



COTTON NEWS

A Service of Plains Cotton Growers Inc.



FACES OF COTTON:

EIGHT SECONDS WITH GUYLE ROBERSON

Waiting for his turn to run drills, Guyle Roberson breathed in and out, clenching and unclenching his hands. Jogging in place, staring at the other players also working to change their destiny. *This is it*, he thought, *this is my moment. My chance.* They call his name. He steps out on the field.

An hour later, he's cut from the team.

Reflecting on chasing a football career, Roberson isn't bitter, which says a lot about his character. An All-American offensive tackle at Lubbock Christian College (now Lubbock Christian University), he suffered a knee injury that hurt his chances of playing professionally. However, he didn't quit. He worked his way up to playing for the Twin City Cougars, a minor league team in California — a good season there gave him his shot to try out for the Houston Oilers.

While he didn't make a career out of playing football, the discipline and teamwork the sport taught him can be seen throughout his life. The farm boy from Amherst has had quite a ride so far.

One Second ...

Born and raised on a farm in Lamb County, Roberson was no stranger to working. Farming alongside his father and brother was special. "While I never made a career out of farming," he said, "I won't ever forget how working with my family shaped me as a person."



Photo credit: KCBD

Wildfire Havoc

In March, state and local resources responded to 726 wildfires that burned 164,257 acres across the state. From March 21 through March 28, fire resources responded to 121 wildfires that burned 35,728 acres including the Crittenberg Complex in Coreyell County, the Eastland Complex in Eastland County, the Das Goat Fire in Medina County and the Ramsey Fire in Brown County, according to Lubbock Avalanche-Journal.

On April 12th, the south side of Levelland was issued an order of evacuation after a grass fire broke out near highway 385 north of the airport. Minimal damage was reported. By 4 p.m. fire progression had stopped and roads reopened at 5 p.m.

At 6:39 p.m. that same evening, a fire was reported at Premier Park Equestrian Center in Lubbock. One home and a barn were lost — all horses and people were safely evacuated.

Our prayers are with those affected by these fires.

Use caution when operating equipment and machinery and stay safe!



Guyle Roberson (right) and producer Seth Sowder with the first bale of 2021 ginned cotton.

Scan the QR code with your phone camera for the full story or visit: bit.ly/3EcH89V.



Fertilizer Price Impact Report

Texas A&M University economists will soon deliver a report to Congress that will show the surging fertilizer price impact on U.S. farmers is over double the drag estimated in a report late last year. Lawmakers may use the information to decide whether to push a program that would temper some of the price implications.

Read more here:
bit.ly/37cwrbn

Replant Requirements for ELS Cotton

Producers on the Texas High Plains considering Extra Long Staple Cotton insured under Written Agreement (WA) should be aware an ELS cotton policy includes some interesting and maybe unexpected requirements regarding crop damage and replanting determinations.

For ELS cotton to be insurable under a written agreement, the final plant date (FPD) for the written agreement is based on the county upon which the ELS written agreement is based. In the High Plains region, the majority of FPDs are based on Ward County, Texas or Eddy County, New Mexico, both of which have an FPD of April 30th.



For more information, visit the RMA's Frequently Asked Questions document on their website: bit.ly/3jEqUgd.

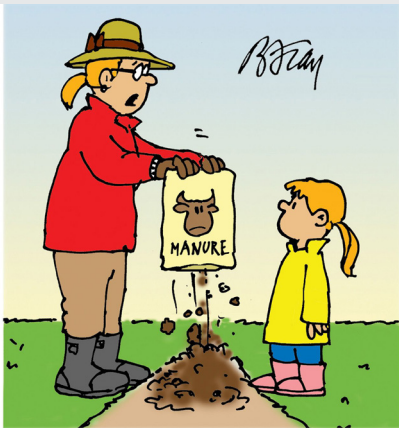
Another important difference between an ELS policy and the Upland cotton policies we are more familiar with is that an ELS cotton policy has different rules when it comes to replanting a damaged or destroyed crop.

Like Upland cotton, the determination that it is practical to replant a damaged or destroyed ELS cotton crop is a decision made by the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP). The AIP's determination is governed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Risk Management Agency's definition of practical to replant and based on an expectation of growing a successful crop.

What is different about the ELS policy, however, is that when an AIP determines it is practical to replant a producer must replant either ELS cotton or Upland cotton in order to maintain coverage under the ELS policy. When Upland cotton is replanted the ELS policy utilizes a calculation that converts the Upland cotton produced to an equivalent ELS cotton production amount that is used to determine if a loss was incurred under the policy.

A producer can decide not to replant ELS or Upland cotton when the AIP determines it is practical to replant. However, no coverage is provided. The acreage is removed from the acreage report, no indemnity is due, no replant payment is made and no premium is earned or payable.

To read the full article, visit: bit.ly/3rqPvJN



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