes on. We also can expect to see indices with expected progeny difference (EPD) for every trait you can imagine. Buyers should be able to get a bull purchased, but there are some things every “bull buyer” should think about to help make that purchase more successful.

Catalogs are full of information and as a buyer, you make yourself aware of what the information means prior to the sale. The data type and amount collected has changed drastically in the past ten years. Today, with the ability to perform genomics testing and combining that with individual animal performance, breed associations are able to increase the accuracy of indices and EPDs in young bulls with no calves on the ground. Most breed associations have information available on their breed average EPDs and indices. Additionally, most associations and some breeders have developed maternal, terminal, and combination indices that can help you sort through the data more efficiently. Remember that the available data are just tools helping you select new sires to make your desired herd improvements.

Today, with the emphasis on growth and its influence on EPDs, bulls are pushed harder as yearlings with higher concentrate rations. Moreover, a majority are tested in lots where mud

and soft ground are abundant. Unintentionally, this can lead to feet problems that may not be revealed until you are in breeding season. Pay attention to toes and feet when purchasing bulls, make sure they are the correct length and toes are uniform and equal on each foot. Visit with producers and ask questions about the way bulls were developed, if any foot trimming was done, and if so, which ones received trimming. This is in no way a deal breaker, but may help you decide how to manage bulls after purchase. If possible, take newly purchased bulls home and turn them out to pasture, or into larger lots. Doing so will help their mobility and allow possible softened hooves to “harden up” prior to breeding season.

Two other items that should have some attention given to them include scrotal circumference and the bull’s sheath. The sheath should have the correct angle and tight to the body. This will help ensure that there are fewer injuries during the breeding season. Likewise, scrotal measurement is important to a bull’s fertility and has been linked to earlier advent of puberty in a bull’s offspring. The Beef Improvement Federation states that a yearling bull should have a minimum of 30 centimeter scrotal circumference to pass a breeding soundness exam. They further recommend the same yearling bull have 34 centimeter scrotal to be used as a maternal sire from whom replacements will be kept. Likewise, a two-year-old bull should have 34 centimeter scrotal to pass a breeding soundness exam. Buyers should remember that a yearling will not be able to breed as many cows as an older bull during the first breeding season, nor will he maintain his body condition as easily. Thus, younger bulls

may need to be pulled from breeding pastures earlier to ensure that they have time to improve their body condition score prior to the second breeding season.

Most importantly, bull buyers should have goals and criteria when buying bulls. It is important that buyers understand their herds and have a direction in mind prior to going to any sale. As cattle producers we should have herd goals and know what we would like to improve in our herds and what we are not willing to sacrifice to make improvement. For

example, you may want to increase weaning weights, but it cannot come at the expense of calving ease and mature cow size. Finally, don't fall into the trap of "I am at the sale, I better buy a bull." Purchase your herd sires with intention, do your homework, and don't forget your goals. Make sure to check out your local breeders as well, because chances are their cattle perform in the same type of environment that yours do.

Issues for Cattle and Beef Markets

March 25, 2020

By Stephen R. Koontz1

We have been inundated with communications regarding COVID-19 and there is no need to repeat that important information here. This is not to make light of the human condition. Or to detract from our self-government and our chosen associations' messaging. The purpose tasked here are to outline economic issues as to the event and its impact on cattle and beef markets. The current situation and potential future outcomes will be discussed based reasonably-known supply and less-known demand factors. The prospective macroeconomic issues that will impact our economy will also be discussed.

Protein markets had concerns prior to the human health event. First quarter beef production was going to be large with increased animal numbers and substantially increased carcass weights. The remainder of 2020 was forecast to be improved relative to 2019 and relative to the first quarter with some lessening of both. Pork market prospects were clearer. Pork production was forecast to be substantially higher all year. Producers appeared to have planned on the opportunity to export to foreign markets because of widespread African Swine Fever in world hog herds. Chicken production was likewise set for continued modest expansion. Finally, milk production was forecast to be higher and with that higher cheese, power, and butterfat stocks. Protein production within the U.S. was set to be abundant with beef being the only sector with

potentially lighter supplies later in the year. This scenario required a strong domestic economy and strong trade opportunities to prevent a worsening agricultural economic environment.

