

# KLEBERG-KENEDY AGRICULTURE



October 2016

TEXAS A&M  
AGRILIFE  
EXTENSION

Texas A&M AgriLife  
Extension Service  
Kleberg-Kenedy County  
729 E. Yoakum  
P.O. Box 1119  
Kingsville, TX 78364  
Phone: 361-595-8566  
Fax: 361-592-7741

Frank Escobedo  
County Extension Agent-Ag/NR  
f-escobedo@tamu.edu

## Private Pesticide Applicator Training

Date: Thursday, November 10, 2016

Time: 9:00 A.M.

Where: County Extension Office (729 E. Yoakum)

Cost: \$50.00/person (due by RSVP)

RSVP: No later than November 1, 2016 (361.595.8566)

\*\* Information on test scheduling & preparing will be provided\*\*



## Coastal Bend Soil Campaign

**Now through  
November 18**

**Determine soil fertility before application.**

Coordinated locally by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, for farms and ranches in the Coastal Bend Area. Samples may be turned in at the County Extension office for a 33% reduced testing fee. This special campaign is for row crop farmers and ranchers. Testing will be done at the Texas A&M University Soil Testing Laboratory.

Soil Testing form located on

Page 7



**Kleberg County past years  
harvest yield averages**

Page 10

## Farm Worker Protection Safety Training

Pesticide handlers and workers must be trained every year unless they are certified applicators. Participants attending this training will be issued cards verifying they have successfully completed the training.

Date: Tuesday, December 13, 2016

Time: 9:30 A.M.

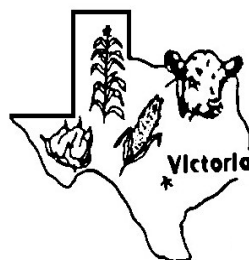
Where: Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office (729 E. Yoakum)

Cost: \$10/person

RSVP: No later than December 9, 2016 (361).595.8566

\*\* Upon completion EPA handlers card will be issued\*\*

See WPS revisions website  
Page 10

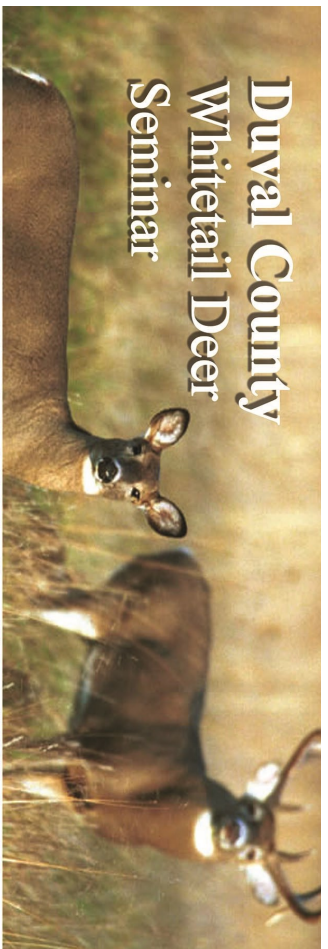


**2016  
SOUTH TEXAS  
FARM & RANCH SHOW  
OCTOBER 19-20, 2016  
VICTORIA, TX**

**CATTLEMEN'S COLLEGE I&II, CROP MANAGEMENT, WILDLIFE & HEALTH**

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION:

[HTTP://WWW.SOUTHTEXASFARMANDRANCHSHOW.COM/](http://www.southtexasfarmandranchshow.com/)



# Duval County Whitetail Deer Seminar

Featuring: Certified Deer Biologist Bob Zaiglin, Cesar Kleberg Wildlife Specialist & Texas A&M Agrilife/Assistant Professor Megan Clayton



