AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE NEWSLETTER

The Official Monthly Newsletter of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Smith County

December 2024



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Clint Perkins Smith County Extension Agent Agriculture & Natural Resources



Greg Grant Smith County Extension Agent Horticulture



Anthony Brown

Smith County Prairie View Extension Agent Agriculture & Natural Resources

Volunteer Recognition

The Smith County Extension Program is fortunate to benefit from the valuable contributions of its Leadership Advisory Board (LAB), comprised of dedicated volunteers. This LAB plays a pivotal role in shaping the program long-term vision, advocating for its initiatives throughout the county, and aiding in the development of essential resources. This active community involvement is instrumental in ensuring that Extension can provide locally relevant and impactful educational programs. We are privileged to be supported by an exceptional group of community leaders who generously devote their time to serve on the Smith County LAB.

<u>Leadership Advisory Board</u>

Mendi Coke Pam Frederick Chad Gulley Nellie Henry Camille Hicks Ron Hill Cynthia Matlock Keith Mills John Moore Casey Murphy Charles Parmley Dustin Rounsavall Lacey Russell Jeremy Smith Tecora Smith Kyle Watts Laurel Young



Volunteer Recognition

Each Smith County Extension program area has a Program Area Committee that is made up of volunteers that help Extension respond rapidly to critical needs and issues. Their active involvement ensures that Extension initiatives are tailored to local requirements, aiding in the identification, planning, implementation and evaluation of educational programs. By generously volunteering their time, these individuals significantly enhance the effectiveness and impact of Extension programs, directly benefiting the citizens of Smith County. Their commitment is invaluable, and their contribution is deeply appreciated.

Livestock and Forage Committee:

Tom Barker Roy Lee Branham CJ Brinlee Calie Javis Andy Ford Diana Frachiseur Landon Garrett Chad Gulley Larry Hand Phil Jensen Jared Laing Shelbie Lambert Shelly Logan Dick Melvin Gaylon Metcalf Kacy Mitchell Charlie Rand Jeremy Smith Luis Padilla David Thedford Kyle Watts Malcolm Williams Andy Young

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<u>Earth-Kind Environmental</u> <u>Educational Committee</u>

Gail Bean Ann Reynolds Mark Chamblee Ron Hill Belinda Kromer Sue McGuire Keith Mills Erin Smith Diana Frachiseur Mark Tietz Elizabeth Waldrop Gary Gardner

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Master Gardener Officers:

President: Gail Bean Vice President: Gary Gardner Treasurer: Sara Emry-Arthur Assistant Treasurer: Colleen Huntsberger Secretary: Ann Hooks CTO: Lynn McGinnis Historian: Mary Beth McCown Parliamentarian: Elizabeth Waldrop At Large Board Directors: Brenda Strong State Directors: Wayne Elliott / Lucy Morgan Alternate State Director: Tom Cox / Ruth York

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Master Naturalist Officers:

President: Wanda Rauscher Vice President: Cindy Smith Hospitaity Co -Chair: Caryn Vorsas / Joe Vorsas / Bonnie Edwards Treasurer: Robert Lumpkins Secretary: Carol Lanthrum State Representative: Wanda Rauscher

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Landowners of Texas:

President: Johnnie Patton Vice President: Gail Campbell Treasurer: Roy Lee Branham Secretary: Cynthia Matlock Care Committee: Ruthie Dews Care Committee: Gina Newsome

SHOULD I FEED MY CATFISH DURING WINTER?

Written By: Clint Perkins

As winter approaches, a pond owner's thoughts turn away from feeding their catfish. While it's true that catfish don't eat much feed in winter, pond owners serious about their ponds should not totally stop feeding. The lack of a winterfeeding program in the winter months can negatively impact fish growth the next growing season. Fingerling sized catfish are particularly susceptible to nutritional deficiencies caused by poor winter nutrition, including emaciation and increased susceptibility of disease and parasite problems.

Food-size catfish can lose up to 10 percent of their pre-winter body weight without a winter-feeding program. Pond owners should continue to feed a floating ration containing at least 28 percent crude protein during the winter months. Sinking rations should be avoided because of the difficulty in determining whether the feed is actually consumed. Landowners can feed up to 1 percent of the total fish weight present on warm afternoons.



Catfish will respond best on days when water temperatures are 54 degrees Fahrenheit or above at the time of feeding. If the fish don't respond to the initial feeding, landowners should discontinue feeding until water temperatures increase. Overfeeding may lead to water quality problems next spring.

