

Nueces County



Sorghum Result Demonstrations

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HISTORY OF SORGHUM PRODUCTION NUECES COUNTY 1961-2014

Year	Total Acres Harvested	CWT /Acre	Total (1000 CWT) Production	Year	Total Acres Harvested	CWT /Acre	Total (1000 CWT) Production
1961	179,000	21.28	3,809	1997	204,606	47.00	9,619
1962	141,000	14.00	1,974	1998	190,832	30.00	5,725
1963	191,000	17.02	3,255	1999	184,306	44.00	8,110
1964	296,400	21.34	4,190	2000	177,200	34.00	6,025
1965	204,200	40.21	8,251	2001	122,600	44.00	5,395
1966	223,000	28.73	6,404	2002	187,000	35.00	6,545
1967	250,000	24.53	6,132	2003	179,800	49.00	8,810
1968	223,800	28.01	6,269	2004	163,500	46.00	7,521
1969	228,700	28.56	6,530	2005	157,300	33.46	5,264
1970	238,900	32.33	7,724	2006	92,400	15.68	1,437
1971	213,900	23.86	5,104	2007	184,000	38.64	7,110
1972	188,200	30.74	5,785	2008	188,900	36.96	6,982
1973	280,000	27.50	7,700	2009	49,800	22.40	1,115
1974	299,900	31.86	9,452	2010	183,430	47.30	8,676
1975	294,400	28.00	8,243	2011	141,867	38.00	5,390
1976	275,000	28.00	7,700	2012	140,100	33.70	4,721
1977	260,000	26.88	6,978	2013	105,168	17.36	1,826
1978	227,000	27.33	6,204	2014	147,258	39.76	5,855
1979	240,300	32.24	7,747	2015			
1980	243,000	28.71	6,978	2016			
1981	279,600	37.34	10,440	2017			
1982	270,000	36.43	9,837	2018			
1983	149,000	31.13	4,639	2019			
1984	267,200	31.93	8,532	2020			
1985	189,500	41.23	7,813	2021			
1986	154,400	36.05	5,566	2022			
1987	115,000	41.09	4,725	2023			
1988	114,800	32.18	3,694	2024			
1989	175,700	31.00	5,447	2025			
1990	184,622	26.00	4,987	2026			
1991	177,500	35.00	6,212	2027			
1992	185,000	32.00	5,920	2028			
1993	147,590	44.00	6,418	2029			
1994	155,654	32.00	4,981	2030			
1995	101,805	43.00	4,378	2031			
1996	175,000	17.00	2,975	2032			

Data secured from U.S. Department of Agriculture Statistical Reporting Service and Texas Crop Livestock Reporting Service.

**Figures for the 2013 and 2014 season were estimated using data obtained from the Nueces County FSA Office, and the Nueces County Extension Office*



Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Evaluation

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
 Nueces County, 2014

Cooperator: Ordner Farms

Author: J.P. Ott

Summary

This test was located on the Ordner Farm in Petronilla on County Road 69. Soil moisture conditions at planting were fair. Rainfall was below average during the growing season. Eight sorghum hybrids were evaluated for agronomic performance. The best performing hybrid numerically in this test was BH Genetics 3822 at 5,068 pounds per acre, although it did not differ statistically from DeKalb DKS 38-88 yielding 4,989 pounds per acre.

Objective

To evaluate commercially available grain sorghum hybrids growing under Nueces County conditions in a replicated evaluation.

Materials and Methods

The effect of grain sorghum hybrids on grain yield was evaluated during the 2014 growing season at the Ordner Farm near Petronilla in Nueces County, Texas on a Victoria Clay soil. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with eight hybrid treatments and three replications. Plots consisted of twelve rows on 30-inch centers and a length of 1,815 feet.

All hybrids were planted into fair moisture on March 25 into a conventional-tilled field. For pre-emergent weed control 10oz of Outlook and 20 oz of Atrazine were applied per acre. A pre-plant fertility application of 71-50-0-4(S) was also applied to the test area. Rainfall was recorded at the field during the growing season and totaled 5.21 inches, approximately 2 inch below the 30 year average precipitation for this period.

Plots were individually harvested and weighted on July 20 using conventional field equipment and an electronic weight wagon. Sub-samples were collected from each plot to determine grain moisture content and bushel weigh. Additionally, plant populations, days to 50% flowering, and plant height were also collected from each plot.

Results and Discussion

The data table below provides a comparison of data on plant populations, days to 50% flowering, plant height, grain moisture content, bushel weigh, and yield.

Table 1. Comparison of plant population, days to 50% flowering, plant height, grain moisture content, bushel weigh, and yield between hybrids, Ordner Farm, Nueces County, Texas, 2014.

Hybrid	Plants/A	Days to 50% Flower	Plant Height Inches	% Moisture	Test Weight lb/bu	Yield lb/A*
BH Genetics 3822	44,528	70	49	15.0	60.0	5,068
DeKalb DKS38-88	43,560	70	53	15.2	60.3	4,989
Golden Acres 3637	43,947	70	46	13.7	57.7	4,690
Terral RV9782	42,979	72	45	14.7	60.0	4,685
DynaGro M75GR47	47,819	71	46	14.9	59.0	4,633
Sorghum Partners 6929	40,847	73	47	14.4	59.7	4,585
Warner 7012	44,721	74	50	14.2	60.7	3,795
Mycogen 1G855	45,109	75	52	15.1	59.7	3,451
Mean	44,189	71.88	48.46	14.60	59.63	4,487
C.V.	5.09	0.39	4.01	6.62	0.79	3.58
L.S.D. 0.05	NS	0.49	3.41	NS	0.82	281

* Yields corrected to 14% moisture.

