

# Colorado Bean News

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## BEAN EXPORTS

Excerpts from USDA Bean Market News, June 1997

**Pinto beans** (metric tons) were exported to the following countries:

Dominican Republic	383
Haiti	2328
Mexico	1934
Chile	270
Spain	21
United Kingdom	19
Angola	331
Mozambique	63

**Light red kidney beans** (metric tons) were exported to the following countries:

Canada	73
Costa Rica	4
French W. Indies	44
Mexico	272
Panama	18
French Guiana	21
Venezuela	208
Denmark	5
Portugal	138
Hong Kong	5
Kuwait	20
United Arab Emirates	23

### NDBC - Mexico Update

Excerpts from the August 1997 Monthly Report

The National Dry Bean Council office in Mexico is developing a relationship with producers, cooperatives and state department of agriculture agents in the [north central] states of Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Durango and San Luis Potosi. During September, the NDBC will visit these states to coordinate the Mexico Trade Mission which will take place during November. It will also be an opportunity to inspect the crop and harvest status. Reports indicate that Zacatecas, Durango and Chihuahua have had extreme weather conditions ranging from drought to heavy rain.

MAILING LABEL UPDATE  
Please send changes to:  
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**COLORADO BEAN NETWORK UPDATE**

The CBN is a non-profit organization which supports the dry bean industry in Colorado primarily through educational projects including editing, publishing and distributing the newsletter, COLORADO BEAN NEWS. We would like to welcome the leadership and energies of the following individuals from the Colorado Bean Industry who have agreed to serve on the CBN Executive Board:

Harley Ross (Kelley Bean Company - Ovid) as Chairman, and Steve Krosky (Colorado Bean Company - Greeley) as Treasurer. They join Howard Schwartz (Colorado State University) who continues as Secretary of the CBN.

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## DRY BEAN HARVEST STATISTICS

Excerpts from Bean Market News - August, 1997

State	Production (000 cwt)		
	1995	1996	1997
California	2740	2337	2500
<b>Colorado</b>	2558	2250	2500
Idaho	2160	1907	2373
Kansas	481	444	455
Michigan	6930	4640	5580
Minnesota	2055	1800	2228
Montana	205	235	257
Nebraska	3588	3705	3600
New Mexico	251	264	264
New York	538	377	632
North Dakota	7182	7524	6625
Oregon	208	158	207
Texas	225	84	175
Utah	32	10	28
Washington	902	710	779
Wisconsin	117	144	168
Wyoming	640	765	792
USA Totals	30812	27354	29163

### 1997 Variety Performance Trials

To obtain your copy of the 1997 Colorado irrigated and dryland bean variety trials contact Dr. Jerry Johnson at 970-491-1454, Dept. of Soil & Crop Sciences, C 07 Plant Science Building, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.



## CSU Agr. Exp. Director Appointment

Lee Sommers is the newly selected director of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. Sommers, who served for the past two years as CAES interim director, accepted the position effective July. "Dr. Sommers will lead Colorado State University's researchers as we face the many challenges of new technologies, the globalization of the economy, and the need for basic and applied research," said Kirvin Knox, Colorado State Vice Provost for Agriculture and University Outreach. "I'm confident he will lead with distinction and I look forward to working with him on the many challenges we face."

As director of CAES, Sommers is responsible for all programming, budgeting and related activities. He reports to the Vice Provost for Agriculture and University Outreach. CAES works in partnership with Colorado State Cooperative Extension to provide Colorado consumers and agricultural producers with the latest information to help maintain a healthy economy and vibrant community.

## In Memory of Bill (HUTCH) Hutchings

Bill Hutchings, former executive secretary of the Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee and founder of Denver Grain Inspection, passed away on July 30, 1997 in Denver, Colorado. Bill was born on March 15, 1929 in St. Joseph, Missouri. A memorial service was held for Bill's family and friends on August 1 at the Family Funeral Care Hampden Chapel. Bill's leadership in the grain and bean business, his friendship and concern for others, and his entertaining golf stories will be missed by all.

## THE DRY BEAN ANSWER BOOK

*Excerpts from the Northarvest Bean Grower, Fall 1997*

**C**heck out the new pocket-sized DRY BEAN PRODUCTION GUIDE for the latest technical information on growing beans. The Guide contains everything from variety descriptions to drying, storing and handling recommendations. Published by the North Dakota Cooperative Extension Service and written by NDSU extension specialists, the Guide was produced in cooperation with the Northarvest Bean Growers Association.

