

Agriculture & Horticulture

May 2022



INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- **BQA TIP: FACTS ON HAIR SHEDDING**
- **HOMEOWNERS GUIDELINES TO SKUNK CONTROL**
- **ITS TOMATO PLANTING TIME**
- **BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THOSE NO-HIPS THINGS TO DO**
- **HELPFUL RESOURCES**
- **VEGETABLE PLANNING GUIDE**
- **UPCOMING EVENTS**

[HTTPS://SMITH.AGRILIFE.ORG](https://smith.agrilife.org)
[AGRILIFELEARN.TAMU.EDU](http://agrifilearn.tamu.edu)

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE-SMITH COUNTY FACEBOOK PAGES:
SMITHCOUNTYAGRILIFE/
SMITHCOUNTYMASTERGARDENER/
TEXASMASTERNATURALISTPROGRAM/GDF

CLINT PERKINS

**SMITH COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT
AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**

GREG GRANT

**SMITH COUNTY EXTENSION
AGENT HORTICULTURE**

ANTHONY BROWN

**SMITH COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT
AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**

BQA TIP: FACTS ON HAIR SHEDDING

When it comes to handling hot and humid conditions, an animal's ability to shed its coat becomes increasingly important. That's why some breed associations are collecting hair shedding scores at calculate an EPD for this moderately heritable trait.

Late April and May are generally ideal times to evaluate hair shedding differences among animals. A scoring system from 1(100% shed; slick summer hair coat) to 5 (no shed; full winter coat) is commonly used to evaluate hair shedding. Research shows a 12 -pound increase in calf weaning weight from every one-point drop in hair shedding score.

(This "BOA Tip" is excerpted monthly from the cattleman magazine.)



Texas Beef Quality Assurance (TBQA) is a collaborative effort between Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers, Texas Beef Council and Texas A&M Animal Science Extension Beef Group. ANSC Extension faculty develop resources and conduct the educational programming associated with the industry - wide effort. The mission of the program is to promote good management practices for cattle producers, in an effort to strengthen consumer confidence in beef as a wholesome food product.

Homeowner's Guidelines to Skunk Control

By: Clint Perkins



HOMEOWNER'S GUIDELINES TO SKUNK CONTROL

Over the past several days, I have noticed an influx of dead skunks on the road and have smelled them numerous times during the night. I have had several questions asking how to get rid of skunks that have gotten under a pier and beam house. Getting rid of them is a big chore so the best skunk control that I can think of is prevention.

Skunks usually breed in the spring, from February to May. A second mating may occur later, if the skunk did not find a mate, or fails to impregnate. Skunks usually give birth in May or June, with the average litter being 5 to 8 babies. During the fall months skunks are usually looking for food and places to den. Skunks are usually nocturnal, coming out well after dark. If you find skunk out during the daytime hours, that is one indication of rabies.

Always be wary of skunks because they are the primary source of rabies in Texas. Human and domestic pet contact with skunks should be avoided at all times. Also do not forget to vaccinate all pets for rabies.

Again, prevention is your best defense.

Skunks are often attracted to residential areas by the availability of food, water and shelter. They can be encouraged to leave by reducing or eliminating these attractants.

Please adhere to the following guidelines:

- Do not leave pet food or water outside at night. Remove all remaining food scraps and water bowls each evening. Store pet food in animal proof containers inside the garage or home.
- Pick up trash, and ensure that garbage cans possess tight-fitting lids. Tie trashcans down to prevent tipping or keep them in the garage or other structure until the morning of trash pickup.

Homeowner's Guidelines to Skunk Control

By: Clint Perkins



- Harvest your garden vegetables as soon as they are ripe. You can install motion-detection lights to discourage midnight feeding by skunks and other animals.
- Skunks causing lawn and turf damage may be encouraged to leave by controlling grubs, worms, and other subsoil insects. Chemicals to control these insects may be obtained at hardware or garden supply stores.
- Remove large woodpiles or junk piles to prevent skunks from making a den under them. Store items up off the ground, at least 18 inches. Cover compost piles completely and tightly with a heavy tarp.
- Burrows underneath raised decks, porches, and sheds are favorite den sites for skunks, particularly beneath structures having latticework or heavy landscaping covering the perimeter, which provides perfect cover and protection from predators. You can fence out skunks from these areas by using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hardware cloth or chicken wire. Dig a trench 6 to 8 inches deep and 8 to 10 inches wide around the base of the deck, porch, or shed. Then attach the top of the hardware cloth or chicken wire to the lower side of the structure with fencing staples and extend it down into the trench and across the bottom of the trench in an "L" away from the base of the structure. Finally, refill the trench. Skunks are very good diggers and will readily dig under improperly-installed fencing.
- Skunks will also nest in crawlspaces if they can. Be sure all openings are sealed with vents, hardware cloth, or boards. Check these regularly to be sure they are in good repair.
- Discourage nesting by placing a nylon stocking filled with mothballs or an ammonia-soaked rag in den sites or burrows. Attach a long string to these items for easy removal. Make sure the animals have vacated before filling in any burrows.