The escalation of the worldwide health event from China, throughout Asia, into Europe, and now into the U.S. put any recent strength to the demand side at risk. Further, worldwide macroeconomic fundamentals have clearly been, for the past year, pointing to slower overall economic growth. Large developed economies were posting slower growth and the worldwide federal banking organizations were forecasting continued slow growth. Developing economies were also posting slower growth and forecasts were for continued slowly growth. Not problematic growth but certainly slower than recent. And the trade wars have not helped this prospect. The variety of new trade agreements are good, but the trade has not materialized or is just doing so now.

The current fed cattle, feeder cattle, and beef markets have this supply and demand picture as a backdrop, but to me, the market is currently pricing one thing: What is the risk of one, two, or more beefpacking plants closing?" The cause of the closure is irrelevant to the market – not to the people impacted. We know what this looks like in part due to the plant closure in the latter part of 2019. Then and now, beef cut prices have spiked higher. Supply

chains are looking for product to secure supplies and refill flows emptied by stocking-up buying. Making this worse is that grocery supply chains have simply become very lean to remove costs associated with storage and pre-purchased product. The underlying fundamentals have not changed but the product placement and buffer stocks have. Fed cattle prices have spiked lower with the visible futures complex moving down sharply. Any industry participant owning cattle and have price risk exposure wanted that risk completely mitigated. This behavior is made worse by leverage. Cash selling was aggressive – tomorrow might be worse so take the bid today. Cattle market participants showed no doubt: get as much as possible sold. And the feeder cattle followed the fed cattle in this down move. Optimism is limited so feeder cattle prices are and will not be good. Supply and demand, and the aggressive adjustment of risk portfolios appears to explain a lot of what we are observing.

What about the longer-term? Some revision of expectations is needed. Markets, prices and opportunities for the remainder of the year will not be good as we thought at the beginning of the year. The supply situation is not changed, demand improvement from trade prospects are unlikely in the intermediate-term, and domestic demand will be impacted by lower overall income and increased economic uncertainty. Again, some revision of expectations is needed.

The macroeconomic picture is not as clear and the commodity market picture. However, like the commodity market picture, the shorter-term dynamics are reasonably straightforward. But where the U.S. and other important global economies are situated after this event is much less so. We will

have a much better assessment one we see the course of the disease progression, can observe some of the extent of the resulting impact on human life and health, and observe the impacts and repercussions through the economy. Right now, the asset markets in our economy appear to be pricing worse-case-scenario and securing cash reserves. All asset markets are off sharply through the last portion of the quarter: stocks, bonds, metals, energies, almost everything and with varying degrees of double-digit declines. Energy products appear to have been hit the hardest. Again, what's happening in our assets markets says that everyone is looking to hold cash.

The U.S. domestic economy is comprised of four things: consumer spending, business investment, government spending net of tax revenue, and exports net of imports. Business investment has been weak and is unlikely to grow, net exports have not grown and are unlikely to do so this year, government spending – stimulus package aside – has been politically unpalatable, so that leaves the consumer. Consumer spending has been the driving strength in the U.S. economy, for all practical purposes, since the Great Recession. That spending will do a reset this year and the extent will be driven by the how the health event plays out. We need to remember that every dollar spent by consumers is spent again by downstream consumers at least three and almost four times over. The growth in unemployment is unfolding and its impact on national income is yet to be determined. And again, we need some revision of our expectations for the U.S. and world economies.

Finally, it is important to not have cattle-market tunnel vision. The commodity complex and almost all asset markets have made substantial moves down. The U.S. and world economies are resetting to lower levels and more modest expectations. There are a lot of industries that have a long uncertain year ahead of them. What's happening to cattle is not unique and certainly not the worst.

1 Stephen R. Koontz, Ph.D. Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, and Agricultural Marketing Extension Specialist. Colorado State University. Email: stephen.koontz@colostate.edu

Cattle Processing in an Unusual Year: Recommendations to Prevent COVID-19 Transmission

By: Travis Taylor CSU Livestock Agent

In light of rapidly changing recent gathering restrictions due to COVID-19, we have compiled a cattle processing/group work recommendations document. We recognize that beef cattle production is an essential business and have been working to ensure there are minimal disruptions to operations. During this pandemic, we encourage you to be a good neighbor and look for specific ways to operate your activities without transmitting human disease.

Immediate Considerations

- Can you accomplish your cattle processing/branding/group work within your immediate family/workforce?
- Can you delay cattle processing/branding/group work further into summer?
- Can you decrease the number of people it takes to accomplish the task? For example, switch to methods that require less people such as calf forks or a calf table.