Those interested in the Guide should contact the NDSU Extension Service Distribution Center. Ask for Bulletin A-1133, Dry Bean Production Guide. Phone (701) 231-7892. The address is Morrill Hall 10, Box 5655, Fargo, ND 58105-5655.

## NDSU RELEASES NEW PINTO BEAN VARIETY

*Excerpts from the Northarvest Bean Grower, Fall 1997*

**T**he North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station at NDSU-Fargo announces the release of FRONTIER, a new pinto bean variety for use in the northern Great Plains. Frontier was developed from a cross of an NDSU breeding line PX-057 and Sierra, a pinto bean variety released by Michigan State University. Frontier is an erect, full-season variety that has high yield potential. In multiple tests in eastern North Dakota and uniform regional tests, Frontier has outyielded Topaz by 43 %, Othello by 34 %, and Maverick by 11 %. Frontier is resistant to prevalent rust races currently found in North Dakota. In shape and color of seed, Frontier is similar to other pinto varieties. In seed size, it is similar to Fiesta. In canning quality, it is similar to Sierra.

## WHERE IN THE WORLD?

*Excerpts from the Northarvest Bean Grower, Fall 1997*

A recent National Dry Bean Council report contained the following highlights:

- Mexico and Europe dominated the bean export scene in 1996, capturing 70 % of all exports.
- Mexico alone accounted for 35 % of the exports last year.
- The mix of export markets by region (Mexico, South America, Europe, POV Markets, Asia) since 1992 has remained relatively stable.
- 1996 saw a sizeable increase in exports to Mexico and a marked decrease in exports to Africa.
- Exports since 1992 have increased worldwide by 45 %, but have not surpassed the 1994 peak.
- The top 10 dry bean export markets in 1996 were: (1) Mexico, (2) United Kingdom, (3) Japan, (4) Italy, (5) France, (6) Haiti, (7) Canada, (8) Angola, (9) Netherlands, (10) Bosnia-Herzegovina.

# Walton

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**APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN AGRICULTURE**



By Dr. John Shanahan, Agronomist, Colorado State University, Excerpts from AGRONOMY NEWS, July 1997



**R**emote sensing is the science of getting information about an object by acquiring data with a device that is not in direct contact with that object. Our eyes and ears are examples of remote sensing devices. Every physical object on the earth's surface absorbs or reflects electromagnetic (EM) radiation. The ultimate source of this radiation is the sun. Electromagnetic energy travels through space in waves at the speed of light. But objects also emit EM radiation as a function of their temperature.

Objects absorb and reflect various wavelengths as a function of their physical and chemical properties. For example, healthy wheat leaves appear green to our eyes because they contain a pigment called chlorophyll which absorbs all radiation impinging upon it except for the

green wavelength, leaving only green light to be reflected. This reflected radiation is the color perceived by our eyes. Camera film or other remote sensors also record the same green color.

Remote sensing is generally done by means of observations from airplanes or satellites, with airplanes generally providing very high resolution over limited areas, and satellites providing lower resolution but over the entire planet. A remote sensing satellite system entails one or more orbiting spacecraft with a stable platform for sensors (cameras) and a means of transmitting data back to the ground.

Important attributes of remote sensing systems include spatial resolution, spectral coverage, and temporal frequency. Spatial resolution can be described as the closest that two objects can be together and still be reliably distinguished. Spectral coverage refers to how many different colors and different parts of the wavelength spectrum are measured. Temporal frequency refers to the cycle of coverage or how often data are collected from a particular satellite.

Remote sensing for earth observation is an international activity. The U. S. Landsat program launched its first satellite in 1972, and is the oldest Earth observation program. India, France, Russia, Japan and the European Space Agency also operate Earth observation satellites. A number of commercial remote sensing ventures also exist, and more are forming daily. A worldwide collection of remote sensing resources can be found on the internet at the following site:

<http://www.vtt.fi/aut/ava/rs/virtual/>

See Remote Sensing on page 7

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### VegNet Bean Hotline

This technology transfer program was widely used by the dry bean industry throughout eastern and southern Colorado and western Nebraska during 1997. Weekly updates on bean pest forecasts, local weather summaries, pest sightings and pest management recommendations were provided by Colorado State University researchers via telephone, internet, DTN satellite and radio (KSIR).

