

**11475-A FM 1442  
Orange, TX 77630  
Phone: 409-882-7010  
Fax: 409-745-9889**

# **Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Orange County Agriculture Newsletter**

**January-February-March 2016**

## **Upcoming Events**

### **January:**

- **29<sup>th</sup>–30<sup>th</sup> Livestock Clinic:** Adult and Youth Tracks, 29<sup>th</sup> from 6:00 pm—8:00 pm at Expo Center; 30<sup>th</sup> from 8:00 am—4:00 pm at the OCLSA grounds in Mauriceville

### **February:**

- **9<sup>th</sup>: New Landowner Series:** Pasture, Pond, and Weed Management-2 CEU's
- **11<sup>th</sup> Garden Preparation** 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm; \$12.00

### **March:**

- **8<sup>th</sup> New Landowner Series:** Rural Laws and Codes: 11:30am - 2:00 pm; Lunch provided; \$20.00
- **19<sup>th</sup> Beekeeping Workshops:** Beginners Workshop 9 am – Noon, 1 pm - 4 pm Queen Rearing - \$20.00 per class

### **April:**

- **21<sup>st</sup> Cattle Herd Health:** 11:30 am - 2:00 pm; Lunch Provided; \$20.00
- **9<sup>th</sup> EarthKind Roses and Perennial plants-**What to plant in Orange County? 9am – Noon; \$12.00

## **Meetings:**

First Thursday of the month: Apiary Committee at Extension Office; 6pm

Second Thursday of the month: Master Gardener at Extension Office; 6pm



## **Word from your Ag Agent**

Howdy, Orange County! I want to take the time to thank you all for giving me a great first 8 months on the job! It has been very memorable, and I have enjoyed meeting many of you. One of my goals when I first started here in Orange County was to implement a newsletter that had a variety of useful information in agriculture that you could use. Feel free to "Share" this newsletter with friends, family, and colleagues. If you are not receiving this newsletter directly then call us and we will put you on the email list! You should receive this newsletter quarterly that will contain a few months worth of useful information.

So it is January 2016, and that gives us many new opportunities. As the New Year starts, so does reflection of last year's mistakes, and that gives us the chance to improve from last year. This month take time to reflect what could have been done to better the lawns, pastures, flower beds, and gardens. You will find that I have included a diverse selection of articles in here that will hopefully jump start some things we found got us last spring and early summer. This is the time to start planning and preparing for spring and summer gardens, lawns, pastures, etc. We have many new programs to address a variety of topics this year. Happy New Year and Good Luck!

- Have a question? Need a Soil sample? Call for a site visit from your Ag Agent!
- Need a plant, weed or bug identified? Email picture to [Extension@co.orange.tx.us](mailto:Extension@co.orange.tx.us) or [Ashlee.krebs@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:Ashlee.krebs@ag.tamu.edu)
- **Want to be receive the Ag Natural Resources Newsletter in 2016? Contact us to be put on the email list for 2016 for FREE!!!**

# 2015 in Review

This year **10,294 people** were reached in calls, emails, newsletters, site visits, and volunteers, We held **31** programs in Gardening, Pesticide Training, Cattle, Beekeeping, and back yard agriculture. This year we inducted **14** new Master Gardener members, and held **18** class trainings for the Master Gardener Training short course. In addition, this group has grown and rebuilt many bridges from years past, and continues to do so thriving for a better tomorrow. This year Orange County hosted the annual Southeast Texas Beef Symposium, which had a 35% increase in attendance, with a **121 people** were in attendance. In the beekeeping course we had **17 people** participate with 90% said they would use and implement what they learned, while 100% said they gained knowledge. Thank you to all who helped in any way big or small to make 2015 this successful, especially our volunteers who without we could not do what we do!





# Farming and Ranching

## Pasture Management

Proper Pasture Management is not something new, but often something we push to the back burner. I am often called or emailed, especially come summer, for advice on what to do about the weeds growing in the pastures. Many times the reason behind pastures being taken over with weeds, lack of grass, or in general is because of the lack of preparation for our warm season grasses. Of course, the amount of rainfall we had this past year didn't help our efforts when applying fertilizers or seed.



By the first part of February a soil sample test needs to be done on the fields that you are intending to use. Next, once the results have come back you should apply the fertilizer recommendations. In addition to fertilizer, dragging the fields to spread the manure will also help put nitrogen and organic matter back into the ground. This is a practice that can happen year round. I also, will add that a pre-emergent pesticide could also be added especially if there was an issue last year.

