

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE NEWSLETTER

August 2025

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



What's inside this issue:

- It Is Time to Start Planning a Winter Pasture
- Be On The Lookout for Rose Rosette Virus
- Small Ruminant Production
- What's Bugging You
- Helpful Resources
- Vegetable Garden Guide
- Things to do in August
- 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

IT IS TIME TO START PLANNING A WINTER PASTURE

Written By: Clint Perkins

The weather this year has been a roller coaster. We have had a tremendous amount of rain throughout the spring and into the summer. Hay producers could not get into the fields to bale their hay on time. First cutting hay was very mature. This would a great year to plant a winter pasture. Producers need to begin planning to have a winter pasture in August to be planted in the middle of September to October time frame. This is the time to sod seed small grains such as cereal rye, wheat, oats, and ryegrass into bermuda grass or bahia grass pastures for some excellent late winter and early spring grazing. This could also let you supplement your hay supply. I would go ahead and book the seed because small grains will not be in great supply this year due to excess rains that we had early on.

Small grain pasture provides high quality forage which can supplement (if limit grazed) or substitute for hay to carry your herd through to next spring. When the small grains are sod seeded into existing Bermuda grass or bahia grass pastures, it provides solid footing for cattle through wet periods. Sod seeding also allows small grains to be grown in areas where seedbed preparation is not feasible.

In many places, wheat is the small grain of choice, but cereal rye and ryegrass can also be used. Cereal rye usually will cost a little more per acre to establish due to the higher price of seed. However, cereal rye has more fall growth potential and normally provides better fall grazing. It is the most cold tolerant of the small grains. Cereal rye will end its growing season early in the spring allowing Bermuda grass to begin its growing season with little or no competition. Ryegrass is less expensive to establish, but does not provide much fall or early winter grazing when sod seeded. The growing season for ryegrass does not end until May-June, which makes it compete with early bermuda grass or bahia grass growth. This competition limits Bermuda grass production during its most productive time of year. Wheat provides moderate fall grazing and lasts longer than cereal rye, but not as long as ryegrass. By utilizing small grain forage by early May will reduce competition with warm season grasses.

Hold off nitrogen applications until there is a frost that will cause the warm season grasses to go into dormancy. Apply 50 to 60 lbs. of actual nitrogen (108 to 130 lbs. of urea or 150 to 180 lbs of ammonium nitrate) after the warm season grass goes dormant. An additional top-dress of 60 to 80 lbs. of nitrogen will need to be applied in late January or early February. Increasing the stocking rate in the spring will take advantage of the abundant forage produced in the early spring. Try to graze the winter pasture out by the end of April to allow for Bermuda grass fertilization and growth.

Small grains can be a tool to help extend hay supplies and increase milk production in fall and early winter calving cows. I have 3 different publications I wrote on Winter Pasture Establishment here in the office. Feel free to stop by and pick up a copy. Remember to keep a high magnesium mineral out for cows that are nursing calves and running on small grain pastures.

If you have any questions, please contact Clint Perkins at the Smith County Extension office located at 1517 West Front Street, suite 116 in Tyler, or call 903-590-2980.

Sod-Seeding
Calendar for Winter Pasture Establishment
Clint Perkins CEA Ag/NR
Smith County
March 2018

September	Lime soil if below pH6
September 20-27	Get Pasture/Meadow short preferably by grazing
September 23-October 7	Sod-Seed 75-100 lbs of cereal rye
When rye has 3-5 leaves	Apply Fertilizer plus Ryegrass Ex. 240 lbs/acre of 25-5-15 20 lbs of ryegrass per acre Use the ½ and ½ Rule (spread down the field then back up then spread between the tracks)
When rye is 7-10 inches tall and well rooted	Begin limited grazing: 2 hours per day for cows; 4 hours per day for heifers/ steers
December 26-January 7	Apply Fertilizer plus Ryegrass Ex. 300 lbs/Acre 21-0-21 10-15 lbs/acre ryegrass Using the ½ and ½ Rule
March 1	Apply 300 lbs/acre 21-0-21