The project was sponsored in part by the Colorado State University Agricultural Experiment Station + Cooperative Extension + IPM, Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee, Nebraska Dry Bean Commission, Griffin, ISK Biosciences, and Novartis.



Remote Sensing from page 6

Color and infrared remote sensing have the potential to diagnose many crop production problems (e.g. irrigation irregularities, nutrient deficiency, pest infestations) during the course of the growing season and give producers the opportunity to apply corrective treatments in time to minimize crop yield losses. Acceptance of this technology will be enhanced by the development of new commercial satellite systems, timely delivery of specific field data, and more extensive ground truthing.

### SUMMARY OF Rust, White Mold and Bacterial Disease IPM STRATEGIES for 1998:

1. Rotate out of dry beans for at least 2 years.
2. Eliminate bean debris and sources of volunteer beans during the fall of 1997 and spring of 1998.
3. Plant high quality, certified, treated seed.
4. Follow recommended production practices to avoid stress from extremes of moisture and/or fertilizer.
5. Carefully scout fields to detect infection as early as possible, get confirmation of disease diagnosis from appropriate experts.
6. Monitor reports on weather patterns, disease forecasts, and confirmed sightings in your region via the CSU VegNet and other university and industry resources.
7. When infection is confirmed in or near your field, implement a timely program of fungicides/bactericides with protectant and systemic modes of action. Rotate appropriate fungicide chemistry, apply labeled rates, and stay within recommended spray intervals.

See VegNet on page 9



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## POST-HARVEST SEED HANDLING

By Mark A. Brick, Bean BreederColorado State University at Fort Collins

Seed handling after it leaves the combine is very important. The primary factors that determine vulnerability to damage during post-harvest handling and storage are seed size and moisture content. Large seeded beans are more sensitive to damage than small seeded types, and damage increases as seed moisture content decreases.

Beans should never be allowed to drop long distances while they are being moved. Discharge distances from the combine to the truck and from the truck to the elevator pit should be reduced to a minimum. Cushion the fall from the combine to the truck by placing sleeves on the combine discharge chute. To slow the fall from the truck into the dump pit, use a bean ladder or gently sloping chute.

While moving beans during the storage and handling process, utilize padded bean ladders and sleeves to slow the fall at every discharge site. Be especially careful when handling beans with low moisture content or during cold weather because the seeds are very brittle under these circumstances. Seed damage

should be assessed throughout the handling and storage process using the soak method.

The most important considerations during seed storage is protection from water and contamination from other crops, chemicals, rodents, insects, and temperature extremes. Beans should always be stored away from pesticides or other toxic substances, because the seed will take on odors of the storage environment. Storage bins must be cleaned and aired prior to filling.

Moisture content of beans should be 14 to 16 % for short-term storage and 11 to 14 % for long-term storage. Beans that have higher moisture content will require aeration or drying during storage. Drying systems control the rate of drying by the rate of air flow and the degree of drying by the relative humidity of the air entering the system. Storage systems for commercial beans grown in Colorado do not usually require heated air due to our low relative humidity and because the crop is relatively dry at harvest.

See Post-Harvest on page 9

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- Sterling, CO . . . . .970-522-3595
- Yuma, CO . . . . .970-848-3918
- Wheatland, WY . . . . .307-322-2550

Post-Harvest from page 8

Air movement in the storage bin can be accomplished by pulling the air downward through the beans in an "aeration system", or forced up through the beans in a "drying system". The aeration system exhausts the warmer interior air directly out of the storage bin with few condensation problems. The aeration system is designed to cool the beans and remove some moisture, but it is not designed to reduce seed moisture significantly.

Drying systems that are designed to reduce seed moisture push air up through the seed. As the air is pushed up through the seed, the air picks up moisture and can cause condensation at the top of the bin. Condensation develops if air flow is too slow or the relative humidity of the air entering the system is too high and can cause seed discoloration and rotting if not removed by drying. Therefore, drying systems and seed bins must be carefully monitored during aeration to ensure safe efficient seed drying. Proper ventilation and structural design must be considered to prevent injury or death of operators.

VegNet from page 7

- 8. Manage water and fertilizer inputs to provide adequate, but not excess components for the crop need to avoid excess canopy development which favors white mold.
- 9. Adjust combine at harvest to maximize seed quality, and reduce loss of seed which can germinate next spring to produce volunteer plants.
- 10. Thoroughly incorporate each season's crop debris + pathogens to reduce carryover and potential disease pressure the following season. Rely upon cultivation and herbicide in next year's rotation crop to reduce volunteer bean emergence and possible infection by pathogens which can then be spread to next year's host crop.

