

Karl Corner 1

**Preemergence Herbicide
for Home Lawns 1**

**Texas Hunter set sights
on favorable dove
season 3**

**Texas A&M Agrilife
releases annual wheat
"Picks List" 5**

**Texas A&M Agrilife
Extension Service
100 W 4th St Ste 201
Baird, TX 79504
Tel. 325-854-5835**

Educational programs for 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.

Made with PosterMyWall.com

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

Karl's Corner

With the West Texas Fair and Rodeo in town, we always know it is going to rain in September. This year did not disappoint. I have heard several reports from 6 to 8 inches in parts of the county this week. Majority of the tanks are full and running over. This rain should give us hope going into the Fall months, but the question is what is ahead. Meteorologists have been talking about La Nina which brings dry to warm temperatures the next several months. I guess time will tell. Maybe we should have the West Texas Fair at least once every two months to bring the much-needed rain. Hopefully, we will continue to get the rain as we get ready to plant winter wheat and oats. It is amazing what rain does to change our rangeland and pastures. With the rain, we should have less fire danger across the county. With the recent fire, many of our Volunteer Fire Department are needing relief to get everything repaired and ready for the next fire.

PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR THE HOME LAWN

WHAT ARE PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES?

A preemergence herbicide is an herbicide that is designed to control weeds by interfering with seedling germination and emergence. Conversely, postemergence herbicides will control established weeds that have already germinated and emerged.

HOW DO THEY WORK?

Different preemergence herbicides may have different sites of action or manners in which they work. These products inhibit cell division, resulting in seedlings that are stunted, deformed, and unable to emerge as healthy plants.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF USING A PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE?

- These herbicides provide protection during critical seasons when turfgrass may be less able to compete with weeds (spring and fall).
- Preemergence herbicides are generally the most effective chemical option for controlling challenging annual weeds like crabgrass (*Digitaria* spp.) and annual bluegrass

WHAT OTHER FACTORS SHOULD I CONSIDER BEFORE PURCHASING AND USING AND PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE?

- Preemergence herbicides can injure newly established or over seeded turfgrass lawns. Follow label recommendations and consult your AgriLife County Extension Agent when in doubt.
- Weed and feed products used for other purposes in the landscape may already contain preemergence herbicides.
- Application of separate preemergence herbicides in addition to these products may lead to over-application that can be harmful to your lawn.
- Make sure to read the entire label before putting out the product.

WHEN DO I APPLY MY PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE?

For best results, we recommend that you make two pre-emergence herbicide applications each year: one in the spring to target summer annual weeds and one in the fall to target winter annual weeds. Pre-emergence herbicides will often be the most effective when applied based on soil temperature, because soil temperatures play a critical role in weed seed germination. Per the recommendations above, apply your spring preemergence herbicide when soil temperatures reach approximately 55°F for several days.

MONITORING SOIL TEMPERATURE

You can monitor soil temperature yourself using a soil thermometer or even a household meat thermometer. Measure the soil temperature for the uppermost 1" of soil, where most weed seeds will be concentrated.

Check out aggieturf.tamu.edu/turfgrass-weeds/ for assistance with weed identification.

Texas hunters set sights on favorable dove season

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is forecasting a favorable dove season this fall.

Due to the coronavirus, many of the migratory game bird monitoring efforts that typically occur were canceled this year.



That includes our spring dove surveys that we usually conduct in May and June. They give us a better idea of what the breeding populations look like each year. We don't have that data, but I've been trying to get as many reports as I can from our field staff around the state. For the most part, things look pretty good.

People are reporting more mourning doves than in the past few years.

The forecast holds true for mourning doves and white-winged doves, because they have the same requirements during the breeding season and typically target the same types of food.

I think it is going to be a pretty good year all around.

There has been an increase in white-winged dove populations in Texas over the past 10 to 15 years.

That's something a lot of hunters are starting to key in on, especially those outside of the traditional white-winged areas.

Dove season for the north zone is Sept. 1-Nov. 12 and Dec. 18-Jan. 3.

Dove season for the central zone is Sept. 1-Nov. 1 and Dec. 18-Jan. 14.

The south zone regular season is Sept. 14-Nov. 1 and Dec. 18-Jan. 23.

