



# San Patricio Agriculture

“Agriculture Affects Everyone”

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST: September, 2018

Volume 7, Issue 3

- \* October 2, 2018  
Precision Ag Update &  
Post Harvest Gathering
- \* October 3, 2018  
Risk Management  
Workshop
- \* October 18, 2018  
Fall CEU Conference
- \* November 8, 2018  
Beef Cattle Field Day
- \* January 11, 2019  
Field Crop Symposium

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County Website:  
<http://sanpatricio.agrilife.org>

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The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

Hello Again,

It is hard to believe that September is here, but I am glad that fall and cooler temperatures are not far off. The hot dry conditions have been good for harvest, but it seems most are ready for things to cool down. Only a minimal amount of cotton remains to be harvested. Yields have been varied across the county but for the most part, somewhat disappointing. There was some good cotton in various places but it looks like the crop will come in around the county average. The grain crop across the county had various issues that affected yields but most was the result of the lack of moisture. There again, there was some decent grain made but the majority of the crop was well below average yield.

I have included the 2018 County Grain Sorghum Trial results. I want to thank our Cooperator Andrew Miller Farms for the use of their resources to assist us with this test. As so often in crop production, issues arise throughout the growing season that contribute to reduced yields. We experienced several at this test location and as expressed earlier the main factor was the lack of rain, but in the end it is about what makes it on the truck.

The Coastal Bend Soil Testing Campaign will take place from October 1 thru November 16, 2018. During this time a reduced rate will be available to Ag Producers as well as, we will transport your samples to the soil lab in College Station, when dropped off at the Extension Office in Sinton. Sample bags and forms are also available at the Extension Office. I have included the soil campaign sample form that is to be used to submit samples during this time.

There are several programs coming up that I hope you will add to your calendar. To begin with on October 2, 2018, at Ag-Pro in Taft, AgriLife Extension will offer two CEU's in conjunction with a Precision Ag Update and Post Harvest Gathering.

On October 3, 2018, the Annual Risk Management Workshop will be held at the San Patricio County Fairgrounds Civic Center, 219 W. 5th Street, Sinton. We have slated a good program that we feel will give producers a marketing edge for the coming crop year. I have attached a flyer with more information on this event.

The Fall CEU Conference will be held on October 18, 2018, at the Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Center. We will request to offer 5 TDA & CCA CEU's for this program. Please see the attached flyer for the variety of topics to be discussed.

Finally, we have scheduled our Annual Beef Cattle Field Day a little earlier this year for November 8, 2018. There, will be more information forth-coming but hope you save this date as well, if you plan to attend.

Fall is in the air, I hope you are able to enjoy it.

Till Next Time,

*So often in Agriculture, there is not a simple answer to a simple question.*

## 2018 San Patricio County Grain Sorghum Trial

### Andrew Miller Farms - Cooperator

| Company                 | Brand            | Hybrid    | Yield<br>lb/A | Test wt<br>lb/bu | Moisture<br>% |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Monsanto                | Dekalb           | DKS 53-53 | 2301          | 50.0             | 16.5 c        |
| LG Seeds                | Golden Acres     | 3020B     | 1745          | 55.3             | 16.3 c        |
| Nutrien                 | Dyna-Gro         | M74GB17   | 1501          | 52.0             | 16.7 c        |
| Advanta                 | Alta             | AG 3247   | 1467          | 53.0             | 17.0 bc       |
| Chromatin               | Sorghum Partners | SP 7715   | 1466          | 54.0             | 18.3 ab       |
| Corteva                 | Pioneer          | 83P27     | 1417          | 53.7             | 19.1 a        |
| Monsanto                | Dekalb           | DKS 37-07 | 1370          | 56.3             | 16.2 c        |
| Chromatin               | Sorghum Partners | SP 68M57  | 1303          | 56.3             | 16.0 c        |
| Advanta                 | Alta             | AG 1203   | 1224          | 53.7             | 16.8 bc       |
| Monsanto                | Dekalb           | DKS 38-16 | 982           | 57.3             | 16.3 c        |
| <b>MEAN</b>             |                  |           | 1478          | 54.2             | 16.9          |
| <b>STD DEV</b>          |                  |           | 701.56        | 3.10             | 1.22          |
| <b>PROB&gt;F (0.05)</b> |                  |           | 0.4523        | 0.1021           | 0.0114        |
| <b>LSD (5%)</b>         |                  |           | NS            | NS               | 1.57          |
| <b>CV (%)</b>           |                  |           | 47.48         | 5.72             | 7.22          |

Yields standardized to 14% moisture content

\*Dry growing conditions, high winds and heavy rains - post harvest aid, lodging and re-growth before harvesting, contributed to data results.



