

## Weed of the Week: Mayweed chamomile

**Mayweed chamomile, often called dog fennel, stinking chamomile, or stinking mayweed** is an annual bushy broadleaf plant that germinates in early spring. Mayweed chamomile inhabits crop fields, roadsides, pastures, hay meadows and other disturbed, unmanaged sites. Leaves are alternate to one another along the stem, are lobed to deeply divided, and nearly hairless to hairy.



### Mayweed Chamomile

Mayweed chamomile can have a spreading form or be an erect plant, reaching 6 inches to 3 feet long. A distinguishing characteristic of mayweed is its unpleasant odor. Flowering takes place from spring into summer depending on location and temperatures. Tiny flowers cluster to form a daisy-like flowerhead with white flowers and a yellow center. Mayweed chamomile reproduces by seed.

#### Select Herbicide Options:

*(Always read pesticide labels for appropriate rates and any restrictions)*

Weedmaster

2, 4-D

GrazonNext HL

Grazon P+D

Pasturall HL

Surmount

Milestone

Chaparral (labeled for use in bermudagrass pastures and hay meadows; will

control bahiagrass)

Cimarron Plus (labeled for use in bermudagrass pastures and hay meadows; will control bahiagrass)

Pastora (labeled for use in bermudagrass pastures and hay meadows; will control bahiagrass)

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Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

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COMPLETE THE SURVEY  
TODAY!

TexasSpeaks is a state-wide online survey conducted by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service with the purpose of listening to Texas citizens as they identify the strengths and needs of their communities.

TEXAS A&M  
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IDENTIFYING THE STRENGTHS AND  
NEEDS OF TEXAS COMMUNITIES

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## CEU & PESTICIDE / HERBICIDE NEWS

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### USE OF PARAQUAT PRODUCTS:

Training is being required by the EPA for the use of any paraquat product. This training is strictly online, and the training module can be accessed at: <https://campus.extension.org/enrol/index.php?id=1660>. This training applies to all paraquat applications, and to use you must be a licensed applicator. The word “use “in this rule applies to all activities occurring before applications (mixing & loading), applying the pesticide, and other related activities including, but not limited to storage of open containers, transporting open containers, cleaning equipment, disposing of excess pesticides, spray mix, wash water, pesticide containers, and any other materials containing paraquat

### UPCOMING EVENTS, PROGRAMS, MEETINGS – **See Flyers Below**

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2021 Nav Co Hay Program - 02/25/2020

<https://tinyurl.com/NAVCOHAY>

Anytime: Algae and Floating Aquatic Plant Identification and Control

<https://agrilifelearn.tamu.edu/product?catalog=WFSC-003&fbclid=IwAR1RS8geZmRz89sgs-GGx7eknCuHTDGPUOwnt3Y1Tnh0zov4B8WiUEe78mk>

Private Applicators License Course:

<https://agrilifelearn.tamu.edu/product?catalog=AGCH-015>

### HOW TO CONTACT US

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Find us online: <https://navarro.agrilife.org/>

Find us on Facebook: @NAVCOANR

Call us: 903-654-3075

Email us: [Andrew.lewis@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:Andrew.lewis@ag.tamu.edu)

Give us a call or email to get added to our email and mailing list.

## 2020 East Region Pecan Show Narrative

The East Region pecan show for the 2020 crop year was judged on January 14<sup>th</sup> at the G. Rollie White Visitors Center in College Station, Texas. One hundred sixty samples from twelve counties were recorded as participants. Fifty-six individual pecan producers were represented in the entries. The number of variety awards by county was as follows: Anderson-1, Austin-9, Brazoria-2, DeWitt-13, Fort Bend-2, Guadalupe-11, Lavaca-6, Milam-10, Navarro-5, Victoria-8, and Washington-18.

Troy Swift, of Martindale (Guadalupe Co. Show), had the most individual awards (eight), including four first place, two second place and two third place awards. Swift also had the Grand Champion Commercial Pecan with his Nacono. Tim Meier of Washington County won Reserve Champion Commercial pecan with his Caddo. In the Classic & New Division, the Grand and Reserve Champion were both won by Mr. Robert Schuetze of Milam County, with Waco Wonder (Grand) and GraTex (Reserve). The Grand Champion Native pecan in the East Region was won by George and Betty Thiel, Austin County, and the Reserve Native was won by Robert Tobola of Lavaca County. The heaviest pecan sample in the show was a Podsednik variety, entered by Cinco B Farms of Washington County, weighing 24.8 per pound. The lightest pecan, weighing 343 per pound, was entered by Robert Luedeker, Luedeker Farms of Austin County.

