

**TCAA AWARD
WINNING AG
NEWSLETTER**

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WELCOME HUNTERS!

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION - FRIO COUNTY

FRIO COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER

Dear Agricultural Producers:

We are pleased to be able to provide you with information contained in this newsletter. The Frio County Agriculture & Natural Resources Newsletter is a Monthly newsletter beginning January 2023. Best efforts have been made to include Agriculture & Natural Resources information that should be of interest to you and helpful in the management of your agricultural operations. A wide variety of educational publications are available upon request or by accessing the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension website at www.agrilifeextension.tamu.edu. Our office hours are from 8:00 a.m.- 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., (Monday-Friday). It is recommended that office visits be scheduled in advance or by appointment as there will be times that I'm not in the office.

You are encouraged to read this newsletter and keep informed of all on-going agricultural events and activities. Try to do your best to attend Extension educational programs, workshops, etc., throughout the year as they are sponsored by your local Extension committees for your educational benefit. We would like to acknowledge the Extension Agricultural Specialists and cooperators including: TSCRA, Texas Drought Monitor, The Peanut Grower, AgriLife Today, Aggie Horticulture, and the Texas A&M Beef Cattle Browsing, who contributed and provided the educational information for this educational newsletter. For any further questions regarding your agricultural operation, please contact the Frio County Extension Office (830) 505-7474, located at 400 S. Pecan St. Pearsall, Texas, or e-mail brianna.gonzales@ag.tamu.edu. Visit the Frio County AgriLife Extension website at <https://frio.agrilife.org>.



Sincerely,

Brianna G. Gonzales
County Extension Agent- Agriculture & Natural Resources
Frio County



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Helpful Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service Websites:

- agrilifeextension.tamu.edu
- texaswater.tamu.edu
- aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu
- livestockvetento.tamu.edu
- animalscience.tamu.edu
- texashelp.tamu.edu
- SouthTexasRangelands.tamu.edu

Factors Affecting the Value of Marketing Cows

MARKET COWS REPRESENT 10-20% OF GROSS REVENUE IN AN AVERAGE YEAR

1

Sale Weight and Body Condition Score

Add weight to thin cows before selling

2

Seasonality

Take into account seasonality of market cow prices

3

Muscling and Quality

High quality forage replenishes muscle mass

4

Blemishes

Handle cows as a valuable asset to cut down on bruising

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

For more information:

 **Beef Cattle - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension**



Stocking Rate & Grazing Management

Charles R. Hart and Bruce B. Carpenter

Associate Professor and Extension Range Specialist, Assistant Professor and Extension Livestock Specialist;
The Texas A&M University System

When dealing with drought, some of a livestock producer's most important decisions concern stocking rates and grazing management. The effects of these decisions go far beyond survival of the current drought and can greatly influence recovery afterward.

Because no two ranches are identical, managers need to make stocking rate and grazing management decisions that are compatible with the goals of the operation. For example, stock reduction may be a viable option for a commercial cow-calf producer but not for a purebred breeder. These decisions need to be made not only during, but also before and after a drought.