Although weather conditions will dictate the actual frequency of feeding, every other day feeding has resulted in as much as 18 percent weight gain as a direct result of a winter-feeding program

The adoption of a winter-feeding program is not for everyone. However, those pond owners intensively managing their ponds for catfish should consider winter feeding to increase fish performance during the next growing season. For more information please contact Clint Perkins with the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension office in Smith County located at 1517 West Front Street, suite 116 Tyler, TX 75702 or call 903-590-2980

STILL LOSING TREES TO HYPOXYLON CANKER

WRITTEN BY: CLINT PERKINS

In the past 21 plus years, there is no telling how many times I have answered a phone call or had someone come in to the office with the question "My trees are dying, what is the problem?"

You go through a list of questions.

- 1) Has the canopy of the tree being getting weaker?
- 2) Did the leaves die from the tip of the leaf back?
- 3) Did the leaves just turn brown all at once?
- 4) Has the bark sloughed off?
- 5) Is there an olive green to grayish or tan fungal mat right under where the bark was?

If the answer to questions 1, 3, 4and 5 were yes, then most likely your tree had hypoxylon canker.

Hypoxylon canker is a fungus that causes cankers and of oak and other hardwood trees. The disease is common in East Texas and all across the southern United States. Relatively healthy trees are not invaded by the fungus, but the hypoxylon fungus will readily infect the sapwood of a tree that has been damaged, stressed, or weakened, especially by drought. There are other natural and man-caused factors that can weaken a tree include defoliation by insects or leaf fungi, saturated soil, fill dirt, soil compaction, excavation in the root zone of the tree, removal of top soil under the tree, disease, herbicide injury, excess heat, nutrient deficiencies, competition or overcrowding, and other factors. The hypoxylon fungus is considered a weak pathogen in that it is not aggressive enough to invade healthy trees. In addition to the hypoxylon fungus, weakened and stressed trees may become susceptible to a host of other insect and disease pests.

Hypoxylon canker activity usually increases when prolonged drought occurs. When drought stresses trees, the fungus is able to take advantage of these weakened trees. The moisture content of living wood in live, healthy trees is typically 120% - 160%. It is difficult for hypoxylon canker to develop in wood that has normal moisture content. However, any of the factors listed above could weaken or stress trees causing the moisture content of the wood to reach levels low enough for the hypoxylon fungus to develop. When this happens, the fungus becomes active in the tree and invades and decays the sapwood causing the tree to die. Once hypoxylon actively infects a tree, the tree will likely die.

Excess water: Just as not enough water can injure tree roots, so can too much water. Tree roots require oxygen to function properly. This oxygen is forced out of the root zone when the soil is saturated with water. Tree roots in waterlogged soils stop growing, minerals are not absorbed, leaves then turn yellow and remain small, and finally roots begin to die. It can take a considerable amount of time for a root system that has been seriously injured to regenerate. This disease is first evident as a dieback of one or more branches. The foliage of the diseased limbs turns yellow and dries. This dieback continues from branch to branch through the stem until eventually the tree dies. This may require 1 or more years depending upon the environment and amount of stress experienced by the tree. Near death or shortly after tree death the outer bark sloughs off and exposes large masses of brown, dusty one-celled spores (conidia). These spores are gone within a few weeks and a grayish surface is visible.

STILL LOSING TREES TO HYPOXYLON CANKER

WRITTEN BY: CLINT PERKINS

This is covered with numerous black fruiting structures. Mature fruiting structures (perithecia) can forcibly discharge sexual spores (ascospores) for very long distances of 60 meters or more. They are then blown to surrounding trees where infection occurs again. Entry appears to be through injured surfaces on limbs or trunk. The fungus will grow best at 86 degrees F but can grow at 50 to 100 degrees F.

Hypoxylon canker causes a dark brown discoloration of the sapwood. With age the infected wood is lighter in color and has black zones or patterns in the wood when observed in cross section.

Hypoxylon canker occurs primarily on trees which are or have been in stressed conditions. Trees which have been damaged by excessive fill soil are often attacked by this organism. It is also suspected to be a fungus that can invade on oak wilt-infected trees.

Control is achieved by maintaining the trees in a healthy condition. Avoid injury to the trunk and limbs and never apply fill soil around the trees. Chemical treatments would not be effective because the fungus is located within the tree.

