

Lower Rolling Plains Ag Conference

at

Scurry Coliseum
900 E. Coliseum Dr.
Snyder, Texas

April 6, 2016

8:30 am to 4:30 pm

Sponsored by WTC

6 CEUs

Pending TDA approval

Break Sponsor
Capital Farm Credit

AGENDA

8:30 - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	Cotton Economics Dr. Jackie Smith, Extension Economist-Management, Lubbock
9:30 - 10:00 a.m.	Commodity Economics Dr. Mark Welch, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Specialist, Assistant Professor Grain Marketing, TAMU
10:00 - 10:50 a.m.	Laws & Regulations Mr. Kyle Thompson, TDA, Field Inspector
10:50 - 11:00 a.m.	Break & Booth Visitation
11:00 - 11:50 a.m.	2-4D Management Techniques in Cotton Dr Seth Byrd, Extension Cotton Specialist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, Lubbock
11:50 - 1:00 p.m.	Lunch

Concurrent Sessions
Session A

- 1:00 - 1:50 p.m. Weed Management Strategies for 2016
Dr. Pete Dotray, Weed Specialist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, Lubbock
- 1:50 - 2:40 p.m. Challenges of Soil Nutrient Management
Dr. Katie Lewis, Professor Soil Fertility, Texas A&M AgriLife Research Center, Lubbock
- 2:40 - 2:45 p.m. Break and Booth Visitation
- 2:45 - 3:15 p.m. Alternative Crop Considerations
Dr. Calvin Trostle, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Agronomist, Lubbock
- 3:15 - 4:05 p.m. Managing Invasive & Resistant Pests–The “New Normal” in Texas Agriculture:
Old World Bollworm & Sugarcane Aphid
Dr. Charles Allen, Professor and Extension Entomologist, San Angelo
- 4:05 p.m. Distribute CEU Certificates

Session B

- 1:00 - 1:40 p.m. Cattle Market Outlook Cow/Calf Vaccination Program
Dr Ted McCollum, Beef Cattle, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, Amarillo
- 1:40 - 2:30 p.m. Weed & Brush Control in Range & Pastures
Mr. Gerald Hobson, Area Sales Manager, Bayer Inc.
- 2:30 - 2:40 p.m. Break and Booth Visitation
- 2:40 - 3:10 p.m. Quail Management
Dr John Tomecek, Wildlife Specialist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
- 3:10 - 3:40 p.m. Forage Quality & Forage Inventory
Dr. Morgan Russell, Assistant Professor and Ecosystem Science Management,
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, Range Specialist, San Angelo
- 3:40 - 4:10 p.m. Forage/Hay Production
Dr. Calvin Trostle, Extension Specialist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Service, Lubbock
- 4:10 p.m. Distribute CEU Certificates

The Lower Rolling Plains Agricultural Conference

Coordinated By:

Mr. Robert Ferguson, CEA-ANR

Mr. Greg Gruben, CEA-ANR

Mr. Cody Hill, CEA-ANR

Mr. Greg Jones, CEA-ANR

Mr. Zach Wilcox, CEA-ANR

Sponsored By:

**The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service -
Borden, Fisher, Garza, Mitchell, Lynn, Nolan, and Scurry Counties**

Ag Conference fee will be **\$25.00 at the door.**

Contact Info:

Nolan County Office (325) 236-6912 or

Scurry County Office (325) 573-5423 to pre-register.

Please call 325-573-5423 to RSVP,

this will assist us in making an accurate head count for the meal.

Lunch by Skeets

We will seek to provide reasonable accommodations for all persons with disabilities for this meeting. We request you contact Greg Gruben at (325)573-5423 as soon as possible to advise of the auxiliary aid or service required.