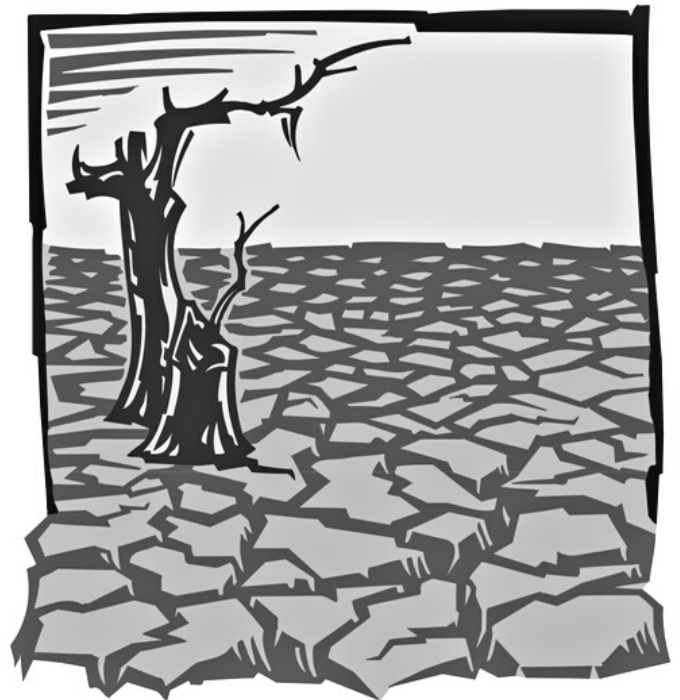
Monitor forage supply and demand

Simply stated, forage supply must meet or exceed livestock demand. If it does not, the lack of forage base may eventually contribute to the demise of the operation. During a drought, you must constantly evaluate range forage to match supply with demand.

When supply can no longer meet demand, reducing stocking rates pays big dividends: Desirable forage plants incur less damage; supplemental feeding costs are reduced; losses to toxic plants are lowered; and the range recovers more rapidly after the drought.

If stock remain in a pasture too long without adequate forage, long-term carrying capacity for both livestock and wildlife may be severely reduced. Several kinds of ecological damage can result:

- More rainfall runs off when there is too little plant and litter cover on the soil surface, leaving less moisture in the ground for plant production.
- Erosion increases, removing soil needed for plant production.



- Organic matter in the soil decreases.
- The plant root mass eventually becomes depleted, reducing the plant's ability to recover after grazing or extreme environmental conditions.
- Undesirable plant species invade.

Equally important is to determine the supply of forage available for livestock consumption. Removing too much forage compromises a plant's ability to recover after drought. Future forage production depends on having healthy plants that can survive drought and recover quickly when favorable conditions return.



To help determine how much forage you have, see Extension publication B-1646, *How Much Forage Do You Have?* Another Extension publication, E-62, *Rangeland Drought Management for Texans: Livestock Management*, in this series also provides information on taking a forage inventory.

To help protect forage resources, you need to maintain a proper stubble height, which is the amount of residual forage left after grazing. Different classes of rangelands have different optimal levels of plant residue (Table 1). Grazing exclosures and permanent photo monitoring sites are effective tools for monitoring residual forage levels. For more information on these tools, see Extension publication L-5216, *Range Monitoring With Photo Points*.

Table 1. Optimal amounts* (pounds/acre) of ungrazed forage for different types of rangeland.

Desert	Shortgrass	Midgrass	Tallgrass
250	300-500	750-1,000	1,200-1,500

*Leave the higher amounts ungrazed if improvement is desired or if droughts are frequent.

Table adapted from Extension publication L-5141, *Do You Have Enough Forage*.

Use Conservative Stocking Rates

Stocking rate and grazing management decisions made before, during and after a drought can determine whether plants survive. Plants that have been consistently grazed too close before drought are much less likely to survive a drought because of their weakened state. Likewise, excessive grazing after a drought does not give plants the rest needed to recover from dry conditions.

If droughts are common in your area (such as in West and South Texas), conservative stocking rates will provide adequate “unused” carryover forage that can be used when drought occurs. However, in severe droughts, you eventually will have to de-stock or buy feed.

Keep the stocking rate flexible

When developing a plan for reducing stocking rates, the most important factor may be herd mix. Flexibility must be built into the herd if droughts occur often.

In areas where droughts are common, breeding herds should constitute no more than 50 to 70 percent of the total carrying capacity of the ranch during normal years. The rest of the herd should be yearlings or stocker animals.

When drought occurs and forage is scarce, reduce livestock numbers by selling stocker animals or year-

lings first, thereby protecting the integrity of the breeding herd. Although your short-term profits will be reduced, the ranch is still yours, it has a higher potential for rapid recovery after the drought, and you can restock more quickly.