**November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016**

**Garza Party Barn - 2 Miles North of Benavides on Hwy 339**



8:00-8:40AM- Sign In, Registration & Breakfast

8:40-8:45AM- Welcome

8:45-9:30AM Megan Clayton- Integrate Whitetail Deer w/ Cattle Grazing

9:30-10:00AM Mark Stanley- Nutrena (Record Rack) – Common feeding mistakes

10:00-10:15AM Breaky/Door Prizes

10:15-11:00AM Emily Belser- Managing Deer Nutrition

11:00-11:30AM Vivian Garcia- Prescribed Burning for Wildlife

11:30-12Noon Patrick Tarlton- Executive Director (Texas Deer Association) –Chronic Wasting Disease

12Noon-1:15PM Free Lunch donated by sponsors listed below

1:15-2:00PM Bob Zaiglin- Assessment of Intensive Deer Management

2:00-2:30PM Scott Hohensee(Purina)- Designing a Feeding Program for Your Ranch

2:30-3:15PM Marisa Dimas- Dinner Tonight

Please RSVP by October 21, 2016!!!

For More Information Contact Jennika Cantu  
361-256-4591 or 361-522-5647

## SPONSORS



Educational programs of the Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, disability, religion, age, or national origin. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

## SOUTH TEXAS GRAZING LANDS COALITION WORKSHOP

### -NON-CONVENTIONAL RANCHING-

(Differences between Grass-Fed, Grass-finished, Organic and All-Natural Cattle Operations)



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26<sup>th</sup>, 2016 Registration: \$10 (Lunch included)

Attendance is limited to 70 participants. Please RSVP at 361 522 3287 or 361 944 4597

### Location:

Ehelen Farm

3 miles West of Ben Bolt.



### Agenda:

- 8:30-9:00 Registration
- 9:00-9:15 Introduction-David Kriener, South Texas GLC Chairman.
- 9:15-9:50 Chronic Wasting Disease (History and Prevention) Daniel Kunz - Wildlife biologist, Texas Parks and Wildlife.
- 9:50-10:40 Interaction Between Cattle And Wildlife -Promoting wildlife habitat with grazing) Mike McMorry - Range and Wildlife Manager.
- 10:40-11:20 Differences between Organic, Grass-fed, Grass-finished and All-Natural (USDA stds, specs and beef quality) Dr. Rick Machen - King Ranch Institute for Range Management.
- 11:20-12:00 The Good, The Bad and The Future of a Grass-fed Operation. Retailer's needs: Slaughter, Fabrication & Marketing.) Dr. Justin Dean, Dean & Peeler Meat Works.
- 12:00-1:00 Lunch.
- 12:30-1:00 Texas Ag Land Trust. (Preventing land fragmentation) Ken Cearley, Stewardship Director.
- 1:00-1:30 Grass-fed - Finished Operation of Greg Ehelen - Owner and Operator of 3E Brand Meats Ranch.
- 1:30-2:30 Ranch Tour to 3E Brand Meats Ranch.



USDA and all entities are equal opportunity employers and providers.



# RANCH GATHERING



ONLY TOGETHER, CAN WE

## FIGHT

FOR WHAT'S

RIGHTFULLY

## YOURS



**KING RANCH  
HEADQUARTERS ARENA  
OF THE  
SANTA GERTRUDIS DIVISION  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2016  
6 - 8 P.M.**

**WHO:** TSCRA Members and the local ranching community are welcome to attend

**WHAT:** Update on TSCRA activities and other issues facing ranchers

**WHERE:** King Ranch ♦ Headquarters Arena of the Santa Gertrudis Division

**WHEN:** Monday, October 17, 2016 ♦ 6 - 8 p.m.

**HOW:** Please RSVP to 800-242-7820 ext. 192 or [rsvp@tscra.org](mailto:rsvp@tscra.org)

**DIRECTIONS:** The entrance will be one mile west of Kingsville on Hwy 141.

Follow TSCRA signs.