Special assistance with the show was provided by Robert Luedeker, Austin County, and Tim Meier, Washington County. The judges for the show were Mr. Bill Ree, Extension Entomologist-Retired, and Mr. Stephen Janak, Extension Program Specialist, Dept. of Horticulture with Texas A&M AgriLife Extension. The show was coordinated and managed by Dr. Monte Nesbitt, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, College Station. Ribbons and plaques for the winners are sponsored by the Texas Pecan Growers Association.

Thank you Mr. Terry Evans for your Representation of Navarro County this Year!

County	Variety	Award	First Name	Last Name
	Other Varieties	1st Place	Robert	Schuetze
	Sioux	1st Place	Robert	Schuetze
<b>Navarro</b>				
	Kanza	1st Place	Terry	Evans
	Mahan	1st Place	Terry	Evans
	Navaho	1st Place	Terry	Evans
	Pawnee	1st Place	Terry	Evans
	Podsednik	2nd Place	Terry	Evans
<b>Victoria</b>				
	Brake	1st Place	Kernell	Moritz
	Elliott	1st Place	Kernell	Moritz
	GraCross	1st Place	Joe	Janak
	GraTex	2nd Place	Kernell	Moritz
	Mohawk	1st Place	Kernell	Moritz
	Other Varieties	2nd Place	Kernell	Moritz
	Shawnee	1st Place	Kernell	Moritz
	State Champion Native	2nd Place	Joe	Janak
<b>Washington</b>				
	Barton	2nd Place	Brett	Schroeder
	Caddo	1st Place	Tim	Meier
	Caddo	2nd Place	Dan	Bishop
	Cape Fear	2nd Place	Fritz Pecan Farm	
	Choctaw	2nd Place	Cinco B Farms	
	Desirable	3rd Place	Cinco B Farms	
	Forkert	1st Place	Tim	Meier
	Forkert	3rd Place	Dan	Bishop
	Houma	1st Place	Dan	Bishop
	Jackson	1st Place	Dan	Bishop
	Kanza	3rd Place	Tim	Meier
	Kiowa	2nd Place	Cathy	Cameron
	Kiowa	3rd Place	Dan	Bishop

# 2021 NAVCO HAY PROGRAM

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2021

8:45 AM - 12:30 PM

**1HR CEU General for \$10**

*Sustainable Soil Management*

*w/Dr. Jake Mowrer*

*Weed Management in Hay Pastures*

*w/ Dr. Scott Nolte*

*Hay Varieties*

*w/ Dr. Vanessa Corriher-Olsen*

**Register here:**

**<https://tinyurl.com/NAVCO>**

**HAY**

Educational programs of the Texas 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

# AGENDA

8:45 AM - Sign in

9:00 AM - Sustainable Soil Management

10:00 AM - Weed Management in Hay Pastures

11:00 AM - Hay Varieties

## Dr. Vanessa Corriher-Olsen -

Professor, Extension Forage Specialist Texas A&M AgriLife Extension; Soils and Crops Department; Texas A&M University

## Dr. Jake Mowrer -

Assistant Professor – Soil Nutrient and Water Resource Management Department of Soil and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University

## Dr. Scott Nolte -

Assistant Professor and State Extension Weed Specialist Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, College Station, TX

All payments due to the office to  
receive CEU Credits

**If you have any questions please contact the  
Navarro County Extension Office**

**903-654-3075**

**2020 REPLICATED AGRONOMIC COTTON  
EVALUATION (RACE) SOUTH, EAST AND  
CENTRAL REGIONS OF TEXAS**



**<http://cotton.tamu.edu/>**



# **REPLICATED AGRONOMIC COTTON EVALUATION (RACE)**

## **SOUTH, EAST AND CENTRAL REGIONS OF TEXAS, 2020**

Dr. Ben McKnight<sup>1</sup>, Assistant Professor and Extension Cotton Agronomist