Homeowner's Guidelines to Skunk Control

By: Clint Perkins

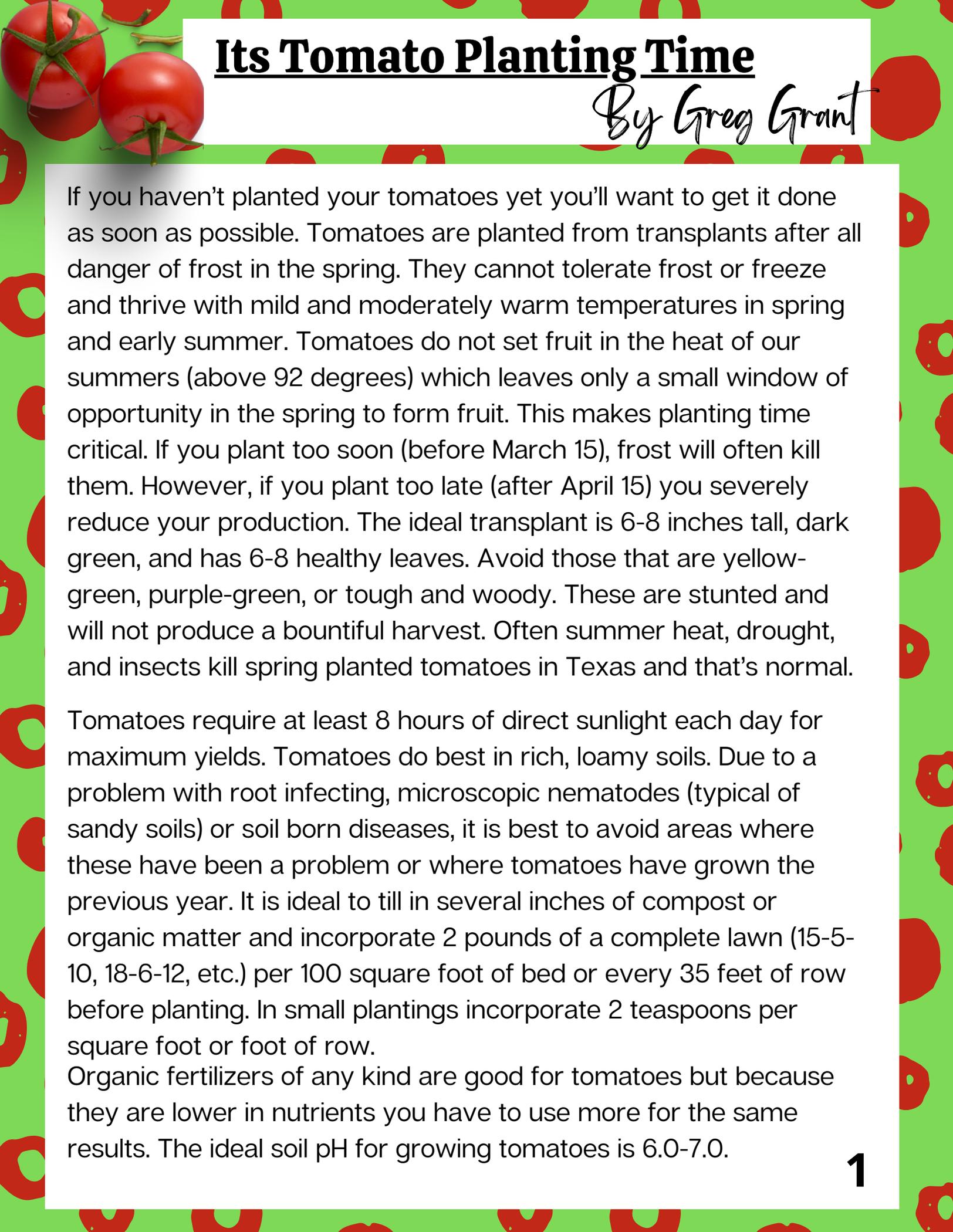


Attach a long string to these items for easy removal. Make sure the animals have vacated before filling in any burrows. Filling in a hole with an animal still inside will cause a horrible, cruel death as well as a repulsive stench. To be sure the skunk has withdrawn from the site, sprinkle a dusting of white flour around the burrow and look for telltale exit paw prints.

- If you encounter a skunk, especially during the day, do not approach or harass the animal. Leave the animal alone, and it should depart, most likely during the evening or night. If the animal remains out in the open during the day for more than a day, it may be ill or injured, and Animal Control should be call immediately. NEVER HANDLE A SICK OR INJURED WILD ANIMAL; ALWAYS CALL FOR PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE.**
- Be persistent in your weekly efforts to skunk-proof your property. Skunks won't nest if the property is undesirable to habitation or the environment is harassing to them.**

PREVENTION IS THE BEST POLICY FOR SKUNK CONTROL. If you have any questions, please contact Clint Perkins with the Smith County Extension Office located at 1517 West Front Street, Tyler Texas 75702 or call 903-590-2980