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### Finding Markets For a Lost Crop

By Eduardo Figueroa, Colombia CIAT GROWING AFFINITIES, Sept. 1997

The endemic poverty of southern Peru's rural people contrasts starkly with the splendid landscape that once sheltered the Inca Empire. Paradoxically, a staple food that flourished even before that era now offers hope for alleviating poverty among the region's small farmers.

This is the popping bean or nuna. It is native to Bolivia and Peru and may be the oldest of all beans, though it is practically unknown to the rest of the world. Unlike other common beans, nunas can be toasted - just like popcorn - and they taste like peanuts.

Last year the first commercial nuna variety was released in Peru. Bean researchers hope that the popping bean will find a niche in urban markets as a snack food, thus creating a new source of income for the small farmers who grow nunas between 5400 and 9000 feet above sea level.

"But popping beans, in addition to their social effect, offer an ecological advantage as well," says PROFRIZA coordinator Oswaldo Voysest. "Since it takes far less time to toast beans than to boil them, popping beans help save firewood in the treeless highland landscape."

### Networks That Create Confidence

By Eduardo Figueroa, Colombia Excerpts from CIAT GROWING AFFINITIES, Sept. 1997

Many farmers in eastern and central Africa as well as in South America's Andean zone have gained a new confidence in bean production to provide income and protein for their families. The source of their optimism lies in the achievements of regional bean research networks, which CIAT established in the 1980s with support from the Canadian, Swiss, US, and British governments.

The networks are voluntary associations of national agricultural research systems dedicated to strengthening local research capacity and speeding the transfer of improved technology through various regional cooperation. These include the evaluation and exchange of improved germplasm as well as interdisciplinary workshops on themes of common interest. While concentrating heavily on crop improvement, the networks support research on other topics as well, such as integrated pest management, soil management, and small-scale seed production.

Uganda's national bean program has released two new varieties based on improved germplasm from Latin America: K131 (whose local name, Namwano, means "high yielding") and K132 (which farmers call, Namungawo, or "sweet tasting"). The former yields 40 % more than the local check, while the latter gives nearly 30 % more and is highly preferred in the market. The impact of these new bean



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Networks from page 10

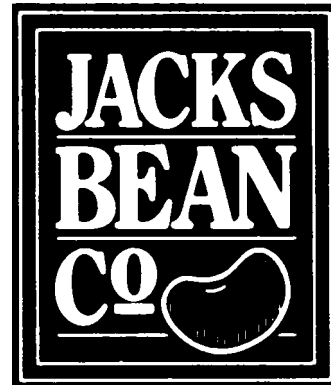
varieties is particularly evident in Mbale district's Nabongo parish, where most of the farmers in three villages are growing the new seed just five seasons after it was introduced.

In many parts of the Andean zone, bean production has undergone an even more dramatic shift than in Africa from subsistence to market orientation. Farmers there have grown beans for thousands of years, and the crop is a prominent feature of rural diets and culture. But the phenomenal expansion of the region's cities has created new opportunities for small bean farmers to raise their incomes by catering to urban markets.

The Regional Bean Project for the Andean Zone (PROFRIZA) has helped them seize those opportunities by improving the ability of local organizations to develop and transfer new technologies. Since 1988, 22 new bean varieties have been released in the region, and according to an external project review, these are in high demand among farmers.

Agronomist Oswaldo Voysest reported recently on the impact of new bean technology which has provided opportunities for farmers in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru to produce and export beans to Brazil, Colombia and Japan.

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## BEAN RECIPES

Excerpts from the California Dry Bean Advisory Board  
Lima Bean Promotion Brochures & Cookbook

Order the 116 page, 4-color, "Beans, Beans, Beans" Cookbook with 86 recipes for \$ 8.00 (includes shipping and handling) from: California Dry Bean Advisory Board, 531-D North Alta, Dinuba, CA 93618.