**PATH TO  
THE PLATE**

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

**Path to the Plate is a research-based education program that helps consumers understand how their food choices impact their health.**

- It helps consumers understand how their food choices impact their well-being by making the connection between agriculture and health.
- By understanding more about the path their food takes to their plate - how it's grown and produced - consumers can make better food choices for themselves and their families.
- Using research-based information, Path to the Plate aims to dispel popular myths and misconceptions about food production practices.

This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

[\(http://pathtotheplate.tamu.edu/\)](http://pathtotheplate.tamu.edu/)

# Texas Row Crops Newsletter

Dr. Tom Isakeit, Extension Plant Pathologist & Dr. Gaylon Morgan, Extension Cotton Agronomist

## Limiting the Spread of Fusarium Wilt Race 4, a New Disease of Cotton in Texas

During the summer of 2017, a new race of the Fusarium wilt fungus (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *vasinfectum*) infecting cotton was confirmed in many fields in El Paso and Hudspeth counties. This particular variant is known as “race 4” (FOV4). Previously, FOV4 was limited to the San Joaquin Valley of California. With plant pathogens, a race is defined as the ability to cause, or not cause disease, in particular varieties of the host plant. For many plant diseases that are controlled primarily through host resistance, the occurrence of a new race requires ever more work by plant breeders to develop new resistant varieties. FOV4 causes the same wilt symptom (Figure 1) that is typically seen with the other races that have long been present in Texas, primarily in the southern High Plains. However, FOV4 is a more aggressive pathogen than the other races and its movement into other areas of the state needs to be prevented.

The pathogen can move through contaminated soil and seed. The most significant movement of the pathogen is within fields where it is already present. Over time, with repeated tillage operations, the pathogen-infested area in the field will increase (Figure 2). Contaminated soil attached to tractor tires or implements can be transported to non-infested fields. This is most likely to occur within El Paso and Hudspeth counties, but there is also a risk if there is movement from these counties to other areas. Soil and plant material should be cleaned from farm equipment (preferably pressure washed with soap) before moving them outside of these counties. This is similar to the level of precaution needed to prevent movement of the reniform nematode to non-infested fields.

With contaminated seed, perhaps the greatest risk of long-distance movement of the pathogen is through “brown bag” seed produced in El Paso and Hudspeth counties. In a test of three lots of seed from “brown bag” Pima varieties grown in 2017, we found a high level of contamination (approximately 1%). The fungus was inside the seed coat and grew from the seed in spite of acid delinting and seed fungicide treatments.

The long-term control of FOV4 will be through developing resistant varieties. Tolerant Pima varieties have already been identified. Research to identify resistant Upland varieties started in the 2018 growing season by Texas AgriLife Research cotton breeders and other breeders in the public sector. However, it would be preferable to prevent or limit movement of FOV4 into other cotton-production areas. A new bulletin titled [“FUSARIUM WILT RACE 4 DISEASE OF COTTON IN TEXAS”](#) provides more details on FOV4.

(<https://agrillife.org/texasrowcrops/2018/09/11/limiting-the-spread-of-fusarium-wilt-race-4-a-new-disease-of-cotton-in-texas/>)

# *Beef Cattle Browsing*

*Dr. Stephen Hammack, Professor & Extension Beef Cattle Specialist Emeritus*

## **GENETIC SELECTION FOR CALVING EASE**

The most important factor affecting calving difficulty is birth weight of the calf in relation to size of the dam. Genetics influences birth weight. Birth weight was one of the four traits (along with weaning weight, yearling weight, and maternal ability which is often called “milk”) originally evaluated with Expected Progeny Difference (EPD), an estimate of genetic transmitting potential. Birth Weight EPD includes records not only from an individual but also from relatives and progeny. So, if Birth Weight EPD is available for an individual it should be used in genetic selection instead of the individual’s actual birth weight, which can be highly influenced by non-genetic factors.

Birth Weight EPD is just an indicator of calving ease. As breed genetic evaluation programs evolved, EPD was developed for actual calving ease. EPD for calving ease includes the effect of birth weight and so should be used instead of Birth Weight EPD. And when EPD for calving ease is available, it should be used alone without considering Birth Weight EPD.