Planting seed, if need be, should be done by Mid-March at the latest. Of course, all this is at the mercy of the Mother Nature. Following this with rotational grazing will ensure the stock will continue to have grass through the warm season. This practice also helps control parasites as well. Over- stocking/over-grazing is another big problem I tend to see. Now, there is not a number of head per acre that I could confidentially give out due to the amount of variables that fall in place here in Orange County, but rather it is on an individual basis.

Furthermore, during the summer you may have to add some fertilizer again. Especially, for those of you who are in the hay production business. This of course can be determined by soil sample test. Many of you may know what your ground traditionally runs.

If you need any consultation of your farm or ranch please do not hesitate to call, email: [Ashlee.krebs@ag.tamu.edu](mailto:Ashlee.krebs@ag.tamu.edu), or stop by. A great resource for forages, pastures, and weeds is: <http://forages.tamu.edu/>

## Weed Management



Dupont has a new herbicide for bermudagrass pastures, [Pastora](#), which controls many broadleaf and grassy weeds. Among the many grassy weeds controlled are grassbur and johnsongrass. Be sure and check the label for all of the >100 species controlled.

NEW from Dow! The new broadleaf herbicide [Milestone](#) that does not require a pesticide applicators license and is not restricted for use in 2,4-D restricted counties.

## Pond Management

Pond management just like pastures requires routine maintenance year round. I have attached the annual calendar below:

<http://fisheries.tamu.edu/files/2013/10/TEXAS-FARM-POND-MANAGEMENT-CALENDAR1.pdf>

# New Landowner Series

**\$100 for all classes (Feb.-July)  
or \$25 per class**

**February 9th  
March 8th  
April 21st  
May 17th  
July-TBA**

**August 5-9: Beef Short Course**

**October: TBA-Beef Symposium**



**Learn how to start  
up a ranch or a farm.  
This course will teach you  
the beginning basics. Call  
409-882-7010 to sign up!**

**TEXAS A&M  
AGRI LIFE  
EXTENSION**

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status.  
The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating

# The Benefits of Using Artificial Insemination in Cattle Operations

By: Jessica Fontenot

Intern, McNeese State University, Agricultural Sciences 2016

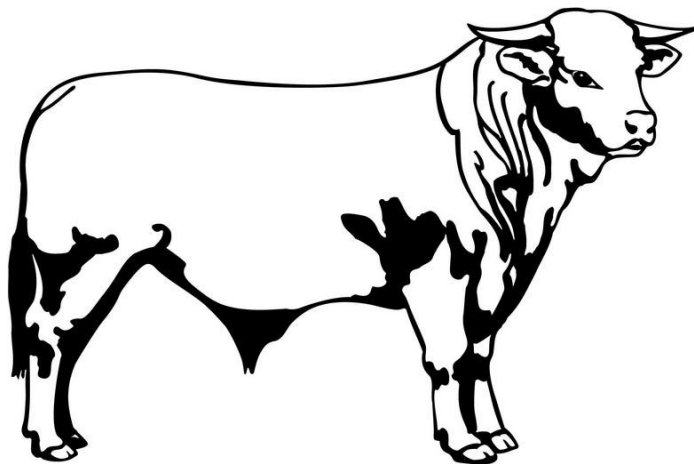
By definition, artificial insemination or (AI), is the process of collecting sperm from a male, and manually depositing them into the reproductive tract of a female. There are several benefits to this practice.

Natural breeding between animals, especially large livestock such as cattle can be a very stressful experience for both animals involved. Also, bulls produce more semen than needed for successful conception when breeding naturally. However, when semen is collected using AI, it can be diluted and extended to create hundreds of doses. Semen can be transported easily, meaning multiple females in different locations can be impregnated.

Bulls in general grow to be quite large thus they consume a lot of feed. Also, bulls are much stronger, powerful, and potentially ill-mannered. These factors may call for special housing and handling equipment.

There are many safety concerns when it comes to keeping bull(s) within a herd. Bulls are larger and more powerful when compared to the females. Natural breeding is common and more likely to result in accidents and injury to either the cow or the bull than is AI. Maintaining a bull on a farm can also be dangerous to the producer. As I stated before, adult bulls are large and tend to be very aggressive. Thus, handling them can be quite difficult.