Conclusions

Using a market price of \$7.50 per hundred weigh, the top yielding hybrid had a gross value of \$380.10 per acre while the least productive hybrid was valued at \$258.83, reflecting a difference of \$121.27 per acre. This significant difference between hybrids illustrates the importance of hybrid selection on farm profitability and the importance of evaluating hybrids under local conditions.

Acknowledgements

The cooperation and support of Bill Ordner, Scott Ordner, Shane Suggs, and the staff at Ordner Farms for implementing this trial is appreciated. The support of cooperating seed companies by providing needed seed supplies to conduct this evaluation is also appreciated. In addition, special thanks to J.R. Cantu, Nueces County Demonstration Assistant, for assisting with data collection. Moreover thank you to Crop Protection Services for providing a weight wagon at harvest.

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Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Evaluation

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
 Nueces County, 2014

Cooperator: Larry and Donnie McNair

Author: J.P. Ott

Summary

This test was located on the McNair Farm in Driscoll on County Road 81. Soil moisture conditions at planting were fair. Rainfall was below average during the growing season. Eight sorghum hybrids were evaluated for agronomic performance. The best performing hybrid numerically in this test was Terral RV9782 at 4,575 pounds per acre, while the test average 4,227 pounds per acre. No statistical difference between any of the hybrids in this trial was observed even though there was a 797 pound yield difference between the highest and lowest performing hybrids.

Objective

To evaluate commercially available grain sorghum hybrids growing under Nueces County conditions in a replicated evaluation.

Materials and Methods

The effect of grain sorghum hybrids on grain yield was evaluated during the 2014 growing season at the McNair Farm near Driscoll in Nueces County, Texas on a Victoria Clay soil. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with eight hybrid treatments and three replications. Plots consisted of four rows on 30-inch centers and a length of 1,220 feet.

All hybrids were planted into fair moisture on March 28 into a conventional-tilled field. For pre-emergent weed control 12oz of Sortie and 0.25 oz of Peak were applied per acre. A pre-plant fertility application of 77-85-0 was also applied to the test area. A foliar application 1 qt ENC Foliar Feed per acre was also applied. Rainfall was recorded at the field during the growing season and totaled 5.95 inches, approximately 1 inch below the 30 year average precipitation for this period.

Plots were individually harvested by hand on July 17, thrashed and weighted using an electronic scale. Sub-samples were used to determine grain moisture content and bushel weigh. Additionally, plant populations and days to 50% flowering were also collected from each plot.

Results and Discussion

The data table below provides a comparison of data on plant populations, days to 50% flowering, grain moisture content, bushel weigh, and yield.

Table 1. Comparison of plant population, days to 50% flowering, grain moisture content, bushel weigh, and yield between hybrids, McNair Farm, Nueces County, Texas, 2014.

Hybrid	Plants/A	Days to 50% Flower	% Moisture	Test Weight lb/bu	Yield lb/A*
Terral RV9782	47,916	66	14.3	56.5	4,575
DynaGro M75GR47	48,207	68	13.9	54.0	4,532
Terral RV9562	47,626	67	14.1	57.5	4,409
DeKalb DKS38-88	45,883	68	13.3	55.8	4,366
Pioneer 84G62	47,336	70	13.4	55.5	4,316
Golden Acres 3637	46,174	65	13.0	50.5	4,299
Mycogen 1G855	44,141	72	13.3	58.0	4,246
Sorghum Partners 6929	45,593	68	13.7	52.0	4,195
Pioneer 83P99	49,078	72	13.6	56.0	4,108
BH Genetics 3822	49,078	69	13.3	55.0	3,999
Pioneer 84P80	47,045	69	14.0	54.8	3,907
Warner 7012	45,302	71	13.7	55.8	3,778
Mean	46,948	69	13.6	55.1	4,227
C.V.	4.10	0.47	7.47	6.39	16.61
L.S.D. 0.05	NS	0.7	NS	NS	NS

* Yields corrected to 14% moisture.

Conclusions

Using a market price of \$7.50 per hundred weigh, the top yielding hybrid had a gross value of \$343.13 per acre while the least productive hybrid was valued at \$283.35, reflecting a difference of \$59.78 per acre. This significant difference between hybrids illustrates the importance of hybrid selection on farm profitability and the importance of evaluating hybrids under local conditions.

Acknowledgements

The cooperation and support of Larry and Donnie McNair and the staff of McNair Farms for implementing this trial is appreciated. The support of cooperating seed companies by providing needed seed supplies to conduct this evaluation is also appreciated. In addition, special thanks to J.R. Cantu, Nueces County Demonstration Assistant, for assisting with data collection.

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Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Evaluation

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
 Nueces County, 2014

Cooperator: Jerry Faske Farms

Author: J.P. Ott

Summary

This test was located on the Faske Farm west of Bishop on FM 666 between County Roads 14 and 16. Soil moisture conditions at planting were fair. Rainfall was near average during the growing season. Thirty-five sorghum hybrids were evaluated for agronomic performance. The best performing hybrid numerically in this test was Golden Acre 3637 at 5,276 pounds per acre, while the test average was 4,765 pounds per acre.

Objective

To evaluate commercially available grain sorghum hybrids growing under Nueces County conditions in a side-by-side evaluation.

