



San Patricio Agriculture

“Agriculture Affects Everyone”

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

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST: April, 2024

Southeast Region Row Crop Team
Grain and Cotton Marketing update
3rd Wednesday of month - Link -
https://teams.microsoft.com/join/19%3ameeting_NjBjNjZjZjgtMTRiNS00ZDYwLWJkMDgtZGM0Yml0OUMzZWU4%40thread_v2/0?context=%7b%22id%22%3a%229fd7580a-6472-4d9c-a142-d131d3a7a116%22%2c%22oid%22%3a%22ba2e08d1-bca7-4e5f-a23a-a2de9d95677f%22%7d

3ameeting_NjBjNjZjZjgtMTRiNS00ZDYwLWJkMDgtZGM0Yml0OUMzZWU4%40thread_v2/0?context=%7b%22id%22%3a%229fd7580a-6472-4d9c-a142-d131d3a7a116%22%2c%22oid%22%3a%22ba2e08d1-bca7-4e5f-a23a-a2de9d95677f%22%7d

- * April 17 - Coastal Bend Grain Storage & Handlers Safety Conference
- * April 30 - Ag Symposium
- * May 8 - South Texas Beef & Forage Field Day

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

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

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



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

Hello Again,

It looks like we are off to a good start throughout the Coastal Bend. There are a few spots in the Western Sector that has not received as much moisture but all in all it is above normal for this time of year. Planting began earlier than usual and the corn, grain sorghum, and cotton that is up looks great. There is still a little bit of cotton to plant and re-plant after recent rain event but everything is looking good now.

Range and pasture conditions continue to improve rapidly. It was looking a little dicey going into winter with limited hay and poor quality forages but the big rains and warmer temperatures helped accelerate forage growth. Livestock have begun improving condition and calf crops are looking good. High cattle prices are welcomed and cattlemen are hoping for the market to stay good for awhile. Cow herd numbers continue to be low and there has not been any signals that it will change anytime soon but markets can and do change.

We have several programs coming up in April and May that I would like to mention. The Coastal Bend Grain Storage and Handlers Safety Conference is scheduled for April 17th at the San Patricio County Fairgrounds Civic Center. A flyer with more information is enclosed.

The annual Ag Symposium is April 30th and it is hosted by our area Extension Specialist and will be telecast at the Extension Office in Sinton as well as, other Extension Offices across South Texas. Also a flyer is enclosed with more information on this event.

Agents from Bee, Live Oak, Jim Wells, Nueces, McMullen, Atascosa, Karnes, Goliad, Refugio and San Patricio are excited about hosting The South Texas Beef and Forage Field Day on May 8th in Beeville. We believe we have put together a good program for our inaugural event. The registration fee is \$40 and we hope to see you there. Please RSVP from the link or QR Code on the attached flyer, <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/853027707837?aff=oddtcreator> but you can also call your County Agent and we will get you registered.

In closing the San Patricio County Crop Tour is scheduled for June 4th from 3 - 8pm. Three CEU's will be offered, so I hope you will make plans to attend. More information will be available as we get closer to the event.

Till Next Time,

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



COASTAL BEND GRAIN STORAGE & HANDLERS SAFETY CONFERENCE

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS
CIVIC CENTER
219 W. 5TH STREET, SINTON, TX

Agenda

8:00 am: Pesticide Applications & Insect Control in Grain

Town & Country Pest Control

9:00 am: Heat Related Illness & Trauma Responses

Dr. James Mobley, MD

10:00 am: Break

10:15 am - 11:45 am: Managing Grain, Facilities & Employee's for Quality & Safety

*Dr. Kevin Moore PhD, CSP,
Biosystems & Agriculture
Engineering, Oklahoma State
University*

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm: Lunch - Butter Churn Restaurant

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm: CPR Training

*James Shepard, Texas Cotton
Ginners Trust, Loss Control Manager*



April 17, 2024

8:00am - 4:00pm

Registration Fee: \$25 per person
Payable at the door includes lunch

Lunch: Butter Churn Restaurant
207 West Sinton Street, Sinton, TX

CPR Training & Certification Fee:
\$38 (Limit to 25 Participants)

More Information Contact:

Bobby McCool, CEA
Ag/Natural Resources
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
San Patricio County
219 N. Vineyard, Sinton, TX
361-587-3400

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TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

2024 South Texas Agriculture Symposium

Tuesday, April 30, 2024 8:00 am-2:30 pm

Hosted by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension - South Texas Based Specialists

