



Season 5 Episode 6 — Wiregrass Roundup

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Announcer

The Alabama Crops Report Podcast, your trusted information source for Alabama agriculture.

Scott Graham

Hey, everybody, welcome into the Alabama Crops Report podcast. Guess we're, Simer, we're kind of still in the roaming podcast a little bit. We normally do it in the Alfa building, but we're in the Corley building today.

Simer Virk

Yeah, I guess that was the point behind buying a portable set up, right?

Scott Graham

Yeah. We can go wherever we want to.

Simer Virk

So, we're definitely enjoying it.

Scott Graham

That's right. We've got two distinct guests for us today. Traveled all the way up to the main campus from the Wiregrass. Sedrick Mack and Aaron Wells. How's it going, guys?

Aaron Wells

Going good. Glad to be back in the motherland here this morning.

Simer Virk

Yeah. I appreciate you guys joining us.

Sedrick Mack

Absolutely.

Scott Graham

Sedrick made the comment, so as we record this, it's a momentous day. It's the first day of March madness. NCAA basketball tournament, I believe it's the first day of spring. And it was like in the 40s when we woke up in Auburn this morning.

Simer Virk

Yeah.

Scott Graham

Sedrick, kind of made the point. He knew he was going to North Alabama from headland or wherever. So, he had to bring a jacket with him.

Sedrick Mack

It was 64 degrees this morning where me and Aaron are from.

Aaron Wells

Yeah. I stopped at the gas station below town here. And when I got out, I'd been driving for about two hours and 20 minutes or so, and I got out and thought I should have brought my jacket. I was not anticipating the temperature drop or the wind pick up today.

Scott Graham

So, I always say, when you come to the south, if you don't like the weather, just give it a couple days. It'll change.

Sedrick Mack

Exactly.

Simer Virk

Yeah, yeah.

Sedrick Mack

See, y'all didn't get any rain up here. We got. It was raining north of Henry County, south of Barber County this morning getting here. Y'all look like y'all didn't get any. We got some last night. Did y'all?

Scott Graham

It didn't wake me up if we did.

Simer Virk
Yeah.

Sedrick Mack
We got some though.

Simer Virk
Yeah. Well guys, do you want to kick it off by kind of giving a little bit more kind of introduction about yourselves. And you know what part of, the like, I know you all are pretty close over there in South Alabama, but a little bit more about your areas or regions and what all do you kind of get involved in your job?

Sedrick Mack
Sure.

Aaron Wells
So, yeah. I'm Aaron Wells, a row crops agent in southeast Alabama. Sedrick and I have a ten-county set, and we primarily have split those counties five apiece. But now we obviously will go and work, you know, any counties that we need to wherever grower has an issue or something like that, wherever, we're needed, we'll go.

Aaron Wells
But I primarily cover: Houston, Geneva, Dale, Coffee and Barber counties and obviously in our area, peanuts are a big thing. I did my master's work on peanut research over in Georgia, and, you know, cotton is, I think right now cotton is just kind of holding its place. And, I mean, that's our second major row crop in the area.

Aaron Wells
We do have a little corn, a few small grains, but not too many.

Sedrick Mack
I'm Sedrick Mack, I serve the counties Aaron doesn't serve, and that would be the west side of the region. So that would be Crenshaw, Bullock, Covington... I'm missing... Henry County, and one more?

Aaron Wells
You got Pike.

Sedrick Mack
And Pike, yeah. So those are the five counties that I serve. Again, like Aaron said, we work together really good. And with that reason, I mean, we go where needed. And that's it. I mean, like he said, everything he said, that's it. Really.

Simer Virk

Yeah. And then you guys are more on the southeast, right?

Sedrick Mack
Southeast region, that's right.

Simer Virk
Southwest is where Christy is kind of filling in.

Scott Graham
That's right.

Sedrick Mack
That's right.

Simer Virk
Yeah, so.

Scott Graham
What's going on in the Wiregrass right now?

Sedrick Mack
A lot of tillage. Corn planting has started, burning down. Aaron what else am I missing?

Aaron Wells
A lot of land being broken right now. That really, I think that kind of picked up in the last week or two.

Scott Graham
That'll be peanut ground, primarily?

Aaron Wells
Oh yeah, primarily.

Sedrick Mack
There will be a lot of that.

Simer Virk
What's the first county in South Alabama that plants corn every year?

Sedrick Mack
Pike. Probably.

Simer Virk
Pike.

Sedrick Mack
Pike. Bullock.