**Tuesday, November 8, 2016**

Orange Grove Rifle Club

400 S. Harrod St.

Orange Grove, TX

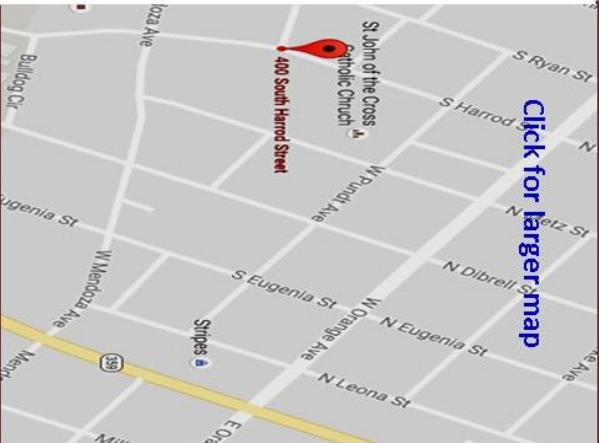
**Registration**

8:30 A.M

Lunch will be provided

Please RSVP for meal preparation  
by **November 4th**

[Click for larger map](#)



CEU's Offered

2-CCA

2-TDA

# Save The Date

Orange Grove Farm Expo

## Balancing Fertility

in

# Row Crop Production

### Topics

- ◆ Nitrogen Management & addressing your limiting factors
- ◆ Importance of soil pH
- ◆ Avenues in marketing feed grains
- ◆ Herbicide Resistance update
- ◆ Worker Protection Standards update



MONSANTO



**Kleberg-Kennedy & Jim Wells County**

**Soil and Water Conservation Districts**



Bayer CropScience



United States Department of Agriculture  
Natural Resources Conservation Service



# TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

### For more information:

Frank Escobedo, Kleberg-Kennedy  
County 361.595.8566

Robert Schmidt, NRCS Kleberg-  
Kennedy County 361.592.4349 Ext. 3

Rogelio Mercado, Jim Wells County  
361.668.5705

Bruce Healy, NRCS Jim Wells County  
361.668.8361 Ext. 3



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. Individuals with disabilities, who require an auxiliary aid, service, or accommodation in order to participate in any Agrilife Extension event, are encouraged to contact the County Extension Office (361-595-8566) at least two weeks in advance of the program to see how reasonable accommodations can be made.



## NOTICE OF ELECTION

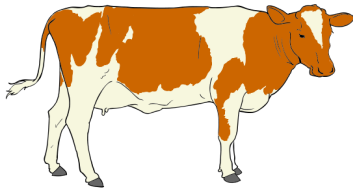
In accordance with the provisions of the Texas Agriculture Code, Chapter 74, Subchapter D, and 4 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 3, Subchapter A, the Texas Department of Agriculture (the Department) will conduct a board election in the Lower Rio Grande Valley Boll Weevil Eradication Zone, in order to select a representative of the above-referenced zone to serve on the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation Board of Directors. The board is charged with administering the boll weevil eradication program in Texas.

The Lower Rio Grande Valley Boll Weevil Eradication Zone consists of the following area: all of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Kenedy, Maverick, Starr, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata counties.

Any cotton grower having planted cotton in the year 2016 within the zone defined above is eligible to vote, and, if he or she resides in the Lower Rio Grande Valley Zone and has at least seven years experience as a cotton grower, can have his or her name placed on the ballot as a candidate in the board member election. A cotton grower is defined as a person who grows cotton intended to be commercial cotton. The term includes an individual who, as owner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper, is entitled to share in the cotton grown and available for marketing from the farm, or share in the proceeds from the sale of the cotton from the farm or from an indemnity or other payment received from or related to the planting, growing, or failure of the cotton. Any person eligible to vote in the board member election that resides in the Lower Rio Grande Valley Zone and meets the seven-year experience requirement may place their name in nomination for election to the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation Board by written application to the Department at the address provided below. Nomination forms are provided by the Department and must be signed by the nominee and at least ten other eligible voters. The nomination form must be received by the Department at its office located in Austin by October 8, 2016, and must provide the legal residence of the applicant. A nomination form may be obtained by contacting the Department office or any county agent located in the voting area.

