

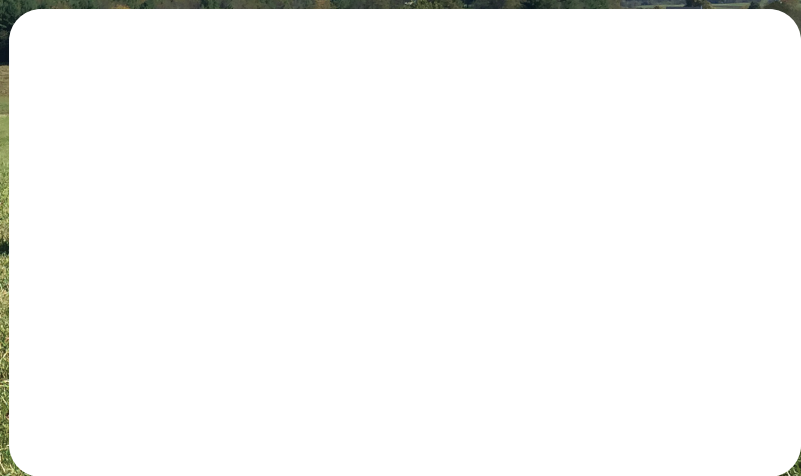
SINCE



1929

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AGRONOMY & BEEF BULLETIN
June 2026



1929



SINCE

SELECTING FREE-CHOICE SUPPLEMENTATION FOR GRAZING CATTLE AND ACHIEVING DESIRED INTAKES

For cattle on pasture, free-choice supplementation using tubs, blocks or loose mineral provides a convenient means of delivering nutrients that complement existing forages. Selecting the best matched supplement and managing it to achieve the desired intake is key to seeing the benefits of supplementation. Free-choice supplements are formulated to target specific nutritional requirements, but only when the specified intake range is achieved.

For instance, a 20% protein tub with vitamins and minerals consumed at 1.25 lb/hd/d supplies 0.25 lb additional protein to the animal. For a cow consuming 25 lb total DM feed, this will raise the protein of the total diet by 1%. However, if less than 1.25 lb/hd/d supplement intake occurs, protein, as well as vitamin and mineral intake, may be insufficient for the animal depending on the nutritional goal. It is important to recognize that there is a lot of variation around labeled intake range of free-choice supplements, and it may be necessary to select a supplement with a different nutrient composition or manage placement to achieve the desired intake if cattle are consistently not consuming within the labeled range.

Production Goals

Before selecting a supplement, consider the type of cattle being grazed and stage of production or intended growth rate for that animal as this will determine nutrient requirements. Additionally, the nutrient profile of a pasture changes as growing season progresses. These factors go into determining which supplement is most appropriate for the situation and whether different supplements are needed throughout a grazing season.

Tag Nutrients

It is important to pay attention to the tag. Depending on the supplement, it may provide only vitamins and minerals, only protein, or vitamins, minerals, and protein. The tag is required to provide the user with which nutrients are supplied and how much is available. The tag will also list sources of ingredients, which should be listed in order of highest to lowest inclusion. Protein supplements may include only natural protein sources such as corn distillers grains or soybean meal, but some also may include non-protein nitrogen (NPN) sources such as urea or slow-release nitrogen products. Grazing cattle can utilize some NPN to grow rumen microbes and improve forage fermentation, but it is important to prevent over consumption, which poses a risk of ammonia toxicity. Additionally, minerals may be supplied from inorganic sources (oxides and sulfates) or organic sources (amino acid complexes, proteinates, glycinate, or oligosaccharides).

