AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE NEWSLETER April 2025

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



What's inside this issue:

- Controlling False Indigo (Baptisia) in Warm Season Texas Forages: Best Practices and Management Tips
- Knowing and Growing the Peggy Martin Rose
- Channel Catfish
- Helpful Resources
- Vegetable Garden Guide
- Things to do in March
- Upcoming Events









Clint Perkins Smith County Extension Agent Agriculture & Natural Resources



Dr.Greg Grant Smith County Extension Agent Horticulture



Anthony Brown Smith County Prairie View Extension Agent Agriculture & Natural Resources

Controlling False Indigo (Baptisia) in Warm Season Texas Forages: Best Practices and Management Tips

Written By: Clint Perkins

<u>Controlling False Indigo (Baptisia) in Warm-Season Texas</u> <u>Forages: Best Practices and Management Tips</u>

False indigo, also known by its botanical name Baptisia, is becoming an increasingly common concern for warmseason forage producers across East Texas. While the plant can be an attractive addition to landscapes due to its vibrant flowers and nitrogen-fixing properties, it can be a significant problem in pastures and rangelands. Its invasive growth habit can negatively affect the productivity of native grasses and other forage species, especially during the warm season.

As the temperatures rise and the growing season ramps up, it's essential for landowners, ranchers, and forage managers to take action in controlling this persistent species. Understanding the biology of false indigo and implementing effective management strategies can help mitigate its impact and promote healthier forage systems.

Why False Indigo is a Problem for East Texas Forages

False indigo is native to certain parts of the United States but is becoming more prevalent in East Texas, particularly in disturbed areas such as roadsides, pastures, and rangelands. It thrives in a variety of soil types, including well-drained sandy loams, making it well-suited to Texas' diverse climate.

While Baptisia plants are relatively low-maintenance and hardy, they present challenges in forages due to their ability to outcompete native grasses and other desirable species. This is largely because false indigo grows aggressively, producing dense stands that shade out forage grasses and reduce overall pasture productivity. This leads to diminished grazing opportunities for livestock, as well as a loss of biodiversity in the ecosystem.

False indigo's deep taproot can also make it difficult to control once established, making it a particularly tough weed to manage in the long term. Additionally, its seeds are small and can spread easily, further exacerbating the problem.

Effective Management Strategies

To prevent and control false indigo in warm-season forages, landowners must take a proactive, integrated approach that combines multiple control methods. Here are some of the most effective strategies:



1. Early Detection and Manual Removal

The key to successful control is early detection. Once false indigo is spotted in a pasture, immediate action can prevent it from establishing a foothold. Hand-pulling young plants or digging them out by their deep taproots can be effective if done early, especially when the plants are still small and before they produce seeds. However, this approach may not be practical for larger infestations.

<u>2. Mowing and Grazing</u>

Mowing can be an effective short-term control measure for false indigo. If plants are mowed repeatedly before they go to seed, it can weaken the plant and reduce its ability to propagate. The mowing process should be timed correctly, aiming for plants before they reach maturity. Grazing can also help manage false indigo, especially when combined with selective grazing practices. While livestock may not prefer to graze on false indigo, controlled grazing during the early stages of plant growth can help reduce the plant's vigor and prevent it from taking over a pasture.

3. Herbicide Application

Herbicide application is a common and effective strategy for controlling false indigo, particularly when manual methods are insufficient. However, it is essential to use the right type of herbicide to avoid harming desirable forage species.

Selective herbicides, such as glyphosate-based products, can be used to target false indigo without damaging surrounding grasses, though timing is critical. Herbicides are most effective when applied during the early growth stages of the plant, before it reaches maturity and produces seeds.

For best results, apply herbicides in the fall or early spring, when the plant is actively growing. Be sure to follow all label directions and consider consulting with a local agricultural extension agent for specific recommendations tailored to your region.