The board election will be held by mail balloting. Ballots will be mailed to cotton growers by October 23, 2016. All ballots cast by mail must be postmarked no later than November 7, 2016, in order to be valid.

For more information regarding the referendum and election, or if you are a cotton grower in the above-referenced area and do not receive a ballot, please contact Stuart Strnad with the Texas Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 12847, Austin, Texas, 78711, call (512) 463-3285 or by e-mail at [Stuart.Strnad@TexasAgriculture.gov](mailto:Stuart.Strnad@TexasAgriculture.gov).



# Cattle News Tid Bits



## Horn fly Control for Cattle

Texas fly season is in full swing. Even as summer starts to wind down, the flies are not gone. Cattle can be seen swatting at flies all over the state and will continue until winter.

The horn fly is a biting fly that causes considerable economic loss to cattle. In addition there are stable flies in the spring early summer, house flies that transmit disease pathogens to humans and animals, horse or deer flies, heel flies (or cattle grubs) and mosquitoes.

All can be of great concern and considerable nuisance. Efforts must be taken to control these flies to below threshold levels – horn flies 200/animal, stable flies 2-4/leg.

Late season treatment for horn flies might be needed but could be very important. The available products for mid-season treatment include using pour-ons, the VetGun, dust bags and back rubbers, or sprays. Treatment should be administered according to the label.

Heel flies are managed by using dewormers regularly (once or twice a year).

Mosquitoes are managed by eliminating breeding sites (standing water).



## Feeding drought-stressed crops to cattle

When drought conditions occur, farmers do what they can to salvage some value but it is important to consider the potential for nitrate toxicity.

All plants contain nitrates, but when plant growth is slowed because of drought or hail,

nitrates have a potential to accumulate to high levels to cause losses, especially if high rates of nitrogen fertilizer have been applied.

If there is too high of intake of nitrates, toxic levels are absorbed into the bloodstream. At high

levels of nitrite, oxygen carrying capacity of the red blood cells is reduced.

These plants can still be fed to animals but the nitrate level needs to be known to make proper management decisions.

## Minimize heat stress when working cattle

Although most do not work cattle in the summer heat, sometimes it is necessary. Heat and humidity are two deadly environmental conditions that producers need to be aware of.

Some summer handling tips:

- Only handle cattle in early mornings

Cattle core temps peak 2 hrs after the environmental temp hits a daily high

- Make it short

Don't move cattle great distances

- Work cattle in smaller groups

Avoid overcrowding holding pens, alleys and working facilities

- Update facilities

Shade and sprinkling systems installed in feedyards can greatly reduce the impacts of heat stress

## Tackling the Cattle Fever Tick with Vaccine

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) is proud to announce the arrival of a new toll in fever tick eradication efforts.

A new fever tick vaccine will be used to reduce the risk of new fever tick infestations in quarantine areas such as the tick eradication quarantine area, or permanent quarantine zone, and in temporary preventative or control quarantine areas.

The first doses of the new vaccine were delivered to TAHC on May 17, 2016 and plans are

underway to hold producer meetings in the counties along the permanent quarantine zone to provide information on the effectiveness and use of the vaccine.

“There are numerous benefits of the fever tick vaccination, with the most significant being the potential to prevent the establishment of fever tick infestations on properties where cattle are being grazed. Additionally, the vaccine will be another tool aiding in more rapid eradication of fever ticks

on infested premises,” said Dr. Andy Schwartz.

Vaccinating cattle on a property with fever ticks will help assure that ticks are eradicated as quickly as possible under established gathering, inspection, and treatment schedules.

While proper vaccine usage helps assure ticks are eradicated as soon as possible so quarantines can be lifted, it does not eliminate the need to do regular inspections.