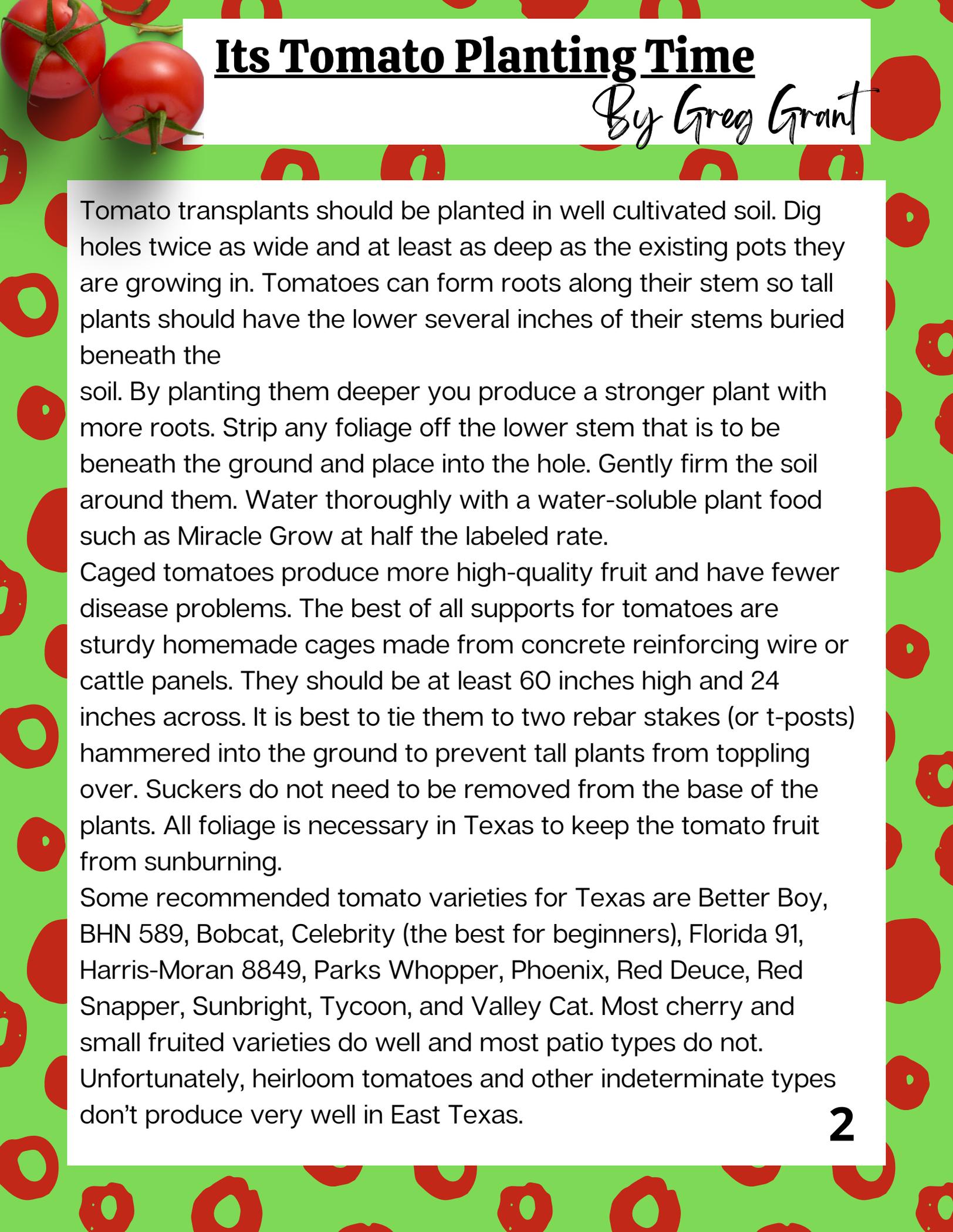
Its Tomato Planting Time

By Greg Grant

If you haven't planted your tomatoes yet you'll want to get it done as soon as possible. Tomatoes are planted from transplants after all danger of frost in the spring. They cannot tolerate frost or freeze and thrive with mild and moderately warm temperatures in spring and early summer. Tomatoes do not set fruit in the heat of our summers (above 92 degrees) which leaves only a small window of opportunity in the spring to form fruit. This makes planting time critical. If you plant too soon (before March 15), frost will often kill them. However, if you plant too late (after April 15) you severely reduce your production. The ideal transplant is 6-8 inches tall, dark green, and has 6-8 healthy leaves. Avoid those that are yellow-green, purple-green, or tough and woody. These are stunted and will not produce a bountiful harvest. Often summer heat, drought, and insects kill spring planted tomatoes in Texas and that's normal.

Tomatoes require at least 8 hours of direct sunlight each day for maximum yields. Tomatoes do best in rich, loamy soils. Due to a problem with root infecting, microscopic nematodes (typical of sandy soils) or soil born diseases, it is best to avoid areas where these have been a problem or where tomatoes have grown the previous year. It is ideal to till in several inches of compost or organic matter and incorporate 2 pounds of a complete lawn (15-5-10, 18-6-12, etc.) per 100 square foot of bed or every 35 feet of row before planting. In small plantings incorporate 2 teaspoons per square foot or foot of row.

Organic fertilizers of any kind are good for tomatoes but because they are lower in nutrients you have to use more for the same results. The ideal soil pH for growing tomatoes is 6.0-7.0.

The background of the page is a vibrant green with a repeating pattern of red tomato slices. In the top left corner, there are several whole, ripe red tomatoes with green stems. The main title is centered at the top in a large, bold, black serif font, underlined. The author's name is written in a black cursive font to the right of the title.

Its Tomato Planting Time

By Greg Grant

Tomato transplants should be planted in well cultivated soil. Dig holes twice as wide and at least as deep as the existing pots they are growing in. Tomatoes can form roots along their stem so tall plants should have the lower several inches of their stems buried beneath the

soil. By planting them deeper you produce a stronger plant with more roots. Strip any foliage off the lower stem that is to be beneath the ground and place into the hole. Gently firm the soil around them. Water thoroughly with a water-soluble plant food such as Miracle Grow at half the labeled rate.

Caged tomatoes produce more high-quality fruit and have fewer disease problems. The best of all supports for tomatoes are sturdy homemade cages made from concrete reinforcing wire or cattle panels. They should be at least 60 inches high and 24 inches across. It is best to tie them to two rebar stakes (or t-posts) hammered into the ground to prevent tall plants from toppling over. Suckers do not need to be removed from the base of the plants. All foliage is necessary in Texas to keep the tomato fruit from sunburning.