Do's and Don'ts for Grazing

- Do not overgraze; always maintain a good green color
- Do not graze with a heavy frost cover
- Do not graze when soil is wet and will track until after hard freeze dates
(late February or Early March)
- Increase grazing pressure when Rye begins to boot
 - Graze hours in the A.M. and 3 hours in the P.M. for cows
 - Graze heifers/ steers hours as pasture allows
 - Graze dry cows if needed to get rye down
- Do not let rye get too tall and go to seed

Clover-Ryegrass Pasture Calendar for
Winter Pasture Establishment
Clint Perkins CEA Ag/NR
Smith County
March 2018

Summer	Conduct a soil test; apply agricultural lime if below pH 6; clover-ryegrass works best between a pH 6.5 to pH 7.																
Late September	Get grass very short by grazing, shredding or cutting for hay; you need to be able to see the soil surface.																
Before Planting	Lightly disk the soil by setting the disk blades as straight as you can get them; or, use a harrow; ground must be scratched.																
October 1-20	<p>Inoculate clover seed with appropriate inoculums; use a commercial sticker, to save money, inoculate your own seed!!!</p> <p>Clover seed can be planted with fertilizer but it needs to be mixed and spread with 4 to 8 hours.</p> <p>Follow the soil test recommendations or use 200-300 lbs/acre of 6-24-24; boron is essential; if not available in the soil, ask fertilizer dealer to add 1-2 lbs/acre</p> <p>Add 10-15 lbs/acre of ryegrass using the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ rule and drag after planting</p>																
Clover seedling rates per acre	<table> <tr> <td>Arrowleaf</td><td>6-8 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Crimson</td><td>18-20 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>La S-1 (white)</td><td>2-3 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sub Clover</td><td>18-20 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rose</td><td>8-10 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ball</td><td>4-5 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Red</td><td>14-16 lbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mixture</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$ each of above rates</td></tr> </table>	Arrowleaf	6-8 lbs	Crimson	18-20 lbs	La S-1 (white)	2-3 lbs	Sub Clover	18-20 lbs	Rose	8-10 lbs	Ball	4-5 lbs	Red	14-16 lbs	Mixture	$\frac{1}{2}$ each of above rates
Arrowleaf	6-8 lbs																
Crimson	18-20 lbs																
La S-1 (white)	2-3 lbs																
Sub Clover	18-20 lbs																
Rose	8-10 lbs																
Ball	4-5 lbs																
Red	14-16 lbs																
Mixture	$\frac{1}{2}$ each of above rates																
February 1	<p>Spring fertilizing depends on several factors; do you have the money? Do you need more growth early? Are you running short on hay, etc.? Extra nitrogen will get plants (both clover and ryegrass) growing faster and earlier. More potash (potassium) will help plant growth</p> <p>200 lbs/acre of 21-0-21 will green up plants fast and help the clover/ryegrass as well as the summer grass.</p>																

Prepared Seedbed
Calendar for Winter Pasture Establishment
Clint Perkins CEA Ag/NR
Smith County
March 2018

September	Lime soil if less than pH 6. Remove weeds and grass by shredding, burning, grazing, or bale for hay
September 20-October 10	<p>Disk 3 to 4 inches deep; if heavy sod or large amounts of trash, additional disking may be necessary. Large amounts of trash will prevent good soil contact with the seed</p> <p>If there is no soil test or if soil analysis indicates phosphorus is below medium level, use 400 lbs/acre of 13-13-13.</p> <p>Add 75-100 lbs/acre of cereal rye and an additional 15-20 lbs/acre of ryegrass in the fertilizer. Spread fertilizer by using the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ rule. In the above case, 400 lbs of fertilizer plus 100 lbs of seed or 500 lbs of material. Set the fertilizer distributor at $\frac{1}{2}$ rate or 250 lbs. Go over the field again by splitting the original tracks.</p> <p>Disk the ground at 4 inches in depth to cover the seed. This will get the seed about 2 inches deep in the soil. DO NOT DISK TOO DEEP!!!!</p> <p>Roll and pack the seedbed. Cultipackers are the best, soil roller will work if cultipacker is not available, drag with crosstie but firm the seedbed.</p>
When Rye has 5 leaves	Apply 300 lbs/acre of 21-0-21
When rye is 7 to 10 inches tall and well rooted	Begin limited grazing; 2 hours per day for cows; 4 hours per day for heifers/steers
December 26- January 7	Apply fertilizer plus ryegrass; Ex. 300 lbs of 21-0-21 and 15-20 lbs of ryegrass using the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ rule