### 2016 Sorghum Variety Trial

Plot	Brand	Hybrid	Plot Weight (lbs)	Moisture (%)	Row Length (Feet)	No of Rows	14% Sorghum Yield (Bu/A)	Test Weight	% Root Lodging
1	Sorghum Partners	6929	1644	18.3	883	6	76.4	57	0.0
2	Integra	G3660	1516	15.8	883	6	72.6	60	0.0
3	Sorghum Partners	68M57	1650	16.5	883	6	78.4	60	15.0
4	Sorghum Partners	70B17	1430	15.0	883	6	69.2	60	20.0
5	Sorghum Partners	7715	1550	15.1	883	6	74.9	60	53.0
6	Sorghum Partners	x16414	1412	15.5	883	6	67.9	61	24.0
7	Sorghum Partners	x15715	1344	14.0	883	6	65.8	61	92.0
8	Sorghum Partners	x15115	1338	15.9	883	6	64.0	58	45.0
9	Sorghum Partners	x16415	1466	14.0	883	6	71.7	60	14.0
10	Monsanto	DKS53-67	1640	15.2	883	6	79.1	63	24.0
11	Pioneer	83G19	1750	17.3	883	6	82.4	58	66.0
12	Monsanto	DKS51-01	1294	13.1	883	6	64.0	61	61.0
13	Pioneer	84P80	1694	13.9	883	6	83.0	63	44.0
14	Sorghum Partners	K73J6	1362	13.7	883	6	66.9	62	15.0
15	Sorghum Partners	K73J6trt	1546	13.8	883	6	75.8	62	5.0
16	Alta	AG3201	1482	13.7	883	6	72.8	61	5.0
17	Alta	AG1203	1436	14.3	883	6	70.0	62	3.0
18	Terral	Rev9782	1254	17.1	883	6	59.2	58	75.0

### 2016 Corn Variety Trial

Plot	Company Brand	Hybrid or Variety	BU/A (15%)	% Moisture	Harvest Weight (pounds)	Harvest Length (feet)	Row Width (inches)	# Of Rows	Test Weight
1	BH	8688	109.2	12.6	3,312	1011	36	8	57
2	BH	8550	92.5	13.2	2,826	1011	36	8	61
3	DKC	67-14	125.4	12.8	3,812	1011	36	8	60
4	DKC	6772	110.3	12.7	3,350	1011	36	8	59.5
5	Mycogen	2 C797	110.5	12.8	3,360	1011	36	8	59.5
6	Mycogen	2D848	114.8	13.5	3,520	1011	36	8	60.5

### 2016 Cotton Variety Trial

Plot	Company Brand	Hybrid Or Variety	Lint Yield (lbs Lint/A)	% Turnout	Harvest Weight (pounds)	Harvest Length (feet)	Row Width (inches)	# Of Rows	Seed Cotton Per Acre
1	FM	2007	1234.2	40.7	4,100	3272	36	6	3032.39609
2	FM	1830	1215.8	43.0	3,880	3321	36	6	2827.34116
3	ST	6182	1140.2	45.6	3,450	3339	36	6	2500.44924
4	PHY	333	1388.4	42.7	4,450	3312	36	6	3251.50966
5	PHY	444	1379.8	44.0	4,310	3326	36	6	3135.95911
6	PHY	312	1416.8	43.1	4,480	3298	36	6	3287.32565
7	DP	1522	1040.4	41.7	4,600	4462	36	6	2494.84536
8	DP	1646	1257.9	43.3	4,540	3782	36	6	2905.0238