In 2022 we conducted a multi-county result demonstration/research trial comparing herbicide effectiveness for controlling false indigo in warm season East Texas forage systems. Currently, there are no herbicides labeled to control false indigo. The results of the trials are listed below. Please note that the best time of year to control false indigo early spring before bean pod develops. This is usually around the April time frame.

Plot	Herbicide	Rate per Acre
1	Control	
2	PastureGard	2 pints (32 oz)
3	DuraCor	20 oz
4	Grazon Next HL	32 oz
5	Weed Master & Remedy	3 pints (48 oz) & 8 oz
6	Grazon P+D	32 oz
7	Surmount	5 pints (80 oz)
8	DuraCor & Remedy	20 oz & 8 oz
9	MezaVue	24 oz

Table I. Herbicide & Rates Used in Study

 Table II.
 Percent Control 30 & 60 Days after Treatment (DAT)

Plot	Herbicide	Application	30	60
		Rate/Acre	DAT	DAT
1	Control		0	0
2	PastureGard	2 pints	10	70
3	DuraCor	20 oz	20	70
4	Grazon Next HL	32 oz	20	75
5	Weed Master & Remedy	3 pints & 8 oz	50	95
6	Grazon P+D	32 oz	35	95
7	Surmount	5 pints	90	99
8	DuraCor & Remedy	20 oz & 8 oz	40	80
9	MezaVue	24 oz	90	95

<u>Herbicide (s)</u>	<u>Application</u> Rates/Gallon	Cost (\$)/Acre
PastureGard	32 oz	\$35.20
DuraCor	20 oz	\$17.34
Grazon Next HL	32 oz	\$15.23
Weed Master & Remedy	48 oz & 8 oz	\$19.44
Grazon P+D	32 oz	\$10.53
Surmount	80 oz	\$47.20
DuraCor & Remedy	20 oz & 8 oz	\$22.98
MezaVue	24 oz	\$21.60

Table III. Herbicide Comparison Study for Controlling False Indigo Plant in Warm-Season Forage Systems Cost/Acre

* Costs are the average retail prices from Rozell Sprayers & Manufacturing and Red River Specialties (December 14, 2022) for Herbicide Only no, Surfactant

PastureGard HL = \$141.00 per gallon = \$141/128 oz = \$1.10/oz x 32 oz per acre = \$35.20 per acre DuraCor = \$111 per gallon = \$111/128 oz = \$0.867/oz x 20 oz= \$17.34 per acre GrazonNext HL = \$121.75 per 2 gal=\$121.75/256 oz = \$0.476/oz x 32 oz= \$15.23 per acre Weedmaster = \$92 per 2.5 gal= \$92/320 oz= \$0.288/oz x 48 oz= \$13.80 per acre Remedy Ultra = \$90.25/gal = \$90.25/128 oz = \$0.705/oz x 8 oz = \$5.64 per acre Grazon P+D= \$105.25/2.5 gal= \$105.25/320= \$0.33/oz x 32 oz= \$10.53 per acre Surmount= \$189 per 2.5 gallons= \$189/320= \$0.59 per oz x 80 oz (5 pints)= \$47.20 per acre MezaVue= \$115.50 per gal= \$115.50/128 oz= \$0.90 per oz x 24 oz= \$21.60 per acre



4. Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning can be an effective tool in managing false indigo and other invasive species. When conducted at the right time and under controlled conditions, fire can help reduce the plant's seed bank, increase the germination of native grasses, and improve forage quality. However, prescribed burns should only be conducted by trained professionals to ensure safety and effectiveness.

5. Replanting with Desirable Forages

After controlling false indigo, it's crucial to replant or overseed pastures with high-quality, warm-season grasses that will compete with the regrowth of Baptisia. Native species like bermudagrass, bluestem, or buffalo grass are ideal for Texas' climate and will help restore the health and productivity of your forage system.

6. Soil Fertility and Pasture Management

Maintaining optimal soil health is key to preventing the establishment of false indigo. Regular soil testing, proper fertilization, and balanced nutrient management will promote the growth of desirable forage species, which in turn can outcompete the invasive plant. In addition, adopting good pasture management practices, such as rotational grazing and limiting overgrazing, can help reduce the conditions that favor false indigo.