Materials and Methods

The effect of grain sorghum hybrids on grain yield was evaluated in a side-by-side comparison with a tester hybrid Sorghum Partners K73-J6 planted through the test to account for field variability during the 2014 growing season at the Faske Farm near Bishop in Nueces County, Texas on a Victoria Clay soil. Thirty-five sorghum hybrids were included in the test. Plots consisted of twelve rows on 36-inch centers and a length of 1,162 feet.

All hybrids were planted into fair moisture on March 21 into a conventional-tilled field. For pre-emergent weed control 10.8 oz of Outlook were applied per acre. A pre-plant fertility application of 55-26-0-9(S) was also applied to the test area. Rainfall was recorded at the field during the growing season and totaled 7.02 inches.

Plots were individually harvested and weighted on July 21 using conventional field equipment and an electronic weight wagon. Sub-samples were collected from each plot to determine grain moisture content and bushel weigh. Additionally, plant populations and days to 50% flowering were also collected from each plot.

Results and Discussion

Table 1. Comparison of plant population, days to 50% flowering, grain moisture content, bushel weigh, and yield between hybrids, Faske Farm, Nueces County, Texas, 2014.

Company or Brand Name	Hybrid	Plants/A	Days to 50% Flower	% Moisture	Test Weight lb/bu	Yield lb/A*
Golden Acres	3637	51,304	69	11.6	49	5,276
Dekalb	53-53	51,304	72	12.8	55	5,265
Pioneer	P84P80	51,788	72	13.1	59	5,188
Terral	RV 9562	49,368	71	14.6	58	5,156
Terral	RV 9782	50,820	68	13.0	55	5,155
Dekalb	38-88	55,660	68	13.1	56	5,129
Sorghum Partners	K73-J6	53,724	69	12.0	47	5,095
Dekalb	53-67	53,240	72	14.2	63	5,064
Pioneer	P83G19	50,336	70	14.0	58	5,018
Sorghum Partners	EXP 16613	48,400	71	13.0	55	4,998
Dekalb	41-50	49,852	69	14.4	61	4,975
Sorghum Partners	SP 6929	47,916	68	15.2	58	4,947
Dekalb	51-01	51,304	71	13.7	59	4,938
Sorghum Partners	NK 7633	48,884	67	12.8	60	4,913
Pioneer	P84G62	48,400	72	13.6	60	4,904
BH Genetics	3822	50,820	69	13.7	60	4,899
Golden Acres	3545	47,432	69	13.5	57	4,854
Dekalb	37-07	52,756	67	14.0	59	4,823
Golden Acres	5515	50,336	69	12.6	57	4,807
Sorghum Partners	NK 6638	51,788	70	13.3	60	4,749
Golden Acres	5613	49,852	69	13.1	57	4,741
Golden Acres	5745	48,884	69	13.2	54	4,735
Dynagro	M75GR47	47,432	69	13.2	59	4,691
Sorghum Partners	KS 735	49,852	71	12.4	57	4,682
Golden Acres	5556	52,272	70	14.4	62	4,632
Sorghum Partners	NK 585	49,368	67	12.4	60	4,623
Sorghum Partners	SP 7868	53,240	70	14.7	61	4,540
Golden Acres	X 2402	47,432	71	13.7	58	4,508
Sorghum Partners	NK 5418	49,852	68	12.5	58	4,501
Sorghum Partners	NK 7829	46,948	73	15.0	61	4,391
Sorghum Partners	X 445	46,948	70	13.7	59	4,343
Warner	7012	45,980	75	13.6	62	4,220
Golden Acres	X 2359	47,916	71	13.3	59	4,215
Mycogen	1G855	48,400	74	12.9	58	3,920
Sorghum Partners	X 446	45,496	70	13.8	60	3,877
Mean		49,866	70	13.43	58.00	4,765

* Yields corrected to 14% moisture. The yields are also adjusted using accuracy testing to account for field variation.

Conclusions

Using a market price of \$7.50 per hundred weigh, the top yielding hybrid had a gross value of \$395.70 per acre while the least productive hybrid was valued at \$290.78, reflecting a difference of \$104.92 per acre. This significant difference between hybrids illustrates the importance of hybrid selection on farm profitability and the importance of evaluating hybrids under local conditions.

Acknowledgements

The cooperation and support of Jerry Faske, James Faske, and the staff at Faske Farms for implementing this trial is appreciated. The support of cooperating seed companies by providing needed seed supplies to conduct this evaluation is also appreciated. In addition, special thanks to Harvey Buehring, J.R. Cantu, Chris Cernosek, Danny Gonzales, and Bobby McCool for assisting with data collection. Moreover thank you to Crop Protection Services for providing a weight wagon at harvest.

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Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Evaluation

Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Center
Corpus Christi, Texas
2014

Dr. Ronnie Schnell, Assistant Professor and Extension Agronomist
and
Dr. Joshua A. McGinty, Assistant Professor and Extension Agronomist
Rudy Alaniz, Technician and Clint Livingston, Technician

Table 1. Comparison of grain moisture content, bushel weigh, and yield between hybrids, Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Center, Nueces County, Texas, 2014.

Hybrid	% Moisture	Test Weight lb/bu	Yield lb/A*
DeKalb DK38-88	14.9	52.8	5,692
Terral RV9782	15.1	55.5	5,626
Sorghum Partners 6929	15.1	55.4	5,370
BH Genetics 3822	14.6	54.5	5,360
Golden Acres 3637	14.7	50.9	5,203
Mycogen 1G855	14.2	54.3	5,171
DynaGro M75GR47	14.4	53.5	4,811
Warner 7012	15.2	55.0	4,417
Mean	14.8	54.0	5,206
C.V.	2.61	2.26	6.55
L.S.D. 0.05	0.6	1.8	502

* Yields corrected to 14% moisture.