Do's and Don'ts for Grazing

- Do not overgraze; always maintain a good green color
- Do not graze with a heavy frost cover
- Do not graze when soil is wet and will track until after hard freeze dates (late February or Early March)
- Increase grazing pressure when Rye begins to boot
 - Graze hours in the A.-M. and 3 hours in the P.M. for cows
 - Graze heifers/steers hours as pasture allows
 - Graze dry cows if needed to get rye down
- Do not let rye get too tall and go to seed

BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR ROSE ROSETTE VIRUS

WRITTEN BY GREG GRANT



This year, two large public rose plantings in Tyler have been observed with rose rosette disease. One was at Broadway and the Loop, and the other on Roseland Boulevard just off Broadway. Every infected rose must be removed and destroyed immediately to prevent the disease from spreading throughout our home landscapes and public gardens. Tyler is known as the “Rose Capital of America,” so not growing roses isn’t an option. That’s why it is critical to recognize this devastating virus and learn how to respond when symptoms appear.

The symptoms of rose rosette are distinctive. The most obvious sign is a bizarre, densely clustered growth at the ends of branches known as a “witches’ broom.” These shoots often display an unusual red-orange color and an excessive number of thorns. However, color alone isn’t conclusive since many roses naturally produce reddish new growth. Infected plants often look like they’ve been hit with a broadleaf herbicide. You might also notice flattened or unusually elongated stems, distorted leaves, and rampant, erratic growth. In early stages, symptoms may appear on just a few shoots, but the disease spreads internally and eventually weakens or kills the plant over time.

Rose rosette virus spreads in two primary ways. In the garden, it is transmitted by a microscopic eriophyid mite that feeds on infected roses and then moves to healthy ones. These mites are so small that wind can carry them from plant to plant. To reduce the chances of spreading, avoid letting roses touch one another. The virus can also be transmitted through propagation. Any rose grown from cuttings or budwood taken from an infected plant will carry the disease since the virus lives within the plant’s tissue.

There is no cure. Pruning away the affected growth will not remove the virus, and applying pesticides or homemade remedies will not help. Once symptoms are visible, the disease has already spread throughout the plant.

The only solution is to remove and destroy the entire rose bush, including its roots as soon as symptoms are detected. Seal the infected plant in a trash bag and dispose of it with household waste or burn it if local regulations permit. Leaving infected roses in place puts all your other roses, and those across Tyler and East Texas, at risk. The virus is not soilborne, so once the diseased plants are gone, healthy roses can safely be replanted in the same location, although I’d suggest waiting until fall, winter, or spring when conditions are mild and moist.

If you suspect you have rose rosette, but are not certain, you may submit a sample to the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory in College Station. Instructions and submission forms are available online at plantclinic.tamu.edu. There is a fee for diagnostic testing.

SMALL RUMINANT PRODUCTION

WRITTEN BY: ANTHONY BROWN

Raising small ruminants (goats and sheep) on 15 acres or less in East Texas, is not only possible, but also a smart way to put limited land to good use. Whether you're a beginner looking to dip your boots into livestock production or an experienced cattle producer wanting to diversify, small acreage and small ruminants go together when managed properly. Smith County offers a warm climate, long growing season, and plenty of forage options. But with smaller acreage comes the need for careful planning, pasture rotation, fencing, parasite control, and realistic expectations. Small ruminants are ideal for limited acreage. Goats are browsers, they love brushes, vines, and weeds; while sheep are grazers and prefer grasses and forbs. Together, they can make use of areas cattle might ignore. On 15 acres or less, stocking 10 to 30 head (depending on land condition and rotation) can bring in supplemental income, manage vegetation, or simply support a self-sufficient lifestyle.