<u>Conclusion</u>

False indigo, or Baptisia, is a growing concern for Texas forage producers, especially during the warm season when forages are most vulnerable. However, by implementing a combination of early detection, mechanical, chemical, and ecological management practices, landowners can successfully control this invasive species and maintain productive, high-quality pastures for livestock.

As with any invasive species management plan, it's essential to stay informed and collaborate with local agricultural experts to ensure the most effective and sustainable approach for your land. By tackling false indigo head-on, Texas producers can protect their forages and preserve the health of their pastures for years to come.

For more information, please contact Clint Perkins at 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.

Knowing and Growing the Peggy Martin Rose

Written by Dr. Greg Grant



In the world of roses, few cultivars captivate the heart and soul quite like the Peggy Martin rose. This remarkable rambler, born from tragedy and triumph, has captured the admiration of gardeners worldwide with its resilience, vigor, and spring beauty.

The Peggy Martin rose, also known as the "Katrina rose," rose from the devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Named after Peggy Martin, a South Louisiana gardener who lost her home, garden, and elderly parents to the storm, this rose miraculously survived the salty floodwaters that submerged her property for weeks. Despite facing seemingly insurmountable odds, the Peggy Martin rose emerged from the wreckage as a symbol of hope and resilience. Friend, Peggy is a mainstay in the rose world, and I have had the pleasure of being on programs with her before and visited her home and rose garden in Gonzales, Louisiana when I was giving a program for the New Orleans Old Garden Rose Society.

Peggy originally collected the "pass-a-long" rambling rose in New Orleans where according to Dr. Welch, Peggy she was given cuttings of the thornless climber in 1989 by Ellen Dupriest who had gotten her rose cuttings from her mother-in-law, Faye Dupriest. Faye had gotten her cuttings from a relative's garden in New Orleans. Peggy then shared cuttings with my mentor, co-author, and now retired Texas A&M AgriLife Extension landscape horticulturist Dr. William C. Welch who named it and introduced it to both the public and the nursery industry.

One of the defining characteristics of the Peggy Martin rose is its vigorous growth and abundant blooms. This climbing rose can reach heights of up to twenty feet, adorning arbors, fences, and trellises with cascades of delicate pink spring blooms. Although not at spectacular, it can also make a repeat performance in the fall which is unusual for rambling roses, most being once bloomers in the spring.

What sets the Peggy Martin rose apart from many roses is its remarkable adaptability to adverse growing conditions. This rose thrives in a wide range of climates, from the hot and humid summers of the Deep South to the cooler temperatures of the Northeast. It is highly resistant to pests and diseases, making it an ideal choice for low-maintenance landscapes and beginner gardeners.

The versatility of the Peggy Martin rose makes it a valuable addition to any garden landscape. Whether trained to climb a trellis, cascade over a fence, or sprawl along a garden wall, this rose adds vertical interest and visual appeal to any outdoor space. Its long, flexible, thornless canes can be trained to weave through arbors and pergolas, creating a romantic and picturesque backdrop for outdoor gatherings and celebrations.

More than just a beautiful flower, the Peggy Martin rose serves as a testament to the indomitable spirit of gardeners and the power of nature to overcome adversity. Planted in gardens around the world, it stands as a symbol of hope, resilience, and the enduring beauty of the human spirit.

