

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION



January 2020

Holiday Closing

- January 20-Martin Luther King Day
Extension Office Closed

UPCOMING EVENTS

Hemp Educational Seminar, January 15,
2:30 p.m. - 5:45 p.m., Fletcher Warren
Civic Center, Greenville

Feral Hog Informational Workshop,
January 31, 2020, 1:30-4:30 p.m.
Fletcher Warren Civic Center, Greenville



Hunt County Texas A&M
AgriLife Extension

Explore Our Favorite Websites
AgriLife Feral Hog Information

Winter Weeds: Do they matter?

As a forage producer, we focus most of our energy on warm season perennial pastures and hay meadows (bermudagrass, bahiagrass, etc.). That means most weed control efforts are also

INDUSTRIAL HEMP INFORMATIONAL SEMINAR SCHEDULED

Hunt County will be hosting a seminar on Wednesday, January 15 to share current information on Industrial Hemp production. Please see flyer or [click here](#) for further details, topics, location and deadline to RSVP.

Industrial Hemp Seminar



Wednesday, January 15, 2020
Educational Seminar Beginning at 3:00 P.M.

<p>Cost \$20 per person</p> <p>Location Fletcher Warren Civic Center, 5501 Business Highway 69 South, Greenville, TX 75402</p> <p>Please RSVP By Noon January 12 to Hunt County AgriLife Office (901) 455-9885 Ext. 61 hunt@ag.tamu.edu</p> <p>Email questions to: Sara Allen stallen@ag.tamu.edu Or David Drake drake@ag.tamu.edu</p>	<p>2:30 PM Registration (\$20 per person)</p> <p>3:00 PM Welcome - Sara Allen, County Extension Agent--Ag, Hunt Co</p> <p>"First Things" Considerations Dr. Calvin Truitt, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Agronomist, Lubbock Dr. Blake Bennett, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Economist, Dallas Dr. David Drake, Extension Agent--IPM, Northeast Texas Ms. Sara Allen, County Extension Agent--ag/CR, Hunt Co. Mr. Kendall Wright, Farmer, North Central Texas & Southern Oklahoma</p> <p>Topics will include: Industrial hemp background Opportunities in industrial hemp for fiber, grain, and CBD Common questions about hemp production Major issues surrounding planting & poor planting seed quality Preliminary agronomic considerations for production What the anticipated Texas Dept. of Agriculture rules will be Economic Considerations & Risks Q & A about industrial hemp</p> <p>5:45 PM Adjourn (Q&A to continue if needed)</p> <p>For further information about industrial hemp for Texas consult Texas A&M AgriLife Extension resources at https://aglifeextension.tamu.edu/hemp</p> <p>Individuals with disabilities who plan to attend meetings and who may need auxiliary aids, services or accommodations must contact the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office, Hunt Co., at 901-455-9885 one week prior to the event so that appropriate arrangements can be made.</p> <p>Extension programs of Texas A&M 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.</p>
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focused on warm season weeds (such as **carolina horsenettle**, blackberry, etc). Unfortunately, cool season weeds can be just as detrimental to warm season perennial forages.

Annual ryegrass is cool season annual forage often utilized by livestock producers for winter grazing. However, it's often deemed an enemy of many a hay producer in East Texas. Later maturity of annual ryegrass can delay or prevent warm season perennial forages from breaking dormancy in April/May therefore delaying the initial hay cutting. There are multiple ways to manage unwanted ryegrass. Use of herbicides to control annual ryegrass is probably the most common method practiced. Pendimethalin can be used as a pre-emergent herbicide for dormant bermudagrass and bahiagrass pastures and hay meadows. Glyphosate; metsulfuron and nicosulfuron are post emergent herbicide options.

Henbit is a plant that is not generally considered a pasture weed. It can become a major competitor with bermudagrass in the early spring for moisture and nutrients. 2,4-D alone is not highly effective against henbit. However, glyphosate in the dormant season; mixtures of 2,4-D and glyphosate; and mixtures of 2,4-D and dicamba, picloram, aminopyralid, and metsulfuron; are quite effective against henbit. Henbit is a cool season annual and should be sprayed when it is small for best results.