Here in Smith County, where land is becoming more residential and fragmented, small ruminants allow ag use and potential property tax exemptions without needing hundreds of acres. If your property is brushy or wooded, goats are a solid choice. Spanish, Kiko, or Boer goats are common meat breeds in East Texas. Spanish goats are hardy and low maintenance. Kiko's offer parasite resistance, while Boers grow faster, but are more susceptible to diseases and parasites. On the other hand, sheep do better with improved pasture and prefer to graze year-round. Hair sheep breeds like Katahdin or Dorper are great in our climate—they shed their wool, tolerate heat and humidity, and produce quality meat with less maintenance than wool breeds.

Fencing is very critical for a small ruminant operation. Goats are escape artists and standard barbed wire won't cut it. Some fencing considerations that can be used include. (1) Woven wire fencing at least 4–5 feet tall. (2) Hot wire (electric) along the top or middle to keep animals in and predators out. (3) Clear fence lines—goats will climb or lean on anything touching the fence. Sheep aren't as bad about escaping, but both are vulnerable to predators like coyotes and stray dogs. Some producers use livestock guardian dogs (LGDs), donkeys, or llamas to protect their animals. Fencing is important for rotational grazing purposes as well. On 15 acres, you should divide the property into 4–6 paddocks. Allowing pastures to rest to encourage forage regrowth, natural parasite control, and increase soil health, are all benefits to rotational grazing.

East Texas is humid and warm—a perfect environment for internal parasites like barber pole worms in sheep and goats. Keep pastures mowed to reduce worm larvae on lower forage, avoid overgrazing, using FAMACHA scoring to monitor anemia and determine which animals to deworm, and fecal testing, are ways to combat internal and external parasites. Closely monitoring your animals after deworming is critical, because animals may build up a resistance overtime to certain dewormers. Mineral licks specific to species are recommended, fresh drinking water, quality hay when in drought conditions, and supplemental grains before and during kidding season. are helpful tools to ensure animals are healthy.

Animals will need some sort of shelter from our unpredictable weather, a shed or barn will do just fine, also working pens will be needed to administer any vaccinations or any other medicals treatments if necessary. There are several resources here at our office and other agencies in the county that can help assist small ruminant producers. Grazing, nutrition workshops, and FAMACHA training are all put on through the Extension Office here in Smith County. Farm assistance programs are available through the Smith County USDA office.

There are local producer organizations that you can join and get a wealth of information pertaining to sheep and goat production. Raising small ruminants on 15 acres or less in Smith County isn't just doable, it's practical, profitable, and enjoyable. With proper planning, rotational grazing, and a willingness to learn, small acreage landowners can succeed with goats or sheep. Whether you want to feed your family, sell meat locally, or just get closer to the land, small ruminants are a good fit for East Texas.

Susceptibility of Ornamental and Nursery Plants to European Pepper Moth Infestation

Rafia Khan Ph.D.

Assistant Professor and Extension Entomologist

Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Center, Overton, TX, USA

The European pepper moth (EPM), *Duponchelia fovealis* (Zeller), is an invasive lepidopteran species in the United States with a notably broad host range, posing an increasing concern for the nation's ornamental and nursery industries. Adult moths are grayish brown and regarded as small to medium in size, with a body length of 9-12 mm and a wingspan of 19-21 mm. A distinguishing feature is the pair of yellowish-white transverse lines on the forewings, with the outer line displaying a characteristic finger-like projection. The larvae are cream-colored with distinct brown spots and a shiny, dark head capsule, making them identifiable during scouting and inspections. This pest is highly polyphagous, able to infest a broad spectrum of plant species from several botanical families. Its host range includes herbaceous plants, annuals, perennials, and woody ornamentals. Economically significant crops commonly grown in greenhouses and nurseries, such as begonia, impatiens, roses, cyclamen, geranium, poinsettia, along with various herbs and vegetables, are particularly susceptible to damage from European pepper moth infestations.