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

Scurry County Extension Office

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Snyder TX 79549

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TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

Cattle Market Outlook

- Per capita net meat and poultry supplies increased 9.4 lb (about 5%) per capita in 2015 (net supply is domestic production + imports – exports). Largest increase year-over-year on record. Pork and poultry were responsible for almost all of the increase. This was combined effect of higher domestic production (pork and poultry), slowed exports (pork, poultry, and beef), and increased import (esp. beef). Net supplies are expected to grow slightly (about 0.4-0.5%) in 2016.
- The strong valuation of the US\$ against foreign currencies has slowed exports and incentivized imports. A higher US\$ makes our exported domestic products cost more in the importing countries while the goods imported to the US from those countries cost less in our domestic markets. Hence, as the value of the US\$ increases, exports tend to decline and we have to consume more of our domestic production at home while imports will tend to increase bringing more supplies into our domestic markets. Japan, South Korea, Canada, and Mexico are four major export markets for meat and poultry and their currency values have dropped 14, 15, 24 and 27%, respectively, against US\$ since July 2014. Also Russian currency has dropped 54% against the US\$.
If the Federal Reserve changes our monetary policy and begins to increase interest rates, the value of the US\$ will increase further.
- Cattle feeders started 2015 selling cattle for near breakeven (cash-to-cash, unhedged) and ended 2015 with more than \$500/head losses (cash-to-cash, unhedged) .
Stocker operators experienced \$250-500 losses (cash-to-cash, unhedged) per head by late year
Cow/calf producers selling calves in the fall saw a \$300-500 drop in per head revenue compared to fall 2014
- Domestic demand for beef has held up and increased during the 2010 to 2015 run in prices. Demand is expected to decline in 2016 reflecting a projected decline in retail beef prices resulting from (1) increased beef supplies and better opportunities for retailers to purchase beef at lower cost and (2) largely because of competing supplies of pork and poultry. Beef exports are projected to increase 3% in 2016 while imports are projected to decline 8%.
- Larger cattle and beef supplies will result in lower prices moving forward (now to 2020?), BUT the biggest decline in prices may be behind the industry.

Demand is the key to how much further prices will decline. Global demand for US exports (beef, hide and offal) is as important and possibly more so than domestic demand. For example, from 2014 to 2015 hide and offal losses were equivalent to \$118/head (- \$9-10/cwt on fed cattle); this can be related back to slowdown in global economies and rise in the US\$ value.

- Expansion of the US cowherd is well underway. Project the Beef Cow inventory to increase 1.1 mil head from Jan 2015 to Jan 2016 and project to add another 800K cows by Jan 2018.

As a result commercial beef production will rise from about 23.7 bil lb. in 2015 to 26.4 bil lb in 2018 (similar to 2008 and 2010).

- Cattle prices will be pressured down further but 2015 was most likely the major correction.

Source: Long Term Outlook from CattleFax, Jan 2016

PREPLANT INCORPORATED OPTIONS

Trifluralin. The following information was found in the Trifluralin 4 EC Herbicide label by Helena Chemical Company. Trifluralin is a selective herbicide used for control of annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. It may be applied using water or liquid fertilizer as the carrier, or impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer.

Broadcast application rates of liquid formulations range from 1 to 2 pints/A and are based on soil texture (1 to 1.5 pints in coarse soils, 1.5 to 2 pints in medium soils, 2 pints in fine soils). Use higher rates within the rate range where greater weed populations are anticipated. To prevent loss of herbicidal activity, it must be incorporated within 24 hours after application.

The soil surface should be smooth to allow for uniform application and incorporation. Apply when the soil moisture is sufficient to allow the breakup of large clods and uniform mixing during the incorporation process. Soil compaction and/or non-uniform incorporation may occur if the soil is excessively moist.

In a soil bedding culture, trifluralin should be incorporated 2 to 3 inches in the final seedbed. If the application is made prior to bedding, apply and incorporate one time with recommended equipment. The bedding operation serves as the

second incorporation. Do not expose untreated soil during post-bedding operations such as planting since removal of treated soil during planting may allow weed seed germination and establishment in the drill row. When applications are made after bedding, knock off the beds to planting height before application, and incorporate with recommended equipment that will conform to the shape of the bed. Again, do not expose untreated soil.

