



San Patricio Agriculture

“Agriculture Affects Everyone”

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST: August, 2019

Issue 2

- * Hemp Information
- * San Patricio County Corn Performance Test Results
- * Nueces County Corn Demonstration
- * San Patricio County Grain Sorghum Performance Test
- * Nueces County Grain Sorghum Performance Test
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Hello Again,

As has been said many times, no crop year is the same and this is again true for 2019. Corn and grain sorghum pretty much sailed through from start to finish, with high yields reported across the county. This will be one of the best grain crops recorded in San Patricio County. As this is being written, cotton harvest has just begun to move into high gear and we will have to wait to see how it comes out but yields look good at this time. Cotton production however, has had some challenges this year with un-uniform stands, wind damage, and re-planting issues that caused planting to be extended longer than many would have liked. We did receive a beneficial rain on June 4, that helped out immensely with the 2019 crop. Moving forward to now, if the weather holds for a couple of more weeks it should be a great cotton year as well.

Hemp production was addressed at the past Texas Legislative session and will be a crop that can be grown in Texas. However, **it is still illegal** to grow at this time in Texas but, many are interested in knowing more about the various issues surrounding Hemp. I have posted on our county website: <https://sanpatricio.agrilife.org/aq/>, 4 Extension pdf's that have pertinent information regarding hemp production and the issues at hand, for those wishing to know more about it at this time. This is a forward moving issue and more information will be available as hemp production regulations are approved.

Included in this newsletter are the results of several corn and grain sorghum trials that were conducted in San Patricio and surrounding counties. I would at this time like to thank Andrew Miller Farms and Ring Bros. Farms for their resources and management of the county grain sorghum and corn hybrid tests.

In conclusion, I have also included an Extension article on Cotton Harvest Aids. I realize that by the time you receive this information that most cotton producers in this area will have already applied their harvest aids for the season, and most cotton producers are familiar with this information, but I wanted to include for future reference if needed.

Till Next Time,

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

2019 San Patricio County Corn Performance Test

Ring Bros Farm

Company	Hybrid	Test Weight lb/bu	Moisture %	Yield lb/A
Dekalb	DKS67-72	56.7 c	13.2	112
Pioneer	P1847VYHR	59.0 a	13.5	111
Dekalb	DKC67-99	56.3 c	13.0	110
Dyna-Gro	DG 54VC14	58.3 ab	13.3	108
Terral	Rev 25LPR89	57.7 abc	12.9	107
Terral	Rev 25LPR26	58.3 ab	12.8	105
Dyna-Gro	DG D57VC51	57.0 bc	13.1	105
LG Seed	LG66C11	57.7 abc	13.7	105
	Mean	57.6	13.2	108
	P>F	0.0159	0.2861	0.1501
	LSD (0.05)	1.4	NS	NS
	CV (%)	1.9	3.6	4.1

2019 Nueces County Corn Demonstration (non-replicated strip plot)

Faske Farms, Bishop, Texas

Company	Hybrid	Test Weight lb/bu	Moisture %	Yield lb/A
Dyna-Gro	DG 58SS65	59	14.6	153
Pioneer	P1847	61	14.4	152
Dekalb	DKC67-72	59	14.5	147
Dekalb	DKC67-99	59	14.5	144
LG Seed	LG64C30	57	14.7	142
Terral	REV 25LPR26	59	14.2	142
LG Seed	LG67C88	59	14.7	141
Rob-See-Co	IC6698	59	14.8	140
Terral	REV 25LPR89	60	14.2	140
Dyna-Gro	DG 54VC14	58	14.4	140
LG Seed	LG5701	57	14.8	139
LG Seed	LG67C88	58	14.7	139
Rob-See-Co	IC 6345	57	14.9	138
LG Seed	LG68C22	59	14.8	138
LG Seed	LG68C88	60	14.7	134
Dyna-Gro	DG 57VC51	59	14.5	132
Pioneer	P1366	57	14.0	131
Rob-See-Co	IC 5736	59	14.5	126
	Mean	59.0	14.6	140