The European pepper moth completes its life cycle with an egg, three larval stages/instars, a pupa, and an adult. Its larvae, the most damaging stage, feed aggressively on a range of plant parts, roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and buds, leading to symptoms such as webbing, frass deposits, chewed foliage, stem girdling, stunted growth, and in severe cases, complete plant collapse/death. Because this insect can infest a wide variety of plant species, it poses a significant threat to diverse crops commonly grown in ornamental and greenhouse production. Given the pest's ability to infest a wide array of economically valuable ornamental and vegetable crops, understanding host plant susceptibility is critical. Determining which plants are most vulnerable to EPM will help guide monitoring, risk assessment, and integrated pest management strategies. Therefore, a study was conducted to evaluate the susceptibility of different host plants to EPM across three key nursery and greenhouse production areas in East Texas, providing essential information for developing targeted and sustainable pest management practices.

To monitor European pepper moth (EPM) activity near susceptible host plants, we deployed delta traps adjacent to nursery production areas in Cherokee, Smith, and Van Zandt counties in East Texas. Monitoring was conducted using Pherocon VI Delta Traps with white sticky liners (Model #33315-30, orange; Trece Inc., OK, USA). Male EPMs were attracted using the Pherocon EPM lure (Model TC/CO-3287-25, Trece Inc., OK, USA). Five traps were installed at 20-foot intervals within open nursery pad areas and were monitored regularly from April to November 2024. Sticky liners and pheromone lures were replaced biweekly to ensure trap efficacy. Each liner was labeled with relevant information, including date, trap number, host plant, and location, to ensure accurate and organized data collection.

European pepper moth (EPM) activity was found to be more prominent near specific host plants, including Hemerocallis, Echinacea, rose, chrysanthemum, hibiscus, and Loropetalum. Among these, plants showing visible symptoms of infestation such as webbing, frass, feeding damage, stunted growth, etc., were counted and closely monitored. Symptomatic specimens were collected and transported to the Overton Research Center, where they were placed under greenhouse conditions for further observation. Each plant was housed within a BugDorm enclosure to monitor for adult emergence. Adult EPM were successfully reared from infested chrysanthemum and Loropetalum plants, confirming these species as active reproductive hosts in the study area.

The insights gained from this study on host plant susceptibility to European pepper moth in the East Texas region will provide valuable guidance to local nursery and greenhouse producers. By identifying which plant species are more vulnerable to infestation, growers can enhance their monitoring efforts, implement targeted preventive strategies, and respond more effectively to early signs of pest activity. Ultimately, this proactive approach will help mitigate potential crop losses and reduce the economic impact of EPM before infestations reach damaging levels.



Figure 1. Symptomatic host plants infested by European pepper moth: (A) Chrysanthemum showing chewing injury on leaves; (B) Loropetalum with signs of chewed/skeletonized leaves, dropping leaves, and girdling near the soil line.

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 Nacogdoches: sfagardens.sfasu.edu

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

Vegetable Garden Planting Guide

for the East Texas 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 2021

THINGS TO DO IN AUGUST

Plant Care

- Watch for signs of drought stress in plantings. Apply necessary deep soaking supplemental water as needed. Large-leaved plants such as hydrangeas, cannas, and elephant ears may need extra water during drought. Keep plants mulched with several inches of coarse organic matter to minimize drought stress.
- Remove spent blooms and bloom stalks of cannas. Apply Bt as needed for canna leaf rollers.
- Last chance to plant plant beans, cucumbers, and squash in the vegetable garden for a fall crop.
- Continue to irrigate lawn, annuals, and vegetables once per week (one inch of water); azaleas perennials, and Japanese maples every two weeks; and shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and shade trees once per month until fall rains begin. Deep infrequent soaking is the key to success, deep roots, and drought tolerance.
- Continue to watch for chinch bugs on St. Augustine grass in hot, sunny, exposed locations. Treat immediately as needed with appropriately labeled insecticide.
- Mow lawns higher to increase root depth and wear tolerance.
- Remove trees killed or severely damaged by storm and two summer droughts. If they are in open areas leave for woodpeckers and secondary cavity dwellers.
- Deadhead (remove) spent blossoms and seed-heads on annuals and perennials.



Odds and Ends

- Provide much needed water for the birds. Change nectar in hummingbird feeders every week as heat causes the nectar to ferment.
- Guard against mosquitoes by eliminating standing water in containers. Use mosquito dunks (*Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*) in bird baths and garden ponds.
- Sharpen lawn mower blades for a cleaner cut.
- Prepare gardens for the many cool-season vegetables to be planted in September.

