



San Patricio Agriculture

“Agriculture Affects Everyone”

219 N. Vineyard, Sinton, TX 78387; Phone: 361-587-3400; Fax: 361-364-6237

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST: December, 2020

Issue 4

* Southeast Region Row
Crop Team Grain and
Cotton Marketing
update Link -
<https://agrilife.zoom.us/j/93705592814?pwd=WGFKTjErOVh4UFdCa2xLNk11RlhiQT09>

3rd Wednesday of the
month - next update
December 16, 2020 at 7am

If you would prefer to receive
this newsletter by email instead
of by U.S. Postal Service,
please contact the Extension
Office at
361/587-3400 or by email -
sanpatri@aq.tamu.edu

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

FOLLOW ME ON TWITTER
@bmcagnr

&

Facebook Page - San Patricio
County Family Consumer
Sciences & Ag/Natural
Resources



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension provides equal opportunities in its programs and employment to all persons, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity.
The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

Hello Again,

I don't think many will argue that 2020 has been a unique year. There have been so many abnormalities where does one start. Challenges have been numerous, but the need to produce food and fiber continues on. Agriculture in general has continued to find ways to move forward. San Patricio County ended up having a good crop year. Grain yields and cotton yields were good in most sectors of the county. Commodity prices continue to be soft but grain sorghum did have some positive ticks that helped with the bottom line.

Range and pasture conditions are not as good as we normally see this time of the year due to a drier than normal fall and recent cool temperatures. Supplementation is already taking place in some areas. Once again, if you are, or are planning to use hay as a part of your livestock supplementation program, I recommend getting your hay tested. Once you get an idea of the quality, or lack of quality, the ability to make a sound decision on the needs of your livestock becomes more clear. Time and resources can be reduced on most operations. A reduction of two sacks of cubes will pay for the test and postage. If you need information or assistance with any of this, please call or come by the office.

Recently, Jim Wells, Kenedy / Kleberg, Nueces and San Patricio County AgriLife Extension hosted a 4 week livestock production series, "Show Me the Money". There was a lot of great information disseminated throughout the series. The general topics and links are as follows: Week 1 - Cattle Marketing <https://youtu.be/DsHSwcW9Ao8>, Week 2 - Feeds and Supplementation <https://youtu.be/8U2Hy3lvWp0>, Week 3 - Economics of Infertility <https://youtu.be/a7d5cKQd8B0>, Week 4 - Beef Quality Assurance https://youtu.be/OrS-Zx_Gzys. If you have cattle interests and a little time I believe you will glean some information that will benefit your operation. Week 2 for instance goes into more detail about what was previously discussed with regards to hay quality and how to use it.

I hope you will make plans to be with us virtually for our annual 2021 Field Crop Symposium. We normally would have it as an in person program but to be on the safe side we are going to have it virtual. We expect to offer 5 TDA CEU's, 6 CEU's if participating in Auxin Training and 5 CCA CEU's. Please see flyer for details.

I am also planning to have two Auxin Specific and WPS trainings on February 2 & 16th at the San Patricio County Fairgrounds Event Center not the Simpson Civic Center. The Auxin Training will be at 9:00 am and the WPS Training at 10:15 am on both dates. This is a required annual training for producers to use Dicamba & 2, 4D technology over the top of these cotton varieties during season and un-licensed farm employees to handle on farm pesticides. If COVID 19 restrictions prevent this from being a live event, I will email a participation link as we get closer to these dates. If you don't receive emails from me and want to participate please call the office.

I have also included a flyer for the Estate Planning Program February 11. This looks to be a good opportunity to get beneficial information from Tiffany Lashmet, who does a great job with this topic.