Simer Virk
And they've started, you said, right?

Sedrick Mack
Oh yeah. Yeah. Oh yeah.

Aaron Wells
I would say just from a little micro, not a microclimate, but from a geographical standpoint you do have more corn grown like up in Pike and Crenshaw counties. And it probably stems back from proximity to poultry feed mills. You know, those guys closer to those feed mills or a little more apt to grow some grains up that way, so.

Scott Graham
Soil types are a little different too, or not really.

Aaron Wells
I would say you might run into a little bit of redder soil.

Sedrick Mack
Yeah

Aaron Wells
Up that way. And I'm sure there's some river flats and stuff like that, that are pretty sandy and there's probably some sandy fields scattered through. But I would say overall there's probably a little bit heavier soil up in those areas as well.

Scott Graham
Is a river flat different from a river bottom? I've never heard that term before.

Aaron Wells
Well, I guess it just depends on, you know.

Scott Graham
Where you're from?

Aaron Wells
What river you're growing up on. I guess, I don't know.

Scott Graham

I just never heard of the term river flat before.

Sedrick Mack

And guys in that region, I guess that goes back to, like, Aaron said, you know, having, like, the chicken houses and all that. But most of them guys would have the equipment to handle corn, you know, grain bins, dryers, you know they're set up to do it. Irrigation pivots.

Simer Virk

Yeah. That definitely helps. So given cotton and peanuts are the most acreage, you all, where you are, you know, what's kind of the situation going into this year.

Aaron Wells

We're definitely going to see an increase in peanut acres. I mean, that's undeniable. And obviously it'll come at the expense of cotton and to what degree is kind of still, is yet to be told I think there's some folks that are going to try to stick with their normal rotation and not deviate too much from it.

Aaron Wells

Because, you know, that's what works for their operation. And for more than just, you know, you got planting seasons and harvest seasons and you don't want to overload one or the other. But I think that's the biggest thing we're going to see. A lot of folks will stick with their rotation, but then we will have some folks that from an economic standpoint just feel they may have to put the field back in peanuts for two years in a row and maybe even some chances or case of three years in a row.

Simer Virk

So, what's the normal rotation with peanut and cotton?

Aaron Wells

I don't know. So, I would say typically most of our folks are on peanut cotton, peanut cotton rotation.

Simer

One year of each.

Aaron Wells

One year out. Yeah.

Scott Graham

So not two years of cotton. Most of them.

Aaron Wells

If you would have asked me that ten years ago.

Sedrick Mack

It would have been two.

Aaron Wells

I would have said we're probably closer to, two years cotton, one-year peanuts or maybe cotton, corn, peanuts or something like that. But right now, it's.

Aaron Wells

That's kind of a best-case scenario is one year cotton, one year.

Scott Graham

That kind of goes into Marshall Lamb, in our peanut meetings, you know, talked a lot about agronomic rotations and economic rotations.

Sedrick Mack

Exactly.

Scott Graham

And that's the economic rotation. You know, you may be giving off a little bit every other year on your high-end yield potential, but you're staying in business. That's what you have got to do.

Sedrick Mack

I've been in this job for five years; June will be five years. And when I first got here, you know, things were, I guess we would call ideal, you know, things were okay. I mean, corn was \$8 a bushel at that time, back in 2020, maybe Covid had an impact on that. But like Aaron was just saying, I mean, you had guys who would plant cotton two years and then go to peanuts, but now I got some guys in the Wiregrass that's going on.

Sedrick Mack

This will be the third year for peanuts.

Simer Virk

Yeah. That's something you notice, South Georgia, two-year cotton, one peanut was very common. And now again this year, it could all change. Well, the reason I asked that was in a normal year cotton meaning cotton peanut. What is the acreage usually split. Is it like 50-50, 60-40. And how would that change this year?

Simer Virk

Are we talking 70% peanuts and 30 cotton or any estimate to make.

Sedrick Mack

I'd hope to see 90-10 but it won't be necessary anymore.

Scott Graham

Yeah, it won't be 90-10.

Aaron Wells

I would say if you look at USDA planted acres numbers, and just I don't have all of them here in front of me, but historically there's been in our area, more peanut acres grown than cotton acres. And then but then you also figure in some areas, like, you know, like we were talking about earlier, there may be people on a corn peanut rotation instead of a cotton peanut rotation.

Aaron Wells

Or you may have some of those folks who are still growing corn, cotton and peanuts.

Simer Virk

Okay.

