

# AGRICULTURE

## Golden Plains Area Newsletter

**Dennis Kaan, Area Director**  
Area Community Development Agent  
Washington County Office  
(970) 345-2287

**Ron Meyer**  
Area Agronomy Agent  
Kit Carson County Office  
(719) 346-5571

**Dr. Todd Ballard**  
Agronomy, Weed Management  
Sedgwick County Office  
(970) 474-3479

**Linda Langelo**  
Area Horticulture Agent  
Sedgwick County Office  
(970) 474-3479

**Travis Taylor**  
Area Livestock Agent  
Yuma County Office  
(970) 332-4151

**Joel Schneekloth**  
Regional Water Resource Specialist  
Central Great Plains Research Station,  
Akron  
(970) 345-0508

**Annie Overlin**  
Regional Range Management Specialist  
Peaks and Plains Regional Office, Pueblo  
970-545-1845

**Dr. Brent Young**  
Regional Agriculture and Business  
Management Specialist  
Regional Engagement Center, Sterling  
(970) 522-7207

**Scott Stinnett**  
Livestock and 4-H Youth Development  
Kit Carson County Office  
(719) 346-5571

## OCTOBER 2021

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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.

# AG BUSINESS

## 2020 Price Loss Coverage Payments

R. Brent Young

Producers enrolled in the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) title 1 program of the 2018 Farm Bill should begin receiving their 2020 crop year payments in October. The 2020 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 2020 payment (to be paid after October 1, 2021). The 2020-21 MYA for wheat is \$5.05/ bu. subtracting that number from the reference price of \$5.50, farmers can expect a payment of \$0.45/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 2020 payment as the MYA for their crop was \$4.75 below the reference price at \$4.95 for a payment of \$0.20/bu. The reference price for oats is \$2.40 and the MYA is \$2.77, with a no PLC payment for the 2020 crop.

The final MYA for corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans won't be finalized until September 30<sup>th</sup>. The projected prices are; corn \$4.45; grain sorghum \$5.00; and soybeans \$10.90. Reference prices are \$3.70, \$3.95, and \$8.40. If these MYA prices hold corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans would not trigger a PLC payment for 2020.

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](mailto:brent.young@colostate.edu)

# AGRONOMY

## Can I Save Wheat Seed?

RF Meyer

Throughout the ages, farmers have planted seed saved from their previous wheat crop. When making seed wheat decisions, they selected the best quality seed from the highest yielding varieties. Choosing wheat varieties based on yield and quality continues, but now seed decisions include a new considerations.

With the advent of hybrid crops like corn, farmers discovered that they did not get the advantage of hybrid vigor when they saved their seed, the ensuing crop was not uniform, and yields were poor. It was quickly learned they needed to buy new seed each year of these hybrid crops to maximize yields. This annual purchase of hybrid seed commercialized the corn seed business and resulted in enormous investment into research and development for improved corn hybrids. Consequently, technology in corn has benefitted farmers with increased yield potentials. But what about a non-hybrid crop like wheat? With the passage of the US Plant Variety Protection Act in 1970, congress encouraged private

investment into development of new plant varieties, including wheat. That investment is now paying off in the form of new and improved wheat genetics. However, an important component of this act was the farmer's right to save seed from some varieties.

Section 113 of the act states, "It shall not infringe any right hereunder for a person to save seed produced by the person from seed obtained, or descended from seed obtained, by authority of the owner of the variety for seeding purposes and use such saved seed in the production of a crop for use on the farm ..."

Simply stated, if a farmer purchases ordinary Certified wheat seed that is Plant Variety Protected, they may keep seed grown from that variety for planting on their farm. However, keep in mind that there are **exceptions to this law** which is **Certified Seed Only** varieties. When planting Certified Seed Only varieties, new wheat seed must be purchased yearly.

In addition, if a farmer buys non-certified wheat seed of a PVP protected variety from someone else, it is likely that not only is the purchase of that seed in violation of the Act, but saving seed of subsequent production is also a violation. Wheat varieties that are Plant Variety Protected must be purchased from permitted seed dealers only.

