



140 Corn & Sorghum Meeting: January 26th

Hosted By: Oldham and Armstrong County
AgriLife Extension
Located at the Amarillo District Office:
6500 W Amarillo Blvd, Amarillo, TX 79106

**Sugar Cane Aphid Resistant Sorghum Varieties
Soil Prep for Corn and Sorghum,
Hybrid Characteristics for Limited Irrigated
& Dryland Corn Production**

1 IPM, 1 General CEU
Registration: 8:30am; Program: 9am-12pm
Cost: \$10 per person
Coffee and Breakfast Provided

**1-40 Wheat Meeting
~Wheat Diseases, Wheat
Market Outlook~**

February 12, 2018
Registration 8:30 am
9am-11:00am
1 IPM CEU



Oldham Co. Barn
305 Coke St - Vega, Tx
\$10 - Coffee and Breakfast Provided

**Oldham
County
4-H Raffle**



**2018 Polaris Ranger
570 4x4**



**Tickets
\$50**

*Only 275
tickets
sold!*

Drawing to be held at the Oldham County Stock Show
January 13, 2018
Call the Extension Office at 267-2692, or stop by.

Importance of Agricultural Trade on the Texas and U.S. Economies



As agricultural producers experience higher input costs and lower revenues, along with declining U.S. government support to agriculture, understanding the impacts of international trade and how markets and competition are affected will take on added importance for farmers, agribusinesses, policy makers, and agricultural leaders.

The United States is the largest exporter of farm products and those exports account for about 35% of farm income, up from 28% in 1996. The economic impact of U.S. agricultural exports to Canada and Mexico totaled \$107.8 billion and 509,332 jobs in 2016. The total economic impact of Texas agricultural export trade to Canada and Mexico totaled more than \$3.3 billion in 2016 and supported 18,674 jobs. In addition, agricultural exports help support rural communities across the United States, with each dollar of exports stimulating another \$1.27 in business activity.

Table 1. US Agricultural Exports as a Share of Production for Selected Commodities, 2015.

Commodity	Percentage of Production Exported
Cotton	71.0
Sorghum	57.0
Rice	56.0
Soybeans	49.4
Wheat	37.8
Pork	20.2
Poultry	16.0
Corn	14.1
Beef	9.5

Source: USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service, "Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)" online database (<https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>).

Agricultural imports are also important, as U.S. consumers are more dependent on them for certain

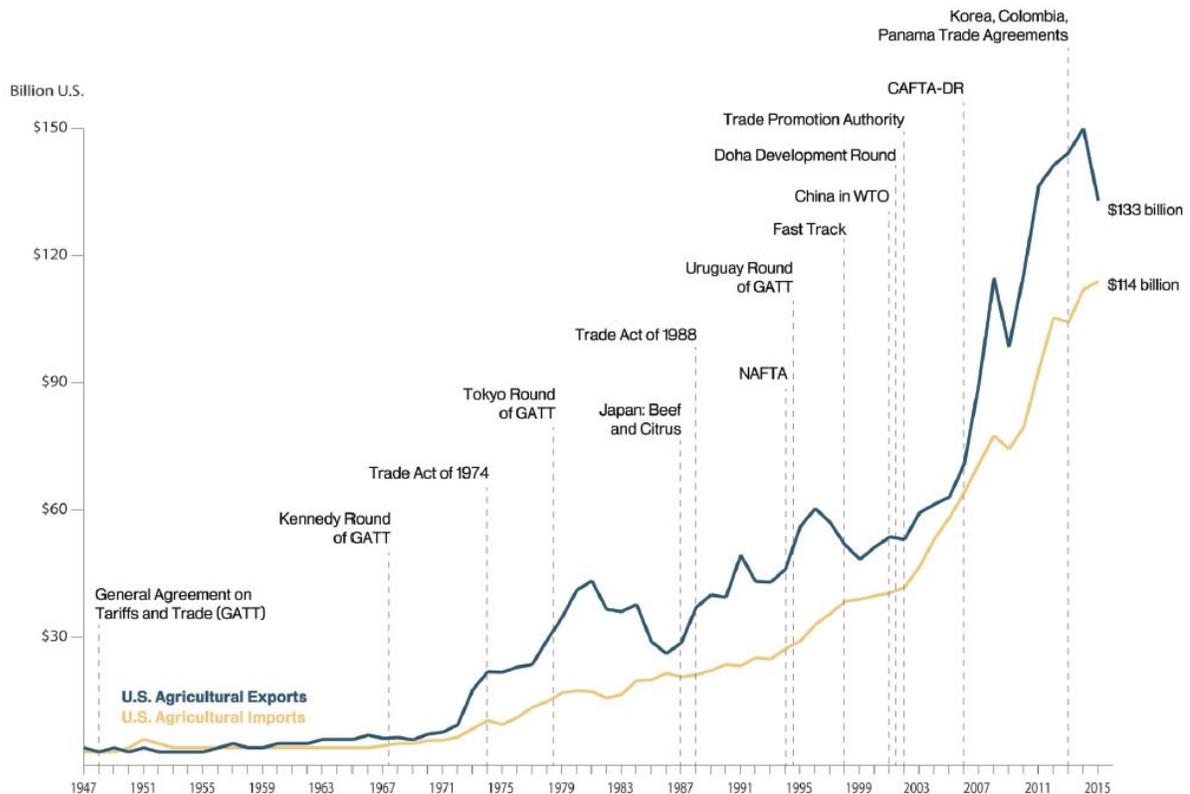
commodities, as well as, for year-round supply. Not surprisingly, these include tropical products not produced, or only sparingly produced, in the United States such as limes, coffee and bananas. Orange juice and tomato imports have increased over the years as production, mainly in Florida, has decreased significantly. Other products such as beef and pork account for a smaller share of US imports.