With all of this being said, when I get a call on a 100 year old red oak tree there is little that can be done to keep it alive. Most of the time the tree is already half dead and it will take too much water and or money to ever turn it around. If however you have smaller trees in your yard you can keep them alive by watering them slowly a couple of times a week.

For more information on tree diseases go to the following websites, http://txforestservice.tamu.edu and http://plantpathology.tamu.edu/Texlab/index.htm, or contact Clint Perkins with the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension office in Smith County located at 1517 West Front Street, suite 116 Tyler, TX 75702 or call 903-590-2980





GARDENING FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Written By: Greg Grant

Life isn't easy. We all know that. I find peace through nature and gardening. Gardening has long been known to improve our outdoor spaces, but it does something even more remarkable: it nurtures our mental well-being. Spending time in the garden isn't just beneficial for our bodies; it provides a mental reset that can lower stress, lift moods, and help us feel more connected to the world around us.

One of the main ways gardening improves mental health is by reducing stress. Time in the garden provides a quiet, focused activity that allows us to tune out everyday distractions and immerse ourselves in the sights, sounds, and smells of nature. Engaging with plants and soil has been shown to calm the mind, much like meditation. The repetitive actions of planting, weeding, and watering encourage mindfulness, giving us a break from constant technology and the stresses of daily life. I'm constantly amazed that I once viewed weeding as a chore and now see it as therapeutic.

Gardening is also a fantastic way to lift your mood. Physical movement, whether it is digging, raking, or simply walking between beds or borders, releases natural "feel-good" chemicals that boost energy and reduce anxiety. And for those who may not be able to handle intense exercise, light gardening provides an easy way to keep moving, creating a sense of achievement that can lift the spirits. My bionic body and eager mind have been forced into a new working agreement.

Working with plants provides a unique sense of purpose, too. There's something deeply satisfying about nurturing plants from seedlings into full bloom or fruit. Many gardeners find joy in watching their plants grow, feeling a sense of responsibility and accomplishment. Even the act of caring for a simple potted plant can instill pride and provide a calming focus in our day-to-day lives. This is why my office windows are lined with plants. This nurturing process helps to ease feelings of loneliness and builds resilience, reminding us of our ability to create and sustain life in our surroundings.

Another reason gardening helps mental health is exposure to sunlight. Spending time outdoors gives us a healthy dose of sunlight, which helps our bodies produce vitamin D. Vitamin D not only supports our immune system but is also known to boost mood and improve sleep. Getting some natural sunlight, especially in the morning, helps set our internal clock, promoting better sleep patterns that are crucial for mental clarity and stability.

Gardening also brings a wonderful sense of connection, not only with nature but with others. Many gardeners enjoy sharing tips, seeds, and stories, building a community around their shared love of plants. This sense of community can be a valuable source of support and companionship, helping to ease feelings of isolation and offering a reminder that we are part of a larger, nurturing network. Ask my Master Gardener volunteers if you don't believe me.

Whether you're growing a flower bed, tending vegetables, or simply caring for a few potted plants, gardening is a powerful, natural tool for mental well-being. The simple acts of digging in the dirt or walking through the landscape can reduce stress, lift your spirits, and remind you of the natural world around you. A garden doesn't just nurture plants; it nurtures the gardener.

Plants Get Cold Too

Written by: Anthony Brown

We are only a few weeks away from winter and the cooler weather is around the corner here in East Texas. It's crucial to gear up for colder temperatures either by protecting your small pets, drainpipes and especially when it comes to protecting your beloved houseplants. Many of our house plants that thrive here in the area cannot withstand many temperatures that dip in to the 30 degrees mark. Here are some tips to ensure your green buddies stay cozy and thriving during the chilly weather. Different houseplants have varying temperature preferences. Before the cold hits, take some time to research the specific needs of each plant you have. Some might be more cold-tolerant, while others could be more sensitive. Understanding their individual requirements is the first step to effective protection.

Consider moving your potted plants indoors. While East Texas might not experience extreme cold, bringing houseplants inside provides an extra layer of protection. Choose a location with sufficient sunlight, as many houseplants thrive with a good dose of natural light. Position your plants strategically. Arrange them in clusters to create microclimates that offer mutual warmth. Placing them near walls or other large surfaces can provide insulation against the cold. Even placing your houseplants in your garage or a small storage building would work as well. A great investment that I recommend you get are plant blankets! That's right I said, "plant blankets". These are breathable fabrics designed to cover plants and protect them from frost. They act as a shield, trapping heat close to the plant while allowing moisture to escape. If you can't find plant blankets, an alternative is old bed sheets or burlap sacks that can serve the purpose.

