

Scott Strawn CEA-AG
402 Expo Dr
Perryton, TX 79070
Tel: 806-435-4501
scott.strawn@ag.tamu.edu



**21st Annual
WHEATHEART WHEAT CONFERENCE
Thursday, August 08, 2019
Ochiltree County Expo Center
Perryton, Texas**

Registration 8:30 AM - \$10

***3 CEUS FOR PESTICIDE APPLICATORS**

Topics

**Wheat Market Outlook and Marketing Strategies
Variety Selection and Planting Management
Disease Management
Update from Texas Wheat Producers**

LUNCH PROVIDED.

\$100 Door Prize Sponsored by Texas Wheat Producers

For more information call the following Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service offices:

Hemphill (806) 323-9114 Lipscomb (806)862-4601
Hansford (806)659-4130

Ochiltree (806)435-4501 Roberts (806)-868-3191
Hutchinson (806)878-4026



**Agenda
2019 Wheatheart Wheat Conference**

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8:30 - 9:00 am | Registration-Coffee and Donuts |
| 9:00 | Welcome and Meeting Overview
<i>Scott Strawn-CEA Ag Ochiltree County</i> |
| 9:00-9:45 | Market Outlook and
Wheat Market Plan
<i>Dr. Mark Welch -Extension Economist-
Grain Marketing-College Station</i> |
| 9:45-10:30 | Wheat Disease Management Issues/
Sampling/Diagnosis Methods
<i>Dr. Ken Obasa-Extension Pathologist-
Amarillo</i> |
| 10:30-10:45 | Break |
| 10:45-11:30 | Variety Selection/Seed Management
Planting Management
<i>Dr. Jourdan Bell-
Extension Agronomist-Amarillo</i> |
| 11:30-12:00 | Update from Texas Wheat Producers
<i>Darby Campsey- Director of
Communications and Producer
Relations</i> |
| 12:00 | Evaluation and Lunch |
| 12:30 | Sponsors Presentation |
| 1:00 | Door Prize Drawings and Adjourn |



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UPCOMING MEETINGS



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMISSIONER SID MILLER

2019 Private Applicator Training

This 3.5 hour training provides the information necessary to take the private applicator license test administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture. Cost of the training is \$60.00 and all materials will be provided. We encourage anyone living in the Texas Panhandle to participate if they need a Private Pesticide Applicator License. The Private Pesticide Applicator License is for agricultural producers and land owners who apply restricted use pesticides to their own property. All classes begin at 8:30 and end by noon. Call 806-373-0713 to RSVP.

Where: Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office Potter County, 3301 E 10th, Amarillo, TX 79104

Training Dates	RSVP by:
8/27/19	8/23/19
10/22/19	10/18/19
12/10/19	12/6/19

PANHANDLE DISTRICT QUICKBOOKS® PRO SHORTCOURSES

August 21-22, 2019

SPONSORED BY

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

PANHANDLE COUNTY PROGRAM BUILDING COMMITTEES

COURSE OVERVIEW

QuickBooks Pro computer short-courses are taught in a two-day format, beginning at 9:30 A.M. and ending at 4:30 P.M. each day.

The class registration fee is \$150 which covers computer lease payments and teaching materials. Couples are encouraged to attend and will be charged only one registration fee if they share a computer. Class size for each course is limited to 15 so that individualized attention can be provided to all participants.

QuickBooks Pro is a double entry business accounting program often utilized by agricultural lenders and producers. In this two-day course, participants use a case study to apply QuickBooks in a hands-on setting. They learn how to develop cost and profit centers, enter transactions and create meaningful reports. Program tips are discussed throughout the workshop. No prior computer experience is necessary.

For more information on these workshops, please call DeDe Jones at (806) 677-5667 or your County Extension Agent

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UPCOMING MEETINGS continued



HEMP HOTLINE - 512-463-8215

If Texas constituents have any questions about the new Hemp legislation, the Texas Department of Agriculture has established a hotline to call. When calling, please leave a message including a return call phone number and your questions will be addressed and you will get a return call.



Texas Hemp Industries Association to Host West Texas Regional Conference

The Texas Hemp Industries Association (TXHIA) will be hosting a two-day conference on August 5th and 6th at the historic Cactus Hotel in San Angelo, Texas. The August 5th event will focus on hemp and health with a vendor expo that is free to the public from

8:30am - 1:00pm. From 1:00pm to 4:30pm, health professionals will be highlighting the many physical benefits from oral consumption and topical use of hemp products. Education will be provided on hemp's reported benefits such as anti-inflammatory, anti-anxiety, anti-seizure, etc. See www.txhia.org/events.

On August 6th, attendees will hear a legislative and rule-making update from Dan Hunter, Assistant Commissioner of Water and Rural Affairs with the Texas Department of Agriculture, who is heading up the hemp program.