Use incorporation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the top 2 to 3 inches of the final seedbed. Improper incorporation may result in erratic weed control and/or crop injury. Incorporation equipment will mix Trifluralin 4 EC approximately half as deep as the equipment is set to operate. For example, a disc set to cut four inches deep will mix the herbicide within the top two inches of soil.

A tandem disc should be set to cut 4 to 6 inches and run at 4 to 6 MPH. A field cultivator should be set to cut 3 to 4 inches and operated at a minimum of 5 MPH. A rolling cultivator should be set to cut 2 to 4 inches and run at 6 to 8 MPH. Rolling cultivators are adequate for use on coarse and medium soils. With most equipment and methods of application, a second incorporation is required and may occur any time before planting. The second incorporation should be in a different direction, and to avoid bringing untreated soil to the surface, should not be deeper than the first. No information is listed for stalk cutters, which suggests that these are questionable implements for herbicide incorporation.

Apply and incorporate after January 1 when soil can be worked and is in a condition which allows thorough mixing to insure uniform incorporation. Ground cover, such as crop residues and existing weeds, can interfere with uniform soil incorporation. A manageable level of ground cover will allow uniform incorporation into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. Excessive ground cover and crop residues should be reduced by appropriate soil tillage prior to application. Break up clods using tillage equipment prior to application.

Spread the fertilizer/chemical mixture with properly calibrated application equipment. Be certain the material is applied uniformly to the soil surface. Trifluralin 4 EC should be incorporated 2 times with impregnated on dry bulk

fertilizer. The first incorporation should occur within 24 hours after application. The second application should be delayed 3 to 5 days after the first and be completed prior to planting

Trifluralin 4 EC may be applied by chemigation. Apply in sprinkler irrigation equal to 0.5 to 1 inch of water. Our experience suggests that a minimum of 1 inch of water should be used.

Prowl (pendimethalin). The following information was obtained from the Prowl 3.3 EC label. Prowl 3.3 EC may be applied by ground or air and subsequent incorporation must take place within 7 days after application by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation, or mechanical tillage prior to weed seedling emergence. Use rates range from 1.2 to 4.8 pints/A depending on soil texture and tillage (conventional or minimum tillage: 1.2 to 2.4 pints/A in coarse soils, 1.8 to 2.4 pints/A in medium soils, 2.4 to 3.6 pints/A in fine soils; No-tillage: 1.8 to 2.4 pints/A in coarse soils, 2.4 to 3.6 pints/A in medium soils, 3.6 to 4.8 pints/A in fine soils). Incorporate into the upper 1 to 2 inches of soil up to 60 days before planting. Water or sprayable fluid fertilizer (such as 32-0-0 or 28-0-0) may be used as the carrier. Apply using 10 or more GPA water or 20 or more GPA liquid fertilizer (or 5 or more GPA by air). Prowl 3.3 EC may also be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizer. Use an implement capable of giving uniform incorporation. For surface incorporation, uniformly apply as a broadcast or banded treatment and incorporate within 7 days using 1 to 2 inches using sprinkler irrigation or shallow mechanical incorporation. Although the length of time from application to incorporation is longer for Prowl, producers are encouraged to incorporate as soon as possible to avoid herbicide loss due to volatility. A two-pass incorporation usually results in a more consistent result.

For use in minimum tillage or no-tillage systems, apply Prowl 3.3 EC alone or in tank mixes up to 45 days before planting. Prowl H₂O may be preplant surface applied up to 15 days prior to planting, up to 60 days prior to planting and incorporation, and applied via chemigation. Rates range between 1 to 4 pints/A depending on soil texture and tillage.

Source: Dr Pete Dotray, Weed Specialist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service