As we near the end of the year I hope you have the opportunity to pause and enjoy family, friends and food and I wish all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Till Next Time

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



2020 San Patricio County RACE Trial, Comparison of Agronomic and Economic Values via Three Ginning Processes

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service San Patricio County 2020

Cooperators: Bobby Rieder Farms, Eric Hartzendorf Gin

Authors: Bobby R. McCool, Dr. Josh McGinty

Summary

This test was located on the Bobby Rieder Farm in West Sinton, Texas. Ten cotton varieties were evaluated for agronomic and economic performance using three ginning processes, 1) a 10-saw table-top gin without lint cleaning, commonly used in AgriLife Extension applied research, 2) the Texas Tech University Microgin (a scaled-down version of a commercial gin, complete with lint cleaning), and 3) Hartzendorf Gin where modules were commercially ginned, and data collected from each. While actual values differed among the three ginning methods, the rankings of varieties for each fiber quality measurement tended to remain consistent. The gross value (lint and seed) gives a more complete assessment of the varieties being tested. Using lint value only there is \$73/acre and \$69/acre difference from top and bottom performers when ginning process 2 & 3 were used to collect data. When seed values are included there becomes a \$81/acre and \$73/acre difference between the top and bottom performers.

Objective

To compare ginning processes in validation of agronomic and economic data of the 2020 San Patricio County Cotton RACE trial and to obtain a gross economic return per variety per acre. This same comparison of data was done in 2019 with the same objective.

Materials and Methods

The 2020 San Patricio County RACE trial was planted on 4-09-20 and harvested on 8-27-20. Harvest was completed using a JD CP690 Picker and each rep was wrapped individually, with an approximate 2 lb. sample pulled for the table-top gin, an 8 lb. sample for the TTU Microgin. The individual round modules by variety were transported to Hartzendorf gin to be commercially ginned.

Turnout was calculated for the samples ginned on the table-top gin and the TTU Microgin and lint samples were analyzed by HVI at Texas Tech University FBRI. The loan values were calculated using the 2020 Cotton Incorporated Loan calculator (all varieties were standardized to color and leaf of 41-4 for the table-top gin data, while the actual color and leaf grades were used for the Microgin and Hartzendorf gin data)(Tables 1 and 2). Modules were ginned by variety at Hartzendorf Gin and fiber quality measurements were obtained from HVI conducted at the Corpus Christi USDA Cotton Classing Office. Seed yield was collected and weighed for the Microgin and Hartzendorf gin datasets. For the

economic summaries shown in Tables 3 and 4, a seed value of \$165/ton was used, and gross value was the sum of lint and seed values reported.

Results and Discussion

A summary of these results is shown below in Tables 1-4. For each measurement (turnout, micronaire, length, etc.), the varieties were ranked according to the values for each ginning method (1= lowest value, 10= highest value). At the bottom of each column, the average of the actual values for each measurement/ginning method are shown.

While not the same, the variety rankings for each measurement are often similar among the different ginning methods. As expected, turnout was higher for the table-top gin than the Microgin, due in part to the lack of lint cleaning on the table-top gin. Micronaire and strength were similar among the ginning methods. Fiber length and uniformity were higher for the table-top gin and Microgin than the commercial gin. This could be due to greater fiber breakage in the more aggressive processes found in a commercial gin, or due to differences in moisture content in the ginned seed cotton, which can also affect fiber breakage.

Table 1. A summary of varieties based on turn-out, micronaire and length

Variety	Turnout		Micronaire			Length		
	CCAREC	Microgin	CCAREC	Microgin	Hartzendorf	CCAREC	Microgin	Hartzendorf
DG 3555 B3XF	4	4	2	1	1	7	6	7
DP 1646 B2XF	9	7	10	10	9	8	9	10
DP 1845 B3XF	6	10	8	7	8	10	10	9
FM 2398 GLTP	8	9	7	8	7	1	3	4
NG 4098 B3XF	3	2	4	5	3	9	8	8
NG 4936 B3XF	1	3	3	3	6	6	7	6
PHY 400 W3FE	5	5	1	2	2	5	4	3
PHY 480 W3FE	7	6	5	6	5	2	1	2
ST 4550 GLTP	10	8	9	9	10	3	2	1
ST 4990 B3XF	2	1	6	4	4	4	5	5
Mean value	42.90%	39.50%	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.15 in	1.14 in	1.12 in