Channel Catfish

Written by: Anthony Brown





Don't we all like a big catfish fillet on a piece of light bread? The spring season of the year is approaching, and you may be thinking about stocking your ponds with channel catfish. If you have ever been fishing before there is a good chance that you have caught one of these fish before. Catching is not as hard as most fish due to their largemouth size. To catch these fish, there are different kinds of baits you can use liver, worms, grasshoppers, shrimp, chicken, cheese and stinkbait. Make sure you are careful when taking these fish off the hook. They have sharp hard spins located on the dorsal and pectoral that can inflict a deep nasty wound. Channel catfish were first identified in the Gulf states and in the Mississippi Valley area but, they can now be found all over the United States throughout different ponds and rivers. Their habitats consist of moderate to swiftly flowing streams, but they can also be found in lakes and large reservoirs. They prefer sand or gravel bottoms and rarely found in heavily weeded areas. Most catfish feed at dusk or at night; during the day when the temperature of the water is too hot, they will retreat to deep holes or seek shelter underneath large logs or rocks. Channel catfish are bottom feeders and occasionally feed from the surface and their diets consists of both plants and animals such as: crawfish, aquatic insects, snails, green algae seeds, smaller fish. Channel cats grow best in warmer waters and average out to be 2 to 3 pounds and will be one pound by the time they are 2 to 4 years old. Commercially produced catfish have a lifespan of about 2 years before they are harvested. It usually takes 2 to 3 years to reach sexual maturity when in captivity, and most are mature by the length twelve inches. They normally spawn in the summer months of the year when the temperature is the highest. Eggs are laid in dark holes or under logs or rocks. If you are considering stocking your pond; fifty fish per acre of pond is the proper seeding ratio. Channel catfish normally do not spawn in ponds, as a producer it suggested that you put milk crates or buckets on the bottom surface to encourage spawning. Feeding these fish pelleted food is encouraged in the preliminary stages of growth. If in doubt about your pond and not sure if it is able to accommodate catfish, reach out to your local County Extension Agent, and they will be able to come and inspect you pond, and give recommendations to ensure a healthy growing environment.

Helpful Resources

<u>Horticulture</u>

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

<u>Agriculture</u>

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

<u>University Based</u>

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

<u>Gardens</u>

SFA Garden in Nacogdoches: sfagardens.sfasu.edu The Garden at Texas A&M: gardens.tamu.edu



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

THINGS TO DO IN APRIL

>>> PLANT CARE

- Lightly prune or thin spring-blooming shrubs after they flower.
- Deadhead faded flowers from roses.
- Divide summer and fall blooming perennials.
- Plant containerized trees and shrubs (fall is besthowever).
- Mulch vegetable and flower beds to hold moisture, keep the soil cooler, discourage weeds, and improve soil.
- Continue planting the vegetable garden with warm season crops such as beans, corn, cucumbers, peppers, squash, and tomatoes. Add cages for tomatoes and cucumbers. Be sure they get plenty of sun.
- Plant summer and fall blooming annuals and perennials to add interest and color to your garden beds.
- Cutback dying foliage on oxblood lilies and spider lilies.
- Cut back freeze damaged shrubs and tropicals to green tissue where buds are sprouting.
- Cut back dormant perennials to the ground before the sprout.

FERTILIZE <<<

- Fertilize azaleas and camellias after they have finished blooming with azalea/camellia/gardenia fertilizer, 21-0-0, or cottonseed meal.
- Apply lawn fertilizer such as 15-5-10, 18-6-12, or 28-3-12 to evergreen shrubs, shade trees, and fruit and nut trees around the dripline.
- Feed lawns based on a soil test or with a 3:1:2 fertilizer such as 15-5-10 or a premium/professional type like 28-3-12 which contains slow-release nitrogen and micronutrients. Weed and Feed fertilizers aren't very effective and aren't recommended.





- Check crapemyrtles for bark scale and treat with a systemic insecticide before they set flower buds to protect pollinators.
- Watch for brown patch (large patch) on St. Augustine grass and avoid irrigating until June, July, and August

>>> ODDS AND ENDS

- Clean bird baths and bird feeders to prepare for our flying friends.
- Put up hummingbird feeders if not done already.
- Clean out used nests in bluebird boxes to get ready for second brood.
- Repot houseplants and container plants on patio/deck and add slow-release fertilizer like Osmocote.