Grain Sorghum Hybrid Performance Evaluation Summary Across Nueces County Locations

Ordner Farm – County Road 69, Petronilla
 McNair Farm – County Road 81, Driscoll
 Faske Farm – FM 666, Bishop
 Texas A&M Research and Extension Center – FM 44, Corpus Christi

Table 1. Relative yield comparison of grain sorghum hybrids across test locations in Nueces County, TX.

Hybrid	-----Relative Yield %*-----				AVG
	Ordner	McNair	Faske	TAMREC	
DeKalb DKS38-88	98%	95%	97%	100%	98%
Terral RV9782	92%	100%	98%	99%	97%
Golden Acres 3637	93%	94%	100%	91%	94%
BH Genetics 3822	100%	87%	93%	94%	94%
Sorghum Partners 6929	90%	92%	94%	94%	93%
DynaGro M75GR47	91%	99%	89%	85%	91%
Mycogen 1G855	68%	93%	74%	91%	82%
Warner 7012	75%	83%	80%	78%	79%

*Relative yield is presented for each hybrid where the highest yielding hybrid by location is set at 100%

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Nueces County



Alternative Crops Result Demonstrations

Sesame Variety Evaluation Trial, Research Center 46



Sesame Variety Evaluation

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
 Nueces County, 2014

Cooperator: Texas A&M Research and Extension Center

Author: J.P. Ott

Summary

This test was located at the Texas A&M Research and Extension Center on Highway 44. The soil moisture condition at planting was good. Rainfall during the growing season totaled 12.2 inches. Eleven sesame varieties were evaluated for agronomic performance. Yields ranged from 828 to 1053 pounds per acre but all varieties were significantly similar. The best yielding variety numerically in this test was S-38.

Objective

To evaluate sesame varieties growing under Nueces County conditions in a replicated evaluation.

Materials and Methods

The effect of sesame variety on grain yield was evaluated during the 2014 growing season at Clarkwood on the Texas A&M Research and Extension Center in Nueces County, Texas on a Clareville loam soil. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with eleven hybrid treatments and four replications. Plots consisted of four rows on 38-inch centers and a length of 30 feet.

All varieties were planted into good moisture on May 22 into a conventional-tilled field. For pre-emergent weed control 1.3 pints of Dual were applied per acre on May 23. A pre-plant fertility application of 46-36-0 was also applied to the test area on November 20, 2013. Rainfall during the growing season totaled 12.2 inches, with 6.8 inches being received in the 30 days prior to termination with a harvest aid on September 25.

Plots were individually harvested and weighted on October 15. Additionally, plant populations, emergence ratings, plant height, and height to first capsule were also collected from each plot.

Results and Discussion

The data table below provides a comparison of data on plant populations, emergence ratings, plant height, height to first capsule, and yield.

Table 1. Comparison of plant populations, emergence ratings, plant height, height to first capsule, and yield between varieties, Texas A&M Research and Extension Center, Nueces County, Texas, 2014.

Variety	Plants/Foot	Emergence Rating (1-9, 9=Best)	Plant Height (Feet)	Height to 1 st	
				Capsule (Feet)	Yield (lb/A)
3-38	10.7	8.8	4.0	1.9	1053
S-26	9.4	7.8	4.1	1.8	1036
S-33	12.7	8.8	3.8	1.7	1036
S-36	5.9	6.5	3.7	1.6	1024
S-35	3.6	5.3	3.6	1.5	1021
S-28	5.6	6.3	4.2	1.7	1018
S-30	13.1	7.8	3.2	1.6	968
S-32	12.6	8.0	3.9	1.7	951
S-34	10.2	8.8	4.1	1.7	891
3-37	14.4	8.5	3.9	1.7	890
3-39	11.1	7.8	3.7	1.9	828
Mean	9.9	7.6	3.8	1.7	974
C.V.	13.72	8.35	14.35	11.34	9.93
L.S.D. 0.05	2.35	0.92	NS	NS	NS

Conclusions

Assuming a contract price of \$44.00 per hundred weigh, the top yielding variety had a gross value of \$463.32 per acre while the least productive variety was valued at \$364.32, reflecting a difference of \$99 per acre. This difference between varieties illustrates the importance of variety selection on farm profitability and the importance of evaluating varieties under local conditions.

Acknowledgements

The support and cooperation provided by the staff of Texas AgriLife Research, including James Grichar and Kenneth Schaefer, the staff of SESACO, and Charles Stichler in the implementation of this test is appreciated.

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Nueces County



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Comparison of Herbicides for Ground Broadcast Huisache Management Final Report

Cooperator: Private Landowner & Welder Wildlife Foundation

Authors: Philip Shackleford, County Extension Agent, Austin County
 Bob McCool, County Extension Agent, San Patricio County
 Jason Ott, County Extension Agent, Nueces County
 Megan Clayton, Extension Range Specialist

Summary

Combinations of herbicides for ground-broadcast application were installed at two locations for huisache management. One site was on a private landowner's property in Austin County and the other site was located at Welder Wildlife Refuge in San Patricio County. Both treatments tested provided over 90% control on smaller huisache trees.

Objective

The purpose of this project was to test efficacy of two different herbicide combinations for huisache management.

Materials and Methods

Treatments were established in Austin County on 25 October 2012 and San Patricio County on 1 November 2012. Treatments were applied with an ATV equipped with a Boom Buster nozzle at the rate of 15 gallons of spray volume per acre. MSO was included in all treatments. All treatments were replicated 3 times in plots sized 20' x 100'.