Keep accurate records on herd performance so that when the drought becomes even more severe and the breeding herd must be reduced, you can identify the least productive animals and cull them first.

Another option for severe drought is to find alternative feed sources, such as wheat pasture, crop stubble or leased rangeland. It is generally not financially sound for commercial livestock operators to buy feed to keep animals for a long period.

Manage grazing before, during and after drought

The best time to plan for drought is during non-drought years. A rotational grazing system can improve overall range health by giving plants rest from grazing. Plants will be more vigorous and their root systems better developed if you use a rotational grazing system. When a drought occurs, damages are minimized because the plants are in better condition and have more root reserves.

Provide longer rest periods during drought by increasing either the number of pastures within the system or the length of stay in a single pasture.

During a severe drought, you still may need to reduce the number of grazing animals to prevent overgrazing. Even the most sophisticated grazing system cannot overcome an improper stocking rate.

In any grazing system, pay attention to the distribution of livestock in a pasture. Use the entire pasture uniformly during drought to help lengthen the rest for desired forage plants. You can move animals into areas that are usually not grazed by strategically placing fencing or salt, supplement, mineral and temporary watering facilities. This allows rest for areas used more heavily.

Remember: During drought, plants may go dormant before the end of the growing season. Therefore, they will be dormant for a longer period than normal and will depend on the food stored in the roots earlier in the year. During a drought year, the plants may rely on stored carbohydrates for as long as 9 to 10 months or more, leaving only 2 or 3 months to recharge their root reserves for the coming year.

This makes it even more important for green leaf material to remain long enough to produce and store adequate food reserves.



Stocking Rate & Grazing Management (continued)

Summary

Stocking rate and grazing management decisions made during drought affect not only current conditions, but also the recovery rate of rangeland plants after drought and, perhaps, whether or not you will remain in business in years to come.

Keep in mind that the decisions you make before and after a drought are just as important as those made during drought. Consider these strategies when dealing with drought:

- Maintain as much carryover forage on the ground as possible.
- Keep the herd composition flexible.
- Implement a grazing system that allows periodic rest of native pastures.
- De-stock as early as possible. Make adjustments before either the range or the livestock suffer.

- Balance forage supply and demand before, during and after drought.
- Protect the soil by maintaining minimum forage levels.
- Refrain from fully restocking after the drought until the forage has recovered completely.

Other drought-management publications include:

E-61: *Rangeland Drought Management for Texans: Planning: The Key to Surviving Drought*

E-62, *Rangeland Drought Management for Texans: Livestock Management*

E-63, *Rangeland Drought Management for Texans: Supplemental Feeding*

E-65, *Rangeland Drought Management for Texans: Toxic Range Plants*

Learn more: <https://agrifetoday.tamu.edu/>

Factors that Affect Weaning Age

Body Condition of Cow

Cow needs at least 90 days with no calf

Enables cow to produce colostrum before next calf

Calf Age - 6 to 8 Months

Marketing Plan



Texas summer drought affecting corn, sorghum crops

Heat and drought have taken a toll on Texas crop production. Limited production of corn and sorghum and the unknown future have caused prices for those crops to spike, according to a [Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service](#) expert.

Mark Welch, Ph.D., AgriLife Extension economist-grain marketing in the [Texas A&M Department of Agricultural Economics](#), Bryan-College Station, said 2023 crop production for Texas summer-grown crops such as corn and sorghum is better than compared to 2022. However, dry conditions will still take a small toll on producers in certain areas for this year's harvest.

2023 Summer Drought

Although much of the state had a decent late winter and early spring rainfall, the 2023 crop production has been “a mixed bag depending on location,” Welch said. The South Texas and Coastal Bend region experienced more rainfall during the early months of 2023, which allowed farmers to gain a head start in crop production.

Central Texas producers did not get the same rainfall as the southern region, which resulted in extreme heat this summer, stunting the growth of crops through sensitive stages.