FIRE - NATURE - FOOD - LIVE DEMOS

MORE INFORMATION TO COME SOON IN PARTNERSHIP WITH TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

2025 Cattleman's Cow-Calf Clinic Thursday, April 10th

Registration: 5:00 PM / Program begins 5:30 PM Athens Commission Co. Athens, TX 2800 TX-31 Athens, TX 75751

Topics

Weed Control in Pastures and Hay Meadows

Dr. Vanessa Corriher-Olson, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service Forage Specialist

Making More Profit at the Sale Barn

Kyle Forester, Athens Commission Co.



1 General CEU

\$20 per person at the gate (Cash or Check only)

To RSVP call the Extension office at 903.675.6130

To obtain CEU credit you must present your current TDA license at time of registration. At the conclusion of the program you will receive a certificate for your personal record.





Dinner Provided by Texas Farm Credit

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 April 1, 2025. 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.

PRIVATE PESTICIDE APPLICATOR'S LICENSE Private Applicator Training

Friday, April 11, 2025 8:00am - Registration 8:30am to 12:30pm

TEXAS A&M GRILIFE EXTENSION

Class Limited to 12 People RSVP Today! (903) 935-8413

> **\$35 Fee** Payable at the Door Cash or Check ONLY

Prior to attending Private Applicator Training

Go to: <u>TDA-PA-order-form-revised-11-22.pdf</u> (tamu.edu)

to order your course materials!

YOUR UP-FRONT COST



- Vik

Course Fee: \$35 Study Materials: \$45

TDA Testing Fee: \$64

License Fee to TDA: \$100

TOTAL COST: \$244.00



This course will enable you to take the TDA Exam in Tyler. Upon passing the exam, you can purchase and use restricted use & state limited use pesticides.

RSVP by March 31. Questions? (903) 935-8413

Harrison County AgriLife Extension 2005 Warren Drive Marshall, TX 75672

Educational programs of the Texas A&MAgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&MAgriLife, the Texas A&MUniversity System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating. Any one needing special assistance at an Extension Program should contact the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office at (903) 935-8414 at least one week prior to the program or event to determine how reasonable accommodations can be made.

OVERTON RESEARCH CENTER BEEF CATTLE & FORAGE FIELD DAY



APRIL 11th, 2025

8:00 am	Registration
8:30 am	Welcome & Introductions
8:45 am	Soil Health Management in East Texas Dr. Anil C Somenahally, Associate Professor
9:15 am	Improvement of Forage Legumes and Grasses for East Texas Dr. Gerald R. Smith, Professor & Regents Fellow
9:45 am	Forage Utilization for Cow-Calf and Stockers Dr. Monte Rouquette, Jr., Professor & Regents Fellow
10:15 am	BREAK
10:30 am	Beef Cattle Fertility - the Impact of the Bull Dr. George A. Perry, Professor
11:00 am	Impact of Forage Quality on Beef Cattle Nutrition Dr. Jason Banta, Professor & Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
11:30 am	Introduction of Sponsors
Noon	Lunch (will be provided)
1:00 pm	Field Session (see below)
2:00 pm	BREAK/Travel to Field Session
2:30 pm	Field Session (see below)

FIELD SESSIONS

Bull Management and Fertility Covering breeding soundness examinations and other bull management decisions Forage Utilization and Management Covering soil fertility, forage options, and grazing management decisions



Held at the Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Center 1710 FM 3053 N, Overton, TX 75684

RSVP FOR MEAL COUNT BY APRIL 4 903.834.6191 or 903.657.0376

FREE REGISTRATION AND LUNCH!

Texas A&M AgriLife educational programs are open to all people without regard to 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. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.



Smith County Master Gardeners

2025 Library Series



Please join us at 11:30 a.m. at the Tyler Public Library Taylor Auditorium 201 S. College Avenue Tyler, TX 75701



Lectures are free and open to the public

January 17

Dr. Andrew King

"Hot New Plants for East Texas... and Some Others We've Forgotten About"

Dr. King will discuss new plants adapted for Est Texas as well as remnding us about some we may have forgotten. Dr. Andrew King is an Assistant Professor at Texas A&M Agrilife REsearch & Extension Center in Overton, Texas

February 21

Luke Alfaro: Urban Tree Stress

Luke will discuss tree stress and how to manage stress and promote health trees in East Texas. Luke Alfaro is the Urban Forester and Arborist for Tyler, Texas.