Austin County:
 91°F Temperature
 76°F Soil Temperature
 Soil Moisture = 7
 Soil Texture is Sandy Loam
 54% Relative Humidity
 5.4 mph S-SW Wind
 90% leaf potential
 Trees 3' tall

San Patricio County:
 80°F Temperature
 71°F Soil Temperature
 Soil Moisture = 4
 Soil Texture is Victoria Clay
 76% Relative Humidity
 1.7 mph SE Wind
 75% leaf potential, 5% new leaf
 Trees 4' tall

Results and Discussion

Both treatments provided very high control, but it is important to note the size of trees (3-4' tall) and soil moisture (4-7). These factors likely contributed to the high kill.

Table 1. Huisache treatments and one- and two-year apparent plant mortality.

Treatment	Austin County		San Patricio County		Overall	
	1 YAT	2 YAT	1 YAT	2 YAT	1 YAT	2 YAT
28oz/ac Sendero	100	100	83	83*	92	92
1 gal/ac Grazon P&D + 7 oz/ac Milestone	100	100	97	97*	98	98

*Over 50% top kill.

Conclusions

Both of the treatments provided over 90% plant-kill. Although the Grazon P+D and Milestone option provided 6% more control, Sendero would be more economical for huisache management.

Acknowledgements

Appreciation is expressed to Dow AgroSciences for support of this project.

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Comparison of Herbicides for Individual Plant Treatment (IPT) Honey Mesquite Management Final Report

Cooperator: Nedbalek Farms

Authors: Bob McCool, County Extension Agent, San Patricio County
Jason Ott, County Extension Agent, Nueces County
Megan Clayton, Extension Range Specialist

Summary

Sendero at different rates was tested for IPT application in San Patricio County for honey mesquite management. In general, control ratings were at or near 100% with Sendero at all rates applied.

Objective

The purpose of this project was to test the efficacy of Sendero and rates for IPT honey mesquite management.

Materials and Methods

Treatments were established in San Patricio County on 3 July 2013. Treatments were applied with a backpack sprayer equipped with a TeeJet X8 nozzle and plants were sprayed until wet, but not dripping. Dyne-amic and blue dye was included in all treatments, except treatment #4 which included MSO and blue dye.

Treatment Conditions:

89°F Temperature
68% Relative Humidity
3.2 mph S Wind
84°F Soil Temperature
Trees 4.5' tall

Results and Discussion

Control was very high for Sendero at all rates. At this site, no difference was found between Sendero and the previous honey mesquite standard, Remedy and Reclaim.

Table 1. Honey mesquite treatments and one-year apparent plant-mortality.

Treatment	1 Year Plant Mortality (%)
Sendero @ ¾%	90
Sendero @ 1%	100
Sendero @ 1.5%.	100
Sendero @ 1% w/ MSO	100
Sendero @ ¾%, Remedy @ ½%	90
Sendero @ 1%, Remedy @ ½%	100
Sendero @ 1.5% Remedy @ ¾%	100
Remedy @ ½%, Reclaim @ ½%	100

*All Treatments applied with Dyne-amic with the exception of the 4th treatment applied with MSO

Conclusions

Sendero provided 90-100% control at all rate levels. The application of Sendero at 1% with Dyne-amic and MSO did not differ in % control. An evaluation at 2 years post treatment will not be possible due to landowner clearing brush.

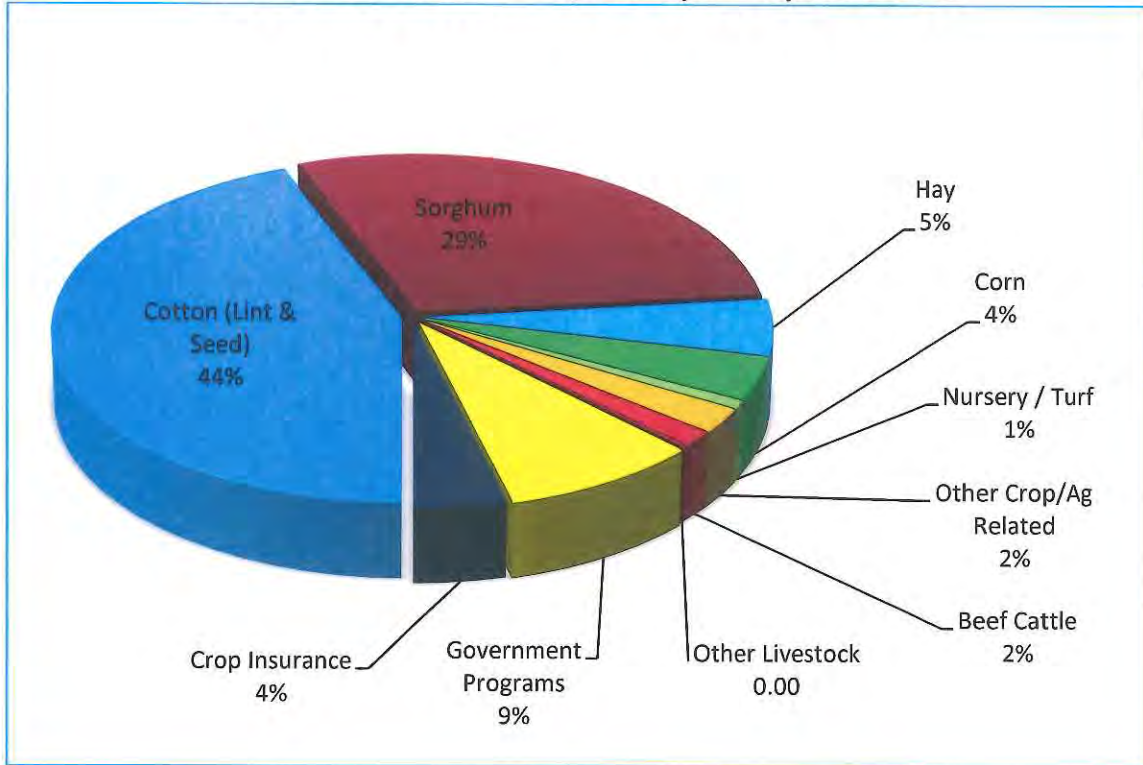
Acknowledgements

Appreciation is expressed to Dow AgroSciences for support of this project.