Thistles, if left uncontrolled, can result in thick thick stands reducing grazing and resulting in less forage production. The best time to control with a herbicide is when thistles are in the rosette stage. The rosette stage is when the thistle forms a low-growing ring of leaves (November – March). If thistles have bolted or developed seed heads, they are much more difficult to control. Several broadleaf herbicides are effective against thistles if they are in the rosette stage (2,4-D alone; 2,4-D with picloram; dicamba or aminopyralid; metsulfuron methyl; or a combination of metsulfuron methyl with 2,4-D and dicamba).

FERAL HOG SEMINAR

A Feral Hog Informational Workshop and Local Workgroup Session for NRCS will be held Friday, January 31, 2020 from 1-4:30 p.m. at the Fletcher Warren Civic Center in Greenville.

RSVP is requested by calling 903-455-6212 Ext. 3. Please see the following flyer or [click here](#) for further details.



FERAL HOG INFORMATIONAL WORKSHOP & LOCAL WORKGROUP SESSION

January 31, 2020,
From 1:00 to 4:30 pm
Greenville Civic Center
5501 Business Highway 69 S, Greenville, TX 75402

Topics to Include:
Basic Ecology and Biology of Feral Hogs
Feral Hogs Populations
Control Techniques – IPM
Feral Hog Disease Concerns
Updated Feral Hog Research Information
Impact on Local Producers and Wildlife
Feral Hog Regulations for Hunting and Transporting
Feral Hog Traps
Feral Hog Research

Speakers to Include:
Will Moseley, Noble Wildlife and Fisheries Consultant
Matthew Carrigan - Boar Buster
Gary Miller, Game Warden with Texas Parks and Wildlife
Sara Allen, County Extension Agent, Hunt County

Door Prizes Donated By:
Bass Pro Shops, Ammo Depot, Tractor Supply, and more

Presented by:
The Upper Sabine Soil and Water Conservation District,
NRCS, and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

Earn 1 Pest Control CEU

Logos for NRCS, SWCD, and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension are at the bottom.

B.I.G. Blackland Income Growth Conference

The Blackland region's most comprehensive agricultural and food production conference is scheduled for Jan. 14 at the Waco Convention Center, 100 Washington Ave. The event is sponsored by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service and Waco Chamber of Commerce.

This 58th Blackland Income Growth Conference will feature keynote speaker Jeff Hyde, Ph.D., director of AgriLife Extension. Hyde became agency director Sept. 1 and previously

Texas Groundsel or Texas squaw-weed is another common cool season annual weed.

Control is less expensive and more likely if plants are treated while still in the rosette stage. Once the plant begins to bolt, more herbicide is required. 2,4-D alone can be effective if applied in the rosette stage. Other effective products include: 2,4-D and dicamba, 2,4-D and aminopyralid, aminopyralid, metsulfuron, metsulfuron and nicosulfuron, metsulfuron with 2,4-D and dicamba.

Winter weeds are not a problem in all perennial warm-season pastures and hay meadows. Fields should be scouted to determine if treatment is warranted. In most cases, controlling winter weeds in summer perennial pastures involves an additional application since it is unlikely that an application during the dormant season will control summer weeds.

Strict adherence to label directions is required by law. Paying close attention to label directions will also ensure safe, effective and economical use. Herbicide labels contain directions for proper rate and timing of application, a list of susceptible species, and information regarding cleanup and disposal following use.

Vanessa Corriher-Olson, Ph.D.
Associate Professor, Forage Extension
Specialist

served as associate dean and director of Penn State Extension.

The Blackland Income Growth Conference serves as a primer for farmers, ranchers and landowners looking to make preparations heading into the new production year, and assists novice landowners with education and management practices, according to organizers.

Throughout the day, attendees will take part in concurrent sessions involving horticulture, beef, grain, cotton, wildlife and forage.