March 21

Dr. Garett Slater: Getting Started with Bees: The Fundamentals of Beekeeping"

The Basics of Beekeeping will be discussed. Dr. Slater is an Assistant Professor and Honey Bee Extension Entomologist in the Department of Entomology for Texas A&M Extension Center in Overton, Texas.

April 25 (1:00 pm - 2:00pm)

Dawn Stover: "Gardening for Worms! Host Plants for Butterfly Caterpillars"

Dawn will discuss gardening specifically for butterfly caterpillars and provide plant suggestions for our region. Dawn Stover -FPAC-NRCS, TX is a Study Leader/Agronomist for the USDA-NRCS, at East Texas Plant Materials Center in Nacogdoches, Texas.

May 16

Dr. Greg Grant: Saving Savanna: Our Disappearing Oaks

Dr. Grant will take a look at the plights of oaks and savannas and provide ideas and inspiration for steps gardeners and landowners can take to restore habitat and diversity. Dr. Greg Grant serves as the Horticultural Agent for Smith County within the Texas A&M Extension Service





PRIVATE APPLICATOR TRAINING

Friday, May 09, 2025 First United Methodist Church Family Life Center <u>204 State Highway 31 W</u> Chandler, TX 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.*

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"

TEXAS A&M GRILIFE EXTENSION

UPPER NECHES PESTICIDE CONFERENCE

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH 204 HWY 31 WEST CHANDLER, TEXAS 75758 FRIDAY MAY 9, 2025

<u>5 CEU'S</u> 2 IPM 2 GENERAL 1 LAW & REGS

8:00 am	Registration	1.22
8:45 am	Welcome - Spencer Sims, CEA - Ag/NR, Henderson County	The second
8:50 am	Herbicide Update/Weed ID and Different Control Measures - Patrick \$3	0.00
	Sutton, Corteva AgriScience	er
9:50 am	Break	rson
10:00 am	External Parasite Control- Lee Dudley, CEA- Ag/NR Panola County	I/Check
11:00 am	Laws and Regulations- Tommy Phillips, CEA-Ag/NR Kaufman County	
12:00 pm	Lunch Please RS Henderson	SVP to County
1:00 pm	Gopher and Mole Control in Hay Fields Using IPM Strategies(903) 675Darren Rozell, Rozell Sprayer Manufacturing Co.by 5/07/20	- 6130 024 to
2:00 pm	Pond Management Using IPM Strategies - Tyson Keese, Texas guarantee A&M AgriLife Extension Pond Management Program Specialist	lunch
3:00 pm	Adjourn	

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 1, 2025. 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 Count Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating. Smith County Master Gardener Association

Home Garden Tour

Join us for our 2025 tour featuring five inspirational gardens

Saturday, May 17th

9:00 am - 3:00 pm Rain or Shine

Tour tickets are \$15* per person in advance online

\$20* per person day of the tour and may be purchased at any garden location

*Proceeds benefit Smith County Master Gardener Association Scholarships and Educational Projects. Smith County Master Gardeners are volunteer educators cetified and coordinated by the Texas A&M AGrilife Extension Agency















Not all gardens are wheelchair accesible Under 12 free, sorry no strollers, pets or unsupervised children in the gardnes

🧟 / 🦽 / / 😽 SAVE THE DATE 2025 Annual **Smith County Master Gardeners** FROM BULBS TO BLOOMS CONFERENCE & BULB SALE Pollard United Methodist Church October 25, 2025 9:00 am - 1:00 pm 0.0 Online store open October 13-22 Featuring hard to find heritage, hardy, and locally trialed bulbs, and a variety of trees and shrubs TEXAS more details to follow TEXAS A&M MASTER 🗳 GARDENER

www.txmg.org/smith/events 903-590-2994

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