Panhandle producers, especially corn producers, started irrigating crops during the early summer months. The extreme heat and high winds have made it difficult and expensive for irrigation systems to keep up. Though much is unknown until the completion of harvest in late September and early October, producers are preparing to experience extreme yield loss.

Change in prices

“This summer has been one of volatile and high variable prices,” Welch said.

The basis price, which is the difference between the local cash price and the future market price, for the feed grain markets has held firm throughout the summer, Welch said. And the drought affecting the nation's Corn Belt has allowed Texas producers who were able to plant their crop in the early planting months, which resulted in good yields, to see a significant increase in prices.

Texas and other southern states have also experienced a spike in forage prices, such as hay and silage, due to the demand for forage from livestock owners and producers.

Welch said it will be late September or October before it is known what impact the continued heat and drought is having on 2023 production.

Also causing prices to spike is the the war between Russia and Ukraine.

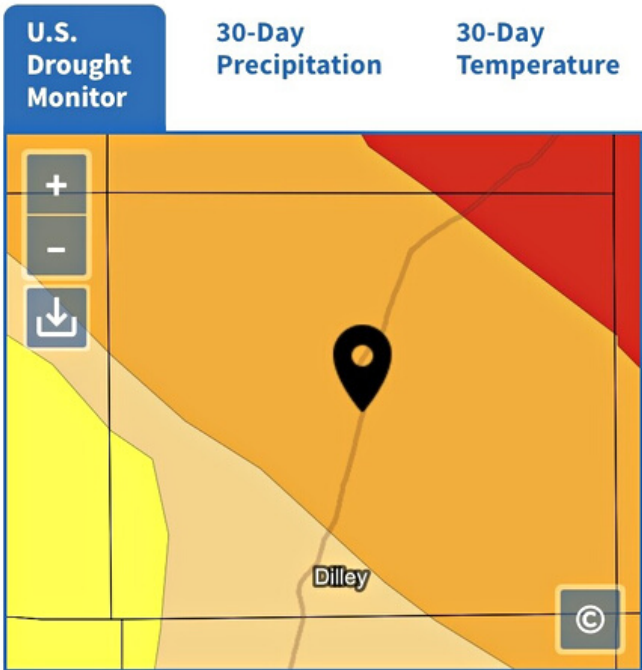
“We have come back down from last year's pre-war prices, but there is still a big concern of grain prices and exports,” Welch said.

“Since the outbreak of the war, exports have continued with rising prices. The grain trade initiative has allowed some cargo vessels from Ukraine to export produce, but during the last few weeks, Russia has ended the grain trade initiative, and prices have spiked again. The bottom number will depend on what happens from now until the end of harvest,” Welch said.

[FARM & RANCH - agrilifetoday.tamu.edu](#)

Texas summer drought affecting corn, sorghum crops

Current Conditions for Frio County



Drought & Dryness Categories	% of Frio County
D0 - Abnormally Dry	3.93%
D1 - Moderate Drought	15.39%
D2 - Severe Drought	74.64%
D3 - Extreme Drought	6.04%
D4 - Exceptional Drought	0%
Total Area in Drought (D1-D4)	96.07%

Weekly Crop Report - South Region

The cotton crop was about 80% harvested in the district, with others still defoliating in hopes of harvesting in the next few weeks. The stalk destruction deadline was approaching quickly, with no extension being planned. Pastures continued to suffer due to the hot and dry conditions. Irrigation districts were reaching a critical point regarding water availability, with almost certain water restrictions to come soon. Forages in rangelands and pastures were beginning to improve. Rapid green-up was already noted, and most were hopeful there was still enough time this season to produce some grass. Beef cattle markets continued to run average volumes and reported solid prices for all classes of beef cattle. All corn and grain sorghum were harvested with very little cotton left in the field, and sunflower and sesame harvest had yet to start. Livestock managers hoped for enough green-up from rains to limit haying and reduce supplemental feeding. Farmers began preparing fields for the next planting season. Stock tanks were slightly replenished. Cotton harvest continued, and it looked to be 75% harvested. Sesame harvest also continued. Citrus, sugarcane and hay meadows continued to be irrigated. Wildlife were abundant and found near water sources.