Dr. Josh McGinty<sup>2</sup>, Associate Professor and Extension Agronomist

Dale Mott<sup>1</sup>, Extension Program Specialist – Cotton

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Rudy Alaniz<sup>2</sup>, Technician

Danielle Sekula<sup>3</sup>, Extension Agent-IPM

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Bobby McCool<sup>8</sup>, County Extension Agent

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<sup>1</sup>College Station, <sup>2</sup>Corpus Christi, <sup>3</sup>Weslaco, <sup>4</sup>Edinburg, <sup>5</sup>Harlingen, <sup>6</sup>Raymondville, <sup>7</sup>Robstown,  
<sup>8</sup>Sinton, <sup>9</sup>Refugio, <sup>10</sup>Cuero, <sup>11</sup>Port Lavaca, <sup>12</sup>Edna, <sup>13</sup>Bay City, <sup>14</sup>Wharton, <sup>15</sup>Rosenberg,  
<sup>16</sup>Columbus, <sup>17</sup>Caldwell, <sup>18</sup>Bryan, <sup>19</sup>Hondo, <sup>20</sup>Georgetown, <sup>21</sup>Cameron, <sup>22</sup>Marlin, <sup>23</sup>Corsicana,  
<sup>24</sup>Comanche, and <sup>25</sup>Delta

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Appreciation is expressed to the cooperators that provided their land, equipment and time in assisting with prepping, planting, managing and harvesting of these plots throughout the year. All cooperators are listed in Table 1. In addition, we would like to extend our appreciation to **Cotton Incorporated** through the **Texas State Support Committee, Americot/NexGen, BASF, Croplan Genetics, Delta Pine, Dyna-Gro, and Phytogen** for their partial funding of these trials.

## 2020 HIGHLIGHTS

Variety selection is the most important decision made during the year. Unlike herbicide or insecticide decisions that can be changed during the season to address specific conditions and pests, variety selection is made only once, and variety selection dictates the management of a field for the entire season. Variety decisions should be based on genetics first and transgenic technology second. Attention should be focused on agronomic characteristics such as yield, maturity, and fiber quality when selecting varieties. Figure 1 illustrates the cotton production regions of Texas.

According to the USDA-Agricultural Marketing Service “Cotton Varieties Planted 2020 Crop” survey, The Deltapine brand of Upland cottonseed was the most popular planted in the United States for the 2020-2021 season, according to the USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service’s Cotton and Tobacco Program. The Americot brand was the second most popular followed by Phytogen, BASF-Stoneville, BASF-FiberMax, ALL-TEX/DYNA-GRO, CROPLAN, Miscellaneous, and Seed Source Genetics.

Deltapine brand varieties were the most popular planted in 2020, accounting for 36.9 percent of the United States acreage. This brand accounted for 49.6 percent of the acreage planted in the southeastern states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia). It accounted for about 65.4 percent in the south central states (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee), 25.3 percent in the southwestern states (Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas), and 31.8 percent in the western states (Arizona, California, and New Mexico). Deltapine’s most popular varieties were DP 1646 B2XF, DP 1845 B3XF, DP 1820 B3XF, and DP 1840 B3XF, accounting respectively for 21.3, 2.0, 1.6, and 1.6 percent of the U.S. Upland cotton acreage.

Americot brand varieties were the second most popular planted in 2020, accounting for 28.1 percent of the United States acreage. These varieties accounted for 32.7 percent of the acreage planted in the southeastern states, 13.7 percent in the south central states, 30.6 percent in the southwestern states, and 21.0 percent in the western states. The most popular Americot varieties were NG 5711 B3XF, NG 4936 B3XF, NG 4545 B2XF , and NG 3406 B2XF, accounting respectively for about 6.6, 4.8, 3.1, and 2.1 percent of the United States acreage planted to Upland cotton.

Phytogen brand varieties were the third most popular planted in 2020, accounting for 19.5 percent of the United States acreage. They accounted for 9.8 percent of the acreage planted in the southeastern states, 11.9 percent of the acreage in the south central states, 24.8 percent in the southwestern states and 17.0 percent in the western states. The most popular Phytogen brand varieties were PHY 400 W3FE, PHY 350 W3FE, PHY 480 W3FE, and PHY 444 WRF, accounting respectively for 5.1, 4.3, 1.6, and 1.5 percent of the United States acreage planted to Upland cotton.