Most breed associations report two estimates of calving ease. One is Direct Calving Ease EPD. It should be thought of as a factor of the calf, i. e., how easily is the calf born. This is the EPD that should be considered in predicting ease of birth of a sire’s calves. The other is Maternal Calving Ease EPD, i. e., how easily a female gives birth. In sire selection, Maternal Calving Ease predicts calving ease of a sire’s daughters.

Direct and Maternal Calving Ease are different traits. Just because a sire has a desirable Direct Calving Ease EPD does not mean his daughters will necessarily be easy calving. This is a common misconception. In fact, most research shows a negative genetic relationship, ranging in magnitude from low to medium depending on the particular study. So, if you are selecting terminal sires (with no replacement heifers to be saved) you should concentrate only on Direct Calving Ease EPD. But if you save heifers, you should consider both Direct and Maternal Calving Ease. You can find sires with desirable EPD for both Direct and Maternal, but it will not be as easy as when looking for Direct alone.

## **BQA TIP-OF-THE MONTH: MANAGEMENT OF HORNS**

Management of horns in beef cattle is important for animal welfare, animal handling, handler safety, and animal value. The easiest way to manage horns is using polled genetics; quality polled genetics can be found in all major beef breeds. Using homozygous polled bulls in *Bos taurus* cattle will result in a 100% polled calf crop even if the cows have horns; in *Bos indicus* influenced cattle the expression pattern is sometimes different, but most calves will be polled. Stocker and feeder cattle with horns should be dehorned or tipped as early as possible using methods that minimizes stress.

(From Jason Banta, Ph. D., [jpbanta@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:jpbanta@ag.tamu.edu) , Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Beef Quality Assurance Coordinator)



# SOIL TESTING CAMPAIGN SAMPLE INFORMATION FORM

Please submit this completed form and payment with samples. Mark each sample bag with your sample identification and ensure that it corresponds with the sample identification written on this form.

**SUBMITTAL AND INVOICE INFORMATION:** This information will be used for all official invoicing and communication.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

County where sampled \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**Please check county office where dropped off:**

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bee            | <input type="checkbox"/> Nueces       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jim Wells      | <input type="checkbox"/> Refugio      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kleberg/Kenedy | <input type="checkbox"/> San Patricio |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Live Oak       |                                       |

**Payment required at time of drop off at County Extension Office.**

Check Amount Paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_

- Make Checks Payable to:  
Bee County Crop Committee  
Jim Wells Crop Committee  
Kleberg-Kenedy Program Development  
Live Oak County Ag Committee  
Nueces Program Council  
Refugio County Crops Tour  
San Patricio Co. Crop Tour Fund

| SAMPLE I.D.                   |                     | SAMPLE INFORMATION (Required) |                                   |                                | (See options list)below                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Laboratory #<br>(For Lab Use) | Your Sample<br>I.D. | Acreage<br>Represented**      | Planned Fertilizer<br>for 2019 ** | What are you growing? **       | Requested<br>analyses                                 | How is forage<br>used?  |
| Example                       | Front field         | 20<br>acres**                 | 400 lbs<br>15-2-10**              | 3 hay cuttings of<br>coastal** | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing (G) <input type="checkbox"/> G&H<br><input type="checkbox"/> Hay (H)<br><input type="checkbox"/> *Min. requirement |
|                               |                     | **                            | **                                | **                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing (G) <input type="checkbox"/> G&H<br><input type="checkbox"/> Hay (H)<br><input type="checkbox"/> *Min. requirement |
|                               |                     | **                            | **                                | **                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing (G) <input type="checkbox"/> G&H<br><input type="checkbox"/> Hay (H)<br><input type="checkbox"/> *Min. requirement |
|                               |                     | **                            | **                                | **                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing (G) <input type="checkbox"/> G&H<br><input type="checkbox"/> Hay (H)<br><input type="checkbox"/> *Min. requirement |

Have you soil tested in the past 3 years? \*\*  yes  no

## Coastal Bend Soil Testing Campaign

Discounted pricing is only available for agricultural soil samples through Bee, Jim Wells, Kleberg/Kenedy, Live Oak, Nueces, Refugio and San Patricio County Extension Offices. All samples must be routed through these offices. Please indicate acreage each sample represents, the crop and yield goal to be grown, and what N-P-K fertilizer rates would normally be used (if no soil test was performed). Results will be distributed by the individual County Extension Offices. Samples submitted on this form but not routed through these County Extension Offices will not be processed.