As always, ensure that your houseplant's roots are always covered with some type of soil. Apply a layer of mulch around the base of your outdoor plants. Mulch acts as insulation, keeping the soil warmer for a more extended period. This is particularly beneficial for plants with shallow roots that are more susceptible to cold temperatures. Adjust your watering routine. Overwatering can be as harmful as underwatering during colder months. Water your plants thoroughly but allow the soil to dry out between watering sessions. Wet soil loses heat more slowly than dry soil, helping to maintain a stable temperature for the roots. For smaller plants or those in pots, consider creating a DIY greenhouse. You can use clear plastic containers or even repurpose old glass jars. Just ensure there's enough ventilation to prevent excessive humidity, which can lead to mold or mildew. For extremely sensitive plants, consider using gentle heating solutions. Heat mats or small space heaters can be placed strategically to provide warmth without causing damage. Always follow safety guidelines and monitor the temperature closely to avoid any mishaps.

Stay vigilant. Keep an eye on weather forecasts and be prepared to act if a sudden drop in temperature is predicted. Being proactive can make a significant difference in protecting your plants from cold-related stress. While pruning is generally recommended for plant health, be cautious during the winter months. Pruning stimulates new growth, which can be more vulnerable to cold temperatures. If pruning is necessary, do so sparingly; I would wait until it gets closer to the springtime when temperatures start getting warmer. As winter approaches, these simple steps can go a long way in safeguarding your houseplants from the cold weather in East Texas. Each plant is unique, so it's essential to tailor your approach based on their specific needs.



Texans Encouraged to Monitor for New World Screwworm Pests

On November 22, 2024, the Chief Veterinary Officer of Mexico notified the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of a positive detection of New World screwworm (NWS) in Mexico. On November 24, 2024, USDA APHIS notified stakeholders and the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) of the detection and immediate placement of restrictions on the importation of animal commodities originating from or transiting through Mexico.

The NWS was found in a cow at an inspection checkpoint in the southern Mexico state of Chiapas, close to the border with Guatemala. APHIS is restricting importations pending further information from Mexican veterinary authorities on the size and scope of the infestation. The TAHC is working closely with USDA to implement existing response plans to enforce pest monitoring at Texas' southern border and into the state.

This detection follows the progressively northward movement of the pest through South and Central America. As a protective measure, animal health officials ask that producers along the southern border and those traveling from NWS affected areas monitor their livestock and pets for signs of NWS and immediately report potential cases.

The USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is the regulatory agency responsible for ensuring the nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products is safe and properly labeled. Any evidence of screwworm infection would be identified during FSIS inspection processes, and adulterated product derived from the affected animal would not be allowed to go into commerce.

General disease information and how to prevent the spread of NWS can be found on the TAHC and USDA websites and below.

WHAT IS NEW WORLD SCREWWORM?

New World screwworms (NWS) are larvae or maggots of the NWS fly (Cochliomyia hominivorax), that cause the painful condition NWS myiasis. NWS flies lay eggs in open wounds or orifices of live tissue. These eggs hatch into dangerous parasitic larvae, and the maggots burrow or screw into flesh with sharp mouth hooks. The wound can become larger, and an infestation can often cause serious, deadly damage. NWS primarily infest livestock, but can also affect other mammals, including humans, and birds.

The parasite was last eradicated from the United States in 1966, with costly efforts by federal and state animal health officials, livestock producers, and veterinary practitioners. Eradication efforts have continued in Central America, but the pest is considered endemic in Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and South America.

CLINICAL SIGNS

Clinical signs of NWS myiasis may include:

- Irritated or depressed behavior
- Loss of appetite
- Head shaking
- Smell of decaying flesh
- Evidence of fly strike
- Presence of fly larvae (maggots) in wounds
- Isolation from other animals or people

TRANSMISSION

NWS infestations begin when a female NWS fly is attracted to the odor of a wound or opening of a live warm-blooded animal to lay eggs. These openings can include wounds as small as a tick bite, nasal or eye openings, umbilicus of a newborn, or genitalia. One NWS female fly can lay 200-300 eggs at a time and may lay up to 3,000 eggs during her lifespan.