Tag Feeding Directions

The tag also should provide recommended feeding practices and an expected intake range. Free-choice loose mineral intake is often achieved with salt level and/or inclusion of carriers such as processed grain product. Salt can be an attractant as well as a limiter. Loose mineral is often formulated with a salt content that entices intake but prevents over consumption. For blocks and tubs, degree of hardness will also impact intake. While manufacturing can be used to target intake range, there is a bit of an art to free-choice feeding that is specific to each in-field operation. Supplement intake will fluctuate throughout a grazing season depending on condition of the pasture, weather and cattle behavior. However, if consistent over or under consumption is occurring, positioning tubs, blocks, or mineral feeders in areas that are frequented by cattle (watering or loafing areas) can increase intake, whereas moving them to less frequently visited places can be used to control over consumption. Placing a sufficient number of loose mineral feeders, blocks, or tubs for the number of cattle in the pasture will ensure mineral access to all cattle. Placing too much loose mineral for the number of cattle can result in unconsumed mineral that can accumulate moisture, crust over, and eventually spoil. For tubs, having enough cattle consistently feeding keeps the surface condition of that tub such that desired intake is achieved. Also, be aware that intake rate of the same supplement may differ between young stockers and mature cows.

Supplement Maintenance

While free-choice supplements are low maintenance to feed, they do require consistent attention. Regardless of the type of free-choice supplementation, consumption needs to be monitored frequently to ensure targeted intake is being achieved. Free-choice supplements are subject to weather elements. Given the salt content of loose mineral, moisture can accumulate and nutrient leaching or crusting can occur. Loose mineral is also subject to wind loss. Using a weatherized mineral and covered mineral feeders help minimize these losses. For tubs, excessive rainfall can cause the top surface of some tubs to soften. In most cases, cattle readily eat the surface, but if that water sits too long, the softened material can spoil and cattle will not consume. Dumping excess surface water and scraping any spoiled surface material after significant rainfall allows the remainder of the tub to be useful. Additionally, as tubs are consumed, they become lighter and can be over turned by cattle or wind, preventing consumption. Regular attention to make sure tubs are properly positioned and in good surface condition is important to achieve the desired intake.

Augusta Co-op Solutions

TongueTub 24% Hi Mag Cattle Supplement, 200 lbs.

A fortified poured tub supplement containing 25% protein and other nutrients intended for beef cattle on pasture. Offers convenience and flexibility for supplementing your herd. Designed to be fed as a supplement when adequate amounts of forages can be fed to the herd but extra nutrients are needed to help meet animal nutrient requirements compared to forages alone.



SKU - 77107

MONITORING COW AND BULL BODY CONDITION THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Evaluating BCS at various times of the year can also help producers gauge the genetic base of their herd.

Body condition scores (BCS) are numbers used to describe the relative fatness or body fat reserves of a beef cow or bull. The most commonly used system uses a range of 1 to 9, with a score of 1 representing a very thin animal and 9 representing an extremely fat animal. When determining BCS, it is important to handle the cattle so that one is not mistakenly evaluating hair coat, gut fill or stage of pregnancy. The primary areas to palpate when determining body condition are the ribs, back and tailhead.

Because of year-to-year variation in forage quality and weather stress, body condition can have important year-to-year variation even when fed what appears to be the same diet. Slightly lower forage quality and increased weather stress can result in cows losing more weight than expected. If cows lose condition during the last one-third of pregnancy so that they calve with a poor body condition, calf health and cow reproductive efficiency in the following breeding season will be negatively affected.

Cows with BCS 1, 2, or 3 are too thin. They have very poor performance and require a substantial investment to return them to production. BCS 4 is borderline for cows at weaning, and only a small percentage of the mature herd should be BCS 4 at the time of calving and breeding. BCS 4 is too thin for heifers during their first pregnancy. Cows in good body condition (BCS 5 to 6) at calving have the greatest probability to become pregnant early in the next breeding season. Cows that are BCS 4 at calving will require more days after calving to resume fertile cycles and will have a lower pregnancy rate in a controlled breeding season even if nutrition after calving is adequate. They have almost no chance of getting pregnant if nutrition while they are nursing a calf is poor.

In general, mature cows in good body condition that are not nursing a calf can maintain body condition on forage alone if forage quality is at least moderate and weather stress is low. If cows in good body condition are forced to consume lower-quality forage or if winter weather is harsh, supplemental high-quality forage or concentrate will be required to maintain body weight. If cows are thin and need to gain body weight prior to calving, moderate quality forage will not supply the needed nutrients, and supplemental concentrate or high-quality forage must be fed. If only poor-quality forage is available, even greater levels of supplement must be fed to add body condition to thin cows prior to calving.