Recommendations:

Pre-Planning

- Reduce the number that attend the event. Ask the elderly, children and high-risk individuals to stay at home.
- Set up multiple wash/sanitization stations and encourage frequent hand washing.
- Set up processing or work groups that are social contemporaries (already spending time together) and distance each group from each other. Don't allow mixing of groups.
- Draw a plan of the work area and evaluate for efficiency and safety of work flow.
- Advise you workers beforehand about the way the activity will be conducted.

Better for them to point out unintended flaws before the event.

- Remind workers to use Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE). This will vary with the task they are performing and include long sleeve shirts, leather gloves, face masks, plastic exam gloves, etc.
- Process smaller groups per day per ranch in order to utilize less help.
- Agree to limit the number of cattle processing/ /group activities each person should attend per week or 2-week period.

Day of the event:

- If anyone is not feeling well, develops any sort of cough or has an elevated temperature prior to or the day of the activity, DO NOT COME for the health of the community.
- Keep a list of people who attend the activity so that they can be contacted if anyone becomes sick.
- Limit social interaction following or preceding the branding.
- Assign someone to act as a biosecurity lead, reminding workers about physical distance, hand wash, etc. Recognize that habit is powerful and it is difficult to institute these new protocols without reminders. Remember we are all in this together.
- Have extra gloves and perhaps masks on hand at site.
- Meal preparation: Simplest for each person to pack their own lunch. If food is to be served, have servers wear plastic gloves, eat outside where possible and keep your distance

Follow up

- Share strategies that worked or didn't with neighbors.

- Anyone developing symptoms 4 days after event, please let organizer know so others can be informed.
- Plan a community party after all this is over and celebrate the efforts you made together to keep your community safe and your operations going.

Now is the time to think about and discuss the

options you have to keep your families, neighbors and communities safe. Cattlemen are creative and innovative in their own right. We encourage you to critically think about what you have always done and to also think about the biosecurity needed, not for your herd, but to protect the valued assets of your family, friends and neighbors.

AG BUSINESS

How Might the CARES Act Impact You?

2020 March 31

By Jeffrey E. Tranel

The Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act was signed into law by President Trump on March 27th. The Act contains a number of provisions intended to provide relief to Americans during the COVID-19 health and economic crisis. Additionally, many federal and state departments and agencies have instituted (are instituting, will institute) new rules and procedures, though temporary in some cases, for their staffs and constituents.

What makes life even more interesting (difficult?) is that the rules of life in general and regarding our businesses are constantly changing! Many of us are working from home under “shelter in place” orders, learning to professionally balance work and family, worrying about how to pay our bills, feeling isolated, learning a vast array of on-line tools, trying to not become too “Zoomed out”, etc. Those of us owning and operating small businesses are also struggling with payrolls so as to not lay off employees, paying other bills in light of reduced – or no – cash inflows, meeting in new ways with our accountants, bankers, and lawyers, meeting the needs of our clients/customers, and planning for what will happen when this event is over.

While farmers and ranchers are in the midst of their spring work, they too are being impacted by recent events. They likely already filed their 2019 income tax returns, arranged for operating loans, and have inputs (like seed, fertilizer, fuel, and baling twine) in inventory. Hopefully, they did not experience a “run” on feed at the feed store or needing to buy something at a store with limited hours and/or limited supplies. Further, some experts believe COVID-19 has significantly impacted market prices. Those experts are telling us that demand for our agricultural commodities will be impacted by lower overall income and increased economic uncertainty.

The CARES Act does provide some relief and opportunities for farmers, ranchers, and other small business owners. The Act – and other legislation – provides monies for small business loans via the Paycheck Protection Program. This program is an expansion of “7(a)”, not “7(b)”, loans, so farmers are eligible for these Small Business Administration loans. These loans will be forgiven if the monies are used to pay qualified expenses. Producers should immediately talk with their lenders. If their regular lender will not be handling these loans, a farmer/rancher may need to find a different lender.

The Act allows employers to delay payment of the employer's portion of social security and RRTA payroll taxes. Self-employed individuals can also defer one-half of the self-employment tax. Other relief provisions are described in Krisine Tidgren's (Director of the Center for Agricultural Law and Taxation at Iowa State University) article "What's in the CARES Act? Part Two – Business Tax Provisions, available at <https://www.calt.iastate.edu/blogpost>. Director Tidgren has also authored a similar article pertaining to individuals which is also available at the same web site.