1=Lowest Value - Red

10=Highest Value - Green

Table 2. A summary of varieties based on strength, uniformity, and loan value

Variety	Strength			Uniformity			Loan Value		
	CCAREC	Microgin	Hartzendorf	CCAREC	Microgin	Hartzendorf	CCAREC	Microgin	Hartzendorf
DG 3555	5	8	8	3	4	7	6	8	8
DP 1646	6	4	3	8	5	8	8	9	9
DP 1845	9	9	9	7	7	4	10	10	10
FM 2398	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
NG 4098	10	10	10	2	3	1	9	4	4
NG 4936	3	2	2	10	6	5	3	7	7
PHY 400	8	7	7	6	2	2	7	5	5
PHY 480	4	5	4	9	8	10	4	3	3
ST 4550	7	6	6	5	9	9	5	2	2
ST 4990	2	3	5	4	10	6	2	6	6
Mean value	31.6g/tex	31g/tex	31.3g/tex	83.10%	82.80%	80.80%	53.9¢/lb	56.04¢/lb	

1=Lowest Value - Red

10=Highest Value - Green

Trade names of commercial products used in this report is included only for better understanding and clarity. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Texas AgriLife Extension Service and the Texas A&M University System is implied. Readers should realize that results from one experiment do not represent conclusive evidence that the same response would occur where conditions vary.

Table 3. A summary of results collected by TTU Micro-gin

San Patricio County RACE Trial - 2020

Variety	Lint Yield (lbs/ac)	Seed Yield (lbs/ac)	Loan Value (¢/lbs)	Lint Value (\$/Ac)	Seed Value (\$/Ac)	Gross Value (\$/Ac)						
PHY 480	965	a	1277	ab	54.87	c	529	a	105	ab	635	a
DG 3555	927	ab	1247	bc	56.75	ab	526	ab	103	bc	629	ab
NG 4098	912	abc	1329	a	56.25	b	513	abc	110	a	622	abc
FM 2398	921	ab	1159	de	54.62	c	503	a-d	96	de	599	bcd
DP 1845	876	bcd	1095	f	57.15	a	501	a-d	90	f	591	cd
DP 1646	878	bcd	1088	f	56.75	ab	498	bcd	90	f	588	cde
ST 4550	905	bc	1132	ef	54.85	c	497	bcd	93	ef	590	cd
PHY 400	860	cde	1144	def	56.28	b	484	cde	94	def	578	de
NG 4936	842	de	1194	cd	56.55	ab	476	de	99	cd	575	de
ST 4990	811	e	1182	de	56.30	b	456	e	98	de	554	e
Mean	890		1185		56.04		498		98		596	

Table 4. A summary of results collected by Hartzendorf Gin

San Patricio County RACE Trial - 2020

Variety	Lint Yield (lbs/ac)	Seed Yield (lbs/ac)	Loan Value (¢/lbs)	Lint Value (\$/Ac)	Seed Value (\$/Ac)	Gross Value (\$/Ac)						
DG 3555	927		1131		56.55		524		93		618	
Phy 480	965		1138		53.95		520		94		614	
FM 2398	921		1050		55.85		514		87		601	
NG 4098	912		1151		56.10		511		95		606	
DP 1845	876		984		56.85		498		81		579	
DP 1646	878		991		56.65		497		82		579	
ST 4550	905		978		54.75		496		81		576	
PHY 400	860		996		56.75		488		82		570	
NG 4936	842		1048		56.70		477		86		564	
ST 4990	811		1084		56.15		455		89		545	
Mean	890		1055		56.03		498		87		585	

Conclusions

As expected, when fiber quality measurements obtained from the three different gins are compared, the actual values are different but very close and the variety rankings for each measurement were often the same or similar among the datasets, indicating that all three methods are useful when comparing fiber quality measurements among cotton varieties in field trials. When both seed and lint value were considered, differences among varieties, respectively \$81 and \$73, the difference of top to bottom, were seen in gross value per acre. The expense of collecting data from multiple ginning processes is a limiting factor for wide scale use currently, however, data sets such as these are useful to validate or see a need for change in field trial data collection methods. When last year's data and this year's data are compared it tends to substantiate the validity of the processes.