Practices to Increase Success in 2024

- Plant Diseases & Their Management
- Weather-Related Challenges for Tree Management
- Common Wildlife Diseases & Parasites
- Basics of Wildlife Tax Valuation (1-D-1)
- Essentials to Every Rangeland Management Plan
- The State of Warm-Season Grasses
- Sedge Management in Pastures & Hay Fields
- Options to Expand Your Cowherd
- Digital Agriculture: Economic Implications

Virtual Workshop Hosted by

Bobby McCool, CEA Ag/NR
San Patricio County
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office
219 N. Vineyard
Sinton, TX 78387

Fee: \$10 per participant

1 General Pesticide
Applicator CEU!

RSVP by

April 26, 2024
More Information & RSVP:
361-587-3400

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SOUTH TEXAS BEEF AND FORAGE

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

FIELD DAY

May 8, 2024

3360 U.S. Hwy 59,
Beeville, Texas

8:15am registration

Registration Fee: 40.00 Request RSVP to 361-621-1552

Topics of Discussion:

Weed Control Options in Pastures and Hay Production (1 CEU)

Dr. Josh McGinty

Beef and Hay Economic Outlook

Dr. Yuri Calil

Understanding Wildlife Habitat

Dr. Jacob Dykes

Panelist Discussion:

Adaptability, What Does it Mean to South Texas Production

LUNCH

Linking Carbon and Water to Forage Production

Dr. Jamie Foster

Brush Control Techniques (1 CEU)

Dr. Stacy Hines

Supplementation Strategies for Livestock

Dr. Karl Harborth

Cow Adaptability and Grazing

Dr. Hamad Saad and Dr. David Riley



Please use QR code for registration or
payment can be made at the door

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A GENERAL VACCINATION AND MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Jennifer Spencer¹, Bobby McCool², Morgan Farnell³, Thomas Hairgrove⁴, and Joe Paschal⁵

The purpose of this publication is to provide valuable information when developing a vaccination protocol. When developing this protocol, consult with your large animal veterinarian and your local County Extension Agent to create a vaccine protocol based on personal herd health risks. A few considerations are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1. VACCINATION PROTOCOL CONSIDERATIONS

- | |
|---|
| 1. General biosecurity: fences, neighbors, wildlife. |
| 2. Nutritional, health and vaccination status, and age of the animal. |
| 3. Type of operation (e.g., dairy, cow-calf, stocker/feeder, horses, sheep) and location. |
| 4. Causes of stress include: weaning, transportation, environmental challenges and water availability, and quality. |

Vaccines stimulate an animal's immune system to produce a protective response against bacteria, viruses, and parasites if they are exposed. The effectiveness of vaccines in stimulating an immune response will vary, which is why your veterinarian's advice is important. Vaccines help the immune system to identify and "remember" how to respond to a specific pathogen if infected. Although a vaccine cannot prevent exposure to an infectious organism, it may improve the animal's ability to fight off and reduce the severity of an infection if it occurs.

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³ Associate Professor, Texas A&M AgriLife Research & Extension, Department of Poultry Science

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⁵ Professor & Extension Livestock Specialist, Texas A&M AgriLife Research & Extension, Department of Animal Science

TYPES OF VACCINES

There are two types of vaccines: killed vaccines (**KV**) and modified live vaccines (**MLV**). The disease-causing organism is dead in killed vaccines (**KV**). These vaccines are safer to use with *at risk* cattle. Killed vaccines (**KV**) usually require two doses (an initial followed by a booster) administered according to the label to be the most effective. Modified live vaccines (**MLV**) contains altered viruses/bacteria that reduce the risk of causing disease. However, the organism in the vaccine is still replicating and can cause immune suppression.

CORE VACCINATION PROGRAM

Core vaccines are those used to provide protection from diseases that are common to beef and dairy cattle in the U.S. These vaccines are safe and effective. Because they are "core," they have similar antigens and labels, and they may be in killed vaccines (**KV**) or a modified live vaccines (**MLV**) form.

- ▶ Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (**IBR**)
- ▶ Bovine Viral Diarrhea (**BVD**)
- ▶ Parainfluenza (**PI3**)
- ▶ Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (**BRSV**)
- ▶ Clostridial (7-Way)

There are other diseases of importance to dairy and beef producers that the veterinarian, herdsman, or manager will want to vaccinate against the risk factors associated with these diseases, which will vary from location-to-location.