Aaron Wells

But if you look at the acres, there's going to be more peanut acres versus any other crop by itself.

Sedrick Mack

That's right.

Aaron Wells

But when you figure in some of these other crops, you know, that may be taking up acres, but I would say this year, I don't it'd just be a kind of a stab in the dark.

Aaron Wells

But we're probably approaching that 60, 65% peanuts and, and probably, you know, for 35 to 40% some other crops. But I think, I know the National Cotton Council had their, intended their growers, survey and they said, what is it? Alabama's going to be down 10%, I think. I feel like the majority of that is going to come from South Alabama.

Scott Graham

Yeah.

Aaron Wells

I don't know for sure. But I think overall in the United States was a 21% reduction. No, no, I'm sorry. That was Georgia. Because I got to looking at Texas and Georgia, you know, who are our two largest cotton acres.

Simer Virk

Georgia was close to 20 something, I think. Yeah.

Aaron Wells

Between those two states, they were looking at almost 1.2 million acres reduced just between those two states. So, I was in a meeting the other day and there was a cotton merchant there, and he seemed pretty, pretty bullish on cotton. As we get closer to harvest season, he kind of felt like we, you know, can see some better days. Price wise.

Scott Graham

Yeah. I saw the other day, OA Cleveland, from Mississippi State had posted that I think he said they could get up to 75 or 76.

Sedrick Mack

When are they predicting this?

Scott Graham

Before Harvest.

Sedrick Mack

Yeah.

Scott Graham

I mean 75 isn't great, but it's a lot better than 65.

Sedrick Mack

Oh yeah.

Simer Virk

I always heard you got to have at least 80% in cotton to break even. I don't know how true that is. Yeah, well, it depends on a lot of what the variable cost and stuff.

Scott Graham

Yeah. That's right. Irrigated field.

Simer Virk

Yeah.

Scott Graham

Yeah, yeah.

Sedrick Mack

It's rough.

Simer Virk

So, talking about that, we were just talking earlier about this, economic package, I would say I guess that would be a big help, you know.

Aaron Wells

Yeah. I know, USDA made all their announcements on the 19th, on March the 19th that people could begin signing up for that. And that was part of the funding that came through Congress passed just before Christmas last year. And it's going to offer some kind of economic assistance for the situation that we're in, really, you know, with increased, price, our increase in expenses, input costs and decreased prices we received, you know, by the growers and, and trying to sort of bridge that gap because of some of the gaps that we have in the farm bill, just because of the nuances of it, the way it's written and...

Aaron Wells

How we're operating on the old farm bill. So hopefully, that should help growers. I'm not going to say that it's going to, you know, make anybody whole or completely fix their problems. But it will definitely be a welcome sight for sure. So, and hope maybe, you know, say by the end of harvest season this year we see a rally in cotton prices that's going to help the peanut market.

Aaron Wells

If cotton prices can go up, it's going to help our peanut prices and it's going to help, you know, the agronomic side of things as well, because then we can go back to a longer rotation if possible, or we're not planting two years of peanuts in a row or something like that. So, it would just be great for the industry in southeast Alabama if we could see some better cotton prices.

Scott Graham

Along those lines. What is something that maybe we're not thinking about if we are going to increase peanut acres that, you know, peanuts are such a logistic crop, right? With how harvest is, what do we need to be thinking about there? Is there anything?

Aaron Wells

I would say it's going to be a big year at the buying points. And so, you might want to check with your buying. I mean, I'm not saying let the buying point dictate your planting schedule, but, just be prepared because anytime we have a big increase in acres like this, at harvest season, because like you were saying, the, the whole harvesting process, having to plow the peanuts up, let them, cure and then the picking and then transporting to the buying point.

Aaron Wells

Sometimes we might get a little anxious and want to go ahead and pick a little sooner. You know, that's just going to hold things up even longer at the buying point, which means we're not going to have access to trailers, not going to have access to, you know, things that we need to keep harvest flowing properly.

Aaron Wells

So, I would say if at all possible, you know, spread your planting season out as much as you can. I mean, within reason, because I know we got other crops to plant. And, you know, we don't need to get on into the second, third week of June planting anything either. Now.

Simer Virk

What is our optimal planting date?

Aaron Wells

It's going to be the middle of May. It is going to be like May the 10th. The 15th. I mean, it kind of falls in line with your peanut RX.

Scott Graham

Yeah.

Aaron Wells

And I think I was listening to the podcast that y'all posted, the last one talking about the information that you had on April planting peanuts. Yeah. And the yield bump that you saw about planting peanuts in April using some type of an inferred insecticide.