PRIVATE APPLICATOR TRAINING

Friday, August 08, 2025

Cotton Belt Building

1517 W Front St Ste: 116

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"*

41st Smith County Hay Show



**ROZELL SPRAYER
MANUFACTURING CO.**



**Agricultural &
Environmental
Solutions**



**Rudy's
REAL TEXAS BAR-B-Q®**

**Smith County
Soil and Water Conservation District**
Serving Smith County Since 1941

**TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION**



Sample Drop Off Locations:

July 28 - August 2

AgriLife Extension Office

Azelis Agricultural & Environmental Solutions

Circle C Farm & Ranch

Elder Feed & Supply

Fleming Farm Supply

Lowe Tractor

Noonday Feed Store

Rozell Sprayers Manufacturing

Steele's Feed & Seed

United Ag & Turf, Inc

USDA - SWCD Office

Date: Monday, September 15, 2025

Time: 11:30 AM

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



G. Phillips & Sons

**Pesticide Container
Recycling Program with
FREE pickup!**

**DO YOU HAVE EMPTY, TRIPLE-RINSED
PESTICIDE CONTAINERS?? IF SO, CONTACT
STACEY BRUINSMA WITH G. PHILLIPS & SONS!**

(ITEMS ACCEPTED INCLUDE: JUGS, PAILS, DRUMS, AND TOTES)



**100,000,000 LBS. COLLECTED
SINCE 2011!**

LOCATIONS IN TEXAS:

- **18330 PENICK RD
WALLER, TX 77484**
- **14714 SH-64
TYLER, TX 75704**
- **4836 FISH LANE
BEEVILLE, TX 78102**
- **8100 N COUNTY RD
ODESSA, TX 79764**
- **251 INDUSTRIAL LOOP
HILLSBORO, TX 76645**
- **12721 INDIAN HILL RD
AMARILLO, TX 79124**

**STACEY BRUINSMA
CONTACT INFORMATION:**

*sbruinsma@gphillipsandsons.com
(248) 961-3360*

More Information:

Email for 60+ container pickups at:
pickup@gpsagrecycle.com
www.gpsagrecycle.com

**TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION**

Agricultural and Environmental
Safety (AES) Unit
P: (979) 845-3849
F: (979) 845-6251
Website: agrilife.org/aes
Email: psep@ag.tamu.edu



EAST TEXAS

Forage Conference

AUGUST 15, 2025

GOLD HALL

101 East Elm St
Hallsville, TX 75650

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

5 CEU's*

3 General

2 IPM

*Pending

8:00am Registration

8:30am Winter Forage Selection & Management

of Cool Season Weeds. Presented by Dr. Vanessa A. Corriher-Olson,
Associate Professor & Extension Forage Specialist

- 1 General CEU

9:30am Aquatic Weed Identification & Management Utilizing

Biological and Chemical Options. Presented by Tyson Keese,
Rangeland Wildlife & Fisheries Management - Pond Management,
Extension Program Specialist

- 1 IPM CEU

10:30am Break

11:00am Herbicide Trial Update.

Presented by Clint Perkins, CEA Ag/NR, Smith County

- 1 General CEU

12:00pm Lunch - Sponsored by Legacy Ag Credit

12:45pm Weed Identification & Management Options

Presented by Clint Perkins, CEA Ag/NR, Smith County

- 1 General CEU

1:40pm Break

2:00pm Utilizing IPM to Manage Pests of Texas Forages

Presented by Lee Dudley, CEA Ag/NR, Panola County

- 1 IPM CEU

3:00pm Wrap Up & Conclusion

\$20
per person
Cash or Check
at the door

**RSVP by
August 4**

Gregg County
Extension Office
(903) 236-8429



Individuals with disabilities who require an auxiliary aid, service, or accommodation in order to participate in this activity are encouraged to contact the Gregg County Extension Office at 903-236-8429 for assistance 2 weeks prior to event date. 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 Court of Texas are cooperating.