The CARES Act contains a provision that provides all qualified individuals a "recovery rebate" (economic impact payment) of \$1,200 or \$2,400 for couple filing a joint return. In addition, eligible individuals will receive \$500 per qualified child. The actual dollar amounts will be based on a person's 2019 income tax return or the 2018 tax return if the 2019 tax return is yet to be filed. The actual rebate received will be phased out as a person's adjusted gross income exceeds \$75,000 (\$150,000 for a couple filing a joint return). Eligible individuals means any individual except for nonresident alien individuals, dependents, and an estate or trust. For those people typically not required to file a tax return, they will need to file a tax return for 2019 in order to receive economic impact payments. Also, the U.S. Treasury plans to develop a web-based portal for individuals to provide their banking information to the I.R.S. so that individuals can receive payments immediately as opposed to checks being sent through the mail.

Many people and businesses now do not have to file their 2019 tax returns – and pay their taxes – until July 15, 2020. This provision applies to only those individuals and entities having an April 15th filing deadline. Also, contributions to an individual retirement can be made at any time during the year or by the due date for filing your return for that year. Thus, you have until July 15th to make a contribution to your retirement account.

There are more questions than answers regarding the implementation of the CARES Act and other recently passed and future legislation (Part 4? Other?). It will take time for the I.R.S., Small Business Administration, and others to develop applicable procedures, and then for business owners to develop and implement operational strategies. Members of the National Farm Income Tax Task Force (<https://www.ruraltax.org>) continue to meet with one another and consult with I.R.S. staff (<https://www.irs.gov/coronavirus>), lenders, certified public accountants, federal and state elected officials, agency personnel, and others to gain a better understanding of the Act and how it impacts American farmers and ranchers. Please be aware that new information and understandings are coming out each day.

Jeffrey E Tranel is an Agricultural and Business Management Economist with Colorado State University Extension and faculty affiliate in CSU's Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics. He sits on the National Farm Income Tax Task Force and is a founding member of the RightRisk Risk Education Team. He may be contacted at jtranel@colostate.edu.



During the outbreak it's important to recognize that disruptions to products, services, trades, and more are occurring. Merchandising livestock will be no exception during this time period. The following are some general tips to consider during this outbreak:

- 1) As the outbreak changes so will policies and procedures, ensure that you are aware of the on-going changes (state and federal) and if there are any new restrictions or waivers.
- 2) Consider whether you need to merchandise livestock and for what reasons (timing, financial, limited feed, expired rental facilities/feed (corn stalks, etc.).
- 3) Check the markets and evaluate your financial situation currently and in the future.
 - What are your normal practices? Is there room for deviance from your plan?
 - Call your local livestock auction representatives and see what options are available?
 - Consult with your lender and ensure any "financial" related deviances works for them?
- 4) Consider location of auction- (Who is open? Does it make more sense to use video auction services? What are the logistics associated with transportation if video is used instead of the local sale barn etc.).
- 5) Call Before your go:
 - Many locations will have restrictions or requirements (i.e. only unloading of livestock, no walking around, mailed checks only, no indoor traffic, etc.).
 - Hours may be reduced, sales consolidated, or specials postponed.
 - Find out if any health and inspection requirements have recently changed.
- 6) When Traveling Consider:
 - Local facilities may be closed (rest areas, restaurants, gas stations, stores, service stations etc.).
 - Fuel up before you go and take an extra can of fuel.
 - Pack enough food and water for a two day trip at minimum.
 - Have extra contact numbers on hand in case of a breakdown and let family know of trip plans.
- 7) If you are ill, have a compromised immune system, or live with those who may be compromised; consider staying home and making other arrangements for animals that need to go to sale.
- 8) Generally practice good hygiene and biosecurity measures for you, your family & employees, livestock, equipment, and general operation.
- 9) In trying economic and stressor times, remember that it's okay to reach out to someone and get help. You are never alone and your complete well-being is always important.