Eggs hatch into larvae (maggots) that burrow into an opening to feed. After feeding, larvae drop to the ground, burrow into the soil, and emerge as adult NWS flies. Adult NWS flies can fly long distances, and the movement of infested livestock or wildlife can lead to spread of even longer distances.

DIAGNOSIS

There are several flies associated with wounds, but only NWS feed on living tissues, versus dead tissues and fluids. The identification of NWS is done by larvae collection and evaluation. NWS larvae have a series of backwardly protruding spines around a tapered body, giving a screw-like appearance, helping to identify the pest. Anyone who suspects suspicious wounds, maggots, or infestations should notify a veterinarian immediately.

REPORTING NEW WORLD SCREWWORM

The Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) must be notified within 24 hours of all suspected and confirmed cases of NWS. Reports can be made to any TAHC region office by anyone, not just veterinarians or diagnostic laboratories. Suspected infestations of NWS should be immediately reported.

PREVENTION

To avoid introduction of NWS keep open wounds clean and covered and treat clothing, gear, and people with proper repellents. When traveling, especially in NWS-infested areas, ensure pets and vehicles are inspected for NWS flies and larvae. Monitor pets and livestock for clinical signs of NWS and immediately report suspicions.

TREATMENT AND ERADICATION

Animals infested with NWS, myiasis, or secondary infection should be immediately treated with an appropriate method by a veterinarian. Left untreated, animals may die within one week of infestation. **Vegetable Garden Planting Guide**



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NUL	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												
סורר												
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												

By: Greg Grant, Smith County Extension Agent- August 2021

* = TRANSPLANTS

Plant seed unless otherwise noted



Helpful Resources

Horticulture

East Texas Gardening with Keith Hansen: easttexasgardening.com Facebook Page: facebook.com/easttexasgardening Greg Grant 's Blog: arborgate.com/greg-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/texasgardenermagazine 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:http://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 Garden in Nocogdoches: *sfagardens.sfasu.edu* The Garden at Texas A&M: *gardens.tamu.edu*



Things to do in December

Plant Care

- Cut dead perennials and tropicals back to the ground and mulch for the winter.
- Keep beds mulched and weeded. Cool season weeds do not take the winter off.
- Discontinue fertilization until cold weather is over.
- Pick up limbs and remove dead trees and shrubs from the landscape.
- Trim trees making sure to cut limbs flush with branch collar or next to another limb.
- Pot amaryllis, paperwhites, and chilled hyacinths for winter bloom.
- Finish planting containerized trees and shrubs so they can grow roots during the winter and spring before summer drought occurs.



Odds and Ends

- Clean, sharpen and oil garden tools as well as mower blades.
- Clear gutters. Stock bird feeders with black oil sunflower seed.
- Drain gasoline from power equipment for winter storage. Order seeds for next year from catalogues and websites.
- Finish cleaning, labeling, and storing saved seed.
- Plan vegetable and flower gardens for next year.
- Make fresh cut on live Christmas tree and add water each day.
- Don't let Christmas cactus get bone dry where the foliage wrinkles or they will abort buds and flowers.



EAST REGION AGRILIFE CONFERENCE & EXPO





W.T. BROOKSHIRE CONFERNCE CENTER 2000 WEST FRONT STREET **TYLER, TEXAS 75702 TUESDAY, JANUARY 07, 2025**

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07.15 434 00.00 434	Desiduation and Visit Vandaus	
07:15 AM - 09:00 AM	Registration and visit vendors	How to Register:
09:15 AM - 10:15 AM	Pest Identification and Control Using IPM Strategies-	Go to the website or scan Q
	Jacob Wightman, Extension Program Specialist - Texas A&M	smith.agrilife.org/erace
	AgriLife Extension Service - College Station	
10:15 AM - 11:15 AM	Pesticide Safety - Dr. Mark Matocha, Professor & Extension Specialist - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - College Station	
11:15 AM - 12:15 PM	Pesticide Laws and Regulations Update - Jacob Wightman - Extension Program Specialist - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - College Station	Online registration is \$10.00 per p when you register by January 05, 2025 by 5:00 pm
12:15 PM - 01:15 PM	Lunch and Visit Vendors	On-site registration \$ 20.00 per per Online registration will accept cred
01:15 PM - 02:15 PM	Weed I.D. & Control in East Texas Forage System- Dr. Scott Nolte, Associate Professor & Extension Weed Specialist - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - College Station	debt card (If you need assistance registering stop by your local County Extensio Office) On-site will accept Cash/Check and Credit/Debit Card. (5% convenience fee when using credit/debit cards)
02:15 PM - 02:30 PM	Break and Visit Vendors	5 TDA CEU's (Private/Commercial/Non- Commercia
02:30 PM - 03:30 PM	Spray Drift Management - Dr. Scott Nolte, Associate Professor & Extension Weed Specialist - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - College Station	1 L&R 1 IPM 1 DRIFT
		Presented by:

The members of 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, veteran 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.