Acknowledgements

I would like to take this opportunity to Thank Bobby Rieder for his resources, management and support of AgriLife Extension and our County endeavors. To Danny Gonzales of Bayer, Chance Love of Americot, to AgriLife Specialist Dr. Josh McGinty, Hartzendorf Gin, Rudy Alaniz, Clint Livingston for assistance with data collection and the Texas State Support Committee of Cotton Incorporated for funding the micro-gin expense.



Result Demonstration Report

2020 Replicated Agronomic Cotton Evaluation

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service San Patricio County 2020

Cooperator: Bobby Rieder Farms

Author: Bobby R. McCool

Summary

This test was located on the Bobby Rieder Farm in West Sinton, Texas. Ten cotton varieties were evaluated for agronomic performance. Soil moisture conditions were good at planting, but drier conditions were seen until late growing season moisture had a positive impact on yields. Weather conditions were good for harvest. There was a statistical difference in the yields of the varieties evaluated. Phytogen 480 W3FE was the highest yielding variety, producing 1059 lbs. of lint /acre, and the highest lint value of \$570 / acre, as compared to the lowest yielding variety producing 894 lbs. of lint/acre and a lint value of \$480 / acre.

Objective

To evaluate commercially available cotton varieties under San Patricio County conditions in a replicated evaluation.

Materials and Methods

The evaluation was done on Raymondville clay with a 2-4% slope. It was planted on 4-09-20 on 38-inch row spacing, 3772 ft, by 6 rows replicated 3 times in a randomized complete block. The test was planted with a 1720 Max Emerge planter, at a seed rate of 38,000 seeds / acre. The test was fertilized with 100 lbs. / acre of nitrogen, 20 lbs. P2O5, 3 lbs. Sulfur. Weed control pre-plant consisted of 48 oz. Warrant /ac., and 24 oz. Diuron /per acre. Weed and insect control through the growing season consisted of 80 oz. of Glyphosate, .25 lb. of Acephate, 4 oz. Macho®, 28 oz. of Liberty® and 20 oz. Mepex® per acre as conditions dictated throughout the growing season. De-foliation was accomplished with two applications of 3.2 oz of Klean-Pic®, and 32 oz of Set-up® per acre.

The test was harvested on August 27, 2020, using a JD CP690 Picker, and individual bales were weighed on a Western Forage Systems portable flat bale scale. Hand samples were collected from each bale for ginning and fiber quality was determined by using a 10-saw tabletop gin and the standard HVI classing procedure at the Texas Tech University FBRI and results are depicted below. This cotton crop was grown on a no-till field and corn was the previous crop.

Results and Discussion

The data below provides a comparison of ten varieties evaluated during 2020 on the Bobby Rieder Farm in West Sinton, Texas, using the normal AgriLife data collection process.

Table xx. San Patricio County RACE Trial, 2020

Cooperator: Robert Rieder

Bob McCool - San Patricio County Extension Agent, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Dr. Josh McGinty, Clinton Livingston, and Rudy Alaniz - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, Corpus Christi