Natural mating also allows for the transfer of venereal diseases between the animals. Some pathogens can be transmitted in semen through AI, but the collecting process allows for screening of diseases. The collected semen is also checked for quality, which helps avoid issues with male infertility. Artificial insemination is a great method to use for reproduction, but as with anything, it may not be for everyone.





**SAVE THE DATE!**  
 Thursday, February 4, 2016  
*31<sup>st</sup> Annual*  
**Fort Bend Regional  
 Vegetable Conference**  
**Fort Bend County Fairgrounds**

More info coming soon

Sponsored in part by:




To register, go to:

<https://agriliferegister.tamu.edu/index.cfm/productDetails/ProductID/1968/>



*The Orange County Master Gardeners Association  
 Presents its*

## **Third Annual Bloomin' Crazy Plant Fair**

Saturday, March 19, 2016 8AM – 1PM

8235 FM 1442, Jewel Cormier Park, Orangefield, Texas  
 (Exit 869 S off IH10)



Our Annual Event is celebrated with the sales of Texas  
 Superstars, natives, perennials, annuals, trees, citrus,  
 avocados, blackberries, blueberries, vegetables, house plants  
 and many unique and hard to find plants.

*Specialty booths will be on premise selling garden and plant  
 related items. Our Ask the Master Gardener Specialist will be  
 available to answer any horticulture questions you might have.*

Sign up for our next Master Gardener class which will be  
 starting in April. For more information contact the  
 Orange County AgriLife Extension @ 409-882-7010.



Check our website [www.txmga.org/orange](http://www.txmga.org/orange) for more information.



Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without  
 race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status.  
 The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating

# Master Gardener

## Winter Garden Checklist by Dr. William C. Welch,

### Professor & Landscape Horticulturist Texas AgriLife Extension Service

#### January/February--

- Now is an excellent time to transplant mature or established trees and shrubs while they are dormant.
- Make flower and vegetable garden plans now before the rush of spring planting. Time spent in armchair gardening before the fireplace will pay off in improved plant selection. Besides, it is fun to page through the garden catalogs.
- Sow seeds in flats or containers to get a jump on plant growth before hot weather arrives. Petunias, begonias, and impatiens should be sown in early January. Warm temperature plants, such as tomatoes, peppers, marigolds, and periwinkles, should be sown in late January or early February.
- Continue to water and fertilize cool-weather annuals such as snapdragons, Bells of Ireland, Stocks, larkspur, pansies, violas and sweet alyssum to encourage the best blooms. Now is an excellent time to transplant mature or established trees and shrubs while they are dormant.
- Apply slow release fertilizer to pansies and other cool season annuals. Distribute 5 pounds of cottonseed or alfalfa meal per 100 square feet of bed area or use commercial slow release fertilizer products according to label instructions.
- Prepare beds and garden area for spring planting. Till in several inches of compost, composted pine bark or similar material.
- Select and order gladiolus corms for February/March planting. Plant at two-week intervals to prolong flowering period.
- Check junipers and other narrow-leaf evergreens for bagworm pouches. The insect eggs over winter in the pouch, and start the cycle again by emerging in the spring to begin feeding on the foliage. Hand removal and burning of the pouches reduce future damage.
- The life of poinsettias and other Holiday Season plants can be prolonged with proper care. Keep the soil moist, but provide drainage so that excess moisture can flow from the pot. Keep the plant out of range of heating ducts and away from heating units. Keep in a cool room at night, preferably at 60 to 65 degrees F.
- Don't fertilize newly set out trees or shrubs until after they have started to grow, and then only very lightly the first year.
- When buying plants, the biggest is not always the best, especially when dealing with bare-root plants. The medium to small sizes (4 to 6 feet) are usually faster to become established and more effective in the landscape than the large sizes.
- Hold off on pruning bush roses until February or early March. Use good shears that will make clean cuts. Remove dead, dying, and weak canes. Leave 4 to 8 healthy canes, and remove approximately one-half of the top growth and height of the plant.
- Now is an excellent time to select and plant container-grown roses to fill in those bare spots in your rose garden.
- When pruning shrubs, first prune out any dead or damaged branches; then thin out by removing about one-third of the canes or stems at ground level, removing the oldest canes only; and last, shape the rest of the plant, keeping in mind the natural shape of the plant. Water foliage plants as well as other containerized plants only when needed and not by the calendar.
- Climbing roses should be trained but not pruned at this time. It is always appropriate to remove dead or weak canes. Weave long canes through openings in trellises or arbors and tie them with jute twine or plastic or other plant ties. Securing canes now prevents damage from winter/spring winds, and contributes toward a more refined look to the garden when roses are blooming. Wait until after the spring flowering period to prune climbing or once-blooming shrub roses.
- Now is the ideal time to select and plant grapes, fruit trees and berries. Contact your local Texas AgriLife Extension agent for localized variety recommendations. Prune peaches and grapes at this time.
- Herbaceous perennials and hardy ornamental grasses may be cut back at this time. It may be difficult to assess the extent of freeze damage on citrus and semi-tropical plants until warm weather arrives. When new growth begins damaged material can be removed.
- Complete the bare-root planting of woody landscape plants this month. Container and ball-and-bur-lapped plants are in good supply and can be set out most any time. Winter and early spring planting provides an opportunity for good establishment before hot weather comes.
- Prune roses during February except in the Panhandle and far North Texas, where roses are pruned in March or April. Use good shears that will make clean cuts. Remove dead, dying, and weak canes. Leave four to eight healthy canes and remove approximately one-half of the top growth along the height of the plant.
- Now is an excellent time to select and plant container-grown roses to fill in bare spots in your rose garden.
- Wait until after they finish flowering before pruning spring-flowering shrubs such as quince, azalea, forsythia and spirea.
- When pruning shrubs, follow these steps: (1) prune out any dead or damaged branches first; (2) thin out by removing