Conference registration is \$25 and includes lunch.

"The 2020 BIG conference has something for everyone," said Brent Batchelor, AgriLife Extension regional program director, Stephenville. "The committees and Extension agents have worked hard to provide a program and speakers to help folks directly in their agriculture enterprises or on the home front."

Specialty sessions throughout the day will address land management and agriculture and health. The Rural Land Management session will cover topics on eminent domain, feral hog control and wildlife. From the Ground Up – Connecting Agriculture and Health will feature a variety of presentations on food, nutrition and health.

On Jan. 15, a recertification program for Texas Department of Agriculture pesticide applicator license holders will be held. An RSVP is requested for this program at 254-757-5180.

A private applicator training will be held for those needing continuing education units. An RSVP for this program is also requested to that same number.

For more information, call 254-968-4144 ext. 225 or download the conference brochure [here](#).

SOIL TEST NOW IN PREPARATION FOR GROWING SEASON

Soil tests can be used to estimate the kinds and amounts of soil nutrients available to plants. They also can be used as aids in determining fertilizer needs. Properly conducted soil sampling and testing can be cost-effective indicators of the types and amounts of fertilizer and lime needed to improve crop yield. The effects of adding a fertilizer often depend on the level of

nutrients already present in the soil. If a soil is very low in a particular nutrient, yield will probably be increased if that nutrient is added. By comparison, if the soil has high initial nutrient levels, fertilization will result in little, if any, increase in yield.

There are three steps involved in obtaining a soil test:

- 1) obtain sample bags and instructions from the County Extension Office
- 2) collect composite samples
- 3) select the proper test, and complete the information sheet and mail to the Soil, Water, and Forage Testing Laboratory in College Station

For more information visit the Soil Testing Lab Web site [Here](#) for additional information.



From the water to your plate: Shrimp

Walking through the grocery store to the seafood department, have you ever wondered how the products got from the water to the grocery store? How about why it's labeled a certain way? If so, we have some of the answers for you!

With 367 miles of coast, shrimp plays a large role in the Texas economy. On average the commercial shrimp harvest in Texas generates \$371 million of economic activity. The industry also supports 5,400 jobs in Texas!

The shrimp commercially harvested from the Gulf of Mexico consists mostly of three species based on color. These are most commonly referred to as whites, browns, and pinks. Each of these species of shrimp becomes sexually mature within 6-8 months, making Gulf shrimp an annual crop.

Texas waters and federal waters off the Texas coast are typically closed to shrimp fishing from mid-May to mid-July to allow shrimp to grow to a larger and more valuable size. No species of Gulf shrimp has ever been considered overfished.

Shrimp represents over 25% of the nation's per capita seafood consumption and is the leading seafood product imported into the United States. All retail seafood must be labeled with both the country of origin and the source – farmed or wild. Shrimp labeled wild refers to either cold or warm water shrimp that are harvested from coastal ocean water. Farmed shrimp refers to warm water shrimp that are grown in open and closed pond systems supplemented with formulated feeds.

Shrimp can be purchased fresh or frozen. Frozen products are most common and available year-round. Shrimp is usually sold by weight

and sized based on the number of shrimp per pound. Not only does the shrimp industry provide the tasty shrimp you buy at the market, it also produces valuable by-products. The shells of crustaceans contain three primary chemicals: protein, calcium, and chitin. Protein is useful in animal feeds and fertilizers, while calcium carbonate is used in the pharmaceutical, construction, and paper industries. Chitin is nitrogen-rich and used in making many items including textiles, household cleaners, and skin-friendly soaps.

USDA MyPlate recommends 5-6 ounces of lean protein per day; shrimp fits this plan. It is also a great source of protein, selenium, vitamin B12, copper, and iodine. The American Heart Association recommends including shrimp in a heart-healthy diet due to its lack of saturated fats and supply of beneficial essential omega-3 fatty acids.



Sara Allen, County Extension Agent
Ag/Natural Resources
Hunt County
[Hunt County AgriLife Website](#)