2019 San Patricio County Grain Sorghum Performance Test

Andrew Miller Farm

Company	Hybrid	Test Weight lb/bu	Moisture %	Yield lb/A
Dekalb	DKS54-07	61.3	15.4 a-d	6189 a
Dyna-Gro Seed	M69GB38	61.0	15.1 cd	5821 ab
Sorghum Partners	SP 68M57	61.7	15.0 de	5734 abc
Dekalb	DKS38-16	60.3	15.4 a-d	5436 bcd
Dyna-Gro Seed	M74GB17	60.7	15.4 abc	5322 bcd
BH Genetics	BH 4041	59.7	14.7 e	5270 cd
Sorghum Partners	SP 7715	60.7	15.6 ab	5262 cd
BH Genetics	BH 3939	61.3	15.4 abc	5173 de
Pioneer	84P68	61.0	15.1 cde	5165 de
Alta Seeds	ADV G2275	59.7	15.7 a	5127 de
Terral Seed	RV 9620	60.7	15.3 bcd	5040 de
Alta Seeds	ADV G2106	60.7	15.0 cde	4703 e
	Mean	60.7	15.3	5354
	P>F	0.0738	0.001	0.0013
	LSD (0.05)	NS	0.4	545.2
	CV (%)	1.4	2.3	8.6

2019 Nueces County Grain Sorghum Performance Test

Corpus Christi AgriLife Research and Extension Center

Company	Hybrid	Test Weight lb/bu	Moisture %	Yield lb/A
BH Genetics	BH 4041	55.1 d	14.4 ef	7331 a
Dekalb	DKS54-07	57.1 abc	15 b-e	7245 a
Dekalb	DKS38-16	58.7 a	14.5 def	6954 a
Dyna-Gro Seed	M69GB38	56.7 bcd	15.5 b	6615 ab
Terral Seed	RV 9620	57.5 abc	14.3 f	6143 bc
Alta Seeds	ADV G2275	56.2 bcd	18.2 a	5559 cd
Sorghum Partners	SP 7715	58.7 a	15.1 bcd	5277 d
Sorghum Partners	SP 68M57	56.5 bcd	15.5 b	5241 d
Sorghum Partners	SP 78M30	55.9 cd	15.2 bc	5183 de
Dyna-Gro Seed	M74GB17	57.8 ab	15 b-e	5011 de
BH Genetics	BH 3939	58.6 a	14.8 c-f	4445 ef
Alta Seeds	ADV G2106	56.3 bcd	14.5 def	3925 f
	Mean	57.1	15.2	5744
	P>F	0.0011	<0.0001	<0.0001
	LSD (0.05)	1.8	0.7	779
	CV (%)	1.9	10.6	20.3