BASF-Stoneville brand varieties were the fourth most popular planted in 2020. These varieties accounted for about 5.6 percent of the acreage planted. They accounted for 6.2 percent of the acreage planted in the southeastern states, 3.9 percent of the acreage in the south central states, 5.6 percent in the southwestern states and 11.8 percent in the western states. The most popular BASF-Stoneville varieties were ST 5600 B2XF, ST 5707 B2XF, ST 4990 B3XF, and ST 4550 GLTP, accounting respectively for 1.7, 1.5, 0.6, and 0.4 percent of the United States acreage planted to Upland cotton.

BASF-FiberMax brand varieties were the fifth most popular and accounted for about 4.9 percent of the U.S. acreage planted in 2020. ALLTEX/DYNA-GRO varieties were the sixth most popular and accounted for about 3.5 percent of the 2020 cotton acreage. CROPLAN varieties were the seventh most popular and accounted for about 1.3 percent of the 2020 cotton acreage.

Phytogen was the most popular brand of American Pima varieties planted in 2020. Phytogen variety PHY 881 R accounted for 81.6 percent of the United States Pima acreage. Phytogen's PHY 841 R was the second most planted American Pima variety and accounted for 5.4 percent of the U.S. crop. Deltapine's DP 348 RF was the next most popular variety and accounted for 5.0 percent of the U.S. Pima acreage.

Estimates of the percentage of the various varieties of cotton planted in the United States for 2020 were based on informal surveys made by the Cotton and Tobacco Program Classing Offices. Those surveyed included ginners, seed dealers, extension agents, and other knowledgeable sources.

To assist Texas cotton producers in remaining competitive in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Blacklands, South Texas/Wintergarden, and Upper Coastal regions (Figure 1), the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service-Cotton Agronomy program has been conducting, large plot, on-farm, replicated variety trials for the past eleven years. This approach provides a good foundation of information that can be utilized to assist the variety selection process, where all companies have the opportunity to participate. These trials occur on producer's farms and are managed by the producers.

Twenty-four Replicated Agronomic Cotton Evaluation (RACE) Trials and three Monster trials were harvested in 2020 with several lost or impacted by extended rain occurring in the fall and herbicide injury. The harvested locations are listed in Table 1.

Mean non-irrigated location yields for the 2020 RACE Trials ranged from 1707 lbs/ac to 653 lbs/ac for Refugio and Milam county locations, respectively. Mean irrigated location yields ranged from 2063 lbs/ac to 1109 lbs/ac for Comanche and Fort Bend locations, respectively.

All the major cotton seed companies with GlyTol<sup>®</sup> LibertyLink<sup>®</sup>, XtendFlex<sup>®</sup> or Enlist<sup>®</sup> technology had the opportunity to include at least one variety in the RACE trial at each location. All varieties were treated with either Aeris, Avicta Complete Pak or TRiO seed treatment. Included in this publication are the cotton variety descriptions provided by the companies. See descriptions on pages 5-7.

Table 1 also provides a list of cooperators, planting and harvest dates, row spacing and plot area for each location. Tables 2 - 4 show numerical rankings based upon lint yield for the varieties across all locations within a production region.

Tables 5 to 25 include the individual RACE trial yield data and fiber analysis for each location. Data featured in these tables include: statistical analysis of yield, turnout, fiber quality parameters, loan and gross lint value/acre. Most locations were ginned with a 20-saw table-top gin with no lint cleaner, unless indicated as otherwise. This table-top gin method consistently produces higher lint turnout percentages than would be common in a commercial gin due to having no lint cleaner. Consequently, higher turnouts equate to lint yields which are generally higher than area-wide commercial yields. Additionally, all data were standardized to a color grade and leaf of 41-4, because an accurate estimate of leaf grade and color are not possible without a lint cleaner on the gin. In addition to the RACE trials, several Monster cotton variety trials (Tables 26-27) were conducted in 2020 and the final yields and grades are provided in this publication. These trials are conducted as small-plot variety evaluations and include a larger number of both commercially-available and experimental cotton varieties.