Others speakers will include industry leaders discussing the growing, processing and manufacturing of hemp as seed (grain, seed oil), essential oils (Cannabidiol-CBD, Cannabigerol-CBG, etc.), and fiber (bast fiber and hurd) for textiles and industrial raw materials for oil and gas remediation, building materials, and the potential of infrastructure expansion to accommodate hemp processing.

For more information about the conference contact Sheila Hemphill at 325-226-3683 or info@hemphillresources.com

Rainfall Records

According to local national weather rainfall data going back to 1896, the following are some interesting numbers recorded for Perryton.....



Averages for 1896 to Present
Annual -21.13
May-3.13
June-3.18

Jan. 1- July 1, 2019
This year-19.08
May-8.24
June-6.08

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Choice Website - Economics for the Texas High Plains

Justin Benavidez-Extension Economist

The new Amarillo AgEcon Blog is a platform that provides regular updates to stakeholders in the world of agriculture on agricultural markets, research findings from agricultural economists, current issues facing the field of agriculture, and the implications of regularly released USDA reports. Additionally, you can find useful tools and links to helpful websites on the blog such as the District 1 Crop & Livestock Budgets and the Extension Agricultural Economics – Basis Data Website. We will also use the blog and social media under the Amarillo AgEcon banner to announce new tools and programs conducted by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension faculty and staff.

There are two main types of blog posts on Amarillo AgEcon:

High Plains Ag Week - These posts talk a bit about the market movement over the week in corn, wheat, cotton, and fat and feeder cattle. We'll also provide some insight into potential market movers and upcoming events for the following week. Additionally, we'll highlight interesting news stories from the week and provide a list of upcoming deadlines for things like insurance and USDA program signups.

It Depends - Where "High Plains Ag Week" will mostly be posts about current events, the series called "It Depends" functions more as an educational outlet. We'll look at current events or things we're reading about and find interesting, and examine them through the lens of economics. We hope to use "It Depends" to provide some answers to everyday questions from the world of economics, particularly as those questions relate to agriculture. On that note, if there are topics that you are interested in hearing about, please let us know!

Whether you're a farmer or rancher, in rural real estate, work in the commodity markets, provide products and services to producers, or you're just new to the field of agriculture and want to learn more, we've got something for you. You can find the blog at <https://agrilife.org/amarilloagecon/> follow us on Twitter @AmarilloAgecon and like us on Facebook at Amarillo AgEcon.

New Publication on Mowing Warm-Season Turfgrass

Dr. Becky Grubbs-Turfgrass Specialist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

Mow high, mow low, mow often ... ever wonder what the best recommendations are to ensure a beautiful lawn? Not doing it right can be detrimental to warm-season turfgrass.

AgriLife Extension has released a new publication to help homeowners and other turfgrass managers properly execute the most common turfgrass management practice — mowing. The new publication is at <https://aggieturf.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/ESC052-1.pdf>.

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Mowing might seem like one of the simplest and most intuitive practices to many of us, as even children mow at a fairly early age to earn some extra money. However, mowing can also be one of the fastest ways to stress and compromise your turfgrass health. It is not uncommon for mowing to be at the root of any number of turfgrass problems.

People have a tendency to mow at an inappropriate height or frequency for their specific turfgrass species and cultivar. This can lead to added stress on their turf, and create opportunities for pest encroachment.

There are a few things that are critical to maintaining healthy turf-

grass when it comes to mowing. Start by mowing at the appropriate height for your species/cultivar. Make sure you follow the 'one-third rule.' And, take time to properly maintain your equipment.

Two tables in the publication highlight appropriate mowing heights for Texas.

There may be different practices in other parts of the country, particularly for cool-season grasses that thrive at lower mowing heights further north.

Many people wait too long between mowing, ultimately removing more than one-third of the total turfgrass height each time they mow. When this is done throughout the season, we are essentially scalping and stressing our turfgrass each time by removing a large volume of its photosynthetic material and exposing the soil for weed encroachment in the process. Following the one-third rule means that if, for example, I am trying to maintain a mowing height of 2 inches, I should really aim to mow by the time it reaches 3 inches in height. This may mean mowing more frequently than some lawn owners are used to doing if they really want to keep their turfgrass healthy.