TDA/AG CEU

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Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service from the following counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Kaufman, Marion, Panola, Rains, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood



EAST REGION AGRILIFE CONFERENCE & EXPO





W.T. BROOKSHIRE CONFERNCE CENTER 2000 WEST FRONT STREET TYLER, TEXAS 75702 TUESDAY, JANUARY 07, 2025

7:15 AM - 8:00 AM Registration and Visit Vendors

A. Me.

- 8:00 AM 9:00 AM Termite Identification & Control Janet Hurley, Senior Extension Program Specialist - IPM Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - Dallas
- 9:00 AM 9:15 AM Break and Visit Vendors
- 9:15 AM 10:15 AM Pest Identification & Control Using IPM Strategies Jacob Wightman, Extension Program Specialist -Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - College Station
- 10:15 AM 11:15 AM Pesticide Safety Dr. Mark Matocha, Professor & Extension Specialist - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - College Station
- 11:15 AM 12:15 PM
 Pesticide Laws and Regulations Update

 Jacob Wightman, Extension Program Specialist

 Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service- College Station
- 12:15 PM 1:15 PM Lunch and Visit Vendors
- 1:15 PM 2:15 PM Water x Weeds: An Approach to Integrated Weed Management Brad Voss, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service-Collin County - CEA - Horticulture
- 2:15 PM 2:30 PM Break and Visit Vendors
- 2:30 PM 3:30 PM Turfgrass Diseases and Control - *Greg Grant, Texas AgriLife Extension Service-Smith County - CEA - Horticulture*

SPCS CEU

How to Register: Go to the website or scan QR

smith.agrilife.org/erace



Online registration is \$10.00 per person when you register by January 05, 2025 by 5:00 pm

On-site registration \$ 20.00 per person

Online registration will accept credit/ debt card (If you need assistance registering online stop by your local County Extension Office) On-site will accept Cash/Check and Credit/Debit Card. (5% convenience fee when using credit/debit cards)

6 SPCS	
1 Termite	
1 Pest	
2 General	
1 Weed	
1L&O	

Presented by: Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service from the following counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Kaufman, Marion, Panola, Rains, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood

The members of 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, veteran 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.



PRIVATE APPLICATOR TRAINING

Friday, January 31, 2025 Cotton Belt Building <u>1517 W Front St, Suite 116</u> Tyler, TX 75702 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.*

Training is required for all Private Applicators. Study materials are available for purchase for \$50 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 \$60.00 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"



MAPLE TOUR

Wednesday December 04, 2024 Time: 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Location: Rose Garden Center 420 Rose Park Dr. Tyler, Texas 75702

> ★ Tour will begin at the Heritage Garden Pergola

Experience an exclusive private walking tour of the Japanese Maples and other plants growing in the Tyler Botanical Garden. The tour will be led by Mr. Keith Hansen, Smith County AgriLife Extension Service Horticulturist Emeritus. As a special treat, the Smith County Master Gardeners will be on hand to provide detailed information featuring the maples and other shade loving plants in the shade garden beds.



Cost: \$20.00 per person

- Pre-Registration is non refundable
- Tour is limited to 25 people
- Payment will be invoiced and must be completed by December 03, 2024
- Last day to register is December 02, 2024
- Tour will take place Rain or Shine

To register or for more information, please contact the Smith County Texas A&M AgriLife Extension office at 903-590-2980.



The members of 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, veteran 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.



partment of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.



You can pick up at any of the following locations

Blakeney Hardware Blue Moon Garden Breedlove Circle C Hand Nursery Harris Nursery In the Wind Mercantile Plants of Texas Potpourri House Rose Museum Gift Shop Rozell Chemical Rubicon Steeles



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office - Smith County

Cost \$10.00 per calendar

Smith County Master Gardeners are volunteer educators certified and coordinated by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service