ROUTES OF VACCINE ADMINISTRATION

When administering vaccines (or giving injections), always refer to the *Beef Quality Assurance* manual for proper technique and placement of injections. Additionally, to prevent residues, always refer to the label for proper

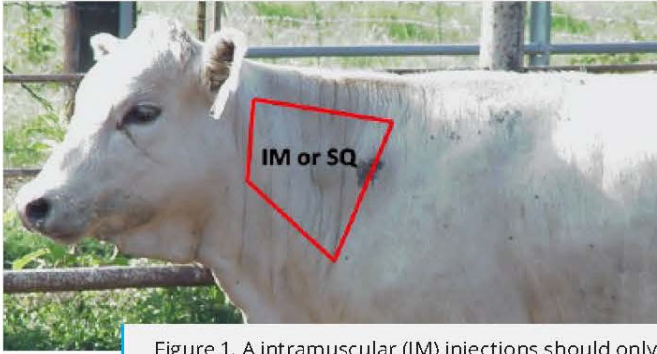


Figure 1. A intramuscular (IM) injections should only be given in the neck area. (Image courtesy of Dr. Joe Paschal)

milk and meat withdrawals—and keep a record of when vaccines are administered.

There are three main ways to administer vaccines: intramuscularly (**IM**), subcutaneously (**SQ**), or intranasally (**IN**). Intramuscular (**IM**) injections should only be given in the neck area (Fig. 1). Subcutaneous (**SQ**) injections can be given in the neck, elbow pocket, or dewlap. Intramuscular (**IM**) injections need to penetrate the muscle where the vaccine is deposited. Subcutaneous (**SQ**) injections are administered into the subcutaneous (**SQ**) fat between the muscle and skin and can be done by pinching the skin away from the muscle to create a pocket using the tenting technique (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. A subcutaneous (SQ) injection. (Image courtesy of Dr. Ron Gill)

The needle gauge diameter and length are dependent on the size of the animal receiving the injection, viscosity of the vaccine, and the volume being administered. Intranasal (**IN**) vaccines are administered directly into the nostrils to stimulate a localized immunity. These vaccines cause an immediate response but are not long-lasting. Certain types of vaccines containing zoonotic diseases (e.g., Brucellosis or Anthrax) should be managed with extreme care.

MANAGING VACCINATIONS

The storage, handling, and administration of vaccines is particularly important to ensure the maximum effectiveness of vaccines given to cattle. Most vaccines are

stored in the refrigerator, where the temperature should stay between 35 to 45 degrees F. Both extreme heat and cold will affect vaccine effectiveness and safety. To ensure that vaccines are stored at the correct temperature, vaccines should be stored in the center of the refrigerator, as the temperature does not fluctuate as frequently when the door is opened. A high-quality thermometer should be used to check the temperature. Do not store food or drinks in the same refrigerator as the vaccines. Also, reduce the exposure to light, as it will inactivate the vaccine.

When transporting vaccines, maintain temperature control and avoid exposure to sunlight. Transport vaccines in a cooler with ice packs to help maintain the temperature, but prevent direct contact with vaccine vials. The cooler should be stored in areas of the vehicle that are less likely to change temperature (for example: Not in the bed of a truck).

Preparing vaccines requires cleanliness. Make sure to use a new, sterile needle when first puncturing the vial, and always use a new needle to draw up the vaccine to avoid contaminating the vial. Also, always use high-quality needles and syringes. The best types of needles to use have aluminum hubs. Keep in mind that the smaller the needle (i.e., larger gauge) are more likely to break or bend if the animal is not *properly restrained*. Once vaccine vials have been used, follow the label directions for storage and disposal. Syringe sizes will vary and depend on the volume being administered. Labelling syringes with the vaccine name and amount to administer will reduce the risk of mistakes.

Once the vaccine has been given to cattle, single-use needles should be disposed in a container designated only for needles. If using a pistol-type grip syringe, it can be cleaned by rinsing in hot water several times and allowing them to air dry. When cleaning a syringe, do not use disinfectants or detergents they will inactivate vaccines.

To ensure human and animal safety, and vaccine effectiveness, chutes, headgates, and headlocks should be maintained to ensure they are functioning correctly and allow cattle to move with the least amount of stress. Even with perfect conditions, there is still a risk that the incorrect quantity is administered. To reduce that risk: store vaccines properly, limit light exposure, do not use expired vaccines, follow protocols to prevent contamination of the vaccine vial, and always follow the manufacturer's label.

REFERENCES

- American Association of Bovine Practitioners. 2021. AABP Vaccination Guidelines.
- Beef Quality Assurance National Manual (<https://www.bqa.org/resources/manuals>).

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

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Permit No.115



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

Bobby R. McCool



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In the event of a name, address or phone number change please contact the office at:

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