about one-third of the canes or stems at ground level, removing the oldest canes only; (3) shape the rest of the plant but do not cut everything back to the same height.

- Plant dahlia tubers in late February and early March.
- Plant gladiolus corms; space planting dates at two-week intervals to extend flowering season.
- Fertilize pansies once again for continued flowering. Don't forget to water when needed.
- A potted plant, tree, shrub, or cut flowers make excellent Valentine gifts for loved ones and shut-ins.
- If you have ash trees in your landscape, keep an eye open for the Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*), an insect invader from China that has killed many thousands of ash trees in the eastern United States, and is approaching our region. The Texas Forest Service has recently begun a monitoring program in a number of counties that may become affected by the half-inch long beetles. If you discover any beetle you think may fit the description, please contact Joe Pase (East Texas) at 936-639-8170, [jpase@tfs.tamu.edu](mailto:jpase@tfs.tamu.edu) or James Houser (Central Texas) at 512-339-4589, [jhouser@tfs.tamu.edu](mailto:jhouser@tfs.tamu.edu).
- Water foliage plants as well as other containerized plants only when needed and not by the calendar.
- Prepare beds and individual holes for rose planting in January and February. Use composted manure, pine bark, and similar materials mixed with existing soil.

## March—

- For early color in the landscape, try some of the following annuals as transplants: ageratum, cockscombs, coreopsis, cosmos, cleomes, marigolds, nasturtiums, petunias, phlox, portulacas, salvias, sweet alyssums, sunflowers, and zinnias.
- Start hanging baskets of petunias and other annuals for another dimension in landscape color.
- Select and order caladium tubers as well as geranium and coleus plants for late April and early May planting. Do not plant caladiums until soil temperatures reach 70 degrees F.
- As camellia and azalea plants finish blooming, fertilize them with three pounds of azalea-camellia fertilizer per 100 square feet of bed area. Check mulch on azalea and camellia beds and add where needed.
- Beware of close-out sales on bare-root trees and shrubs. The chance of survival is rather low on bare-root plants this late in the season. Your best bet at this time of year is to depend on container-grown or balled-and-burlapped plants for landscape use.
- Fertilize roses every 4 to 6 weeks from now until September. The traditional heavy pruning practices are appropriate for Hybrid Teas, but most antique and shrub roses require less severe methods. Weak or dead canes should be removed or shortened to healthy tissue any time during the year.
- Often, tomato and pepper plants started outdoors from seed will grow so quickly they will catch up with commercial plants in size within a few weeks. For many gardeners, this is the only way to obtain rare or heirloom varieties. But because this has been a winter with erratic weather patterns, it's best to keep an eye on young tomato transplants so that they may be covered if the threat of a late frost occurs.
- Don't be in a hurry to set out young pepper plants. Wait until the temperatures seem to be settled.
- Pruning of evergreens and summer flowering trees and shrubs should be completed in early March. Prune spring flowering trees and shrubs as soon as they finish blooming.
- Plant dahlia tubers in fertile, well-drained soil.
- Prepare beds for planting warm-season flowers and vegetables. For every 100 square feet of bed area, work in a 2- to 3-inch layer of organic material such as compost, pine bark, or sphagnum peat moss. Add 4 to 5 pounds of balanced fertilizer per 100 square feet of bed area, and till or spade to a depth of 8 to 10 inches.
- Check mulch on azalea and camellia plantings, and add more where needed. Consider using pine needles, pine bark, or similar organic materials.
- Remember that many trees and shrubs are damaged or killed each year by the careless application of weed killers, including those found in mixes of fertilizers and weed killers. Always read and follow label directions very carefully. Weeds in a lawn usually indicate a poor lawn-management program, and can usually be crowded out in a healthy turf.
- Freeze-damaged beds of Asiatic jasmine ground cover should be sheared back just as new growth starts, to encourage new growth from the base. Divide existing clumps of fall-blooming perennials, such as chrysanthemums, autumn asters, Mexican marigold-mint, *physostegia* (obedient plant) and Mexican Bush-Sage (*Salvia leucantha*).
- Plan for and invest in some permanent bulb plantings this year. Bulk bulbs are less costly than the small packages from nurseries or box stores. Once planted, the lawn may be mowed as usual after the foliage of the bulbs is dried. *Scilla peruviana* is a choice bulb that brings hard-to-get blue shades into the garden.
- Prepare beds for planting flowers and vegetables. You may want to consider renting or buying a garden tiller to speed up the process; however, a strong back and a garden fork will still do an excellent job.
- Dig and divide summer and fall flowering perennials just before they initiate their spring growth.