2019 Corn Performance Trial - Sinton

Brand	Hybrid	GE Trait(s)	Days to 50% Silk	Plant Height (in)	Ear Height (in)	Plants per Acre	Moisture %	Test Weight (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/acre)
Integra	CX801115	Genuity DG VT Double PRO	N/A	86	30	25,160	13.6	55.7	163
LG Seeds	64C30	Genuity Trecepta	N/A	85	33	26,286	14.5	57.2	162
Dyna-Gro	D57VC51	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	86	32	24,559	15.4	56.2	160
REV	25LPR89	Leptra	N/A	88	32	24,634	13.1	56.9	160
Progeny	PGY6119	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	84	31	26,211	16.2	58.1	159
REV	26BHR30	Optimum Intraset	N/A	90	33	25,635	15.5	58.4	158
Dyna-Gro	D58SS65	Genuity SmartStax	N/A	82	29	25,986	15.5	58.1	156
Dyna-Gro	D54VC14	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	83	28	25,685	14.6	57.5	156
B-H Genetics	8721	N/A	N/A	85	32	25,460	15.5	57.7	156
Progeny	EXP1918	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	84	29	26,737	15.6	56.8	156
LG Seeds	67C45	SmartStax	N/A	84	33	24,709	16.1	57.9	155
Integra	6410	SmartStax	N/A	82	29	25,335	13.8	58.0	155
Integra	6770	SmartStax	N/A	81	32	25,836	16.8	58.1	155
Progeny	PGY9117	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	85	32	25,235	15.2	57.8	153
Progeny	PGY9114	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	83	27	25,735	14.6	57.0	153
Integra	6695	Genuity Trecepta	N/A	84	33	26,361	14.9	57.1	153
LG Seeds	68C88	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	85	32	25,635	15.7	57.3	151
Integra	6533	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	85	31	25,535	15.5	57.3	150
Integra	6588	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	85	34	25,385	16.6	57.3	149
REV	24LPR70	Leptra	N/A	78	30	26,512	13.1	56.6	148
Dyna-Gro	D56VC46	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	88	32	25,685	17.6	56.3	148
Dyna-Gro	D57VC17	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	85	32	27,037	17.1	58.3	147
Pioneer	P1395R	RR2	N/A	84	31	25,385	14.1	58.1	145
Progeny	PGY8116	SmartStax	N/A	86	35	26,036	17.2	58.9	144
Progeny	EXP1915	SmartStax	N/A	82	30	26,587	16.3	59.5	143
Progeny	EXP1913	Genuity VT Double PRO	N/A	84	34	25,460	14.7	56.5	141

Brand	Hybrid	GE Trait(s)	Days to 50% Silk	Plant Height (in)	Ear Height (in)	Plants per Acre	Moisture %	Test Weight (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/acre)
Agronomic information			Mean	84	31	25,724	15.3	57.5	153
Plant Date	3/14/2019		C.V. %	2.5	8.5	4.7	5.0	1.6	5.8
Harvest Date	7/18/2019		P>f (hybrid)	0.000	0.006	0.491	0.000	0.000	0.067
Irrigated	No		L.S.D.	3.0	3.7		1.2	1.4	
			Trial Notes						
Row Spacing (in)	30		<p>Cooperator <input type="text" value="Ring Brothers"/></p> <p>Four replications of each hybrid are planted in a randomized block design. Model : yield = hybrid blk. LSD provided when hybrid significant at p < 0.05. Yields highlighted in yellow are not statistically different from the top ranked hybrid. Plots were planted using a SRES Advanced planter with Monosem units. Plots were harvested with a JD 3300 plot combine fitted with a Harvest Master GrainGage System. Precipitation data was recorded from January 1 through the harvest date. For additional information contact: Dr. Ronnie Schnell / Katrina Horn ronschnell@tamu.edu / khorn@tamu.edu 979-845-2935 / 979-845-8505</p>						
Number of Rows	2								
Seeds per Acre	26,000								
N (lb/ac)									
P2O5 (lb/ac)									
K2O (lb/ac)									
Precipitation (in)	11.81								
Irrigation (in)									
Herbicide									
Soil Type	Clay								
Tillage									
Previous Crop									

*Yields highlighted in yellow are not significantly different (L.S.D., =p0.05) from the top ranked hybrid