**\*\*Must be answered for samples to be processed.**

**Pricing valid from 10/1-11/16, 2018.**

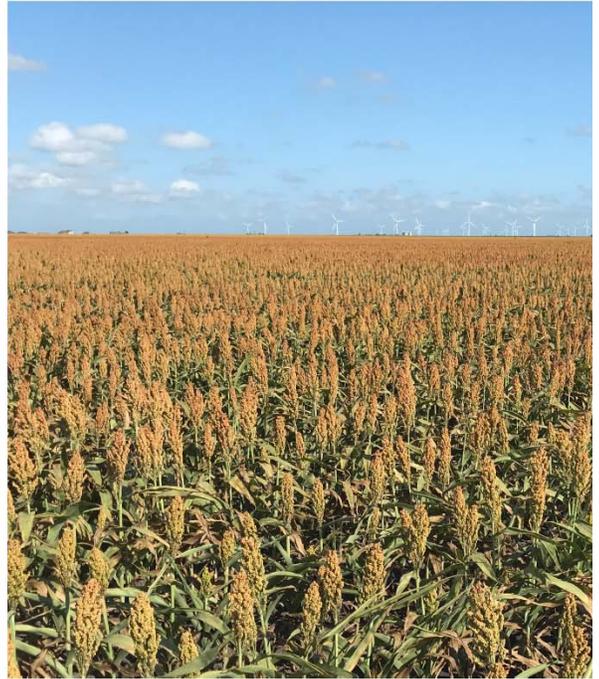
- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>1. Routine Analysis (R)</b><br>(pH, NO <sub>3</sub> -N, Conductivity and Mehlich III by ICP P, K, Ca, Mg, Na, and S) | <b>\$8 per sample</b>  |
| <b>2. R + Micronutrients (Micro)</b><br>(DTPA Zn, Fe, Cu, and Mn)   | <b>\$15 per sample</b> |

**Results will be returned to county Extension Service offices.**

Please note: pricing valid only if routed through above listed County Extension Offices during the soil testing campaign.

- G. Grazing  
H. Hay  
G&H. Grazing and Hay  
\*Min. Requirement for NRCS

# South Texas Risk Management Workshop



## Looking for answers to today's commodity prices?

Attend our in-depth and hands on training from AgriLife Extension Experts on Budgeting Tools, Insurance Decision Tools, 2019 Crop Insurance Options, Marketing Strategies, and Grain and Cotton Market Outlooks. Speakers include:

- Dr. Mark Welch
- Dr. John Robinson
- Dr. Steven Klose
- Mr. Mac Young
- And others

Participation fee of \$25 includes lunch.

When: October 3, 2018

Where: San Patricio Co. Fairgrounds  
219 W. 5th Street  
Sinton, TX 78387

Time: 8:30am - 2pm

Other: Please register on or before September 28th by going to <http://bit.ly/2018CropMarketing>; or by calling Lisa at 361.767.5223.

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service  
Nueces and San Patricio Counties

TEXAS A&M  
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# TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

## Fall C.E.U. Conference

### Nueces and San Patricio Counties



## Texas A&M Research and Extension Center

10345 Hwy 44, Corpus Christi

Thursday, October 18; 8:30 - 3:00pm

This year's Conference will focus on "Pest Management" This program will offer sessions of interest to those involved in Range Management and Row Crop Production.

5 CEUs offered. Participation fee of \$25 includes lunch.

Highlighted Topics include:

- Weed and Brush Management
- Verde Plant Bug and Boll Rot Concerns
- Feral Hog Abatement
- Compliance with Worker Protection Standards

Please register at: <http://bit.ly/FallCEU2018>; Or by calling Lisa at 361.767.5223 on or before October 12th.

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension  
Service - Nueces County  
361.767.5223  
<https://nueces.agrilife.org/>  
[j-ott@tamu.edu](mailto:j-ott@tamu.edu)

Jason P. Ott, CEA-ANR  
710 E. Main, Suite 1  
Robstown, TX. 78380

# TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

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Individuals with disabilities who require an auxiliary aid, service, or accommodation in order to participate in any Extension event are encouraged to contact their County Extension Office at 361-587-3400 at least one week in advance of the program in order for proper arrangements to be made.

In the event of a name, address or phone number change please contact the office at:  
Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service  
219 N. Vineyard Attn: Ag/NR  
Sinton, Texas 78387  
(361) 587-3400

*Bobby R. McCool  
County Extension Agent  
Agriculture/Natural Resources  
Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service, San Patricio County  
So often in Agriculture, there is not a simple answer to a simple question.*

*Bobby R. McCool*