Table 2. US Agricultural Imports as a Share of Domestic Consumption for Selected Commodities, 2015.

Commodity	Percentage of Domestic Consumption
Coffee	100.0
Limes	100.0
Banana	99.8
Tomatoes	51.0
Orange Juice	44.8
Beef	13.6
Pork	5.4

Source: USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service, "Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)" online database (<https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>).

Trade agreements impact exports and imports. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), negotiated between the United States, Canada and Mexico and initiated on January 1, 1994, has been extensively studied over the years. NAFTA was designed to expand the flow of goods, services, and investment throughout North America. NAFTA calls for the full phased elimination of import tariffs and the elimination or fullest possible reduction on non-tariff trade barriers, such as import quotas, licensing schemes, and technical barriers to trade.



US Trade Agreements, 1947-2015.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service (<https://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2016-06/trade-agreements-create-opportunities.jpg>).

Trade is an important part of agricultural markets. As US agriculture has become more dependent on trade, world events carry more risk for prices. Growing export markets will continue to be important goal for US agriculture in coming years.

Oldham County 4-H Raffle



2018 Polaris Ranger 570 4x4



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January 13, 2018**

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Tickets also available from 4-H members.

Need not be present to win!

Tickets #1 and #2 will be auctioned at time of drawing.

Winter Wheat Management Calendar for the Rolling Plains of Texas



	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Production practices	Prepare seed bed		Optimum planting for forage/dual-purpose wheat (p. 5)						Graze and/or bale prior to heading for high quality forage			
Replanting decision			Optimum planting for grain (p. 5)	Check seedling emergence and uniformity (p. 6)						Grain harvest		
Grazing					Feekes 4.0: Grazing starts when wheat are fully tillered			Feekes 6.0: Livestock should be removed before joining for dual-purpose wheat production				
Variety selection and seed preparation	Choose varieties that fit your objectives (p. 2) Check seed quality for bin-saved seed (p. 5)				Observe how the varieties selected performed in your environment (e.g., seedling vigor, maturity, height, and rust issues)						Reevaluation of variety selection	
Soil test	Soil sampling and testing (p. 5)											Soil sampling and testing (p. 5)
Weed control	Preplant soil residual weed control (p. 6)				After Feekes 2.0-9.0: Post-emergence weed control (p. 6)							Postharvest weed control (p. 6)
Fertility management		Fertilizer application before or at planting (p. 6)			Observe any nutrient deficiencies							Plan for fertility program for fall planting based on soil test result
Insects		Seed treatment (p. 7)	Scout for armyworm						Scout for insects			
Diseases									Scout and spray for strip rust (p. 7)			
Freeze injury									Scout and spray for leaf rust (p. 7)			
Preharvest sprouting (PHS)									Assess freeze damage if needed (p. 7)			Scout field for PHS (p. 7)

Winter Wheat Management Calendar for the High Plains of Texas



	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Production practices	Prepare seed bed		Optimum planting for forage/dual-purpose wheat (p. 5)							Graze, bale, and/or cut haylage prior to heading for high quality forage		
Replanting decision			Optimum planting for grain (p. 5)									Grain harvest
Grazing			Check seedling emergence and uniformity (p. 6)									
Variety selection and seed preparation	Choose varieties that fit your objectives (p. 2) Check seed quality for bin-saved seeds (p. 5)		Feekes 4.0: Grazing starts when wheat are fully tillered				Feekes 6.0: Livestock should be removed before joining for dual-purpose wheat production					
Soil test	Soil sampling and testing (p. 5)		Observe how the varieties selected performed in your environment (e.g., seedling vigor, maturity, height, and rust issues)									Reevaluation of variety selection
Weed control	Preplant soil residual weed control (p. 6)		Preemergence (p. 6)					Soil sampling and testing for topdress N requirement (p. 5) Preharvest weed control (p. 6)				
Fertility management		Fertilizer application before or at planting (p. 7)				Observe any nutrient deficiencies						Plan for fertility program for fall planting based on soil test result
Insects	Seed treatment (p. 7)		Scout for armyworm									
Diseases												
Freeze injury												
Preharvest sprouting (PHS)												Scout field for PHS (p. 7)