The most recent restrictions to saving seed are those imposed by patented traits and sales contracts. In most cases, farmers are prohibited by patent laws from saving seed of varieties with patented traits like Roundup® resistance in soybean and Clearfield® in wheat. This is usually reinforced through a contract that is signed at the point of purchase. Even if traits are not patented, saving seed may be prohibited as part of the sales contract. **Certified Seed Only Varieties must be purchased every season. Current Certified Seed only varieties are: AP503 CL2, AP18AX, Brawl Cl plus, Byrd Cl plus, Crescent AX, Guardian, Fortify SF, Incline AX, Kivari AX, LCS Fusion AX, Monarch, Oakley Cl, Snowmass, Snowmass 2.0, Sunshine, SY Legend CL2, SY Sunrise, Thunder Cl, WB4269, WB4418, WB4595, WB4699, WB4721, WB4792.** Other varieties may be added to this list as they become released. Varieties not on the Certified Seed Only list can be replanted every season without purchasing new seed.

The consequences of planting illegal seed can be substantial. The owner of the variety could go as far as filing a lawsuit asking for the destruction of the crop. There could also be monetary awards and attorney fees. If state or federal officials get involved, fines could be levied per occurrence.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse. As a best management practice, farmers should know what variety they are planting and follow the protocol for that variety. If they did purchase certified seed, they should read the label and sales contracts to see if there are any restrictions on saving seed. The label and sales contract will state planting limitations.

As a result of these new rules, new revenues are being generated which benefits wheat growers directly. Fees collected from planting patented varieties are reinvested directly toward wheat research, mostly in the form of developing new wheat varieties. The new varieties have traits that improve yield and quality, making the fees a positive investment for wheat producers.

Source: Laura Pottorff, CSU State Seed Dept.

# LIVESTOCK

## Body Condition Scoring at Weaning Time

Travis Taylor

Weaning time in Colorado's Golden Plains Extension Area, is an exciting time for cow-calf producers. It is the time when all the benefits of nutrition, breeding and genetics programs can actually be seen and an important time to do evaluations on the beef herd. There are several factors, such as weaning weight, that need to be evaluated and goals for the coming year need to be re-evaluated. It also provides an opportunity to evaluate cow Body Condition Score (BCS) and make necessary adjustments giving cows the best advantages going into winter and gestations final trimester. Cows in good condition (BCS 5.5 to 6) are more tolerant to the stresses of winter and require less maintenance energy than cows in poorer condition (BCS 4 to 4.5). A dry cow during her second trimester, can gain body condition more efficiently and economical than during her third trimester. This can be done on native range or stalk fields with more reasonable levels of protein and energy supplementation. Possible separation of thin cows that need additional supplementation from cows with BCS six or higher at weaning can allow for better utilization of available forages.

On the production side, weaning time cow body condition score can be helpful culling cows that may not fit into your ranches production model. Each operation truly is a unique model with often vastly different resources available. One operation may have availability to abundant crop aftermath fields, while the next operation is trying to operate solely on native range with limited supplementation. The two operations most likely join fences, but just as likely in both operations the management could identify cows that are considered excessively thin or overly fat. At weaning it is important to identify cows that are non-productive, such as a late calving cow having a BCS six or higher with the light weight calf. Such a cow is likely late bred, poor milking, using up more energy maintaining herself than producing a calf and is a culling candidate. In contrast, a cow could be considered always a BCS four and weaning the heaviest calf in the herd. She may be out milking her nutritional environment and most likely will breed later and later till she comes in open at a young age. Not only is this cow a possible candidate for culling, but likely the big skinny heifer calf at her side should be eliminated from the replacement pen.

No question that a productive cow will see fluctuations in weight and body condition do to different factors like stage of production or level of forage quality and availability. She needs these body energy stores to respond to her necessary requirements efficiently. It is how she responds when those situations on her nutritional demands are improved or changed that is important. Likewise, as producers, being able to utilize a simple and effective tool like Body Condition Score, which can be applied from the pickup window, to make nutritional and culling decisions that can benefit the bottom line is important. For questions involving Body Condition Scoring contact your local county CSU Extension Office or link to <https://extensionpublications.unl.edu/assets/pdf/ec281.pdf> on the web.

# Calculating Winter Hay Needs

Scott Stinnett

As fall begins, winter is not too far behind. Cattle producers are starting to decide how much hay will be needed to make it through the winter. Some basic calculations can be used to help determine an appropriate amount to have on hand.

First calculate the basic needs. According to research at the Iowa Beef Center, a basic calculation of daily dry matter (DM) intake is 2.25-2.5% of body weight per animal. In a herd with an average cow size of 1200 lbs., the daily need calculates to approximately 30 lbs. DM per day per cow (1200 lbs. x 2.5% = 30 lbs. DM/day).