## East Texas Fruit and Vegetable Conference

Tuesday February 16, 2016

Expo Center in Nacogdoches. 3805 NW Stallings Drive, Nacogdoches, TX 75964

### Registration/Information:

Fee: \$30, \$50 for couples.

Deadline February 12, 2016 – Additional \$5 for late registration after

Cancellation policy: No refund

Make checks to: Nacogdoches Master Gardener Association, 203 West Main St., Nacogdoches, TX 75961

### Program (3 CEUs Total)

8 am: doors open

8:30 am: registration starts

9 am: Pesticides: (1 CEU)

Fungicide Trial on Pumpkin – Dr. Karl Steddom 30 min

Insect – Mr. Erfan Vafae 30 min

10 am: Production 1

Irrigation – Dr. Larry Stein 30 min

10:30 am: 15 min BREAK

11 am: Production 2 (1 CEU)

Grape Diseases – Dr. Justin Scheiner 30 min

Olive Problems – Mr. Monte Nesbitt 30 min

Noon: lunch provided.

12:30 pm: Presentations by Gary Schwarzlose (Bayer), David Steinbrunner (Wildroot Organics) 10 min each

1 pm: Organic Production: (1 CEU)

Tomato Production – Dr. Joseph Masabni 30 min

What works and doesn't work with organic pesticides – Dr. Juan Anciso 30 min

2 pm: New Age Farm

Adventures with kiwis at SFA Gardens - a new crop for Texas: Dr. David Creech 30 min

Using Technology at the Farm, Connected Farm – Dr. Karl Steddom 30 min

3 pm: SEA Garden Tour (hosted by Dr. Dave Creech)

### **Sponsors:**

Irrigation Mart, Inc.

Farm Bureau

Heritage Land Bank

Earthwise Organics – Thomas Harr

Certis USA

Wildroot Organics

Bayer CropScience

Grismer Farms

**Vendors:** \$75 each, \$25 for non-profit organizations

**Vendors:** \$75 each, \$25 for non-profit organizations

For more information, contact Ricky Thompson at [rthompson@tamu.edu](mailto:rthompson@tamu.edu)

or 936.560.7711

or Dr. Joe Masabni at [jmasabni@tamu.edu](mailto:jmasabni@tamu.edu) or 903.834.6191

# Is Your Dirt Rich?

## *The Value of Soil Sampling*

**By Ashlee Krebs, CEA-Ag, Natural Resources, Orange County**

As spring approaches and we prepare for the crops to be planted, many new additions will arrive in our livestock herds and the hopes of a good yield grow; the question arises if you have done all that is needed for that harvest. While today's economy gets harder for farmers and their families feel the burden of finding ways to keep the green in their fields and their wallets. However, for some you may be concerned about what the drought will mean to your pastures, crops, and hay production. One method that is easily forgotten that can save you time and money is soil sampling. Some may have never sampled their land, while others do so religiously.