FARM & RANCH - agrilifetoday.tamu.edu

NORMAL AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND DOVE HUNTING IN TEXAS

Larry A. Redmon and Jim C. Cathey*

Dove hunting draws thousands of Texans to the field each year for the kickoff of the annual fall hunting season. To increase dove harvest, many hunters engage in preseason scouting to determine flyways and bird concentrations over natural feeding areas and water sources. Over the past several years, decoys have become used more widely to entice birds to fly within shooting distance.

Many hunters go to the extra effort of establishing crops in an attempt to create the ideal dove hunting location. However, because it is the hunter who is responsible for determining whether a field has been seeded legally, hunters need to know and make sure areas they hunt are in accordance with Texas State and Federal laws prohibiting baiting. Hunters can also benefit from understanding ways that seed-bearing crops can be legally planted to attract doves. **Remember that the rules for hunting doves are not the same as for waterfowl. Additional restrictions apply to waterfowl hunting.**

THE PROBLEM: BAITING

Doves are migratory birds, and dove hunting is therefore regulated by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which specifically prohibits baiting. Under federal law, baiting is:

the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of salt, grain, or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on, or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take them. [Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20.11 (k)]

Further, the federal law defines a baited area as:

... any area on which salt, grain, or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, or scattered, if that salt, grain, or other feed could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them. Any such area will remain a baited area for 10 days following the complete removal of all such salt, grain, or other feed. [Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20.11 (j)]



Figure 1. Doves are migratory birds protected by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

THE CONFUSION: WHAT ARE NORMAL AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS, AND WHAT IS BAITING?

Farmers and ranchers have adopted various planting strategies over the years, most with varying degrees of success. Some of these strategies, while providing acceptable stand establishment, may be viewed as an operation that leads to baiting of doves.

Regarding what is to be considered a normal agricultural operation versus an operation designed solely to bait birds, federal law states:

*State Extension Forage Specialist and Extension Wildlife Specialist

NORMAL AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND DOVE HUNTING IN TEXAS

In the course of normal farming and ranching operations, some agricultural seed is left exposed on the ground and can serve as “bait” for migratory birds, including doves. If seed is left out in the open as a “normal agricultural operation,” the law considers this acceptable to hunt over. A problem arises, however, as to what constitutes a “normal agricultural operation.”

For the purpose of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act “normal agricultural operation” means a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation, or agricultural practice, that is conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. [Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20.11 (h)]

In Texas, the official recommendations are produced by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service. Recommendations on planting practices that include suggested species, planting methods, and planting dates are based on data obtained from Texas AgriLife Research scientists, Texas AgriLife Extension Service specialists, and others. Although Texas AgriLife Extension Service specialists do not dictate how farming operations are conducted, they do make recommendations for practices that are designed to offer the greatest potential for establishment success.

When it comes to establishing winter pasture for livestock, certain practices regarding planting method and planting date have been used successfully for several years. Notable among these practices is that seed of small grains—such as wheat, oat, rye, barley, and triticale—should be incorporated into the soil.

This incorporation may be accomplished by using a grain drill on either a prepared seedbed or by sod-seeding into a short, existing, warm-season perennial grass sod. On a prepared seedbed, seed may be broadcast and followed with either a light disking or dragging operation. Broadcast seed should be applied at a somewhat higher seeding rate than with a drill.

Annual ryegrass or forage legume seed may also be broadcast onto a prepared seedbed or into an existing warm-season perennial grass sod. On a prepared seedbed, seed should be lightly harrowed or dragged, or a broadcast operation should be followed with a cultipacker. If overseeding into a short, warm-season perennial grass sod, help ensure better stand establishment by light disking either before or immediately after seeding.