Scott Graham

Yeah.

Aaron Wells

So even if we have to start our planting season earlier, it's things like that. Don't skimp out. It's tempting. Especially if we don't have a contract right now, because who knows what prices will be with an acreage increase.

Scott Graham

But yeah, you know, a lot of times we think about a dollar saved is a dollar earned.

Sedrick Mack

Yeah.

Scott Graham

And that isn't always true in farming and particularly with plant protection, crop protection materials. That investment should return, it should make money. We're not saving money. We're making money.

Aaron Wells

Yeah.

Simer Virk

Whether there's another factor that could affect all that if we're a vet for two weeks straight and we're all doing it.

Sedrick Mack

Yeah. You know, like you said, you know, middle of May, I think last year, Aaron we started, some guys started late April.

Aaron Wells

Well, basically last year we had two different planting areas. We had that late April, first week or so of May and then that prime time that we typically like to plant our peanuts. It sat in and rain and was wet for ten, 12 days.

Sedrick Mack

About two weeks.

Aaron Wells

And so that put peanuts planted at the beginning of the planting season, a huge gap in the middle. And then everybody tried to scramble there right at the end. We had peanuts planted late and everything else, which in turns, you know, drags out harvest season as well.

Simer Virk

Yeah.

Aaron Wells

And one thing, you know, o6 G's are our primarily plant in variety right now.

Aaron Wells

There are folks looking to find different varieties, you know, something that might fit their farm a little better. And a lot of people are using utilizing 12 Y's and Georgia 12 Y's, which is a good variety. You know, it may not grade quite as good as O6, GS or some of the other varieties.

Simer Virk

The longer season.

Aaron Wells

But it is definitely a longer season. So, if you get stuck, so in a situation like this where say we don't want to get stuck hanging on to 12 Y's planting them last week of May just because they are such a long season variety and they can hang on. But we don't want them.

Aaron Wells

You know, hanging out there in the field, you know, on into Thanksgiving, you know, trying to plow them up because we get so far out in the season, they're just not accumulating a whole lot of heat units. And those peanuts just aren't progressing maturity wise. So, if you are going to use some of those 12 Y's, definitely let those be some of the first ones.

Aaron Wells

And that's just going to sit down. Yes, it's going to take folks to sit down and think about the logistics, like you were saying early, the logistics of it. How long does it take for this maturity, this variety to mature? And how can I plan my harvest? And like Sedrick said, we can make all the plans in the world.

Aaron Wells

The weather is going to ultimately dictate everything. But, in my mind, it's better to plan and let the weather kind of trainwreck us, than not plan and trainwreck ourselves.

Scott Graham

That's right, but don't forget about your cotton too. We'll, let it sit out there all spring.

Aaron Wells

Well, you know with the roller pickers now that's just a one man show. Get that picker loaded up with wrap in the morning and fill it up with fuel and water and that poor soul is over there by himself all day long. Just long as nothing tears up.

Scott Graham

Listening to the radio and picking cotton.

Aaron Wells

Listening to the radio and just being lonely.

Scott Graham

Sounds kind of nice.

Simer Virk

So, since you were kind of already, you know, one of the things through this podcast, we're also kind of trying to reach growers and maybe give a little bit of our recommendations on some of that. So, you said you've been there five years now.

Sedrick Mack

Yes. June makes five.

Simer Virk
And you have been there.

Aaron Wells
About a year and a half. It's close to a year and a half.

Simer Virk
So, let's say. But you have been around that area.

Aaron Wells
Yeah. Oh yeah. Since...

Simer Virk
So learning from the last years and everything, you know, what are some of the things that you think is given the commodity prices this year and everything else and the shift, you know what are some of the main things I think you kind of want to maybe your growers to consider going into this season.

Sedrick Mack
I would say just be mindful again of the situation in the row crop economy. And, like Scott, just said, you know, or Aaron just said, you know, try to be on time. Think about the logistics of the crop you're growing. You know, if you can see a profit, whatever you're trying to grow, go ahead and lock that thing in and don't get too greedy.

Scott Graham
Oh, yeah, that's a really good point, Sedrick.

Sedrick Mack
So, yeah.

Scott Graham
Yeah.

Aaron Wells
I would say in addition to that, we've tried to cut and cut and cut as much as we can, but as I remember, it was when we were recording or after we started recording, you know, we at some point we can't starve a profit out of a crop.

Sedrick Mack
No.