Some recommended tomato varieties for Texas are Better Boy, BHN 589, Bobcat, Celebrity (the best for beginners), Florida 91, Harris-Moran 8849, Parks Whopper, Phoenix, Red Deuce, Red Snapper, Sunbright, Tycoon, and Valley Cat. Most cherry and small fruited varieties do well and most patio types do not.

Unfortunately, heirloom tomatoes and other indeterminate types don't produce very well in East Texas.

Be on the lookout for those NO-HIPS

By: Anthony Brown

It's that time of the year, everyone is eager to get outside to plant and enjoy the sunshine. Well, this also includes all the rodents, and other inhabitants that have been dormant during the cooler months. It is important to make sure that you are on the lookout for SNAKES. Although there are many species of snakes here in East Texas, you need to be able to identify the most common snakes sighted and determine if they are venomous or non-venomous. When out and about this spring it is very important that you know which snakes you need to remove from your properties once you spot them.

The four snakes we must watch out for in the ETX region are the rattlesnakes, copperheads, cottonmouths, and coral snakes. First thing you need to look at the snake's head and see if their head is broad with cat like pupils and has a triangular head. These snakes are most likely venomous, and they also have a hole on their faces for heat sensing which is located between the eye and nose.

Venomous snakes have a distinct pattern and coloring on their scales. Another way that you will be able to determine between them is their behavior; a venomous snake is very territorial and will strike at whatever it senses as a threat. Unlike non-venomous snakes, venomous snakes have fangs that release venom when they lock onto their prey; eventually killing their next meal.

When you are around water locations in the next coming months be aware of your surroundings. Cottonmouths and Water Moccasins will swim on the surface of water, compared to non-venomous snakes they will swim with their heads on the surface but bodies below the surface. Identifying the coral snake, it may be the most difficult venomous snake due to its scale pattern. The coral snake is closely related to the Scarlet King and Florida Scarlet King snakes. There's a little riddle that you should get familiar with to help you identify the coral snakes quicker, "Red touch yellow, kill a fellow, red touch black, friend of Jack".

Be on the lookout for those NO-HIPS

By: Anthony Brown

Rattlesnakes may be the least smart out of all the venomous snakes because they are the noisiest with their rattle on the end of their tails." Not all snakes are bad, some snakes are very helpful to the ecosystem and help keep it a balanced with many small rodents that could overpopulate rather quickly. Rat snakes, water snakes, Texas king snakes, are just a few that fit into this category. Paying close attention to detail will be the most helpful way of limiting the chances of getting bit.

Snakes can be hard to recognize and our lack of attention to what we are doing when walking in the woods or working in the yard can add to the problem. Many snakes cannot be seen easily due to their ability to camouflage in their habitats. Some homeowners in this area will use moth balls, sulfur, or snake repellents to keep snakes away from their homes, however; piles of rocks, long standing brush piles, unbothered piles of trash and debris, and wood piles, are common places where these creatures find as a nice hang out spot.

Typically, snakes can eat one big meal and not have to eat again for two weeks to a month. If you do get bit, you should try and take a picture of the snake if possible or try to remember how the snake looked and identify its head. Even if the snake is non-venomous you still need to go to the hospital, because they carry harmful bacteria in their mouths. You should get to the hospital as quickly as possible because every second counts after you get bit by a venomous snake. If you do spot a venomous snake, dispose of it as you may, but the best thing to do is call the local animal control center or local game warden to help assist with the removal.

Things to do in May

Plant Care

- Pinch or shear back growth of annuals and perennials to encourage more compact plants with more blooms and less flopping.
- Allow bulbs to complete their growing cycle. Allow the foliage to die naturally. This encourages bulbs to store enough energy to produce a bigger and better crop of flowers for next year. Most spring and fall bulb foliage can be cut back after Mother's Day (Memorial Day even better) or when yellow or brown.
- Deadhead roses, annuals, and perennials to encourage more blooms.
- Remove damaged limbs from trees and shrubs after spring storms. Do not leave stubs or ragged edges.
- Maintain organic mulch around trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals, and vegetables but do not cover stems or practice "volcano mulching."
- Sidedress tomato and pepper plants with nitrogen every 2-3 weeks until all fruit is harvested. All other spring veggies need 1-2 applications during the season.
- Shear (and fertilize) azaleas to make them full and dense.

Pests

- Check azaleas for lace bugs, especially in sunny locations. Damaged leaves look stippled or bleached and have shiny black spots on the undersides. Apply systemic insecticide before damage is unsightly.
- Watch for cabbage loopers on broccoli, cabbage, and related plants. Apply Bt organic worm killer.
- Treat fire ant mounds as needed.
- Protect beneficial insects when applying pesticide.

Odds and Ends

- Provide water for the birds.
- Keep hummingbird feeders filled. Discard any nectar left in feeders after a week as it can ferment in hot weather.
- Fertilize young or unhealthy lawns (if you can afford it!). Mow frequently.
- See aggieturf.tamu.edu for lawn care information.