The statistical analysis quantifies the variability of the test site conditions, such as soil type, harvesting, insect damage, etc. A CV (coefficient of variation) of 10% or less is generally considered acceptable and means the data are dependable. A trial with a small LSD (least significant difference) indicates more consistency within the trial and higher likelihood of identifying differences among varieties. A trial location with a large LSD and large CV indicates a higher degree of variability at the trial location. Non-statistical significance is represented as “NS” and indicates no differences among the varieties within the data column at a 90% confidence level.

## Variety Characteristics/Highlights

Below are the cotton variety characteristics and highlights that were included in the 2020 RACE trials. These cotton variety descriptions were provided by individual seed company representatives or publicly available information.

### DeltaPine 1646 B2XF

- Smooth leaf, mid-full maturity
- Broadly adapted to full-season environments
- Exceptional fiber length and overall quality
- Medium-tall plant that responds well to PGR management

### DeltaPine 1840 B3XF

- Smooth leaf, mid-full maturity variety
- Bacterial blight resistant
- Fiber quality equal to DP1646B2XF
- Medium-tall plant that may require aggressive PGR management

### DeltaPine 1845 B3XF

- Mid-full maturing BG3XF product
- Excellent fiber quality
- Bacterial blight resistance
- Semi-smooth leaf type
- Excellent fit for South and Central TX dry land and irrigated acres

### DeltaPine 2012 B3XF

- Smooth leaf, early maturity variety
- Bacterial blight resistant
- Above average fiber quality
- Medium plant type that responds well to PGR management

### DeltaPine 2020 B3XF

- Semi-smooth leaf, early-mid maturity variety
- Bacterial blight resistant
- Above average fiber quality
- Medium plant type that responds well to PGR management

#### Dyna-Gro 3421 B3XF

- Enhanced with new BollGard III XtendFlex trait
- Excellent Seedling Vigor
- Medium Early Maturity
- Medium plant with smooth leaf characteristics
- Excellent fiber quality
- RKN and Reniform Nematode Tolerance
- Bacterial Blight Susceptible
- Broadly Adapted for Texas & Southeast

#### Dyna-Gro 3615 B3XF

- Enhanced with new BollGard III XtendFlex trait
- Adapted to TX, Delta, and Southeast
- Medium-tall plant height with smooth leaf characteristics
- Excellent fiber quality and seedling vigor
- Excellent Verticillium wilt tolerance and bacterial blight resistance
- Excellent storm tolerance

#### FiberMax 2398 GLTP

- Medium maturity, slightly earlier than FM 2498GLT
- Excellent yield potential
- High gin turnout
- Very good Verticillium wilt tolerance
- Resistant to bacterial blight
- Liberty® herbicide and glyphosate tolerant
- Three-gene lepidopteran resistance for improved protection against worms

#### NexGen 4098 B3XF

- Medium early maturity
- Semi-smooth leaf
- Widely adapted and easy growth management
- Excellent heat tolerance
- Very good disease resistance package

#### NexGen 4936 B3XF

- Medium to medium-early maturity
- Semi-smooth leaf
- Widely adapted with good heat tolerance
- Very high yield potential
- Excellent fiber quality package
- Medium plant height , easy to manage

#### Phytogen 400 W3FE

- Early-mid maturity, wide area of adaptation, dryland or irrigated
- Outstanding seedling vigor
- Bacterial blight and root knot nematode resistant
- Semi-smooth leaf
- Medium height plant, easy to manage with growth regulators
- Tolerance to Enlist, glyphosate, and glufosinate herbicides with Widestrike 3 leq control

#### Phytogen 480 W3FE

- Mid-maturity, wide area of adaptation, dryland and irrigated
- Outstanding seedling vigor
- Bacterial blight and root knot nematode resistant
- Semi-smooth leaf
- Tolerance to Enlist, glyphosate and glufosinate herbicides and Widestrike 3 leq control

#### Stoneville 4550 GLTP

- Hairy leaf, early-mid maturity
- Great emergence and early season vigor
- Strong on tough acres with high-end yield potential
- Medium-tall/vigorous plant that needs PGR management with water
- TwinLink protection