Aaron Wells

Okay. So, what we can do, though, is to be very efficient, be timely and be efficient with what we're doing. I know that last podcast y'all talked about planter setup. You know, let's don't just go drag the, you know, have to go cut the bushes out from around the planter to get it out of the weeds and take it to the field.

Aaron Wells

And there are people that will do that, I promise you. There are folks that will do that. Let's spend some time, make sure our equipment is operating properly. Let's do a good job. You know, crop emergence, you know, crop protectants, herbicides.

Simer Virk

Yeah, I guess...

Aaron Wells

Things like that to spread on the timing...

Simer Virk

To kind of almost put that out. I was thinking about this the other day, you know, like someone asked me. I think I was talking to someone, like what could grow everything. I'm like, man, every little thing matters, you know? Like, you can't just ignore to, like, avoid one piece of equipment or the other or infield checks as you're doing stuff.

Simer Virk

Right? Like this year when the when the margins are so tight. Yeah. You can't just ignore and say, well, I think it's doing its job well or it's set up or whatever. I didn't just go.

Aaron Wells

And I will say this one area, I think we don't have a lot of irrigation in our part. We do have we have more now than what we had 15, 20 years ago because of various reasons. But I would say one thing, one piece of equipment on a farm that really no one pays any attention to until it tears up is that irrigation pivot.

Aaron Wells

And that is a piece of equipment that's no different than their planners, no different than a tractor. That's something that we need to go out there and, you know, check the air and the tires just that they could have leak down over the winter. And that'll save you time in the long run if you check it.

Aaron Wells

Now, while we do have a little bit of time, instead of out there dragging a jack and blocks and everything else through a wet field because the pivot tire ran off and it got out of alignment, and it shut down. Now we have three inches of water in that part of the field. But one other thing too is I know with our corners especially, but folks are applying, different types of crop protections, whether it be a fungicide or something like that, through these irrigation systems and even to the point we're, you know, applying for liquid fertilizer to those as well.

Aaron Wells

We need to make sure the pivot itself is putting out the amount of water we think it is and make sure it's doing it uniformly and due to, some funding from the Alabama wheat and feed grains producers, we extension, are able to go out and do pivot assessments for folks. And just we're looking to see, you know, if we think we're putting out a half inch or are we actually putting out a half an inch, and we actually putting out three tenths, and then throughout that span, those pivot spans, are we putting out the same amount of water across the same square footage.

Simer Virk

Checking the uniformity of them.

Aaron Wells

Checking the uniformity and we can give growers a good idea of is this pivot performing like it needs to or is it time to really think about renozzling this pivot, or do we have, I've run across this, a new pivot got installed. So, this can be done for new systems or old systems. A new pivot got installed and went back and checked and...

Aaron Wells

The installers had messed up putting their nozzles in, and they had some really big nozzles that are supposed to be out on the end, kind of in the middle of the pivot. So, you got way over application in the middle. I'm not saying that happens all the time. Yeah, that could have been just a fluke thing, but that's just one way, to me, that's just one example of being efficient with what we're doing this year.

Aaron Wells

And I wanted to mention that to let everybody know. And it's not just southeast Alabama, you know, we've got some travel funds to where we can go, anywhere in the state of Alabama.

Simer Virk

So, is this, what type of setup do you have. Is it a trailer with the stuff in it?

Aaron Wells

Basically, It's in a big tote right now.

Simer Virk

Okay.

Aaron Wells

And it's very simple. Basically, we just go out there and we've got these two-and-a-half-quart paint cans, and we space them out depending on the set up for the pivot. But most of the time we'll set them up every ten feet and we turn the pivot on. It needs to be putting out a minimum of...

Aaron Wells

It's either five, half of an inch, or 6/10 of an inch. But we set them out and the pivot walks over, you know, runs and goes through the, the buckets that are lined up in a row. And then essentially, we just go back, and we measure the water and there's this nice spreadsheet that we put everything in, and it gives us a graph and it gives us our efficiency rating basically, if you will.

Simer Virk

And you provide this report to the grower?

Aaron Wells

Yeah, we can provide that report. And that way our growers can look at that and see, you know, hey, we have got an issue here. Everything else looks good. But you know, at 250ft we have problems here. Let's go check out those individual nozzles. But we can do that. The only thing is, and this is one issue we kind of ran into last year, by the time people get to thinking about irrigation, you know, crop corn, is, you know, knee to waste high.