Resources & General Contact Information:



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

State of Colorado Covid-19 Official Site Information- covid19.colorado.gov/

Colorado Department of Agriculture (Brand, health, and more)- colorado.gov/agmain

Colorado Cattlemen's Association- coloradocattle.org/

Colorado Livestock Association- coloradolivestock.org/

CSU Agriculture & Business Management (Budgets, decision tools, & more)- wr.colostate.edu/ABM/

American Farm Bureau (Industry Information & resources)- fb.org/

National Farmers Union (Industry information & resources)- nfu.org/

Colorado Crisis Service (*Help for Farmers & Ranchers)- coloradocrisisservices.org/ or Call 1-844-493-TALK (8255) or Text "TALK" To 38255

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Market Reports- ams.usda.gov/market-news

Cattle USA (Listing of local and regional markets, videos, & market reports)-cattleusa.com/

DTN (Market information and industry updates)- dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/livestock

Brush Livestock of Colorado (Brush, CO)- brushlivestock.com/ or (970) 842-2801

Burlington Livestock Exchange (Burlington, CO)- bleinc.com/ or (719) 346-8900

Calhan Auction Market, Inc. (Calhan, CO)- calhanauctionmarket.com/ or (719) 347-2417

Centennial Livestock Auction (Fort Collins, CO)- casauction.com/ or (970) 482-6207

Colby Livestock Auction LLC (Colby, KS)- colbylivestock.com/wp/ or (785) 460-3231

DVAuction (Online)- dvauction.com/ or (402) 316-5460

La Junta Livestock Commission Inc. (La Junta, CO)- ljlivestock.com/ or (719) 384-7781

Livestock Exchange, LLC (Brush, CO)- livestockexchange.org/ or (970) 522-1950

Ogallala Livestock Auction Market (Ogallala, NE)- ogallalalive.com/ or (308) 284-2071

Producers Livestock Marketing Association (Greeley, CO)- producerslivestock.com/html/co_greeley.html or (970) 353-4121

Ranchland Livestock Auction (Wray, CO)- [321 East North Railway St.](https://321EastNorthRailwaySt.com) or Facebook or (970) 332-4873

Sterling Livestock Commission (Sterling, CO)- sterlinglivestock.com/ or (970) 522-1950

Southern Colorado Livestock Auction (Fowler, CO)- Facebook or (719) 263-4152

Superior Livestock Auction (Online)- superiorlivestock.com/ or (800) 523-6610

Winter Livestock (La Junta, CO)- winterlivestock.com/lajunta.php or (719) 384-4491

Resources & General Contact Information:



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State of Colorado Covid-19 Official Site Information- covid19.colorado.gov/

Colorado Department of Agriculture (Brand, health, and more)- colorado.gov/agmain

Colorado Cattlemen's Association- coloradocattle.org/

Colorado Livestock Association- coloradolivestock.org/

CSU Agriculture & Business Management Resources (Budgets, decision tools, rates, & more)-
wr.colostate.edu/ABM/

American Farm Bureau (Industry Information & resources)- fb.org/

National Farmers Union (Industry information & resources)- nfu.org/

Colorado Crisis Service (*Help for Farmers & Ranchers)- coloradocrisisservices.org/ or [Call 1-844-493-TALK \(8255\)](tel:1-844-493-TALK) or [Text "TALK" To 38255](text:38255)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Market Reports- ams.usda.gov/market-news

Cattle USA (Listing of local and regional markets, videos, & market reports)-cattleusa.com/

DTN (Market information and industry updates)- dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/livestock

Centennial Livestock Auction (Fort Collins, CO)- casauction.com/ or (970) 482-6207

Cortez Livestock Auction (Cortez, CO)- [12129 Hwy 491](https://12129Hwy491.com/) or [Facebook](https://facebook.com/cortezlivestock/) or (970) 565-3456

Delta Sales Yard (Delta, CO)- deltasalesyard.com/ or (970) 874-4612

DVAuction (Online)- dvauction.com/ or (402) 316-5460

Hi-Country Cattle Auction (Hesperus, CO)- cattlecrazy.com/ or 970-247-3652

Horse Creek Sale Company (Castle Rock, CO)- horsecreeksaleco.com/ or (970) 554-0564

Loma Livestock (Loma, CO)- lomalivestock.com/ or (970) 858-9988

Producers Livestock Marketing Association (Greeley, CO)- producerslivestock.com/html/co_greeley.html or (970) 353-4121

Rocky Mountain Livestock Sales Inc. (Salida, CO)- rockymtnlivestock.com/ or (719) 539-6647

Superior Livestock Auction (Online)- superiorlivestock.com/ or (800) 523-6610

Valley Livestock Auction (Monte Vista, CO)- valleylivestockauction.net/ or (719) 852-9500

Western Slope Cattlemen's (Loma, CO)- wscattlemens.com/index.html or (970) 858-0090

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