Young cows carrying their first pregnancy require energy and protein for their own growth as well as fetal growth, which makes their nutrient requirements higher than those of adult cows. Most dormant or baled forages do not provide all the calories needed for first-calf heifers over the winter, especially if the cattle face any weather stress. Ranchers should plan on providing first-calf heifers with supplemental high-quality forage or concentrate for at least part of the time they are grazing dormant forage or eating baled hay. The amount of supplement required depends on the quality of the base forage (grazed or baled).

Nutritional management of bulls is also important to ensure good herd fertility. Yearling bulls should be about a BCS of 6, and mature bulls should be BCS 5 to 6 at the start of the breeding season. In order to ensure that bulls are in good body condition leading up to the breeding season, they need to have access to good-quality forage and little to no concentrate supplement to maintain condition and moderate to high amounts of concentrate if they need to add body condition.

Body condition evaluation at various times of the year can also help producers evaluate the genetic base of their herd by supplying evidence as to how well the production and maintenance requirements of the herd match the low-cost forage and feed resources available on the farm or ranch. If a large percentage of the mature cow-herd (4-10 years of age) does not maintain adequate condition during most years on the available forage, one should critically evaluate whether moving the herd to a different level of nutritional requirements is indicated.

Beef Magazine

BEST PRACTICES FOR SPRING CALF PROCESSING

Follow 10 simple reminders and BQA principles for all treatments.

It will soon be time to process spring-born calves, which brings up the topic of best management practices and following Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) principles for all treatments. The overall concepts are pretty simple, but it takes attention to detail to get the most out of each treatment and to ensure our product is as safe, wholesome and palatable as possible.

Here are 10 simple reminders to help you with those details:

- Follow label directions for all treatments, including injections, implants, pour-ons, insecticide ear tags, etc.
- Administer all subcutaneous and intramuscular injections in front of the shoulder in the injection site triangle of the neck.

continued from page 2

- Select the appropriate needle diameter and length based on the weight of the animals being treated, viscosity of products being injected and routes of administration (refer to the BQA chart below for more information on needle selection). Needles should be small enough to minimize tissue damage but large enough to prevent bending and breaking. The diameter should be appropriate for the viscosity of the product, and the length should be appropriate for the route of administration. For young calves weighing less than 300 pounds, 18-gauge needles are reasonable for most vaccines. For subcutaneous injections, a half-inch to 0.75-inch needle length should work well, and for intramuscular injections, a 0.75-inch to 1-inch needle length should be appropriate. Keep in mind, the greater the needle gauge, the smaller the diameter, and vice versa.
- Practice injection technique, and pay attention to the angle of injection and the feel of the needle within the tissue. Subcutaneous injections should be applied at approximately 45 degrees to the body, and intramuscular injections should be applied at approximately 90 degrees to the body. With experience, you can learn to feel whether you are in that subcutaneous space or whether you have entered the underlying muscle.
- Change needles frequently. At a minimum, needles should be changed every 10-15 head. Additionally, a new needle should always be applied before refilling a syringe, and any bent or burred needles should be immediately replaced.
- For reusable syringes, clean well after each use by thoroughly rinsing with hot water. Refrain from using soaps and disinfectants because residues of these substances can damage vaccines and reduce vaccine efficacy.
- Handle vaccines with care. When using modified live vaccines, mix only what you can use in an hour. Keep vaccines at steady, reasonable temperatures, and take care to avoid freezing, excessive heat and exposure to UV light. Reconstitute modified live vaccines with sterile transfer needles, and roll or invert gently to mix rather than shaking vigorously.
- When possible, choose subcutaneous routes of administration over intramuscular routes. Some products are labeled to be given either way, and when you have the choice, choose subcutaneous. Any insertion of a needle or injection of a substance into muscle tissue will cause tissue damage, potentially impacting the quality of that product.
- Document complete processing/treatment records, including animal or group identification, treatment date, products administered, withdrawal times, earliest date animals would clear withdrawal times, dose administered, route of administration, name of person administering drugs and any prescription information.
- Do not mix different vaccines or drugs in the same syringe or use a syringe to administer different products without washing in between products used. Try to place injections at least 4 inches apart from other injections to avoid product mixing/interaction within animal tissue.