Aaron Wells

When we start thinking about irrigation, cotton is already, you know, knee high and peanuts aren't as big of a deal because they're a low growing crop. But we've just got to be able to put those buckets out in a linear pattern, linear fashion to where the crop canopy does not restrict any irrigation water getting down inside that container.

Aaron Wells

So as long as if you've got a waterway that just runs, you know, run straight, that kind of follows the pivot, we can put them in the waterway. So, that's just something we can help our growers with.

Scott Graham

And it's free.

Aaron Wells

And it's free. Sort of.

Scott Graham

We have to check off dollars to help them support it. But it's free.

Aaron Wells

That's right.

Simer Virk

That's grower dollars benefiting them and the farm.

Scott Graham

That's right. That's right. And you need to do it.

Simer Virk

Exactly because you're paying for it.

Scott Graham

Because you're paying for it.

Aaron Wells

Now I don't need everybody calling me and say, hey, I need you here. You know, in two days.

Scott Graham

Everybody set your calendars. We're going to call Aaron on...

Simer Virk

So let me ask you about that. Let's say a grower did it this year. How often should they be thinking about this because it is a timely process. I know they do a lot of those is in South Georgia.

Aaron Wells

Yeah.

Simer Virk

But is this something they need to be considering every third year. Every fifth year?

Aaron Wells

I would say a lot has to do with your water source. You know, how abrasive are we? Is your well pumping a lot of sand that can affect those nozzles. You know, it's kind of like a sprayer. Yeah. You know, are we putting any kind of corrosive material through that? You know, I know most of our nozzles are plastic, but still, I would say, you know, we do an initial assessment and kind of see where we are.

Aaron Wells

If we're still kind of that 85, 90%, then I would say, you know, 3 or 4 years would probably be good. But now we're down there. I checked one last year and I think it was like 65%, we actually thought that we were putting out three quarters of an inch, and we were only putting out 4/10.

Simer Virk

So, remember this in the season as we get closer to the, you know, actual irrigation all that. We might just do one podcast just on irrigation uniformity all that. And then you know, that could be just our focus area for that one.

Scott Graham

So, Sedrick what else do we need to talk about.

Sedrick Mack

We hit it. I mean, we can meet back.

Simer Virk

What are some of the other I guess other thing is what some of the other areas that you guys are working with your growers on farm trials, or some of the issues that you guys see in your region. And then like this is also you might already be doing some trials and then maybe some other growers interested in, you know, you guys working with them on their farm.

Sedrick Mack

For sure, on farm variety trials, insects and their own, farmers, you know, variety trials, insecticides, fungicides, numerous sizes. And then, of course, Aaron, I know he's working really hard on drone, technology as well.

Aaron Wells

Yeah. And that's one area I really. And I'll just be upfront and honest here. I'm new. I'm learning this kind of as I go. So, I've tried to learn as much as I can and take a lot of it, as much of it as I can in. But I feel like there's going to be a really great value in being able to scout our crops or at least be able to identify where we need to go and scout our crops.

Aaron Wells

Looking at multispectral images, because, you know, that picks up stresses and plants way before we can see it with our naked eye. And I know, like in entomology, we kind of have really good ideas a lot of times where to expect certain insects to come into a field or something like that, but with disease it may be a little different.

Aaron Wells

I know Doctor Steve Li has been working on, you know, mapping weeds and being on a variable rate or spot spray, weeds in a field. But I kind of look at it from basically the crop physiology standpoint. Yeah, you know, is this a root problem or is this a disease problem. You know. And so that's something I'm working on I hope to eventually get hopefully maybe next year to where kind of like this irrigation thing we can just throw it out there and say, hey look.

Simer Virk

If you need to go quick...

Aaron Wells

We got this service as well, and I'll be more than happy if somebody wants me to come fly a drone and get some images of their field, we can do that as well. But I am still in the learning phases of this. I don't want to go out there and say, oh, this is your problem right here.

Aaron Wells

And it you know, not be that. So.

Scott Graham

Yeah. All right. Well, guys, we're getting short on time here. But we appreciate you all coming up and visiting with us. We enjoy the conversation. Appreciate what you all do for our farmers as well. And Simer, that is a good idea, I think, to have them back a little bit closer to irrigation and talk about some stuff again.

Scott Graham

So, we'll be looking for that as well. But with that, we'll sign off for the day. As always, appreciate our, our listeners. And if you all have any topics that we should discuss, please let us know. And as always, if any of us with Alabama Extension can do anything to help, please, please, reach out and get in touch.

Announcer

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