Variety	Yield (lbs/acre)		Turnout %		Micronaire		Length (inches)		Strength (g/tex)		Uniformity		Loan Value (¢/lbs)		Lint Value (\$/Ac)	
PHY 480 W3FE	1059	a	43.7	b	4.1	cd	1.11	d	30.7	cd	83.8	ab	53.78	bc	570	a
DG 3555 B3XF	1008	ab	42.4	c	3.8	e	1.16	b	30.9	cd	82.7	c	54.02	abc	545	ab
NG 4098 B3XF	1001	abc	41.3	d	4.1	cd	1.20	a	36.0	a	82.7	c	54.28	a	543	ab
ST 4550 B3XF	992	bc	44.9	a	4.4	ab	1.11	d	31.6	c	83.3	abc	53.83	bc	534	bc
FM 2398 GLTP	988	bc	44.0	ab	4.2	bc	1.09	d	29.8	d	81.6	d	53.05	d	524	bcd
DP 1646 B2XF	953	bcd	44.2	ab	4.4	a	1.19	a	31.0	cd	83.7	abc	54.17	a	516	bcd
PHY 400 W3FE	936	cd	43.2	bc	3.8	e	1.15	bc	32.0	c	83.3	abc	54.10	ab	506	cde
DP 1845 B3XF	916	d	43.3	bc	4.4	ab	1.20	a	34.3	b	83.5	abc	54.30	a	497	de
NG 4936 B3XF	913	d	41.1	d	4.0	de	1.15	bc	30.1	d	83.9	a	53.75	c	491	de
ST 4990 B3XF	894	d	41.1	d	4.2	cd	1.13	c	29.8	d	82.8	bc	53.73	c	480	e
Mean	966		42.9		4.1		1.15		31.6		83.1		53.90		521	
P>F	0.0087		<0.0001		0.0002		<0.0001		<0.0001		0.0286		0.0001		0.0091	
LSD (P=.10)	66.574		1.027		0.211		0.026		1.365		1.021		0.327		35.709	
STD DEV	68.34		1.46		0.26		0.04		2.16		0.90		0.41		36.85	
CV%	7.08		3.40		6.18		3.45		6.84		1.08		0.75		7.08	

Conclusions

Using the yield and other factors listed above Phytogen 480 W3FE at \$570/ acre had the highest economic return, whereas the lowest economic return of the test was \$480/ acre, a difference of \$90.00 / acre. In this test we can see a statistical difference in the economic returns of the various varieties. Thus, the continued use of testing cotton varieties in local conditions is necessary for the advancement of varieties suited for this county.

Acknowledgements

I would like to take this opportunity to Thank Bobby Rieder for his resources, management and support of AgriLife Extension and our County endeavors. To Damy Gonzales of Delta Pine, Chance Love of Americot, AgriLife Specialist Dr. Josh McGinty, Hartzendorf Gin, Rudy Alaniz and Clint Livingston for assistance with data collection, and the seed companies for supplying seed for the trial.

Cost of Pregnancy Loss in Cattle

In a recent multicounty webinar series titled “Show Me the Money”, speakers addressed the topic of value and cost of lost pregnancies. Pregnancy rates determined at pregnancy checks are usually higher than number of calves born. Some of these losses can be attributed to disease or genetics but such losses increase the breakeven price of the remaining calves.

One of the speakers was Stan Bevers, a Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Agricultural Economist Emeritus, who has conducted Standardized Performance Analysis for 350 herds from Texas to Montana. Now as a professional ranching consultant Stan runs Ranch KPI (Key Performance Indicators) <https://www.ranchkpi.com/> and is a faculty member with King Ranch Institute of Ranch Management.

Stan reported average annual cow cost of 31 herds in Texas and across the US averaging 1624 head as \$956.67. In addition, average pregnancy rate was 90% but calving rate averaged 82.7%, indicating 7.3% pregnancy loss after cows were determined to be safely in calf. Of calves born, 80.2% were weaned (another loss of 2.5% after calving). Average weaning weight of those calves was 561 lbs. and were valued at \$161.04/cwt. but the breakeven cost (at weaning) was \$207.81.

Stan said that just selling open cows as culls is an expensive and wasteful solution. Open cows do not increase expenses, they remain the about the same. If culled, direct expenses (feed, veterinary, etc.) are reduced but indirect costs (labor, taxes, insurance, repairs, depreciation, etc.) remain the same. When a cow is sold, you are selling a fixed asset. You will have fewer weaned calves to sell and that increases the breakeven of the remaining weaned calves.

Editor’s note: Sales of cull cows (open, old, or less productive cows) represent about 15% of ranch income. Cull cows should be marketed in good condition to maximize weight and price.