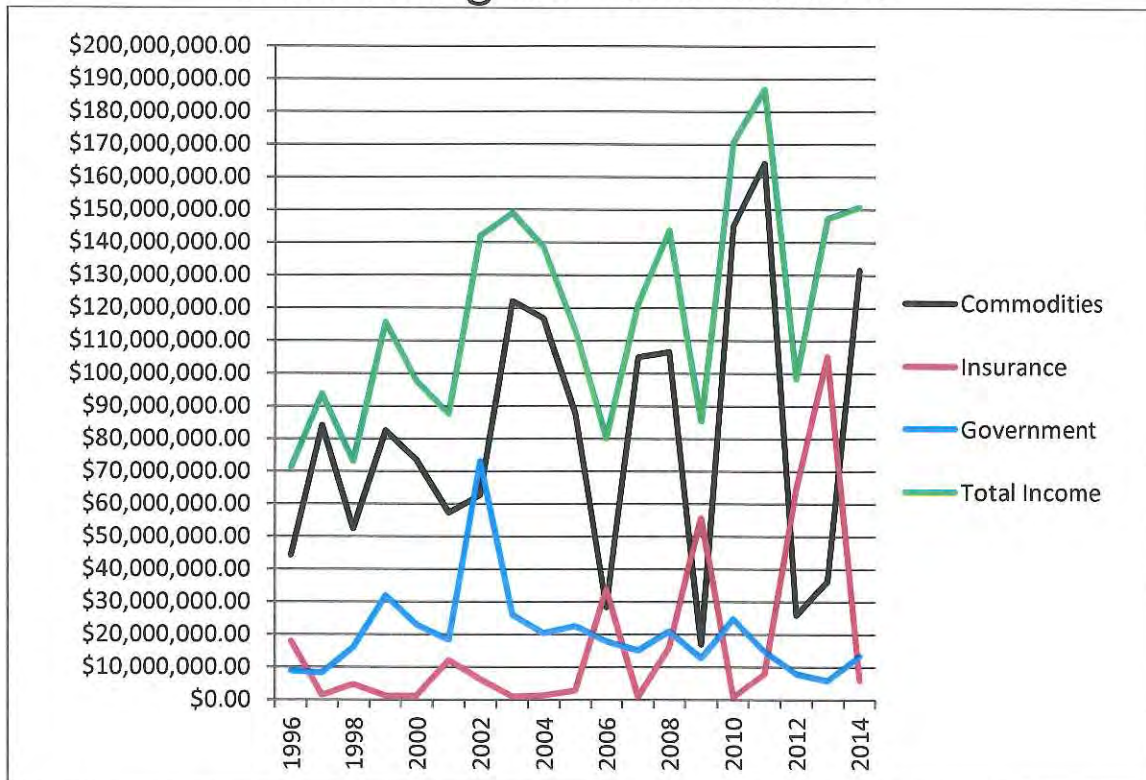
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2014 Nueces County Agricultural Income

Total Income = \$150,587,851.00



Historic Agricultural Income*



*This estimated income includes commodity sales, government subsidies and crop insurance.

NUECES COUNTY ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL INCREMENT REPORT

Compiled By:
Jason P. Ott - County Extension Agent-Ag/NR

{Estimated County Cash Receipts in \$1,000's}

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Wheat	718.30	1366.70	494.20	194.60	656.00	2479.12
Corn	237.60	3828.40	4444.60	321.00	1234.10	6134.52
Hay	568.80	6875.00	1960.00	2520.00	2417.00	7976.64
Oats	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.20	0.00
Sorghum	6468.10	48181.70	54125.10	11264.00	19398.20	43912.34
Cotton	725.90	66679.40	76103.70	3386.00	503.50	48243.24
Cottonseed	216.90	11507.90	16193.70	1335.00	187.20	18053.78
Sunflowers	178.20	223.10	460.00	271.00	216.50	84.67
Sesame	734.20	269.00	73.90	146.00	936.00	396.44
Guar					340.80	62.40
Foodcorn	243.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vegetables	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Nursery	1148.00	1400.00	1200.00	1000.00	865.00	1175.00
Poultry	154.30	151.50	180.90	199.30	0.00	0.00
Beef Cattle	3696.50	2209.50	4414.00	2766.80	8783.85	2180.96
Goats	421.50	413.00	448.00	473.60	0.00	19.02
Hogs	634.40	691.70	660.80	770.00	0.00	32.60
Sheep	156.80	184.20	177.00	219.80	0.00	8.77
Aquaculture	200.00	200.00	120.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Horses	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Hunting	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
Other Ag Related	0.20	0.00	367.80	387.50	62.00	143.51
TOTAL	16935.30	144616.10	161858.70	25889.60	36241.35	131538.01