Helpful Resources

HORTICULTURE

East Texas Gardening with Keith Hansen: easttexasgardening.com

Facebook Page: facebook.com/easttexasgardening

Greg Grant's Blog: arborgate.com/gregs-ramblings

Facebook Page: facebook.com/ggrantgardens

Neil Sperry's Web Site: neilsperry.com

Facebook Page: facebook.com/NeilSperryTexas

Plant Answers: plantanswers.com

Texas Gardener Magazine: texasgardener.com

Facebook Page: facebook.com/texasgardenermazazine



AGRICULTURE

Ranch TV: <https://ranchtv.org>

Facebook Page: facebook.com/ranchtv/

Texas A&M Wildlife and Fisheries Extension: <https://wfsc.tamu.edu>

Videos: <https://www.youtube.com/user/WFSCAgriLife>

Facebook Page: facebook.com/wfscextension/

Texas A&M Natural Resources Institute: <https://nri.tamu.edu>

Facebook Page: facebook.com/tamuNRI/

Wild Pig Resources and Videos: <https://feralhogs.tamu.edu>

UNIVERSITY BASED

Texas A&M Aggie Horticulture: aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu

Facebook Page: facebook.com/aggiehorticulture

Integrated Pest Management: ipm.tamu.edu

Insect Answers and Information: citybugs.tamu.edu

Disease Diagnostic Laboratory: plantclinic.tamu.edu

Turf and Grass Care: aggieturf.tamu.edu

Texas A&M Forestry Service: tfsweb@tamu.edu

Soil Testing Information: soiltesting.tamu.edu

GARDENS

SFA Gardens in Nacogdoches: sfagardens.sfasu.edu

The Gardens at Texas A&M: gardens.tamu.edu



Vegetable Garden Planting Guide



Vegetable Garden Planting Guide

for the Tyler Area

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
ASPARAGUS (Crowns)												
BASIL *												
BEANS, BUSH & POLE												
BEETS												
BROCCOLI *												
BRUSSEL SPROUTS *												
CABBAGE *												
CANTALOUPE (Muskmelon)												
CARROTS												
CAULIFLOWER *												
CHARD, SWISS												
CILANTRO												
COLLARDS/KALE *												
CORN, SWEET												
CUCUMBER												
DILL												
EGGPLANT *												
GARLIC (Cloves)												
LETTUCE (leaf)												
MUSTARD												
OKRA												
ONION (sets)												
PARSLEY *												
PEAS, ENGLISH/SNOW												
PEAS, SOUTHERN												
PEPPERS *												
POTATO, IRISH (Tubers)												
POTATO, SWEET (slips)												
PUMPKIN												
RADISH												
ROSEMARY*												
SPINACH												
SQUASH, SUMMER												
SQUASH, WINTER												
TOMATOES *												
TURNIPS												
WATERMELON												

* = TRANSPLANTS

Plant seed unless otherwise noted

By: Greg Grant, Smith County Extension Agent- August





PRIVATE APPLICATOR TRAINING

Friday, May 13, 2022

First United Methodist Church

204 Hwy 31 West Chandler, Texas 75758

8:30 am to 12:00 pm

An opportunity to obtain the required training for Private Applicators. *Training only, testing will not be offered during this training.* The Texas Department of Agriculture no longer offers paper exams. *Testing procedures will be explained during the training.*

The training is required for all Private Applicators. Study materials are available for purchase for \$40 including the Private Applicator General Manual, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Laws and Regulations Manual, and all the handouts/worksheets needed for this training. These materials can be purchased ahead of the class for review or the day of the training. A \$10 Registration fee will be charged for a total of \$50.00 for this training course. **Cash, Credit Card, or check** made payable to the Livestock and Forage Committee.

Contact:

***To register for Training and/or to purchase study materials call
(903) 590-2980**

Anyone needing special assistance at an Extension program should contact the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office at (903) 590-2980 at least one week prior to the program or event.

*"Texas A&M AgriLife Extension is an equal opportunity employer and program provider."
"Texas A&M AgriLife Extension provides equal opportunities in its programs and employment to all persons, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity."
The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas
Cooperating"*

**UPPER SABINE CATTLEMAN'S
CONFERENCE
GABRIEL RANCH**

**8575 FM 1255- GRAND SALINE, TX 75140
FRIDAY - MAY 6, 2022
Time: 8:00-3:15 P.M.**

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

**\$25 Per
Person**

**2 CEU's
(1- Law & Reg)
1- General**

- 8:00 A.M. **Registration**
- 9:00 A.M. **Fence Line Herbicides**
*Clint Perkins-County Extension Agent-
AG/NR Smith County*
- 10:00 A.M. **Break**
- 10:15 A.M. **Bull Selection and Cost Evaluation**
*Dr. Ron Gill—Professor and
Extension Livestock Specialist*
- 11:15 A.M. **Pesticide Laws and Regulations Update**
*Dr. Mark Matocha, Associate
Professor & Extension Specialist-
Ag and Environmental Safety*
- 12:15 P.M. **Lunch -TSCRA The/t Prevention**
- 1:15 P.M. **Keep Cull Strategies**
*Dr. Ron Gill—Professor and
Extension Livestock Specialist*
- 2:15 P.M. **Beef Cattle Herd Health Strategies**
*Dr. Tim Eberhart, DVM--Canton Veterinary
Clinic*

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**GABRIEL
Ranch**



**SPONSORED BY TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE -
Van Zandt, Rains, and Kaufman**

Please RSVP to your respective Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service County Office by
April 29, 2022, to guarantee lunch.

Rains: 903-473- 4580, Kaufman: 972-932-9069 Van Zandt: 903-567-4149

"Texas A&M Agrilife Extension provides equal opportunities in its programs and employment to all persons, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity."