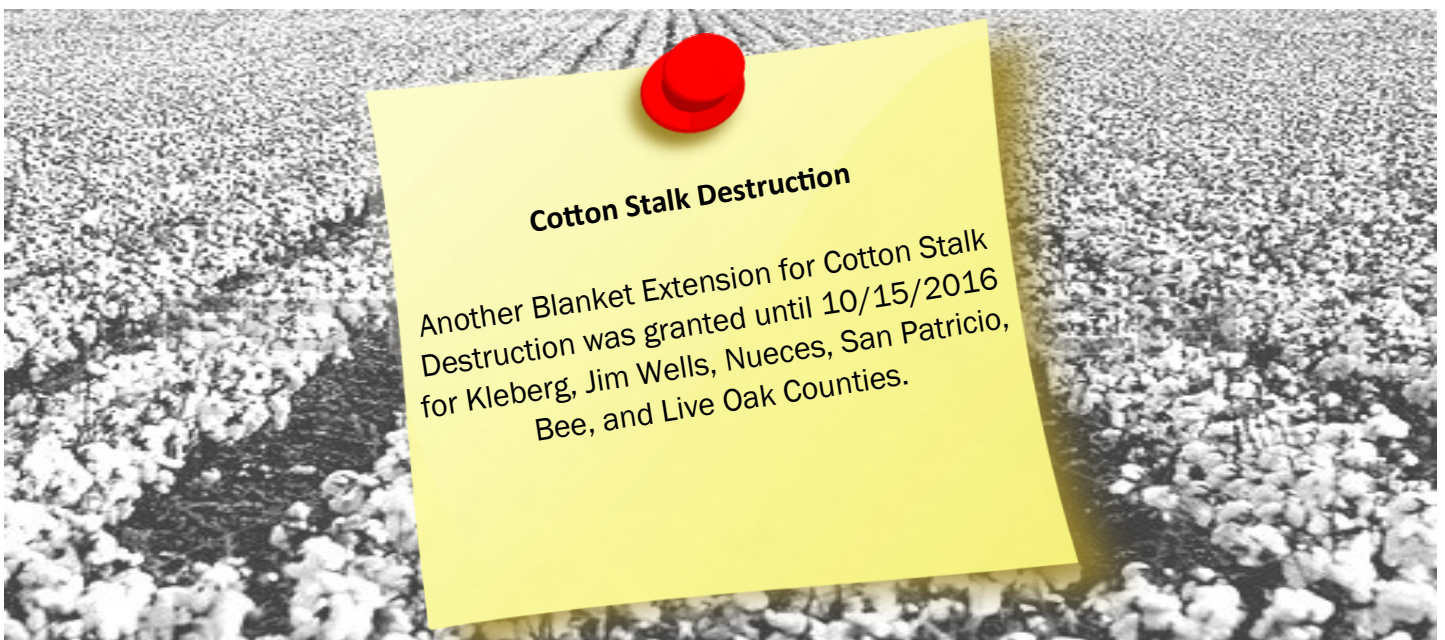




## Herbicide resistance was around long before GMO crops

By  
Southeast Farm Press

You may think weeds resistant to herbicides are a new phenomenon linked to the overuse of glyphosate in genetically engineered crops, but nothing could be further from the truth. Next year will mark the 60th anniversary of the first reports of herbicide-resistant weeds, while this year marks only the 20th anniversary of glyphosate-resistant crops. The first known report of herbicide-resistance came in 1957 when a spreading dayflower (*Commelina diffusa*) growing in a Hawaiian sugarcane field was found to be resistant to a synthetic auxin herbicide. One biotype of spreading dayflower was able to withstand five times the normal treatment dosage. That same year wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) growing on roadsides in Ontario, Canada was found to be resistant to some of the same synthetic auxin herbicides. Since then, 250 species of weeds have evolved resistance to 160 different herbicides that span 23 of the 26 known herbicide mechanisms of action. They are found in 86 crops in 66 countries, making herbicide resistance a truly global problem. "Given all the media attention paid to glyphosate, you would think it would have the greatest number of resistant weed species," says David Shaw, Ph.D., a Mississippi State University weed scientist. "Though there are currently 35 weed species resistant to the amino acid synthesis inhibitor glyphosate, there are four times as many weed species resistant to ALS inhibitors and three times as many resistant to PS II inhibitors." Scientists say what is unique about glyphosate resistance is the severity of selection pressure for resistance development. More than 90 percent of soybean, corn, cotton and sugar beet acres in the U.S. are glyphosate tolerant and receive glyphosate treatments – often multiple times per year. Research shows that resistant weeds can evolve whenever a single approach to weed management is used repeatedly to the exclusion of other chemical and cultural controls – making a diverse, integrated approach to weed management the first line of defense. Many growers have had great success fighting resistance by adopting a broader range of controls. One example is found in the experiences of U.S. cotton growers in the southern U.S. After years of relying on glyphosate for weed control, resistant Palmer amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*) began to overrun crops and caused yields to plummet. Today integrated weed management programs that use a diverse range of controls have become commonplace in cotton, despite the higher cost. Growers are using cover crops, hand-weeding, tillage, weed seed removal and herbicides with different mechanisms of action in order to keep Palmer amaranth at bay.