Using this base calculation, the next questions to answer are how many head will be fed and for how long? Continuing the example with 150 head of cows in the herd and planning on 180 days feeding hay, the calculation of hay needs comes to 810,000 lbs. (405 tons) of total DM. (30 lbs. DM/day x 150 hd. x 180 days = 810,000 lbs. DM).

Knowing the dry matter value of the hay be using can then help calculate a more accurate amount of hay to be consumed. Hays normally range from 80% to 90% DM. Using 85% DM for this example, divide the base total hay needs (405 tons) by the percentage of DM to find the need increases to 476 tons (405 tons ÷ 85% DM = 476 tons DM).

There will also be some feed wasted. Cattle tend to pull out, step on or leave in a feeder a portion of the hay they are fed. Large round bales tend to be the most prominent used in winter hay feeding. According to studies by the University of Missouri, waste can be limited to less than 6% on a 7-day supply of hay when using a hay ring for feeding. Calculating in a 5% hay loss, the total hay needed increases again to 501 tons (476 tons DM ÷ 95% = 501 tons DM).

This example calculates for a cow herd. Calculations also need to be done for any bulls, replacement heifers and calves as well. Having extra hay on hand for inclement weather should be considered as well. How much to calculate for the weather is more dependent on your location and typical winter needs than a formula that can be developed.

Another consideration is the nutritional value of the hay being fed. There is quite a considerable difference in feeding an alfalfa grass mix hay versus a native grass hay. Supplemental feed may be needed to increase the nutritional value of the daily ration and help cows to maintain body condition during the winter months. Supplementation can be done by using higher TDN hay, feeding concentrates or using supplement tubs to increase energy and protein levels during winter feeding.

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## Colorado Scrapie Requirements

Travis Taylor

Individual producers of sheep and goats are certainly aware of the National Scrapie Identification Program, but other individuals entertaining the idea of raising a few animals may not be. In April 2019, the USDA regulations for individual identification of sheep and goats for Scrapie were updated. Scrapie, found in the U. S. since 1947, is a neurodegenerative disease affecting sheep and occasionally

goats. In sheep, the animal's genotype strongly influences the incidence of disease. However, genetically susceptible sheep may not become ill or show clinical signs of the disease for several years. Still, scrapie is progressive and fatal once symptoms develop. Infected animals contract the disease at birth, but will not show clinical symptoms until many years later in life.

The USDA eradication program individually identifies each animal through a flock identification program to the animal's flock of origin. This flock identification, and the corresponding records required to be kept for five years, allow for the traceability of animals that develop Scrapie symptoms. The following animals are required to have an official scrapie ID prior to sale or movement.

- All sexually intact sheep and goats regardless of age
- All wethers 18 months of age or older, upon change of ownership
- Animals for show or exhibitions may be required by either the state or individual show to have official Scrapie identification at any age and exhibitors should check with show rules.

There are a few exceptions and additions to the Official Scrapie Identification rules.

- Registered meat and dairy goats may use legible tattoos that correlate with breed registration papers until they are sent to slaughter at which time an official flock tag will be required.
- All slaughter untagged sheep or goats less than 18 months of age in slaughter channels must have an owner/hauler statement.
- Wethers less than 18 months of age and in slaughter channels are exempt.

Remember an official Scrapie tag will carry the U. S. shield and should never be removed. If lost any new official tag should be correlated back to the original ID number in producer records. To learn more about Scrapie Identification requirements and your responsibilities as a producer go to the Department of Agriculture website <https://ag.colorado.gov/animals/livestock-health/scrapie> or to get your own flock identification number for Colorado please call (970)-219-0467. If you have questions about the program contact your local Colorado State University Extension Office for assistance.

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## Preparing for Corn Stalk Grazing

Scott Stinnett

Corn harvest is in full swing in eastern Colorado, and livestock producers are making plans to utilize those harvested acres. There are some considerations producers need to keep in mind before turning out on corn stalks. Possible forage toxicity, fencing, water sources and forage availability should all be considered in the planning for grazing corn stalks.