*The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts Cooperating.
If you need auxiliary aids to attend this or any Extension Program-please contact the Extension office at 903-567-4149 one week prior to event.*



5 CEU'S!!!

***Upper Neches Pesticide Conference
First United Methodist Church
204 HWY 31 West
Chandler, Texas 75758
Friday, May 13, 2022***

(Please R.S.V.P. to your respective Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office by 5/10/22 to guarantee lunch)

Registration \$30.00 per person

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 8:00 a.m. | Registration |
| 8:45 a.m. | Welcome – <i>Spencer Perkins, CEA-Ag/NR, Henderson County</i> |
| 8:50-9:50 a.m. | Pesticide Record Keeping, What are the New Regulations? - <i>Tommy Phillips, CEA-Ag, Kaufman County</i> |
| 9:50-10:00 a.m. | Break |
| 10:00-11:00 a.m. | Aquatic Weed I.D. & Control Using IPM Strategies- <i>Brittany Chesser, Aquatic Vegetation Management Extension Program Specialist</i> |
| 11:00-12:00 p.m. | Weed Control & Land Preparation for Grass Establishment- <i>Dr. Vanessa Corriher-Olson, Professor & Extension Forage Specialist</i> |
| 12:00-1:00 p.m. | Lunch |
| 1:00- 2:00 p.m. | Controlling Native Grasses in Warm Season Forages- <i>Dr. Vanessa Corriher-Olson, Professor & Extension Forage Specialist</i> |
| 1:45-2 p.m. | Break |
| 2-3 p.m. | Spray Nozzle Selection and Proper Sprayer Calibration Techniques- <i>Daren Rozell, Rozell Sprayer and Manufacturing</i> |

5 C.E.U.'s for TDA License (1 IPM, 1 Laws & Regulations, 3 General)

Sponsored by: Henderson County Beef Committee, the Livestock & Forage Committees in Smith, Anderson, and Cherokee Counties and the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - Smith, Henderson, Cherokee & Anderson Counties. RSVP by calling either: Smith: 903-590-2980 / Anderson: 903-723-3735 / Henderson: 903-675-6130 / Cherokee: 903-683-5416

Individuals with disabilities who require an auxiliary aid, service, or accommodation in order to participate in this activity are encouraged to contact the Henderson County Extension office at 903-675-6130 for assistance by May 10, 2022. Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

2022 PINEYWOODS CATTLE CONGRESS

4 TDA CEU's Available

Sponsors Include:

- Shelby Savings Bank
- Heritage Land Bank
- Farm Bureau
- East TX Seed
- Rozell Sprayers

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

MAY 20, 2022

8am til 2pm

Cost: \$20.00

Register at the
Panola Extension

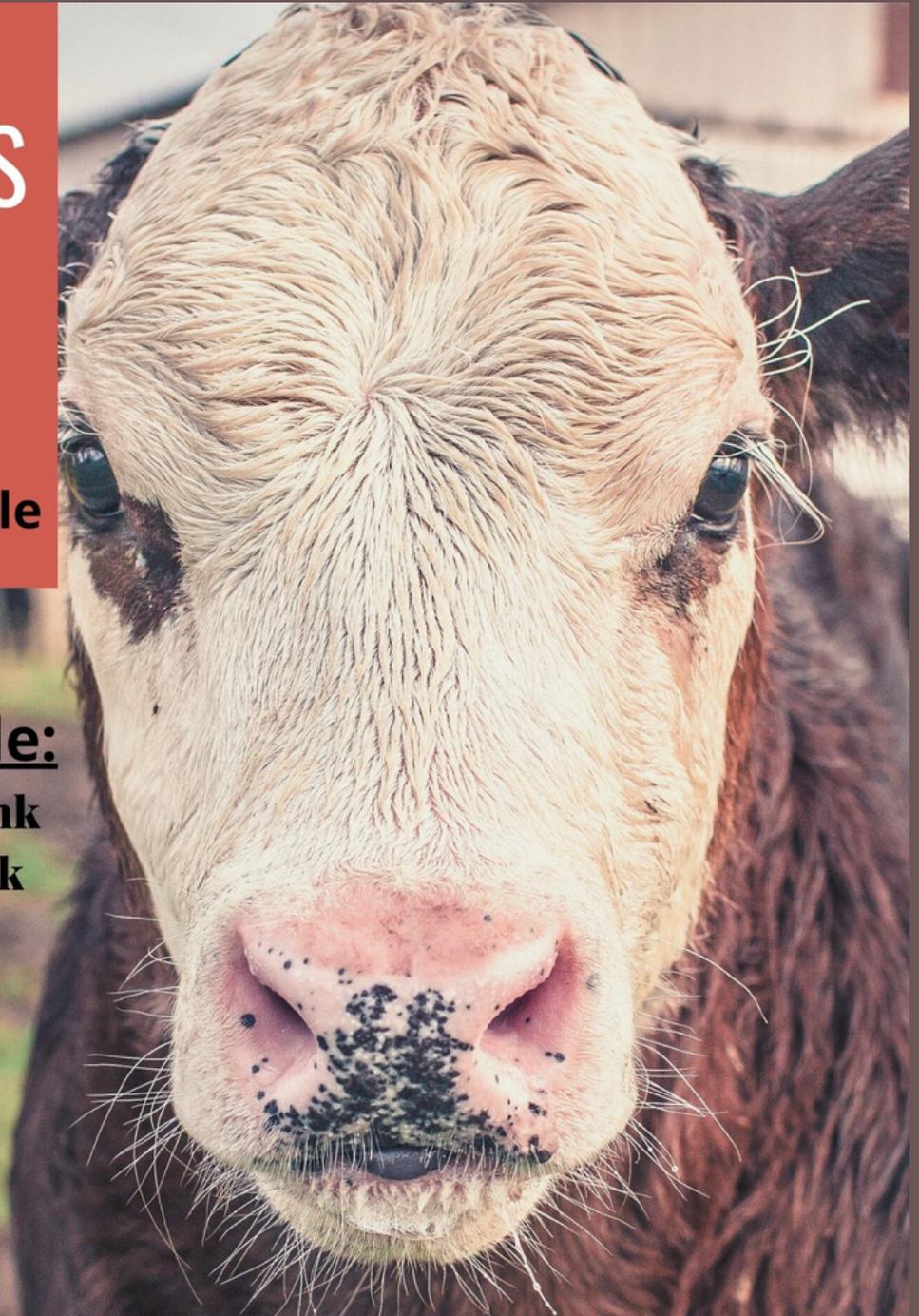
Office 903-693-0300

**HOSTED BY 4 KINGS CATTLE
RANCH**

PRESENTED BY: San Augustine, Angelina, Sabine,
Shelby, Nacogdoches and Panola County

DIRECTIONS TO 4 KINGS RANCH:

From US Hwy 96N in San Augustine proceed NW
on FM 711 for 2.1 Miles to CR 202. Turn Left on CR
202 and proceed 1.6 miles to 4 Kings Cattle. (Red
Gate On Right hand side of Road).