Soil sampling is one facet of agriculture that tends to go unnoticed by many today, even though it can be one factor that makes or breaks your endeavors. For such little effort and cost you get a great investment in return. The benefits of soil sampling besides being cost effective help agriculturalist be better at managing their land by knowing what is in their soil so that they can better farm their land. Soil is one of the most important aspects of agriculture, no matter if you are growing forages, row crops, or livestock. It all starts from the ground-up! Soil samples determine what is in the soil by taking many samples throughout your field, and it takes only a matter of days for the result to come back. There are many types of soil analysis that can be done, prices range from \$10 to \$74. The general soil test runs \$10, and this is a broad test that is used to develop a soil program. That's quite a small investment compared to what you can potentially gain from using the soil recommendations that are given in your soil analysis report. If you look at the cost of fertilizers, a \$10 insurance to know what exactly to apply can save you hundreds to thousands of dollars. By not doing a soil sample test means that they can be over or under applying, either way it is costing you!

Here is how you correctly do a soil sample. First, you need to pick up a soil sample bag from the County Extension Office. Then, you need to get the tool (trowel, spade, auger, or tube) to collect the sample. Whatever tool you use, it needs to be able to cut through the ground and slice 3 to 9 inches from the surface. Most

ground that does not have limited rainfall, or top soil build up, can use the first 6 inches of the ground. You will send in 1 pint of soil composite sample, but you need to collect at least 10-15 samples first. (see Figure 1). The more samples you get the better the report! The best way is to determine the field you are sampling from, and go in a pattern (zig zag, X, random, etc.) throughout your field. (See Figure 2 and Figure 3). To get the best results stay away from the fence, gates, or heavy traveled areas. Using a bucket to collect your samples first and then mixing the dirt is the best way to get a composite sample. Once you collect the core or slice of your soil you need to allow it to air dry. Then fill your sample bag with 1 pint of the soil you collected, and send it in!

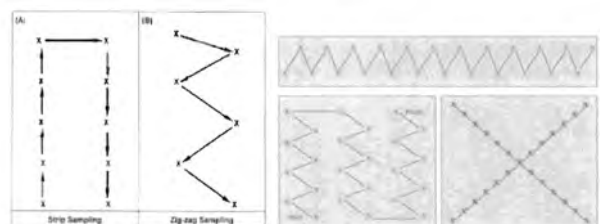
In the soil sample results, it will give you a breakdown of what nutrients are in the soil, what nutrients are not, and how to correct the soil for optimal soil fertility. If the soil recommendation is followed, then an increase in soil productivity and crop yield are to be expected. These practices make the farmers better at managing their fertilizer programs, enhance their soil's fertility, and give them better harvest. Today, as you drive along the road of Orange County and see the many field it encompasses, take note of the fields that have healthy vital crops, which are due to a well developed soil program.

For more information on how to obtain your soil sample, come by the Orange County Extension Office, or visit <http://soiltesting.tamu.edu> for additional information.



Figure 1

Figure 2 and Figure 3



# Bee Keeping in Orange County-Winter 2015/16



Hello beekeepers, gardeners and friends of the honeybee! Here is a bit of information.

Honeybees are the ultimate pollinator, they pollinate one third of all our food crops. If you're getting the spring garden ready don't forget the most important part, the honeybee. Without our little friend there will be no cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, blueberries or apples to name just a few. Unless you are real good with moving pollen around with a Q-tip you need the honeybee. Think about finding a beekeeper and buying a hive or asking them to place a hive in your yard. They don't take much room and can be placed such that they won't bother anyone. Oh, by the way, leave that clover in the yard, mow around it.

If you already keep bees this is the time of year to prepare for the spring and summer. Do you need to build or buy supers, brood boxes? Are you planning to split your hives or do you hope to catch a swarm or two? Make sure you have your equipment ready, inspect your veil, gloves and suit. Does your Apiary have room for more hive boxes?

It's almost time to begin signing up for the 2016 Honeybee class at the Orange County Agrilife office on Hwy 1442. This class provides students classroom knowledge and hands on experience with your own hive for a full year. The goal of this class is to improve the bee keeping knowledge in Orange County. A free workshop and brief orientation of what to expect in the 2016 class will be held Jan 16, 2016 at the Agrilife office.