If these recommended practices are used, a few seeds will always be left exposed, but as noted above in the description of baiting, this is entirely legal.

Timing is also critical for the successful establishment of winter pasture. Hunters should plant about 6 to 8 weeks before the historical first frost date. Planting earlier exposes the cool-season seedlings to adverse heat and possible drought with potentially catastrophic effects.

If the goal is to attract doves to ensure a good hunting season, it is absolutely legal to establish a seed-bearing crop before hunting season and manipulate that field in many ways that will attract large numbers of birds. Regarding this practice, federal law states:

Normal agricultural planting, harvesting, or post-harvest manipulation means a planting or harvesting undertaken for the purpose of producing and gathering a crop, or manipulation after such harvest and removal of grain, that is conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. [Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20.11 (g)]

Manipulation, as defined by federal law is:

The alteration of natural vegetation or agricultural crops by activities that include but are not limited to mowing, shredding, disking, rolling, chopping, trampling, flattening, burning, or herbicide treatments. The term manipulation does not include the distributing or scattering of grain, seed, or other feed after removal from or storage on the field where grown. [Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20.11 9(l)]

Table 1. Seed-bearing crops for attracting doves.

Crop	Planting date	Seeding rate ¹ (lb/ac)
Browntop millet	March–September	20–30
Buckwheat	March	40–50
Dove proso millet	March–September	20–30
German millet	March–August	15–20
Grain sorghum	April–June	10–20
Japanese millet	March–September	20–30
Partridge pea	March–September	5–7
Pearl millet	April–September	25–30
Sunflower (Peredovik)	April	10–15
WGF grain sorghum	April–June	8–10
White-grain milo	April–June	10–20
White proso millet	March–September	20–30

¹Broadcast seeding rates. If drilled, reduced by 50–60%.

NORMAL AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND DOVE HUNTING IN TEXAS

Beginning in March each year, various seed-bearing crops can be planted **for the sole purpose of attracting doves** (Table 1). Also, before dove season, strips or fields can be mowed or disked to attract birds. The strips or fields could be mowed at any time during the hunting season, if desired, to continue to scatter seed.

This practice helps maintain an adequate population of doves throughout the hunting season. Depending on the soil type, some seed-bearing crops are better suited for certain areas than others.

Thus, rather than participate in questionable winter pasture establishment practices that may be viewed as baiting, you can legally use spring and summer seed-bearing crops to provide the seed-bearing crops desired by doves.



Figure 2. Browntop millet is a seed-bearing crop that can be used to attract doves.



Figure 3. Sunflowers can be planted in April to attract doves.

THE HUNTER'S RESPONSIBILITY

It has often been stated that "ignorance of the law is no excuse." This is especially true for dove hunters. It is the responsibility of the individual hunter to know the law

and to be aware of the circumstances surrounding each hunting opportunity.

Federal law states that the hunter is responsible for determining whether or not a field is baited. Before hunting, address the following points to help ensure a legal hunt:

- ▶ Familiarize yourself with federal and state migratory game bird hunting regulations.
 - ▶ Ask the landowner, your host or guide, and your hunting partners if the area has been baited.
 - ▶ Suspect the presence of bait if you see doves feeding in a particular area in unusual concentrations or displaying a lack of caution.
 - ▶ Look for grain or other feed in the area. Is the seed there solely as the result of an allowed normal agricultural operation?
 - ▶ Where crops have been manipulated or harvested, look for the presence of grain that may be unrelated to the manipulation or harvest.
 - ▶ Look closely for seed and grain on prepared agricultural fields. Is the seed there solely as the result of a normal agricultural planting or for agricultural soil erosion control?
 - ▶ Know the planting, harvesting, and other agricultural practices that are recommended for the areas that you hunt.
 - ▶ Abandon the hunt if you find grain or feed in an area and are uncertain about the reason it is there.
- Remember that the rules for hunting doves differ from those for waterfowl. Additional restrictions apply to waterfowl hunting.**

Several seed companies in Texas sell blends of various seed-bearing crops (Table 2). The use of blends may

Table 2. Seed companies selling blends of seed-bearing crops for doves.