### **Cotton Stalk Destruction**

Another Blanket Extension for Cotton Stalk Destruction was granted until 10/15/2016 for Kleberg, Jim Wells, Nueces, San Patricio, Bee, and Live Oak Counties.



# NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FARM SERVICE AGENCY

USDA  
Farm Service Agency

2287 N. Texas Blvd., Suite 3  
Alice, TX 78332-3310

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Please contact our office with name, address, phone number for changes or to be added or removed from our mailing list.

**WE'RE ON THE WEB**  
<http://kleberg.agriLife.org>

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## FSA ACCEPTING EMERGENCY LOAN APPLICATIONS

July 19, 2016

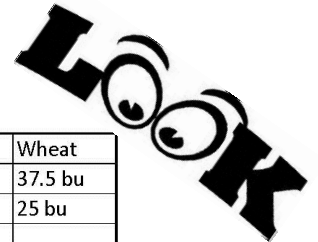
Brooks and Kenedy Counties were declared eligible for Farm Service Agency (FSA) disaster emergency loans based on damages and losses caused by **severe storms and flooding beginning May 26, 2016 – June 24, 2016**. Generally, that means that farmers who have lost at least 30 percent of their **production or suffered any physical loss** due to the **severe storms and flooding beginning May 26, 2016 – June 24, 2016** are eligible for FSA loans. Proceeds from crop insurance and/or hazard insurance are taken into consideration when determining a producer's eligibility and total loss.

FSA Farm Loan Manager, **Roel Garza**, is urging farmers who are interested in receiving an emergency loan to submit their applications into FSA as soon as possible. **Garza** said, "We hope farmers will get their applications in early rather than waiting until near the deadline, which is **February 22, 2017**. The longer they wait, the more chance there is for long delays. If the applications come in early, we can avoid backlogs and speed up the process."

The FSA office is at **2287 N. Texas Blvd., Suite 3** in Alice. The telephone number is **361-668-8361 ext. 2**.



### Kleberg County Harvest Yield Averages Per Acre



Years	Cotton	Sorghum	Corn	Wheat
2016	1176 lbs	87.8 bu	120 bu	37.5 bu
2015	960 lbs	80.4 bu	98.2 bu	25 bu
2014	840 lbs	62.5 bu		
2013		17.9 bu		
2012	600 lbs	26.8 bu		
2011	750 lbs	62.5 bu		
2010	1050 lbs	45 bu		28 bu
2003	1074 lbs	57.9 bu		
2002	978 lbs	40.2 bu		
1998	361 lbs	43.3 bu		
1997	329 lbs	25 bu		
1995	540 lbs	52.7 bu		
1994	690 lbs	61.3 bu		
1993	703 lbs	81.5 bu		
1991	721 lbs	27.5 bu		
1990	185 lbs			
1989	410 lbs			
1982	498 lbs	71.3 bu	39.3 bu	
1978	2459 lbs	19.4 bu	7.6 bu	
1975	422 lbs	40.5 bu		
1974		47.3 bu		
1973	26 lbs			
1972	145 lbs	59.2 bu		
1970	423 lbs	75.8 bu		
1968	528 lbs	84.6 bu	69 bu	
1967		34.8 bu		

**Revisions to the Worker Protection Standard**  
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/revisions-worker-protection-standard>