Effect of Hay Feeding Method on Cow Performance, Hay Waste, and Wintering Cost

Winter feed costs are a significant portion of costs for most ranchers. A 3-year research project evaluated differences in hay feeding method on cow wintering cost. Bales were either rolled out on the ground, shredded and fed on the ground, or fed in a tapered cone feeder. A total of 360 crossbred cows weighing an average of 1342 lbs. was randomly assigned to one of twelve 4.5-acre traps (3 treatments, 4 replications) during the three years (January – February). Cows were weighed, body condition scored (BCS), and ultrasonically measured for rib fat at the start and end of the 59-d study. Bale weight was recorded and sampled for quality. Alfalfa-bromegrass-crested wheatgrass hay was offered in the first 2 years, oat hay was offered in the third year. Dry matter intake was predicted using NRC formulas. Hay waste was measured.

Cows were fed to maintain or improve their starting body condition prior to calving. There was no interaction between treatment and years (method of feeding or hay type). Cows fed bales unrolled on the ground gained significantly less than cows fed shredded hay in cone feeders. Waste increased amounts of hay fed to the unrolled and shredded hay groups. Hay waste in the cone fed groups was 4.3 to 5 times **less** than the unrolled or shredded groups. An economic analysis showed that feeding with a tapered cone round bale feeder offered substantial feed cost savings per cow primarily in reduced (5.0 to 15.3%) amount of hay fed to maintain the same body condition of the cows.

Editor’s note: Winter feeding of hay is expensive (about 15% of all cow costs) and feeding methods that are wasteful should be avoided to minimize that loss. Most studies have shown that any form of feeding that keeps cows from walking, lying, or defecating on hay will reduce hay feeding losses and reduce cost.

Landblom, et. al., North Dakota St. Univ. The Professional Animal Scientist (2007) 246-252.

SUCCESSFUL SUCCESSION

FREE ESTATE PLANNING WORKSHOPS

8:30 a.m. Registration | 9 a.m. - 12 p.m. Program

February 10 | El Campo, TX | El Campo Civic Center in Duson Meeting Room

February 11 | Robstown, TX | Richard M Borchard Fair Grounds in Ballroom B



TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION



SOUTHERN
EXTENSION
RISK
MANAGEMENT
EDUCATION



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Putting pen to paper for a farm business succession plan can alleviate worries for individuals currently running the business and lessen the burden on those faced with handling business matters following the loss of a loved one.

Knowing the first steps to take in making a succession plan can be daunting, if not overwhelming - especially for those that are not armed with a legal degree.

That is why Texas Corn Producers is teaming up with Tiffany Dowell Lashmet, an agricultural law specialist with Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, to assist Texas farmers in knowing where to start in gathering the information they need before they even step foot in a lawyer's office to draft a will.

Join us in El Campo and Robstown for the first installment of this series of presentations that will be held across the state throughout the year.

In just a few steps, farmers can feel prepared in developing a succession plan that leaves a clear path of direction for the future of the legacy they've built over decades.

Questions? Email info@texascorn.org or call 806.763.CORN (2676).

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION



Field Crop Symposium

January 7, 2021

8:45am - 2:50pm

7:45am – 8:45am, Optional Auxin Training

This virtual program will provide updates to Growers on Crop Management considerations for the 2021 growing season including: Weed Management with Sorghum Herbicide Technology, Delaying Onset of Weed Resistance, Pesticide Laws, Impacts of Fertility on Insects and Disease Pests, Bt Resistance in Bollworm and Viral Control Option. 5 CEUs with an optional 6th for Auxin Training have been requested. Cost of participation is \$20 prior to January 5th.

RSVP REQUIRED TO: <http://bit.ly/2021FieldCropSymp>. For assistance or additional information please call 361.767.5223

San Patricio Agriculture "Agriculture Affects Everyone"

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
US Postage
PAID
Permit No.115



Disclaimer - the information herein is for informational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service is implied. Educational programs of the Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status.

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