WEED & BRUSH CONTROL HERBICIDES

Restricted Use¹ or State-Limited Use²

Herbicides

Grazon P+D (and Generics)
Tordon 22K
Surmount
MezaVue
GrazonNext HL
2,4-D
Weedmaster
Banvel (Dicamba)
Cimarron Max

Non-Restricted Use Herbicides

Chaparral
PastureGard HL
Remedy Ultra (and Generics)
VelPar L
Cimarron Extra
Cimarron Plus
60% Metsulfuron Methyl (MSM)
Pastora
Round Up (Generic Glyphosate)
Spike 20P
Spike 80 DF
Outrider
Plateau (or generic "imazapic")
DuraCor
PROWL H₂O (Pre-Emergent)
Rezilon (Pre-Emergent)
Facet L

¹**Restricted Use:** for purchase and use by certified pesticide applicators or persons under their direct supervision. Designation is placed on the product by EPA, and the label will state restricted-use

²**State-Limited Use:** pesticides containing certain active ingredients, with the potential to cause adverse effects to non-targeted vegetation, are classified as SLU when distributed in containers larger than one quart liquid or 2 pounds dry or solid.

The use of product names is not intended as an endorsement of the product or of a specific manufacturer, nor is there any implication that other formulations containing the same active chemical are not equally as effective. Product names are included solely to aid readers in locating and identifying the herbicide suggested.

The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension is implied.

This publication is no substitute for the herbicide product labels. It is intended to serve only as a guide for controlling weeds in pasture and forages. Labeled rates and restrictions change constantly, therefore, consult the product label before use.

SMITH COUNTY AG TOUR

SAVE THE DATE

MAY 20, 2022

DETAILS COMING SOON

"SMITH COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS PRESENTS"

MASTER GARDENERS LIBRARY LECTURE SERIES

**JOIN US AT 11:30 AM AT THE
TAYLOR AUDITORIUM OF THE TYLER PUBLIC LIBRARY
201 SO. COLLEGE AVE TYLER, TX 75702**

LECTURES ARE FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

JANUARY 21 "TREETMENT: ARBORICULTURE FOR THE HOMEOWNER "

CITY OF TYLER ARBORIST MADELINE BURTON WILL DISCUSS HOW TREES CAN BE A VALUABLE ADDITION TO YOUR HOME AND PROPERTY, BUT THEY HAVE THEIR OWN SET OF OBSTACLES. PROPER SELECTION AND CARE OF TREES INCLUDING THE RIGHT TREE FOR THE RIGHT PLACE, PRUNING AND SIGNS THAT A TREE NEEDS HELP WILL BE DISCUSSED.

FEBRUARY 18 " SOME LIKE IT HOT – PLANTS THAT LOVE SUMMER IN TEXAS"

BY SMITH COUNTY MASTER GARDENER ANDI RATHBONE. TEXAS SUMMERS ARE FAMOUS NOT ONLY FOR BOTH THEIR HEAT AND THE LENGTH OF TIME WE MUST ENDURE THAT HEAT. HOW HEAT AFFECTS PLANTS, WHAT HEAT ZONES ARE AND WHAT PLANTS THRIVE IN OUR SIZZLING TEXAS SUMMERS WILL BE DISCUSSED.

MARCH 18 "FLAPPING ABOUT BUTTERFLIES"

GREG GRANT, TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION HORTICULTURE AGENT FOR SMITH COUNTY WILL TEACH US ABOUT SOME OF THE SHOWIEST AND MOST COMMON EAST TEXAS BUTTERFLIES ALONG WITH WHICH PLANTS THAT HOST THEM AND WHICH PLANTS THEY NECTAR ON.

APRIL 22 " SAVING THE WORLD WITH HOMEGROWN BOUQUETS"

BY JAY WHITE, EDITOR OF TEXAS GARDENER. 90 % OF THE CUT FLOWERS SOLD IN THE U.S. ARE NOW GROWN OVERSEAS. WHILE BEAUTIFUL, THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CUT FLOWERS COMES AT A HIGH COST TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PEOPLE THAT GROW THEM. LEARN HOW TO "SAVE THE WORLD" BY GROWING YOUR OWN CUT FLOWERS OR SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN PRODUCERS THAT PROVIDE AN ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO AMERICAN CONSUMERS. SELECTED GUESTS GET TO MAKE THEIR OWN HOMEMADE FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS USING TECHNIQUES DISCUSSED IN THE LECTURE.