### White Chicken Chili

1	T	olive oil
1	cup	medium onion, chopped
4	cloves	garlic, minced or pressed
2	4.5 oz cans	green chiles, diced
2	t	cumin, ground
1.5	t	oregano, ground
¼	t	cloves, ground
¼	t	cayenne pepper
1	lb	baby lima beans, soaked, drained and rinsed
3	14.5 oz cans	chicken broth
2	lb	chicken breasts or thighs, boneless, skinless
1	cup	Monterey Jack cheese, grated
		Salsa & Sour Cream optional

In a large saucepan, heat olive oil over medium heat. Cook onion until soft, about 5 minutes. Mix in garlic, chiles, cumin, oregano, cloves and cayenne; cook 1 minute. Add beans and chicken broth. Cover and simmer 45 minutes to 1 hour or until beans are soft. Meanwhile, place chicken in a saucepan and cover with cold water. Simmer over medium heat for 10 minutes or until juices run clear when pierced, and internal temperature is 160 F at thickest part. Remove chicken, reserve broth for another use or add to beans for thinner chili if desired. Cut chicken into cubes or shred to make about 4 cups. Stir chicken and cheese into chili. Cook and stir 5 to 10 minutes until cheese is melted. Serve with salsa and sour cream if desired. Makes 10 cups. Serves 8.

[Approximate/serving: Cal - 408; fat - 11 g; fiber - 11 g; folate - 131 mcg; protein - 43 g; carbo - 34 g; cal from fat - 24 %; chol - 76 g; sodium - 1106 mg]

### Bean Souffle

2	t	butter
2	T	Parmesan cheese or fine dry bread crumbs
2	cup	baby limas, cooked, drained
2/3	cup	milk
2	cup	low-fat Swiss or cheddar cheese, grated
½	t	salt
¼	t	cayenne pepper
6		eggs, separated

Preheat oven to 350 F. Wrap a 2 inch high strip of double aluminum foil around the top edge of a 5-cup souffle dish; secure with tape or string. Grease dish and foil with butter and sprinkle with Parmesan cheese or bread crumbs. Set aside. In a blender or food processor, puree beans and milk until smooth. In a saucepan, combine pureed beans, cheese, salt and cayenne. Cook and stir over medium heat until cheese is melted. Remove from heat. Beat in egg yolks one at a time. In a large bowl or electric mixer, beat egg whites just until glossy and stiff peaks begin to form. Mix ¼ of the beaten egg whites into the bean-cheese mixture; gently fold bean mixture into remaining whites. Pour souffle mixture into prepared dish. Bake about 35 minutes until golden brown. Serve at once. Makes about 6 cups. Serves 4 to 6.

[Approximate/serving: Cal - 310; fat - 14 g; fiber - 5 g; folate - 93 mcg; protein - 28 g; carbo - 20 g; cal from fat - 42 %; chol - 246 g; sodium - 427 mg]

**Speedy Pork Cassoulet**

2	t	oil
1	cup	medium onion, chopped
2	cloves	garlic, mince
3		pork chops, boneless, cut into $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cubes
1	15 oz can	butter beans, drained
1	15 oz can	garbanzo beans, drained
$\frac{3}{4}$	cup	chicken broth
$\frac{1}{3}$	cup	oil-packed sun-dried tomatoes, chopped
1	t	dried Rosemary
1	t	dried Thyme
		salt & pepper to taste
$\frac{1}{4}$	cup	seasoned bread crumbs
$\frac{1}{4}$	cup	parsley, chopped

In a large skillet, heat oil over medium-high heat. Cook and stir onion and garlic until soft. Add pork; cook and stir for 2 to 3 minutes or until browned. Stir in beans, broth, tomatoes and seasonings. Bring to boil; reduce heat. Cover and simmer, stirring occasionally, for 10 minutes or just until pork is tender. Spoon cassoulet into soup bowls. Sprinkle with bread crumbs and parsley. Makes 5 cups. 4 servings.

[Approximate/serving: Cal - 50; fat - 17 g; fiber - 15 g; folate - 294 mcg; protein - 37 g; carbo - 63 g; cal from fat - 28 %; chol - 49 g; sodium - 819 mg]

**Best In The West Beans**

$\frac{1}{2}$	lb	lean ground beef
8	slices	turkey bacon, chopped
$\frac{1}{2}$	cup	medium onion, chopped
2	T	brown sugar, packed
2	T	granulated sugar
$\frac{1}{4}$	cup	ketchup
$\frac{1}{4}$	cup	barbecue sauce
2	t	prepared mustard
2	t	molasses
$\frac{1}{2}$	t	chili powder
$\frac{1}{2}$	t	black pepper
6	cup	large lima beans, cooked, or four 15-oz cans butter beans, drained

Preheat oven to 350 F. In a large skillet over medium heat, brown meat; drain. Add bacon and onion, cook onion until soft, about 5 minutes. In a small bowl, combine sugars, ketchup, barbeque sauce, mustard, molasses and seasonings; mix well. Combine sauce mixture, meat and beans in a 3-quart casserole dish. Cover. Bake for 45 minutes or until hot and bubbly. Makes about 7.5 cups. Serves 6 to 8.