KAUFMAN COUNTY FALL CATTLEMAN'S CONFERENCE

KAUFMAN CIVC CENTER
607 E FAIR ST—KAUFMAN, TX 75142
FRIDAY-SEPTEMBER 19, 2025

New
Location

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

**\$25 Per
Person**

2 CEU's

1-IPM

1 Laws and Regs

8:00 A.M. Registration

9:00 A.M. **The Label is the Law—Laws and Regulation Update**
Tommy Phillips, Kaufman County CEA, AG/NR

10:00 A.M. Break

10:15 A.M. **Pasture Weed & Brush ID and IPM Control Measures**
Clint Perkins, Smith County CEA, AG/NR

11:15 A.M. **Beef Cattle Herd Vaccination**
Dr. Ron Gill—Professor and Extension Livestock Specialist

12:15 P.M. **BBQ Lunch -**
TSCRA Theft Prevention

1:15 PM **Hay v. Tub v. Sack—Beef Cattle Supplementation**
Dr. Ron Gill—Professor and Extension Livestock Specialist

2:15 P.M. **Beef Cattle Market Update**
*Dr. David Anderson - Professor and Extension
Specialist - Livestock and Food Product Marketing*

3:00 P.M. Adjourn



**SPONSORED BY THE KAUFMAN COUNTY LIVESTOCK AND FORAGE COMMITTEE AND
TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE - Kaufman County**

Please RSVP to your respective Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service County Office by Monday,
September 15, 2025 in order to guarantee lunch.

Kaufman: 469-376-4520

"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 469-376-4520 one week prior to event..*

Nature in the Garden Series

Sponsored by the Smith County Master Gardeners

Speaker Dr. Greg Grant

Horticulture Agent Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, Smith County

I'll Fly Away Gardening is for the Birds



THURSDAY AUGUST 14, 2025
1:00PM - 3:00PM



COTTON BELT BUILDING
1517 W FRONT ST STE 116
TYLER, TEXAS 75702



**To register please scan QR Code or go to link below:
any questions please call (903)590-2980**



<https://form.jotform.com/252085982916165>

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION



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.



Branching Out

A Seminar for Forest Landowners

Who should attend?

Landowners, foresters, land managers, loggers

When

Friday, August 15, 2025 * 10 a.m. - 2:30p.m.

Must register by August 11

Where

Lufkin Convention Center

601 N. 2nd Street, Lufkin, TX 75901

ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Texas Forestry Association will conduct a seminar for forest landowners where attendees will learn:

- People on Your Property; signs – they mean, how they protect you
- An overview of Funga's R&D Flywheel and its role in shaping commercial seedling inoculation
- Funga's Carbon Program—how it's been shaped by landowners, for landowners, an innovative approach to forest restoration
- Outcomes of the 89th Texas Legislative Session related to forestry and forest landowners
- Tackling 100 Years of Mesophication in my Pine-Oak-Hickory Forest
- Rural Land Markets

PRESENTERS

Dr. PJ Putnam, Attorney and Forest Landowner

Anthony Seliskar and Dr. Caylon Yates, Funga

Rob Hughes, Executive Director, Texas Forestry Association.

Dr. Greg Grant, Smith County Horticulturist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

Lynn Krebs, Texas Real Estate Center



REGISTRATION

The fee for the workshop is \$20 and lunch is included. Register online at texasforestry.org under **EVENTS** or scan the QR code. **CEUs will be available for TAFC, TPL and SAF.**

Texas Forestry Association
(936) 632-TREE (8733)

WOOD COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS Herb Fest 2025

FROM THE ROOTS UP

Historical Herbs- 9:15

Learn the history of herbs and their uses and how to utilize that knowledge today for your personal needs.

**FREE TO THE
PUBLIC**

Culinary Herbs- 10:15

Learn all about parsley, sage, rosemary, and thyme in your kitchen ~ from flavor profiles to recognized health benefits.

Harvesting and Preserving Herbs- 11:15

Learn when and how to harvest your herbs, several methods of preservation, and how to pick the best method for your specific herb to optimize the flavor and benefits.

Your Herbs, Your Way

Holly R. Ross, Keynote Speaker

Holly Ross, renowned herb specialist and owner of Hollyberry Herb Farms, pulls it all together with her presentation at 1pm. Let her expertise guide you in choosing the herbs and the methods that are right for you.