#### Stoneville 4990 B3XF

- Semi-smooth, early-mid maturity
- Broad acre product, that performs well in higher-yielding environments
- Good fiber quality
- Medium/moderate plant type that is easier to manage with PGRs

#### Stoneville 5610 B3XF

- Smooth, mid-full maturity, more on the fuller season
- High lint percentage
- Needs full season management practices to maximize yield potential

#### Stoneville 5707 GLTP

- Semi-smooth, mid-full maturity
- Bigger seed size with excellent emergence and early season vigor
- Performs well on tough dryland acre
- Bacterial blight resistant



**Table 1. Continued.**

County	Milam	Falls	Navarro	Comanche
Location (Nearest town)	Buckholts	Rosebud	Corsicana	Gustine
Latitude, Longitude	30.932804, -97.105723	31.165532, -96.812203	32.062194, -96.608952	31.871693, -98.419464
Cooperator	Beckhusen Farms	Rodney Stephenson	Reed Farms	Rodney Stephenson
Soil Type	Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Ships clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	Bastrop loamy fine sand and Hassee loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes
Irrigation	none	pivot	none	pivot
Precipitation (Estimated)	13.6"	18.6"	19.1"	15.4"
Previous Crop	Corn	Corn	Corn	Corn
Row Spacing (in)	30	36	30	36
Plot Dimensions	12 rows x 570 ft	6 rows x 2300 ft	12 rows x 780 ft	6 rows x 1800 ft
Area harvested/plot	0.40 acre	Approx. 0.95 Acre	0.53 acre	Approx. 0.75 Acre
Plant Population (/Ac)	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Planting Date	May 11	Apr 21	May 11	May 6
Harvest Date	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 9	Oct 12
Yield Limiting Factor(s)		Enlist varieties sustained injury due to early-season dicamba herbicide injury		Enlist varieties sustained injury due to early-season dicamba herbicide injury

**Table 23. Navarro County RACE Trial, 2020**  
**Cooperator: Reed Farms**  
**Andrew Lewis, County Extension Agent**  
**Dale A. Mott, Ben McKnight - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, College Station**

Variety	Yield (lbs/acre)		Turnout %		Micronaire		Length (inches)		Strength (g/tex)		Uniformity		Loan Value (¢/lbs)	Lint Value (\$/Ac) <sup>1</sup>
PHY 480 W3FE	1075		46.3	abc	4.67		1.07		28.0	ab	81.6	a	50.82	548
ST 5707 B2XF	1008		45.3	c	4.67		1.09		29.8	a	81.4	ab	52.07	525
NG 4098 B3XF	939		45.6	bc	4.30		1.10		27.6	ab	79.5	d	51.68	486
NG 4936 B3XF	909		45.2	c	4.43		1.10		26.2	bc	81.0	abc	51.83	471
ST 4990 B3XF	927		44.6	c	4.37		1.09		25.8	bc	80.3	bcd	50.67	469
ST 4550 GLTP	879		47.5	ab	4.13		1.09		27.3	bc	81.1	ab	52.68	463
DG 3615 B3XF	937		45.3	c	4.67		1.05		26.4	bc	80.4	a-d	48.95	462
DP 1646 B2XF	862		48.3	a	4.40		1.09		26.6	bc	79.9	cd	52.33	451
DP 2020 B3XF	879		44.6	c	4.50		1.09		24.9	c	79.7	d	49.73	438
<b>Mean</b>	<b>935</b>		<b>45.9</b>		<b>4.46</b>		<b>1.08</b>		<b>27.0</b>		<b>80.5</b>		<b>51.20</b>	<b>479</b>
P>F	0.3026		0.0678		0.7579		0.6253		0.0983		0.0591		0.4816	0.566
LSD (P=.10)	147.13		2.069		0.587		0.0434		2.41		1.227		3.1103	94.38
STD DEV	103.21		1.45		0.41		0.03		1.69		0.86		2.18	66.21
CV%	11.04		3.17		9.23		2.81		6.27		1.07		4.26	13.81

<sup>1</sup> Lint values were calculated using the 2020 Upland Cotton Loan Valuation Model from Cotton Incorporated.  
 DG= Dyna-Gro, DP=DeltaPine, FM=FiberMax, NG=NexGen, PHY=Phytogen, ST= Stoneville.



<http://cotton.tamu.edu>

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