The first consideration is any possible toxicity issues with the corn stalks, specifically nitrates. Nitrates are a major issue in corn plants that may have been stressed at the end of their growing season. Nitrate levels above 5000 ppm can be toxic to cattle and over 10,000 ppm can be lethal. Testing the stalk and leaf, the parts of the plant that can harbor toxic levels of nitrate, can give a producer a good indication of whether to utilize a field or not. A simple diphenylamine test of sample plant material, which can be done in the field or at your local Extension office, can indicate if nitrate levels are above or below the toxic level. Any samples that have significant portions turn purple using the diphenylamine test should be sent into a certified lab for further testing to find the level of nitrates in the samples. High nitrate corn stalks can still be grazed if cattle are supplemented with low nitrate hay or concentrate feeds, but it should only be done when the nitrate level of all forage and supplements is known and calculated to be below the toxic level.

Once fields are determined to be useable, producers can then consider how they will be utilizing the grazing and setup fencing to match those needs. Most corn fields require temporary exterior fencing to be erected. Producers tend to rely on electrical fencing options to make the installation as quick and easy as possible. The biggest question is usually how many wires are needed? The answer is based more on the experiences of the cattle with electrified fencing. Mature cows who have been exposed and are accustomed to or “trained” to electric fence may only require a single electrified wire to stay in the grazing area. Electric fence may be new to calves or younger cows and heifers. Using two or even three wires may be necessary since they are not “trained” and respectful of the fencing. At least one of the wires should be electrified, but not all need to be in a multi-wire fence.

Proper grounding of electrical fence is imperative for successful operation of the fencing. Different fence charger manufacturers have various grounding requirements. Producers should follow the manufacturer’s recommendation on the number and depth of grounding rods.

Fence post spacing must also be considered. It is based on two things: type of fencing wire and levelness of terrain. Per manufacturer’s recommendations, posts may need to be spaced as closely as 12 feet for poly wire and tape, or as far apart as 90 feet on high tensile wire on a flat and straight run. The best rule of thumb is to use as many posts as necessary to maintain a fence height of 30 to 36 inches above the ground on a single wire fence.

Providing water is the next consideration. Most grain fields do not have year-round water sources developed. Temporary water sources are installed to meet the daily needs of the cattle. Daily water needs are based on the size of cattle and the average ambient temperature. If mature cows are being wintered on corn stalks they may need as little as 6 gallons per day when temperatures are 40°F or less, but as much as 10 gallons during those warmer early fall days with temperatures in the 70s.

Table I. Approximate total daily water intake of beef cattle<sup>1</sup>.

Weight Lb.	Temperature in °F <sup>2</sup>					
	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
<i>Growing Heifers, Steers, Bulls</i>						
400	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.7	9.5
600	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.8	8.9	12.7
600	6.3	6.8	7.9	9.2	10.6	15.0
<i>Finishing Cattle</i>						
600	6.0	6.5	7.4	8.7	10.0	14.3
800	7.3	7.9	9.1	10.7	12.3	17.4
1,000	8.7	9.4	10.8	12.6	14.5	20.6
<i>Wintering Beef Cows<sup>3</sup></i>						
900	6.7	7.2	8.3	9.7		
1,100	6.0	6.5	7.4	8.7		
<i>Lactating Cows<sup>4</sup></i>						
900	11.4	12.6	14.5	16.9	17.9	18.2
<i>Mature Bulls</i>						
1,400	8.0	8.6	9.9	11.7	13.4	19.0
1,600+	8.7	9.4	10.8	12.6	14.5	20.6

<sup>1</sup>1996 National Research Council Nutrient requirements of Beef Cattle, Seventh Revised Edition, 1996. Table derived from an article by C. F. Winchester and M. J. Morris, Vol 15, No 3, Journal of Animal Science, August 1956.

<sup>2</sup>Water intake is a function of dry matter intake and ambient temperature. Water intake is constant up to 40°F.

<sup>3</sup>Dry matter intake influences water intake. Heavier cows are assumed to be in greater body condition and require less dry matter and, therefore, less water.

<sup>4</sup>Cows larger than 900 pounds are included in this recommendation.

Credit: <sup>1</sup>Water Requirements for Beef Cattle. University of Nebraska – Lincoln Extension. NebGuide G2060.

Producers using round stock tanks for water should consider what type of cattle are using the tanks. Mature cows may be able to reach the bottom of the tank and drain all water available in the tank, but stockers and calves can only drink the tank down so far and then not be able to utilize all the water available.