Attention to these details can help to maximize vaccine efficacy, protect product safety and promote consumer confidence and demand. Strive for excellence in processing this spring to promote the health and performance of your cattle and ensure beef quality and safety for consumers.

Beef Magazine

CREEP FEEDING BEEF CALVES: PROFIT OR EXPENSE?

Supplemental feeding helps bridge nutrient gaps and boost weaning weights when guided by calf needs, pasture quality, and feed economics.

Creep feeding provides supplemental feed to nursing calves while preventing cow access to the feeder. The goal is to maximize calf growth prior to weaning by supplying additional nutrients that milk and forage alone may not provide. However, a one-size-fits-all approach doesn't exist. Your plan should be guided by calf nutrient needs, pasture quality, cow milk yield, and feed costs.

Why Consider Creep Feeding?

By the time a calf reaches 3 to 4 months of age, a lactating beef cow may only provide half of the nutrients required for that calf to maximize growth. While forage contributes to the remainder of the nutrients, it may fall short in energy or protein—especially as pasture quality declines mid- to late-season. Creep feeding fills this nutritional gap, particularly in calves with high genetic potential for growth or in operations where higher weaning weights directly increase revenue.

Creep feeding is useful under the following conditions:

- Calves are born early in the season and nursing into late summer or fall when forage quality drops.
- Drought or limited feed inventory forces an earlier nutritional intervention.
- There is an economic advantage to heavier calves at sale time.
- High calf prices paired with low feed prices.

Nutrient Design of Creep Feeds

Young calves have limited rumen capacity and won't consume large quantities of feed, so nutrient density of the feed is key. Most commercial creep feeds are pelleted for palatability and ease of handling. If mixing your own ration:

- Keep the feed dust-free and well-mixed to prevent sorting.
- If using liquid ingredients, make sure they do not clog the feeder.
- Roll or coarsely crack grains (rather than finely grind) to reduce dust and potential for digestive upset.

An ideal creep feed includes a balanced blend of neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and crude protein, allowing for both rumen development and lean tissue growth, plus additional energy (TDN) to help facilitate the growth. Common formulations target crude protein concentrations between 14% and 16%, though protein requirements will vary depending on forage quality and calf performance goals. Rapidly growing, young calves have a high requirement for protein, specifically in the form of rumen undegradable protein (RUP), so creep feeds high in protein in the form of RUP will facilitate frame and muscle growth. An example of a feedstuff high in RUP is distillers' grains. Monensin may be added to enhance feed efficiency and reduce coccidiosis, but dosing must match intake projections and follow on-label requirements for the product.

Management Tips for Successful Creep Feeding

- Introduce early: It can take calves 2–3 weeks to adjust to creep feed. Start before the period of greatest pasture decline.
- Location matters: Place creep feeders in areas where cows and calves naturally congregate, like near water or shade.
- Encourage intake: Use hay or familiar feedstuffs to attract calves to the feeder initially.
- Keep feed clean: Fresh, palatable feed minimizes waste and promotes consistent intake.
- Bunk space: Provide 4–6 inches of bunk space per calf. For example, an 8-foot feeder with access on both sides equates to 16 linear feet of bunk space and can accommodate 30-50 calves.
- Keep critters out: Creep feeders can be a place that pests (rodents, raccoons, birds, etc.) may congregate – watch out for signs that pests have gotten into your feed.