Blend name	Seed company	Contact number
Bird Buffet Spring Blend	Pogue Agri Partners	830-583-3456
Bird Master Game Plot Mixture	East Texas Seed Company	800-888-1371
South Texas Dove & Quail Mix	Douglas King Seed Company	888-DKSEEDS
Spring Dove Mix	Turner Seed Company	800-722-8616
Spring Gamebird Blend	MBS Seed Company	940-387-2701
Upland Game Bird Mix	Tecomate Wildlife Systems	717-509-2764
Wingmaster Dove Mix	Pennington Seed Company	800-285-SEED

2023 BEAT THE HEAT CATTLE WORKSHOP - Hondo, TX



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS:

Beat the Heat Cattle Workshop was a great success! Special thanks to Dr. Bruce Carpenter, Dr. Tom Hairgrove, Dr. Karl Harborth, and Dr. Megan Clayton for delivering some great impactful presentations on Sustaining Pregnancies During Drought, Nutrition Decisions, Prussic Acid & Nitrates in Forages and Increasing Stocking Rates Through Brush Control. Attendees were also provided updates by our Sponsors from Capital Farm Credit, Medina Electric, FSA/USDA/NRCS, Helena, Mumme's, Lyssy & Eckel Feeds, and Market Updates by Seth Crain - Hondo Livestock Auction. Event hosted by Medina, Atascosa, Frio, and Uvalde Counties.



2023 South Texas Peanut Growers Annual Peanut Tour

THURSDAY, September 28, 2023

*Frio County Extension Office
400 S. Pecan St.
Pearsall, Texas 78061*

PROGRAM:

- Registration will start at 8:30AM & the program will begin at 9:00AM.
- Topics to be covered include 2023 Texas A&M AgriLife Peanut Breeding Trials & Upcoming Releases, Peanut & General Weed Control/Problem Weeds, and 2023 Peanut Variety Performance.
- 3 Continuing Education Units (CEU's) will be given with a \$10.00 (Cash Only) fee towards your Texas Department of Agriculture Private Pesticide Applicator License.
- Lunch will be served at 12:30PM.

**(Individuals with disabilities, who require an auxiliary aid, service or accommodation in order to participate in any of the mentioned activities, are encouraged to contact the County Extension Office at 830-505-7474 at least 12 days before all programs for assistance).*

***Please RSVP by Sept. 27, 2023 with Brianna Gonzales, Frio County Extension Agent at (830) 505-7474 or Dale Rankin, Atascosa County Extension Agent at (830) 569-0034.**



PRIVATE WATER WELL SCREENING

Hosted by: Frio, Atascosa, La Salle, McMullen, Dimmit, & Zavala Counties

(Private water wells should be tested annually)

WHEN: Wednesday, October 11, 2023.

**WHERE: Frio County AgriLife Extension Office
400 S. Pecan St. Pearsall, Texas 78061**

**COST: \$15.00 per water sample
(Please bring & drop off water samples by 9:00AM)**

WATER SCREENING RESULTS

Pick up results on Thursday, October 12, 2023, at the Frio County Extension Office - After 4pm.

***Samples Screened For: Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Nitrates, Salinity, Hydrocarbons**

**For More Information: Brianna Gonzales, Frio County Extension Agent,
(830) 505-7474 or brianna.gonzales@ag.tamu.edu.**

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service provides equal access in its programs, activities, education, and employment, without regard to 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.



****For more information please contact:
Brianna Gonzales-
Frio County Extension Agent, at
(830) 505-7474
brianna.gonzales@ag.tamu.edu.***



Frio County Texas A&M AgriLife Extension