Round Livestock Tank Size and Water Capacity (Approximations for 24-inch depth)			
Tank Size (Diameter)	Capacity (Gallons)	Tank Size (Diameter)	Capacity (Gallons)
6 ft.	395	12 ft.	1690
8 ft.	718	15 ft.	2640
9 ft.	920	18 ft.	3810
10 ft.	1000	21 ft.	5175
11 ft.	1400	24 ft.	6750

Choosing a grazing system is another consideration. A producer may choose to turn out on an undivided field of cornstalks or using more electrical fence, divide and rotationally graze the field. There are advantages and disadvantages to both. Utilizing an entire field at once is the least labor intensive but tends to lead to declining TDN over the time of grazing as cattle forage the most palatable dropped corn grain first, then leaves and finally cobs and stalks. Conversely, rotating cattle on a divided field is more labor intensive, but cattle maintain a more level plain of nutrition as they move to new areas and go through the forage palatability progression multiple times.

Calculating the forage available is usually a producer’s main consideration. The University of Nebraska, Lincoln has done research and developed a simple formula to estimate grazing days per acre based on the yield of the harvested corn. Using a 1200 pound non-lactating cow as the base animal, a producer can take the corn yield in bushels per acre and divide by 3.5. For example, a corn field that yields 200 bushels per acre, a producer could estimate 57 grazing days per acre ( $200 \text{ bu./ac.} \div 3.5 = 57.14$  grazing days). If a quarter section circle of corn (approximately 125 acres) averages the 200 bu./ac. yield, 7,125 grazing days is available ( $125 \text{ acres} \times 57 \text{ grazing days} = 7,125$  total days). A producer who wants to use this field for 180 days could then estimate running 39 head of 1200 pound cows ( $7,125 \text{ grazing days} \div 180 \text{ days} = 39.58$  head).

Planning with these considerations in mind should help a producer to fully utilize acres of corn stalks. There are still some other factors that can cause changes in usage, especially weather conditions, but producers will need to be prepared to be flexible and adaptable to conditions they cannot control

# HORTICULTURE

## Better Grasses for Our Lawns

Linda Langelo

With hotter, drier weather and the need to conserve water, I am recommending some options to those who have Kentucky Blue Grass. To keep Kentucky bluegrass alive, (that means only surviving) it needs 2.5 inches of water per week or more. Most times in 100 degree days, that means 3 to 4 inches of water. What are some better turf grasses? In the 1990’s, Dr. James Read of Texas A&M University successfully crossed Kentucky bluegrass with Texas bluegrass or in Latin respectively, *Poa pratensis* x *Poa arachnifera*. The Texas bluegrass is native to the Panhandle of Texas. The new variety was named ‘Reveille’.

There are even more options than ‘Reveille’. There is a Bella Bluegrass that is a compact form of Kentucky Blue that grows to a maximum height of 2 to 5 inches and takes half the water of Kentucky

Blue. It has a better rhizome root system and better tolerates heat and drought. It is the only compact turf grass on the market to date. It has a soft blade and retains this dark blue-green color all season long. The best part is that it only needs to be mowed once in the season. It also does well growing in the shade.

‘Reveille’ has a nice green color and according to Texas A&M is heat and full sun tolerant, cold hardy, and has resistance to fall armyworm, and moderate resistance to rust and white grub. According to CSU Turf Specialist, Tony Koski, it has a dense root system which improves traffic tolerance, and an ability to recover from wear. It requires less irrigation than most other bluegrass species. From some of my clients that already have ‘Reveille’, it requires less mowing. In some cases, every ten days.

Still other options are of course buffalo grass. This turf grass takes time to become established and does not do well with heavy foot traffic. It doesn’t need regular mowing. Once or twice a season should be ample for buffalo grass. It does well in full sun, but not shade. It is a native grass that is perfect for our dry, hot weather surviving on little supplemental water and needing no fertilizer. It does brown in the winter months and takes longer to green up because it is a warm season grass unlike any of the Kentucky blue cultivars which are cool season grasses that stay green in the winter.

As we continue to have warmer summers, I strongly recommend starting to make the switch away from the traditional Kentucky blue grass. We need to conserve our water resource. If you want a nice looking lawn with less effort and a lower water and electric bill, you can purchase some of these in seed and some in sod and some in plugs. Maybe just start small and test one type of turf grass before you make a major change. The initial cost can be expensive if you do the entire lawn. But you can do it in phases. Will you do your part to conserve water?