Historically, the south zone has always had to open a little later than the north and central zones. That goes back decades to when there were thoughts and concerns that opening hunting too early in the south zone might affect birds that might be still breeding at that point.

Prior to the Sept. 14 start date, the south zone opened on the Friday closest to Sept. 17.

Sept. 14 was a strategic date. The idea behind that was we have our four-special white-winged days that we're allowed early on in the season in the south zone. By setting the opening day of the regular south zone season on Sept. 14 every year, we can guarantee no matter how the calendar days fall, every single year the four special white-winged dove days will cover the first two weekends in September and the 14th will come after that and cover the next weekend and then on.

It gives south zone hunters an opportunity to hunt every weekend in September.

Considering that 70 to 85 percent of the doves that are harvested in Texas are harvested the first weeks in September, trying to get more of early September as possible for our south zone hunters is important.

The additional days for special white-winged dove season in the south zone are Sept. 5-6, 12 and 13.

There are no major changes to this year's bag limit or other regulations.



We have a 90-day season and 15-bird bag limit. The only thing hunters need to be aware of is, as usual, the special white-winged days in the south zone do have special regulations.

Hunters who bag Eurasian-collared doves are encouraged to keep some sort of plumage or a wing on it to identify it as a non-native or non-game species.

Eurasian-collared doves do not count toward the daily bag limit.

They want to remind hunters to get the migratory game bird endorsement along with their hunting license.

If you buy your super combo, it should be included. You do need to be HIP certified, and that stands for Harvest Information Program. That's a federal program that helps estimate overall harvest and number of hunters on a nationwide scale. When you buy your license, make sure you answer those HIP questions and get your HIP certification to be legal.

More hunting dates and information can be found at <https://tpwd.texas.gov>.

Texas A&M AgriLife releases annual wheat ‘Picks List’

Variety choices based on yield, disease, insect resistance traits

August 7, 2020

By Kay Ledbetter



Texas A&M AgriLife wheat experts have determined their annual “Picks List” to guide producers as they prepare for fall planting soon.

TAM 115 and TAM 205 wheat varieties were added to this year’s Picks List in the High Plains.

Continuing a long-time tradition, ongoing Picks List criteria include a minimum of three years of irrigated or dryland data in Texas A&M AgriLife regional variety trials across numerous

locations. Pick List varieties are based on performance and variety characteristics, and only include varieties designated for grain or dual

purpose. Varieties that are used primarily for grazing and forage are not listed.

Jourdan Bell, Ph.D., Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service agronomist, Amarillo, said varieties selected are not necessarily the top yielders. Other criteria such as milling and baking quality, important disease resistance traits – leaf or stripe rust, wheat streak mosaic virus, insect resistance – greenbugs, wheat curl mite and Hessian fly, and standability are all factored in as they are important traits that enable a producer to better manage potential risk.

Varieties placed on a Watch List show promise, but only two years of data is available.

2019-2020 production conditions

In the Texas High Plains, weather played a major role in wheat production as its roller-coasted from a wet fall to a dry winter to drought during the spring, Bell said.

Dryland fields benefited from March rain, and April freezes resulted in varying degrees of injury, which were most evident on fields planted early with earlier maturing varieties in the central and southwestern production region. Prolonged periods below 24°F, when wheat was jointing, also resulted in damage across the northern High Plains production area.

Conditions rapidly changed in late April. Above average temperatures through May and June drove up the crop water demand, resulting in water stress in both dryland and limited irrigated fields during anthesis through grain fill. Because of warm, dry conditions, disease pressure was minimal during the late spring, however hailstorms across the region resulted in significant hail injury to many regional wheat fields.

Even with extreme environmental conditions, yields were above the long-term average in many areas. Dryland yields ranged from 20 to 50 bushels per acre, and irrigated yields from 20 to 95 bushels per acre, depending on variety, irrigation capacity and precipitation timing and amount.

In the Texas Rolling Plains, Emi Kimura, Ph.D., AgriLife Extension agronomist, Vernon, said the season started with hot and dry conditions in the fall, and soil temperature was not optimum for planting wheat until the first week of October. Dry months continued through December, which reduced winter forage productivity throughout the Texas Rolling Plains. Dryland wheat gradually improved with the spring precipitation during January to March.