[Approximate/serving: Cal - 313; fat - 5 g; fiber - 12 g; folate - 141 mcg; protein - 22 g; carbo - 47 g; cal from fat - 13 %; chol - 30 g; sodium - 450 mg]

## FROM THE FARM FRONT

Excerpts from Dupont Agricultural Products  
Doane Marketing Research Survey

The recent sample of 2,063 farmers was selected to be broadly representative of U. S. farmers according to their share of U. S. harvested acres. The sample is representative of virtually all of the 313.5 million harvested acres of cropland in this country. For the public survey, the sample of 773 adults was drawn to represent the general population.

The overall objectives of the research were to explore:

- How U. S. farmers characterize and evaluate their lifestyles.
- The challenges farmers face in operating their farms and their concerns for the future.
- The important concerns that farmers have beyond farming.
- Public perceptions of the farming lifestyle and the contributions farmers make to society.

### *Listening to Farmers:*

- *Why Did I Choose Farming and Why Do I Stay with It?*

From the day they choose the profession through their lifetimes of farming work, farmers are committed both to the land and the lifestyle which embody the traditions of farming. Driving this sense of commitment are dedication to family and entrepreneurial spirit. These rank among the key reasons why farmers have pursued lives and careers in farming.

- *What Challenges Do I Confront in Managing A Farm?*

Farmers face many market and environmental challenges, and are apt to place greater significance on those areas over which they have little control: the weather, market pricing and government intervention. By comparison, operational and management issues, areas in which they can exercise control, are perceived to be much lesser problems.

- *I Want Less Government Involvement!*

The vast majority of farmers nationwide (70 %) strongly believe that the government needs to be less involved in their operations.

- *I'm Embracing New Technologies.*

Technology and biotechnology are recognized as growing dimensions of contemporary American farming. Fully two-thirds of farmers say farming today requires the use of high-technology methods and 60 % feel new technologies will improve farm performance. And these new technologies are beginning to make in-roads into contemporary farming.

See Farm Front on page 15

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Farm Front from page 14

• *What Does Future Success Require?*

While most crop growers express optimism about the future of farming, only about one-third strongly agree that the outlook for farming in the next five to 10 years is excellent. Like many business owners, farmers experience the challenges as well as the satisfactions that come with owning and operating their own enterprises:

1. Expansion is key for many crop growers.
2. Overseas markets need to be developed.
3. Farmers express ambivalence over encouraging their children to pursue careers in farming.
4. "Death and Taxes" are just as sure concerns for farmers as for other adult Americans.

*Listening to the Public's View of Farmers:*

- The survey of the general public finds high levels of admiration for the nation's farmers and strong recognition of the contributions they make to U. S. society. The public views farmers as honest and friendly people who work hard to serve the needs of society without demanding large profits in return. Most Americans (85 %) say they would like to have a farmer live and work next door to them. Surprisingly, 63 % say they personally know a farmer and 20 % have a relative in farming.
- 84 % of Americans say farmers make a significant contribution to society. From a list of eight professions, the public ranks farmers above scientists and other professionals, and slightly behind only teachers and firefighters.

- The farming lifestyle is valued by the public; 78 % believe strongly that the lifestyle of farming is important to the country.
- Farmers protect our food supply. While 43 % believes that food today is safer than ever in our nation's history, 70 % credit farmers with preserving the quality of the U. S. food supply.

*There Are Shared National and Community Concerns*

- Farmers and the general public share many of the same concerns about the problems facing the nation and their communities.
- Their top 10 lists of national problems are similar and they agreed on 7: health care costs, government regulation, moral values, government waste, illegal drugs, crime, honesty and integrity in government.
- Farmers, more often than the general public by at least 20 %, are concerned about government regulation, government waste and loss of property rights – issues that have a direct impact on them.



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Colorado State University, the University of Nebraska and the University of Wyoming are pleased to announce the availability of the Regional Publication No. 562A.

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