Economic Considerations

The profitability of creep feeding depends on three main factors:

- Cost of feed per pound of gain
- Market price of additional calf weight
- Feed conversion efficiency (feed-to-gain ratio)

In general, feed-to-gain ratios for beef calves range from 4:1 to 10:1, with 8:1 feed conversion as a suitable average with creep feed included in the diet. This feed conversion is dependent on the quality of the forage and the value of the dam's milk. Previous literature on the feed conversion of creep feed fed on its own (without forage or milk) would suggest that creep feeds higher in protein return a more efficient conversion, usually in the range of 4:1 to 5:1 and creep feeds higher in starch (lower in protein) have less efficient conversion. If feed costs are low and calf prices are high, creep feeding is more likely to be profitable. Conversely, high feed costs or limited price premiums for heavier calves reduce margins.

Creep feeding should be evaluated not only based on feed cost but also market trends and how added weight affects calf sale prices. Heavier calves often receive a lower price per pound—a concept known as the “price slide.” In addition, offering a high energy creep feed that makes calves too fleshy may cause a price reduction at time of sale. Data from Merck Animal Health and Superior Livestock Auction reported that leaner 5-cwt (average weight 572 lb) calves marketed in 2024 brought an average of \$14/head more than fleshier calves, highlighting the importance of managing fleshing condition of calves.

Summary

Creep feeding is a flexible management tool that can improve calf growth and add weight prior to marketing. Yet, it should be used strategically. Assess pasture quality, milk production, feed costs, and labor availability before committing. In some cases, early weaning may be more effective than prolonged creep feeding—particularly during drought conditions or when cow body condition is a concern. If calves are retained for 100 days or more post-weaning, creep feeding may not be necessary. Over time, non-creep-fed calves will typically catch up in weight to those that were creep-fed. However, offering creep feed for about 30 days prior to weaning can help bunk-train calves, making the transition to weaning smoother and less stressful.

Always consider:

- Genetic potential of your herd
- Pasture conditions throughout the season
- Cost-benefit of feeding days and intake rates
- Nutrient balance (protein vs energy) in the creep feed as to keep calves from getting too fleshy
- What your end goal is - retention, backgrounding, market weight.



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Augusta Co-op A1 Mineral Line-Up

Product Name	SKU	Ca %	P %	Salt %	Mg %	Vit A IU/lb	Vit E IU/lb	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Se (ppm)	Mineral Sources				Fly Control		Medicated?	Weatherization?
											Oxides	Sulfates	Hydroxychlorides	Organics	Organic Se Source?	Garlic	Clarify	
A1 Basic Hi Mag	A1-9448	13.5-16.2	2 (min)	20.2-24.2	10	150,000	50	500	2500	26	+	+						Good
A1 Basic	A1-9449	12.6-15.1	4 (min)	21.6-25.9	5	154,300	50	500	2500	26	+	+						Good
A1 Basic w/ Rumensin	A1-9450	12.6-15.1	4 (min)	21.6-25.9	5	154,300	50	500	2500	26	+	+					+	Good
A1 Basic w/ Garlic	A1-9451	13.3-15.9	2 (min)	20.2-24.24	10	150,000	50	500	2500	26	+	+			+			Good
A1 Choice Hi Mag	A1-9452	12.6-15.1	2 (min)	18.0-21.6	12	204,300	100	1000	3500	26		+	+		50%			Better
A1 Choice Hi Mag w/ Garlic	A1-9617	12.3-14.7	2 (min)	18.0-21.6	12	204,300	100	1000	3500	26		+	+		50%	+		Better
A1 Choice Hi Mag w/ Clarify	A1-9453	12.5-15.0	2 (min)	18.0-19.6	12	200,000	100	1000	3500	26		+	+		50%		+	Better
A1 Prime Hi Mag	A1-9454	10.8-12.9	3 (min)	17.1-20.5	12	250,000	200	1500	3500	26		+		+	100%			Best
A1 Prime Hi Mag w/ Clarify	A1-9455	10.8-12.9	3 (min)	17.1-20.5	12	250,000	200	1500	3500	26		+		+	100%		+	Best

*shaded color corresponds to tag color

BIOAVAILABILITY BASICS

Early work on the bioavailability of minerals focused on macro minerals. As more information about the importance of trace or microminerals has become available, researchers have shifted focus to them. Mineral sources are divided into two major categories: **inorganic** and **organic** compounds.