Late-freezes in mid-April resulted in the freeze injury in many wheat fields across the region. Furthermore, golf ball-size hail hit spotted areas in the region in early May, which again resulted in the reduced yield potential. Leaf and stripe rust pressures were lower than average. There were some reports of loose smut disease of wheat.

High Plains Picks List

Picks for the Texas High Plains are based on yield performance and consistency over 22 multi-year, multi-site irrigated, and dryland trials harvested from 2018-2020.

Full Irrigation Picks – TAM 113, TAM 114, TAM 205, Croplan CP7869 and Westbred Winterhawk.

Limited Irrigation Picks – TAM 113, TAM 114, TAM 115, CP7869 and Winterhawk.

Dryland – TAM 112, TAM 113, TAM 114, TAM 115, CP7869, Winterhawk, WB4721 and T158.

Watch List – TAM 205 in limited irrigation, and TAM 115 in full irrigation categories. Syngenta's Monument is on the watch list in both irrigation categories, and Wolverine in all three categories. Croplan's 7010 and Westbred's 4792 have also both been added to all three lists.

TAM 115 is a new, large-seeded variety on the 2020-2021 limited irrigated and dryland Picks Lists. It is a dual-purpose variety with very good milling and baking quality that is resistant to leaf rust, stripe rust, stem rust, green bug, and wheat curl mite. It also has excellent drought tolerance. It has shown to maintain yield in water limited conditions.

TAM 205 has shown stable yield during the three-years evaluated. It is a dual-purpose variety with a high top-end yield potential, good test weights, very good end-use quality, and good fall forage production. It is resistant to leaf rust, stripe rust and stem rust. It is also resistant to wheat streak mosaic virus and soil-borne wheat mosaic virus. It performed very well in the irrigated trials.

TAM 112 has been removed from the limited irrigated Picks Lists because TAM 115 also has drought tolerance and wheat curl mite resistance but with an improved yield potential. It remains on the dryland Picks list because of its' drought tolerance and resistance to the wheat curl mite.

Syngenta Monument has been moved to the Watch List because it did not perform as well in 2019-2020 as in previous years. Syngenta Wolverine is a new addition to the 2020-2021 Watch List. Wolverine is a 2019 AgriPro release with good test weights, resistance to stripe rust and tolerance to leaf rust, and is a high-tillering variety noted for good drought tolerance. Westbred WB4792 is a 2018 release that has been a top yielder in the High Plains Uniform Variety irrigated and dryland trials for the last two years with good test weights.

Rolling Plains Picks List

Picks for the Rolling Plains are based on uniform variety trials at Abilene, Haskell, and Chillicothe. Average grain yields among all varieties at all three locations were 35.2 bushels per acre in 2018, and 47.1 bushels per acre in 2019, and 44.5 bushels per acre in 2020.

Grain Picks – TAM 205, TAM 114, WB 4515, WB 4269, SY Grit.

Grain Watch – WB 4699, SY Bob Dole, Green Hammer, Showdown.

Dual-Purpose Picks – WB 4792, WB 4595, Green Hammer, TAM 114, Smith's Gold.

Varieties kept from 2019-2020 Picks were TAM 114, SY Grit and WB 4269. These varieties continued to perform excellent in the Texas Rolling Plains in terms of grain yield and disease

resistance. Varieties added for 2020-2021 Picks: TAM 205 and WB 4515. These varieties have performed well under dryland conditions in the Texas Rolling Plains and met the Picks criteria.

Varieties removed from 2019-2020 Picks: TAM 304, Gallagher and LCS Chrome. These varieties performed relatively well compared to other non-Picks varieties; however, they did not meet the top 25% criteria over a three-year trial average.

WB 4721 was not widely available for purchase during 2019-2020 season for the Texas Rolling Plains growers. SY Drifter was not included in the 2019-2020 variety trial.

Wheat Picks and other information on the Texas A&M AgriLife wheat program can be found at Texas Small Grains Variety Trials.

Callahan Extension office is 325-854-5835.

**CALLAHAN COUNTY EXTENSION-AGRICULTURE HAS A
FACEBOOK PAGE**



**THIS IS NEW WAY TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH CALLAHAN EXTENSION OFFICE.
GO AND CHECK IT OUT.**