Also remember the TAMU Inspection Service maintains a web site with general information, educational opportunities and removal contacts. The web site address is ***[Tx.beeinspection.tamu.edu](http://Tx.beeinspection.tamu.edu)***

If you would like a particular topic addressed in future updates please send a note to Ashlee Krebs, Orange County Agent.

-Orange County Apiary Sub-Committee

**Have bees?**  
**Need them removed?**  
**Have Questions?**  
**Don't hesitate to call**  
**409-882-7010.**





# 2016 Beekeeping Course



Starts Febuary 11th @ 6:00 pm!

Contact the Extension Office

at 409-882-7010

to get on the list.



**Informational Meeting**

**January 16, 2016**

**9:00 am**

**Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office**

**11475 FM 1442, Orange**



**TEXAS A&M**  
**AGRI LIFE**  
**EXTENSION**



# Texas Master Naturalist

T E X A S



## SABINE NECHES CHAPTER

### New Class Training in Spring of 2016

Please contact Tara, Chapter President, via e-mail [taranichole73@msn.com](mailto:taranichole73@msn.com) for more information.

#### WHO ARE MASTER NATURALISTS?

A corps of well-informed volunteers who provide education, outreach, and service dedicated to the beneficial management of natural resources and natural areas in their community.

#### WHERE

Training classes and volunteer opportunities will be held at various locations in Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange.

#### COST

\$80 per person (payment plans and some scholarships available)

Notebooks, handouts, class outlines, and other resources will be provided.



### Long Leaf Tree Planting in the Big Thicket

The Sabine Neches Chapter is looking for community volunteers to help plant Long Leaf Pine Trees on Saturday, February 20<sup>th</sup>. Please contact Kathryn Walker via e-mail at [ktwalker@gt.rr.com](mailto:ktwalker@gt.rr.com)





# Forest Pest Seminar

**Feb 12, 2016**

**Angelina County Extension office**

**5-TDA  
CEU's**

**5 SAF  
Cat-1  
CF**

**5 Pro  
Logger**

## TOPICS INCLUDE:

**Competition Control in Forests Stands**  
**Forest Pesticide: News, Changes, Use and Availability**  
**Forest Stand Nutrition**  
**Update from Sid Miller, Commissioner,**  
**Texas Department of Agriculture**  
**Does Storage of Pesticides Impact Efficacy**

### Our Partners:



TEXAS FORESTRY  
ASSOCIATION

Provisions from the American Disability Act will be considered when planning educational programs and activities. Please notify the Angelina County Extension Office at 936.634.6414 by February 4, 2013 if you plan on attending this program and need specialized services.

Angelina County Extension office  
2201 S. Medford Dr.  
Lufkin, Texas 75901

**Registration: 8:00 am**  
**Program begins: 8:30 am**

**Cost - \$50**  
(meal & materials included)  
**RSVP by Mon, Feb 8**  
**936-634-6414 x100**



# Upcoming Events:

- 1/14/16: 4-H Photography Workshop: 6:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 1/26/16: 4-H Sewing Workshop: 6:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 1/29/16: Livestock Clinic: 6:00 pm—8:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 1/30/16: Livestock Clinic (cont.): 8:00 am—5:00 pm, OCLSA Show Barn.**
- 2/6/16: Orange County “Mock” 4-H Round-Up: 9:00 am—4:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 2/9/16: New Landowner Series: Pasture, Pond, and Weed Management: 2 CEU’s, 6:00 pm—8:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 2/11/16: Garden Preparation: 6:00 pm—8:00 pm, \$12.00, Extension Office.**
- 2/18/16: Food Handlers Class: 6:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 2/23/16: 4-H Sewing Workshop: 6:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 2/24/16—2/25/16: Certified Food Manager Course, 9:00 am—4:00 pm, Extension Office.**
- 3/8/16: New Landowner Series: Rural Laws and Codes, 11:30 am—2:00 pm, \$20.00, Lunch Provided, Extension Office.**
- 3/19/16: Beekeeping Workshop: Beginners Workshop, 9:00 am—Noon, \$20.00, Extension Office.**
- 3/19/16: Beekeeping Workshop: Queen Rearing, 1:00 pm—4:00 pm, \$20.00, Extension Office.**
- 4/9/16: Earth-kind Roses & Perennial plants: What to plant in Orange County?: 9:00 am—Noon, \$20.00, Extension Office.**
- 4/21/16: Cattle Herd Health: 11:30 pm—2:00 pm, \$20.00, Lunch Provided, Extension Office.**