NUECES COUNTY ROW CROP PRODUCTION - 10-YEAR OVERVIEW

GRAIN SORGHUM

YEAR	PLANTED	ACRES HARVESTED	POUNDS/ACRE	TOTAL (CWT)
2005	160,000	157,300	3,350	5,264,000
2006	158,700	92,400	1,568	1,473,000
2007	187,000	186,100	4,200	7,816,200
2008	198,850	197,880	3,797	7,513,504
2009	168,211	49,800	2,240	1,115,520
2010	183,430	183,430	4,730	8,676,239
2011	141,867	141,867	4,730	5,390,946
2012	187,196	140,100	3,370	4,721,370
2013	167,868	105,168	1,736	1,825,716
2014	152,957	147,258	3,976	5,854,978
10-Yr Avg	170,608	140,130	3,370	4,965,147

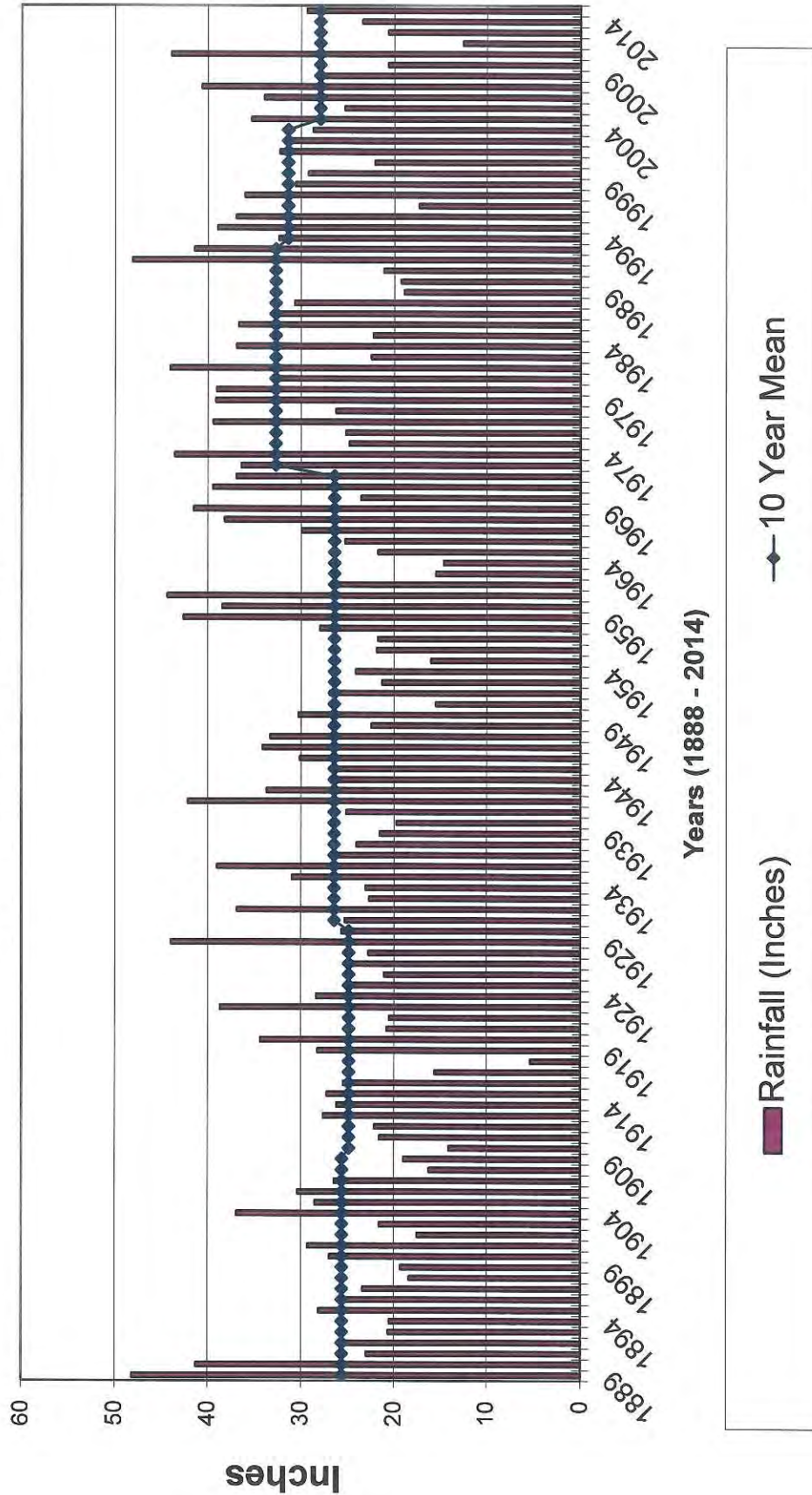
COTTON

YEAR	PLANTED	ACRES HARVESTED	POUNDS/ACRE	TOTAL (Bales)
2005	145,100	142,900	552	157,762
2006	175,900	54,500	562	61,258
2007	110,300	109,900	917	201,557
2008	111,649	81,649	518	84,588
2009	125,790	4,116	360	2,963
2010	104,050	104,050	866	187,721
2011	130,840	111,527	669	155,441
2012	112,793	12,820	372	9,935
2013	168,786	2,055	350	1,498
2014	121,540	110,904	750	173,288
10-Yr Avg	130,675	73,442	592	103,601