2019 Grain Sorghum Performance Trial - Gregory

Brand	Hybrid	Days to 50% Flower	Plant Height (in)	Head Ex (in)	Lodging (%)	Moisture (%)	Test Weight (lbs/bu)	Yield * (lbs/acre)
DEKALB	DKS 51-01	75	56	7	0	19.1	60.2	6,593
Pioneer	83P73	75	53	4	0	19.1	59.5	6,399
Golden Acres	4880R	74	54	5	0	18.6	61.1	6,334
DEKALB	DKS 54-07	75	56	6	0	18.5	61.1	6,283
DEKALB	DKS 38-16	73	55	5	0	18.2	60.9	6,180
Pioneer	83P27	72	53	5	0	18.0	60.2	6,123
Dyna-Gro	M71GR04	76	50	3	0	17.8	61.3	6,061
Integra	G3665	73	51	6	0	16.8	59.3	6,019
REV	9562	74	49	5	0	17.3	60.3	6,018
DEKALB	DKS 46-60	73	53	8	0	17.6	60.3	6,016
Dyna-Gro	GX18991	74	54	4	0	17.7	61.3	5,999
Dyna-Gro	GX17457	72	49	4	0	17.5	60.9	5,940
Golden Acres	3020B	74	49	6	0	18.4	59.5	5,935
Dyna-Gro	GX19981	74	50	3	0	19.4	60.5	5,889
Dyna-Gro	GX17973	74	53	6	0	18.5	59.6	5,866
Texas A&M AgrLife Research	ATx631xRTx436	76	54	4	0	20.0	59.2	5,862
Dyna-Gro	M60GB31	74	46	5	0	17.8	61.3	5,798
DEKALB	DKS 53-53	76	52	7	0	18.9	60.7	5,783
Dyna-Gro	M68GB18	76	55	4	0	18.9	59.8	5,770
Dyna-Gro	M73GR55	80	52	3	0	18.9	59.9	5,732
Integra	G3630	73	46	4	0	17.1	60.8	5,721
Dyna-Gro	M69GR88	74	49	6	0	20.0	59.0	5,709
B-H Genetics	4100	73	46	5	0	18.1	61.1	5,708
Pioneer	84P80	74	49	4	0	19.0	59.6	5,646
REV	9782	72	49	5	0	19.2	59.7	5,618
Integra	G3670	72	49	4	0	19.4	58.7	5,588
Alta Seeds	ADV G2275	75	51	8	0	20.6	59.6	5,569
Texas A&M AgrLife Research	ATx2752xRTx2783	77	49	3	0	18.5	60.2	5,568
REV	9620	72	57	8	0	18.3	59.6	5,440
Texas A&M AgrLife Research	ATx2752xRTx430	73	51	4	0	19.2	59.5	5,426
Dyna-Gro	M62GB77	72	52	7	0	16.6	61.0	5,406
Texas A&M AgrLife Research	ATx378xRTx430	72	57	6	0	16.6	59.0	5,212
DEKALB	DKS 37-07	71	50	5	0	17.1	60.5	5,163
Dyna-Gro	M74GB17	77	50	6	0	19.9	58.8	5,148
Dyna-Gro	M69GB38	75	52	7	0	19.0	59.9	4,684
Sorghum Partners	SP74M21	77	49	8	0	21.7	57.5	4,467
Dyna-Gro	GX18395	75	50	7	0	20.6	58.6	4,372
Alta Seeds	ADV G2106	72	45	7	0	17.1	58.3	3,584

Brand	Hybrid	Days to 50% Flower	Plant Height (in)	Head Ex (in)	Lodging (%)	Moisture (%)	Test Weight (lbs/bu)	Yield * (lbs/acre)	
Agronomic information		Mean	74	51	5	0.0	18.5	59.9	5,648
Plant Date	3/13/2019	C.V. %	1.0	2.5	22.8		5.2	1.0	8.4
Harvest Date	7/9/2019	P>f (hybrid)	0.000	0.000			0.000	0.000	0.000
Irrigated	No	L.S.D.	1.1	1.8			1.4	0.9	668.3
Trial Notes		<p>*Applied bifenture for headworms and stinkbugs at 5 oz/ac *Applied Roundup as harvest aid at 24 oz/ac *Iron chlorosis was observed in a few hybrids and ratings taken at flowering</p>							
Row Spacing (in)	30	Cooperator: Joel Hoskinson							
Number of Rows	2	<p>Four replications of each hybrid are planted in a randomized block design. Model : yield = hybrid blk. SAS 9.4 was used for statistical analysis. LSD provided when hybrid significant at p < 0.05. Yields highlighted in yellow are not statistically different from the top ranked hybrid. Plots were planted using Almaco meter units on a JD Max-Emerge II units. Plots were harvested with a JD 3300 plot combine fitted with a Harvest Master GrainGage System. Precipitation data was recorded from January 1 through the harvest date. For additional information contact: Dr. Ronnie Schnell / Katrina Horn ronschnell@tamu.edu / khorn@tamu.edu 979-845-2935 / 979-845-8505</p>							
Seeds per Acre	60,000	Soil Type	Clay loam						
N (lb/ac)	100	Tillage	Chiseled 14" deep, field cultivated twice						
P2O5 (lb/ac)	20	Previous Crop	Cotton						
K2O (lb/ac)	0								
Precipitation (in)	11.17								
Irrigation (in)									
Herbicide									

*Yields highlighted in yellow are not significantly different (L.S.D., p=0.05) from the top ranked hybrid.