MAY 20 " NIGHT GARDENS: THE MAGIC MIX OF PLANTS AND MOONLIGHT"

BY SMITH COUNTY MASTER GARDENER ELIZABETH WALDROP. GARDEN THAT ARE PLANTED TO BE AT THEIR MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE EVENING AND BY MOONLIGHT ARE A MAGICAL SENSORY EXPERIENCE. THEY ALSO ALLOW GARDENERS WHO ARE BUSY DURING THE DAY TO EXPERIENCE THEIR GARDENS WHEN THEY HAVE TIME TO ENJOY THEM. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE HISTORIC NIGHT GARDENS, BASIC DESIGN PLANS FOR YOUR OWN AND THE ENCHANTING PLANTS THAT BRING THESE GARDENS TO LIFE.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: 903.590.2994

[HTTPS://TXMG.ORG/SMITH/](https://txmg.org/smith/)

[HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SMITHCOUNTYMASTERGARDENERS/](https://www.facebook.com/smithcountymastergardeners/)

The members of the Texas A&M AgriLife will provide equal opportunities in programs and activities, education, and employment to all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veterans status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other classification protected by federal, state or local law and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&M AgriLife.

HOW TO SUPPORT LOCAL POLLINATORS

JOIN US AT THE TYLER ROSE GARDEN CENTER ON



FRIDAY, MAY 27, 2022

9:00 AM – 12:30 PM



MEAGAN ELZNER & CONNIE COLLINS,

EAST TEXAS BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

"EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE HONEYBEE"

DAWN STOVER, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

SERVICE – USDA, NACOGDOCHES

"A BEE, OR NOT A BEE, THAT IS THE QUESTION"

GREG GRANT, SMITH COUNTY HORTICULTURIST

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE

"PINES, PAWPAWS AND POCKET PRAIRIES"

ADMISSION

\$25

**PAYABLE AT THE
DOOR CASH OR CHECK
ONLY**

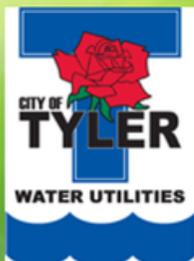
PRE-PAYMENT WITH CREDIT CARD

AVAILABLE BY PHONE ONLY

**(THERE IS A 5% CONVENIENCE FEE
FOR EACH TRANSACTION)**

CALL SMITH-CO AGRILIFE OFFICE

(903) 590 2980



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SAVE-THE-DATE

Livestock Management Program

Beef Cattle Production and Management

Every Tuesday in May and June; 12- 1 PM

2022 Beef Cattle Lunch-and-Learn Webinar Series

Click **HERE** to Register

*** You can select any of the programs you would like to addend. ***



Topics

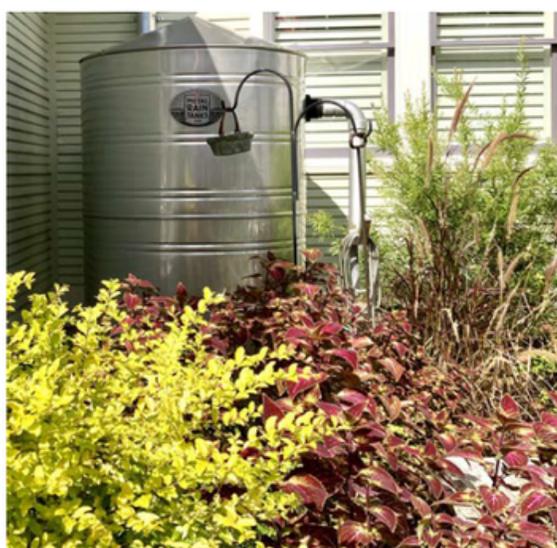
- 5/3- Carrying Capacity & Pasture Techniques
- 5/10- Low Stress Cattle Handling
- 5/17- Weed and Brush Control
- 5/24- Choosing a Calving & Weaning Seasons

Topics

- 5/31- Beef Cattle Market Update
- 6/7- Pasture Management for Hay Production
- 6/14- New Technology for Herd Reordkeeping & Animal ID
- 6/21- Blood Based Pregnancy Testing

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Ashley Pellerin- PVAMU Ext. Program Specialist
e-mail: anpellerin@pvamu.edu * office: 936-261-5035

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PRAIRIE VIEW
A&M UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND HUMAN SCIENCES



Cooperative Extension Program

Agriculture and Natural
Resources

Sustainable Agriculture Programs
Water Resource Management
Rainwater Harvesting
Free Virtual Workshop

Topics:

- **How to get Started with a Rainwater Harvesting System, Nell Wheller-Metal Rain Tanks LLC.**
- **Conservation Assistance Available Through the NRCS, Kyle Pitts - State Water Quality Specialist.**



May 6, 2022
Friday

Click **HERE** to
Register

*A link to Join will be Emailed after
Registration

10:00am -
12:00pm

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Smith/Henderson CEA Anthony Brown
903-590-2980 • acbrown@pvamu.edu

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\$15

Lady Landowners Program

Join us for a program designed to empower female landowners. Registration includes the 5 digital programs. Each program will begin at 5:30pm. The 6th and only in person session will be held on a Saturday and will include Lunch and one CEU. The cost of this session will be \$25.

Session 1- April 28, 2022

Legalities of Landownership

Session 3- May 12, 2022

**Beef Cattle for Beginners
Sheep and Goat Management**

Session 5- May 26, 2022

**Bee Keeping 101
Managing Home Orchards and Gardens**

Session 2- May 5, 2022

**Land Use
Landowner Resources**

Session 4- May 19, 2022

**Backyard Chickens
So You Think You Want Horses?**

Session 6- June 4, 2022- \$25 *CEU Offered

In-Person Program:
Tractor Maintenance
Hooking Up Implements
Hooking Up a Trailer Safely
Trailer Tire Maintenance
Backing Trailers
Spray Rig Maintenance and Calibration

To Register:

<https://agriliferegister.tamu.edu/productListingDetails/3650>

903.756.5391