**HERBS FOR SALE
CASH ONLY**

**SATURDAY, SEPT 13
8AM - 2PM**

- Food trucks and vendors will be on site
- Spectacular RAFFLE items- tickets available
- Door prizes after each herb session

📍 Middle D Ranch, 431 CR 3135, Quitman

🌐 <https://txmg.org/woodcounty/>

TEXAS
MASTER GARDENER
TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION
Wood County

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension is an equal opportunity employer & program provider. The Texas A&M University system, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commission Courts Cooperating. 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 the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service is implied. Persons with disabilities needing accommodations for effective participation in the program should contact the County Extension Office at least one week prior to the program or event to request mobility, hearing, visual or other assistance.



EAST TEXAS BEEKEEPING 101

DATE: SEPTEMBER 12TH

LOCATION: TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE RESEARCH & EXTENSION CENTER

1710 FM 3053 N , OVERTON, TX 75684



AGENDA:

REGISTRATION STARTS AT 8:30 AM

- 1. BEE BIOLOGY, BEHAVIOR, AND MANAGEMENT**
- 2. GETTING STARTED BEEKEEPING**
- 3. A YEAR IN BEEKEEPING**
- 4. HIVE INSPECTIONS AND VARROA MANAGEMENT**
- 5. LUNCH/HONEY TASTING**

This program will offer attendees the basics of getting started in beekeeping, that provides not only information but hands on learning on what it takes to raise and manage honeybees.

**TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION**

**Cost: \$35
RSVP by
September 5th
to 903.657.0376**



Extension programs of Texas Agrilife Extension Service 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.



2025



Texas New Fruit Grower's Conference

October 9-10, 2025- Fort Worth, Texas

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

The Texas New Fruit Grower's Conference is a Texas A&M AgriLife Extension event aimed at educating new and prospective fruit growers through classroom instruction, experiential learning, and peer-to-peer networking.

Event 1: Getting Started Class: Considering an orchard for the first time? Never planted a fruit tree? We have you covered! Texas is a challenging and unique climate for fruit production, but our half-day "Getting Started Class" will set you on the proper path to success. When: Thursday, October 9th, 8:00 am to 12:00 pm; Tarrant County AgriLife Extension Office, 200 Taylor, Suite 500, Fort Worth, TX, 76196. Program: Site and resource evaluation for new fruit orchards-Stephen Janak; Fruit orchard establishment-Larry Stein; Budgeting time resources- what it takes to start and manage an orchard-Jacy Lewis; Disease & insect threats to successful fruit production—Monte Nesbitt; Developing an orchard IPM philosophy—Kyle Slusher; Deciding what to grow: major production & marketing considerations—Tim Hartmann

Event 2: Tree-to-Plate Networking Lunch: Enjoy an array of fresh fruit and diverse fruit-centric culinary products, while exchanging fruit growing & marketing ideas with other fruit growers from around the state. Thursday, 12:00 to 2:30 pm.



Event 3: Live-Action Lab: Our team has tremendous experience with fruit and vineyard orchard management that new fruit growers need to see in action. Our afternoon "college laboratory" session will get you up close and personal with How-To demonstrations on: tree/vine planting, training & pruning practices, fertilizer application, irrigation, and pest management. This 3pm to 6pm session will be held at the Tarrant County Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Facility.

Event 4: Fast Forward Fruit Tour: Experience the possibilities of being a commercial fruit grower by seeing and hearing what other new fruit growers have done to establish and grow a fruit-centric business in the North Texas area. Our Friday morning conference tour is planned to visit Goober Bub's Orchard & Bakery, Justin, Texas. Friday, October 10th, 8:30 am to Noon.

Conference Registration Fee:
\$130 per person; \$65 AgriLife Employees



For More Information: Contact Monte Nesbitt, (979) 321-7028; Email: monte.nesbitt@ag.tamu.edu or the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Tarrant County Extension Office 817-884-1945.

Registration: <https://agriliferegister.tamu.edu/hort-ev-051>

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



Online store open October 13-22

*Featuring hard to find heritage, hardy, and locally trialed
bulbs, and a variety of trees and shrubs*



more details to follow

www.txmg.org/smith/events

903-590-2994