CORN

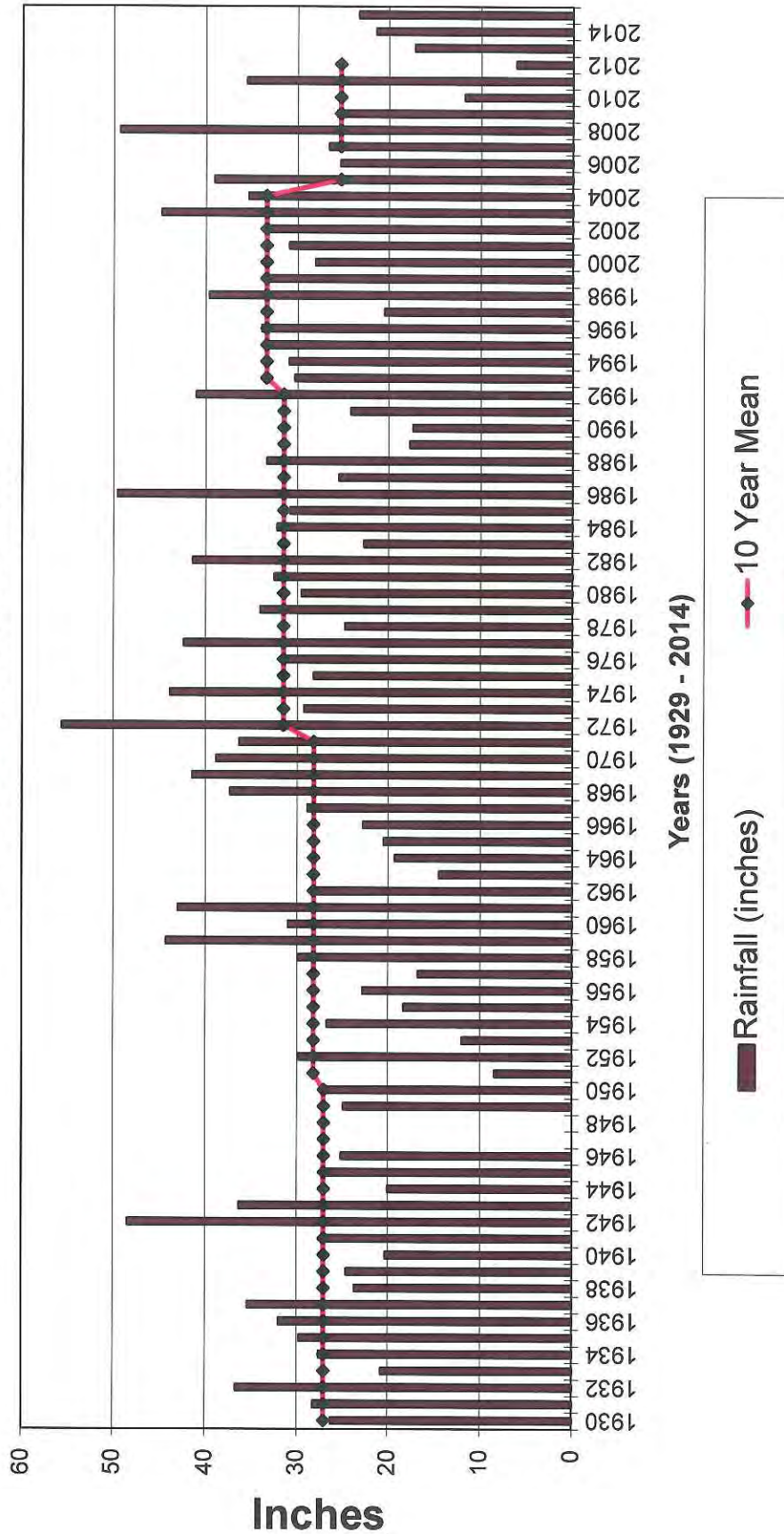
YEAR	PLANTED	ACRES HARVESTED	BUSHEL/ACRE	TOTAL (Bu)
2005	7,700	7,600	51	387,600
2006	3,700	1,700	69	117,300
2007	10,300	10,000	86	860,000
2008	5,500	5,383	50	269,150
2009	9,309	2,313	25	57,825
2010	9,867	9,867	97	957,022
2011	12,400	12,400	58	719,200
2012	3,167	1,529	30	45,870
2013	12,300	3,100	36	110,000
2014	16,259	16,259	98	1,539,382
10-Yr Avg	9,050	7,015	60	506,335

Corpus Christi 126 Years of Rainfall



Robstown

85 Year of Rainfall



AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SOURCES

Nueces County Extension Agents Agriculture/Natural Resources
710 E. Main, Suite 1; Robstown, TX 78380
Phone: 361.767.5223 Fax: 361.767.5248
Web Address: <http://nueces.agrilife.org/>
E-mail: nueces-tx@tamu.edu

Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Center
Corpus Christi A&M Research and Extension Center
10345 State Hwy 44; Corpus Christi, TX 78406-9704
Physical Location: Hwy 44, 4 miles West of CC Airport
Phone: 361.265.9203 Fax: 361.265.9434
Web Address: <http://ccag.tamu.edu/>

Farm Service Agency
548 S. Hwy 77, Suite A; Robstown, TX 78380
361.387.2533

Natural Resources Conservation Service
548 S. Hwy 77, Suite B; Robstown, TX 78380
361.387.2533

Cotton Classing Office/USDA AMS - Corpus Christi
3545 Twin River Boulevard; Corpus Christi, TX 78410
Phone: 361.241.4001 Fax: 361.241.0133

Texas Department of Agriculture - Austin
Pesticide Applicator Certification Division
(regulatory information and pesticide enforcement)
PO Box 12847; Austin, TX 78711
512.475.1675 TELL-TDA 1.800.835.5832

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

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