Stockpiling Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass

Vanessa Corriher; Posted on August 9, 2019

A different winter feeding approach, other than hay, could be the use of standing or stockpiled warm season perennials (such as bermudagrass or bahiagrass). These forages are allowed to accumulate in the field for grazing during fall and early winter. Stockpiled bermudagrass can provide the required nutrition for dry, pregnant cows through January if the appropriate procedure is followed. Producers should plan on providing approximately 45 to 60 days of grazing with the dormant bermudagrass. In most instances, stockpiled bermudagrass should be used up by January. Once the stockpiled bermudagrass is completely grazed, a shift to another winter feeding option (cool season forages and/or hay).

Adequate moisture combined with the appropriate fertility program is required to produce the desired bermudagrass quantity and nutritive value. If fertilizer is not applied after cutting or grazing in August, producers may still take advantage of accumulated forage during the fall. There will not be as much forage accumulated and forage nutritive value will be lower. The forage, however, may still be utilized, providing appropriate supplementation is provided. If adequate moisture is not received during September, October and November, little bermudagrass will be produced and grazing initiation may be delayed.

Steps to stockpile bermudagrass/bahiagrass include:

1. Graze pasture to a 2-3" stubble height or harvest the final cutting of hay in preparation for fertilization approximately 8 weeks prior to first anticipated frost.
2. Apply 60 to 75 lbs of Nitrogen and phosphorus and potassium based on soil test recommendations.
3. Defer pastures from grazing and allow forage to accumulate until frost or forage is needed.
4. Initiate grazing in response to the need for hay supplementation.
5. When stockpiled forage is completely grazed, it will be time to start traditional hay feeding program or initiate grazing cool season forages.
6. Be sure to provide free choice mineral supplement to cattle and monitor body condition of the cattle.

East and South Texas Cotton Harvest Aids: The Art and Science

By: James Griffin, Cotton Extension PhD. Student

Applying cotton harvest aids has been referred to as an art. In this article, we will examine methods to change the narrative to more of a science. The first decision to make is when to "pull the trigger," secondly rather to make one or two applications, and finally which products to use. From my experience, the 60% open boll method has been the standard for some time although other methods are most likely more accurate than eye balling percentage open while driving down the turn row. Furthermore, the percentage open boll method does not always accurately represent maturity of cotton plants as boll positioning or fruiting gaps sites can potentially be misleading. Finally, research has shown applying harvest aids prior to 60% open bolls can reduce yield.

Two other popular methods are maturity of uppermost harvestable boll which consists of cutting bolls in half and looking at seed coat coloring (Figure 1). Seed coats with tan to brown coloration are mature and are primed for boll openers. The last method is nodes above cracked boll (NACB). When using the NACB methods, first locate the uppermost first position cracked boll, and then count the main stem nodes above up to the uppermost harvestable boll. Sufficient research has shown that harvest aids applied at four NACB will not result in any lint weight loss. If harvest aids are applied at NACB greater than four, yield loss can be expected.

The second decision is the number of harvest aid applications. This decision is based on the stature of the plant meaning larger, ranker plants generally need an additional shot to removed lower vegetation sometimes referred to as the "skirt." A two pass program is more desirable than an aggressive rate one pass program that requires a second pass. In a two pass system, as much vegetation should be removed as possible to reduce lint staining and trash, while minimizing desiccation or "sticking" leaves, which is due to defoliant "killing" the leaves before a proper abscission layer can be from at the base of the petiole. A general rule of thumb is to use lower harvest aid rates to injure the leaf, but not desiccate it.