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## Meet The Linden Bark-Borer Moth

Linda Langelo

An insect that was introduced into the United States in 1928, finally makes its way to Colorado. Though I have not seen it yet in our area. There was a siting of it in Denver where there were several of the moths flying around the linden tree and frass on the ground. The Linden Bark-Borer Moth, *Chrysoclista linneella* started its journey from New York. Then it spread to other parts of New York State, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Vermont, southern Ontario and Halifax, Nova Scotia. In Europe it is prevalent because it is naturally throughout that continent.

This is a new insect for us in Colorado. According to Steve Geist of SavATree Consulting Group in Denver, their contacts have shared that this moth feeds on the bark and does not seem to impact the health of the tree. If you are interested in seeing what this looks like, I recommend going to the following link: <https://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/> and type in search Linden Bark-Borer Moth. You will see it is a colorful moth with orange and brown markings. This moth has one generation each growing season. The larva overwinters under the bark of the tree. The adults emerge from May through August. They only feed on European Lindens. It is not yet known if they feed on native species of Linden called Basswood or *Tilia americana* or cultivars such as *Tilia americana* cv. Redmond. We have a significant amount of *Tilia cordata*, Little Leaf Linden which is also native to Europe and Britain. But there is no information on Little Leaf Lindens being attacked by the Linden Bark-Borer Moth.

According to an article titled The Linden Bark-Borer Infesting European Linden in Nova Scotia by Christopher G. Majka, with *Tx europea* trees in Nova Scotia, the bark could be significantly

honeycombed from the larva tunneling that the bark would crumble upon touching it. Unfortunately, they have yet to investigate the long and short-term effects from the infestations that took place in Halifax, Nova Scotia. We will have to wait and see if it ever comes to eastern Colorado.

## **Change the Future: Plant a Tree**

Linda Langelo

Trees are more valuable to us because they are an integral part of our lives. Without trees we would have less oxygen since they take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen. Trees cool the atmosphere. Trees give us food and materials to build our homes and so much more. If you have space in your landscape, consider adding another tree. Here are two reasons why:

- 1) It is good to have a diversity of trees in your landscape. If they are all the same, when one is effected by a disease the other trees are not a host to it. But there are many more benefits to trees. They cool the air, land and water if strategically placed. According to the Arbor Day Foundation trees cool shaded surfaces between 20 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit below the peak temperature of any unshaded surface nearby.
- 2) As for larger towns and cities, trees can be used to cool the street and homes. Trees release water vapor into the air through their leaves cooling the town or city down 10 degrees Fahrenheit. In fact, one single small tree has the capacity to cool as much as 10 single room air conditioners over a 20 hour period.

On a global scale, forests remove about one-third of fossil fuel emissions annually from 1990 to 2007. Trees remove pollution such as the 26,000 tons removed from Greater Kansas City each year. Wildfires occurring in the west and other places globally, lessen the capacity of forests to remove fossil fuels. According to the Arbor Day Foundation, 180 million Americans depend on forest watersheds for their drinking water. The natural water filtration trees provide can lower costs associated with drinking water treatment.

The U.S. Forest Service states that trees properly placed around buildings can reduce air conditioning needs by 30% and can save 20-50% in energy used for heating. On a larger scale in Cincinnati community trees save the average household \$56 annually in cooling costs by reducing electricity use. Overall, the U.S. Forest Service states “every dollar spent on planting and caring for a community tree yields benefits that are two to five times that investment”. Why? Trees clean our air, lower energy costs, improve water quality and storm water control as well as increase property values”.

If you are not sure of what trees to plant and where, then test the soil and find trees that do well in your landscape. Be sure to place them with enough space for growth. If you need planting instructions here is a link: [https://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/pdfs/TreePlanting\\_636.pdf](https://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/pdfs/TreePlanting_636.pdf)

If you need tree suggestions link to Plant Select at <https://plantselect.org/> as this site has all types of plants that after being trialed are selected as some of the best plants for Colorado. Likewise, <https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/yard-garden/small-deciduous-trees-7-418/> will link you to the CSU Fact Sheet for Small Deciduous trees, and <https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/yard-garden/large-deciduous-trees-7-419/> links to the Fact Sheet for suggestions on for Large Deciduous trees. If you still have questions after reviewing the fact sheets and other materials, please contact your local Extension Office. We can help better inform you towards making the right choice.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY  
EXTENSION  
GOLDEN PLAINS AREA  
310 ASH, SUITE B  
WRAY, CO 80758

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