Inorganic mineral sources are mainly metallic salts that are loosely bonded and separate readily in water. Examples of this group are oxides, sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides. The notable exception is the hydroxide sources. While still considered to be an inorganic source, hydroxide molecules are more tightly bonded together and require more acidic solvents for the separation of the elements.

Organic compounds have elemental metals attached to proteins, peptides, or amino acids. They are often small enough to be absorbed whole and used in body functions or are broken down before absorption.

INORGANIC MINERALS

Oxides

Oxides are usually a cheaper source of minerals due to abundant supplies and lower bioavailability potential. These mineral sources are bonded to form metal salts, such as potassium oxide and copper oxide. These compounds have a strong bonding affinity and often pass through the animal unused, indicating a low apparent bioavailability. Apparent absorption of most oxides is less than 30 percent, with some being close to zero.

Sulfates

Copper sulfate is one of the most recognized forms utilized in mineral programs today. The metal in this group is loosely bonded to the sulfate group. The metal also separates easily in solution and can create some challenges in the rumen with trace mineral absorption.

Carbonates/Chlorides

Carbonates and chlorides are compounds commonly used for mineral supplementation. Table salt (NaCl) is probably the most recognized ingredient in chloride form. Salt separates almost completely in the rumen and is completely available to the animal. Macrominerals such as calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and sodium (Na) are often supplemented in the carbonate/chloride form. This group is often higher in bioavailability than the oxides and similar to the sulfate group.

Hydroxychloride (Hydroxy)

This group is different in that it has a tighter bond to the metal holding it together through the neutral pH of the rumen. This technology has been used mainly in microminerals, such as copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and zinc (Zn), to provide a more targeted supplementation profile. Because of the tighter bonding, the compounds can stay together until they enter the more acidic area of the abomasum (true stomach of cattle) right before the small intestine.

ORGANIC MINERALS

Organic minerals are referred to as chelates, proteinates, or complex on mineral tags. These compounds are challenging to make and typically are a more expensive mineral source. Like hydroxides, organic mineral sources are tightly bonded and do not separate easily near neutral pH, like in the rumen. Organic minerals have the mineral attached to larger molecules, such as peptides, amino acids, or proteins. There is evidence that organic mineral forms can be absorbed through different pathways than those of inorganic minerals. When inorganic mineral sources are used, organic minerals do not compete for absorption sites. This may allow a higher amount of minerals to be absorbed with lower intakes.

Mineral supplements can be formulated using multiple sources of minerals. Each mineral source has advantages and disadvantages. The decision to use a specific mineral product over another should be made after careful consideration.

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
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VIRGINIA TECH



Mary Louise Kelley

October 21, 1944 – May 27, 2026

Mary Louise Kelley, 81, of Stuarts Draft, passed away on Wednesday, May 27th, 2026 at Augusta Health in Fishersville.

Mary Lou was born in Stuarts Draft, to Mary M. Kelley and Willard M. Kelley on October 21st, 1944. In her spare time, Mary Lou loved to golf, having once scored a hole-in-one. She was also a talented bowler, played in her church softball league, and was a sports fan who enjoyed watching golf and baseball, especially her beloved Dodgers. She also enjoyed traveling, eating out, and she loved her cowboy movie stars.

Mary Lou was a longtime employee of Augusta Co-op Farm Bureau, Inc. in Staunton, working in inventory and ordering for over 20 years.

Her love for her co-workers, customers, and workplace was evident. She was a pillar of dependability and devotion, coming to work through snowstorms, and she had a regimented schedule; lunches out every day and getting her hair done on Thursdays.

Mary Lou will be missed by all, but her Augusta Co-op family, whom she worked with for decades, will miss her presence every day. We will never forget her smile, willingness to assist customers, and most of all, her friendship.



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EVENTS / CALENDAR

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Up to 45% off boots & clothing!

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