East and South Texas Cotton Harvest Aids: The Art and Science - Cont.

By: James Griffin, Cotton Extension PhD. Student

The final decision is which harvest aid program to apply. Successful harvest application is affected the most by the condition of the cotton plants, namely the fruit load, available nutrient supply, water stress/excess, among many others. Drought stressed cotton may require higher rates due to thickened leaf cuticle. Harvest aid selection is also determined by how quickly a producer wants to begin harvesting. Along those lines producers should not apply harvest aids without intentions of harvesting within 14 days or lint values can significantly be reduced beyond this timeframe. In other words, do not get ahead of yourself with the sprayer. Potential weather delays and general timeliness between harvest aid application and harvest may factor into the decision to add a regrowth limiting product such as thidiazuron. Table 1 below shows each labeled product. One final note is to ensure adequate spray coverage, as most harvest aids do not translocate throughout the plant. Harvest aids should be applied with a minimum water volume of 15 GPA. Recent research has shown, water volume has a greater significance than nozzle type, with that said, the recommendation is to still use flat fans or hollow cone nozzle tips.

Table 1: Harvest Aid options and Anticipated Performance

Harvest Aid ¹	Active Ingredients	Labeled Broadcast rate oz/ac	Max use/ Season (oz)	Rainfree Period (hours)	Estimated min. temp (F) ²	Mature leaves	Juvenile growth	Re-growth prevention	Boll opening
Folex 6 ⁴	Tribufos	16-24	24	1	60	Excellent	Fair	Poor	None
Harvade 5F	Dimethipin	6-10	14	6	55	Excellent	Fair	Poor	None
Ginstar ⁴	Thidiazuron + Diuron	6.4-16	16	12	60	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	None
Aim	Carfentrazone	0.5-1.6	3.2	8	55	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
ET	Pyraflufen	1.5-2.0	5.5	1	55	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Sharpen ⁵	Saflufenacil	0.5-1.5	2	1	55	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	None
Dropp SC ⁴	Thidiazuron	1.6-3.2	9.6	24	65	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	None
Finish 6 Pro	Ethephon + Cyclanilide	21-42	42	6	60	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Excellent
FirstPick	Urea sulfate + Ethephon	96-112	112	N/A	60	Excellent	Poor	Poor-Fair	Excellent
Roundup PM ⁴	Glyphosate ³	22-32		4	55	Fair	Fair	Excellent	None
Prep 6 ⁴	Ethephon	21-42	42	6	60	Fair	Poor	Poor	Excellent
Gramoxone ⁴	Paraquat ⁶	3.1-8.0	192	30 mins.	55	Fair	Excellent	Poor	Fair

¹Adjuvants may increase harvest aid performance during low night temperatures or when cotton is drought stress, although when temperatures are warmer, adjuvants increase chances of vegetative desiccation or "sticking."

²Estimated temperatures are estimates only and are not exact. Conditions such as rain free period, crop stress (drought), temperatures, and remaining nutrient levels also affect product performance.

³Glyphosate performance rating only for non-glyphosate traired varieties

⁴This is a brand name and many products containing the same active ingredient are available

⁵Sharpen requires 1% v/v MSO plus ammonium-based adjuvant according to label

⁶Usage of paraquat inhibits development of immature bolls; rates depend on open boll percentage

Source: University of Tennessee Extension, "Cotton Harvest Aids" Drs. Chris Main and Robert M. Hays

This table listing does not indicate an exclusive endorsement of these products alone. Table 1 is not a complete list of products in the market place, as other products are available and may be comparable. Always read and follow labeled rates for your area.

For more information and other resources visit:

<https://agrillife.org/texasrowcrops/2019/08/02/east-and-south-texas-cotton-harvest-aids-the-art-and-science/>

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

*Bobby R. McCool
San Patricio County Extension Agent
Agriculture/Natural Resources
219 N. Vineyard
Sinton, TX 78387*

Nonprofit Organization

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*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.*



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In the event of a name, address or phone number change please contact the office at:
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