Seed Treatment Decisions for Use on Winter Wheat

The decision to treat wheat seed should be based on several factors that will vary between farms and individuals. There are many variables involved when making this decision. These include seed cost, cost associate with treating, crop value, field/crop history, seed quality, soil condition, tillage practices, planting date, anticipated disease and insect pressure, and an individual's tolerance to risk. Most of us look at seed treatments as "insurance". Seed treatments can be a means of preventing or reducing the risks from a number of soilborne and seedborne pathogens or insects. Seedling diseases tend to be more severe if poor quality seed is used and if conditions at planting are not favorable for quick germination and stand establishment. Seed treatments can improve stand establishment under poor growing conditions. If seed is to be used that was harvested from a field with common bunt or loose smut, a fungicide seed treatment should be strongly considered. Similarly, any seed that is going to be planted in a field with a history of common bunt is a good candidate for seed treatment. Check your local distributors to determine which products are available in your area and at what cost. The cost of adding these products will increase your cost from \$2 up to \$12, depending on applicator cost. If you do decide to treat your seed with any insecticide, please read the label for possible grazing restrictions.

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Which diseases are we concerned about?

Seed and head diseases, as well as wheat root rots, are caused by several different fungi. Root-rot fungi invade and colonize the roots and crown tissue of wheat seedlings and plants. In affected plants, the crown and root tissues may be destroyed and water and nutrient uptake restricted. This is more apparent in years when high temperatures and drought occur around heading. Diseased plants prematurely appear as white headed areas long before expected normal times for maturation. Most problems resulting from seed-borne diseases have been eliminated by highly effective seed-treatment fungicides. Several seed-borne diseases are of concern to wheat growers.

Loose smut, Black loose smut - *Ustilago tritici*

The fungus that causes loose smut survives as dormant mycelia (fungal threads) within the embryo of an infested wheat seed. When the seed germinates, the fungus resumes growth along with the wheat shoot apex. Loose smut spores are released from the heads of infected wheat plants, spread to the flowering heads of healthy wheat and infect developing kernels. Light rains or heavy dew and moderate temperature, 60 to 71oF favor infection. The spore germinates on the stigma (female receptive portion of wheat flower) of a healthy wheat head and colonizes the developing wheat seed embryo. The colonized seed appears healthy but carries the dormant smut fungus within to start the cycle over again with the planting of the seed. Loose smut reduces yield in proportion to the percentage of smutted heads in the field.

Common Bunt, Stinking Smut, Covered smut - *Tilletia tritici* (syn. *T. caries*); *Tilletia laevis* (*Tilletia caries* and *Tilletia foetida*)

The disease starts at the time of seed germination or seedling emergence. The fungi infect the shoots of wheat seedlings before the plants emerge from the soil. Most infection results from spores carried into the field as contamination on seeds, but in areas where spores over summer in the soil, infection of winter wheat can also result from soil borne spores. The spores germinate best when soil of seedbed temperatures are in the range of 40 - 60 F. The fungus then grows within the growing cycle by taking over the ovaries and forming smut balls in place of kernels. Spore masses burst during harvest, spreading spores to healthy grain and to the soil. The fungi survive from one season to the next on the surface of infested seed or in the soil.

Soil-borne spores of common bunt remain infective in areas where the soil remains relatively dry from the time of harvest until after seeding. The fungus is carried on the seed or in the soil. Bunted spores can survive up to 2 years. The spores germinate best when soil temperatures of the seedbed are cool, 40 – 60oF.

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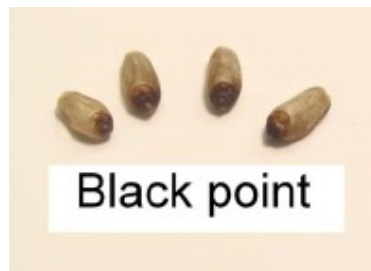
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Karnal bunt - *Tilletia indica*

Spores (teliospores) in or on soil germinate and produce a different spore type (primary sporidia) which are wind/rain blown to leaves or heads. Conditions that are favorable for KB infection and development include moderate temperatures (60-70oF), high relative humidity (> 80%), cloudy/overcast, rainfall during heading and flowering.

Black point- *several fungi*

Kernels are discolored, faded, and are black at the seed ends. This, combined with a shriveled appearance in the embryo end of the seed, gives this disease its name. This condition can be caused by one or more fungi that are favored by warm and wet weather conditions during crop maturity or when harvest is delayed. Fungi that cause black point are diverse and may include species of *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, *Curvularia*, *Fusarium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Helminthosporium*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus*, and *Stemphylium*.



Others

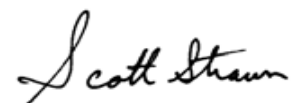
Rhizoctonia Spring Blight - *Rhizoctonia cerealis*

Take-all - *Gaeumannomyces graminis var. tritici*

Scab (Head blight) - *Fusarium graminearum*

Sharp Eyespot and Rhizoctonia Root Rot - *Rhizoctonia solani*

Common Root Rot, Foot Rot, and Crown Rot - *Helminthosporium*, *Fusarium*, and *Pythium spp.*



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