

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

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Orange County Agriculture Newsletter

July-August-September 2016

Upcoming Events

July 28th Landowner Program, Bees
6pm \$15.00 dinner provided

August 22nd Pesticide Training CEU
Update 5:30pm, 3 CEUs (Laws and
Regs, General, IPM) \$60 training, \$10
CEU update

August 5th - 9th Beef Cattle Short
Course, College Station

October 25th—Beef Symposium,
Winnie/Stowell Community Building,
Winnie, TX

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! Summer has now arrived and that means more insects and pests in gardens, ponds being taken over by aquatic plants, and weeds in pastures! Unfortunately, if there were no preventive measures in the spring, we are now on the defense to control these issues.

However, many of the problems you face others in the county are facing. I, along with our Orange County Master Gardener Hotline, have come up with some resources for this issue to tackle our most frequent concerns. As always, feel free to call or come by with any questions you may have!

- 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 or 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!!!**

Farming and Ranching

Pasture Management

By Ashlee Krebs

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 Mother Nature. Following this with rotational grazing will ensure the stock will continue to have grass through the warm season. This practice also helps against 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 on an individual basis.

In April we should start seeing the grasses come up, and sometimes we get discolorations.... So here is a general rule of thumb for plants:

Yellow of the leaves = Nitrogen deficiency

Purple coloration of the leaves = Phosphorus deficiency

Yellow spotting, on tops of plants/tree = Potassium deficiency

This can happen because of leaching, or the nutrients being "washed away" if you will from rains. Also, you may see weeds come up, and if a pre-emergent was not used in February, then a good broadleaf herbicide should be used. Not all weeds are killed by a 2, 4-D, but a lot are. If you have question about what weeds are controlled or what herbicides to use, contact the office. You need to make sure there is very minimal to no wind when applying any herbicides, pesticides or even fertilizers when applying them. Also, when in the control state, spring to fall, most weeds need to have good leafage for the herbicide to make contact and work properly.

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.

If you need any consultation of your farm or ranch please do not hesitate to call, email:

Ashlee.krebs@ag.tamu.edu, or stop by. A great resource for forages, pastures, and weeds is:
<http://forages.tamu.edu/>

2016 Southeast Texas Hay, Water & Soil Testing Campaign

Hay Show and results of Hay & Soil Testing Campaign will be held in conjunction with the

Southeast Texas Beef Cattle Symposium and Trade Show

October 25th, 2016

Winnie/Stowell Community Building
335 South Park St, Winnie, TX 77665

**FREE HAY, WATER,
& SOIL TESTING!**

Hay Classes

- ▲ Bermudagrasses
- ▲ Other Warm Season Perennial Grasses
- ▲ Warm Season Annual Grasses
- ▲ Cool Season Annual Grasses



****See instructions on back for collecting your soil and water sample.
Only 1 soil and water sample is free.**

- **Bring water samples to the Beef Symposium to be tested on site by Dr. Terrie Looney, CEA (Coastal & Marine Resources)**
- **Hay and Soil Samples may be dropped off at the following location:**
Orange County AgriLife Extension Service
11475 FM 1442
Orange, Texas

*All hay samples must be marked with name, contact information, what type of hay and if it was grown or purchased. *

**Hay and Soil Samples must be submitted by Monday,
September 12th. For more information call 409-882-7010**

Farming and Ranching

Weed Management

This summer I have noticed Orange County has a surplus of Nutsedge and other sedges taking over the ditches, pastures, lawns, etc. Many times a pre-emergent could have prevented these, but sometimes mechanical is the best avenue to control these weeds. However, when using mechanical control, or mowing, you need to make sure the weeds are under 6 inches or they will spread with a vengeance. Applying an herbicide when they are 6 inches or less is typically the most effective in chemical control. Here is a quick reference guide to control several grasses I get asked about, and some I have seen while conducting site visits. Always get a positive and correct identification of the weeds in question and a correct control method followed by correct use per label.

Sedges (Nutsedges), Crabgrass, Dandelion, Dollarweed, Dichondra These weeds can be controlled by a broadleaf herbicide like Diquat, or 2,4-D herbicide has been effective.



Www.wplawinc.com

Smutgrass: Roundup Weather Max

Johnson grass: Outrider



Slco.org



Www.noble.org

Broomweed: 2, 4-D, Grazon, Cimarron, Outlaw are effective in controlling.

Wooly Croton (Dove weed/Goat weed): 2, 4-D, Grazon, Cimarron, Outlaw are effective in controlling.



Www.mr.lsu.edu

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.

For more weed management you can visit: <http://forages.tamu.edu/weeds.html>

Farming and Ranching

Pond Management

Many ponds are being taken over by several aquatic weeds. However, the type of aquatic vegetation you may have, and your goals for your pond depend on what you would apply to control. Dragging ponds to rid it of the weeds may seem great at first, but many times actually cause the weeds to multiple tenfold by doing so. Grass carp on some varieties can be effective in control of pond weed management. Most weed control in ponds can be more cost effective by spot treatment around docks, and swimming areas versus the entire pond. A Diquat plus Chelated Copper has been extremely effective in weed management of ponds. However, correctly identifying the aquatic vegetation you have and following the label is the first step in controlling pond weeds. Pond management, just like pastures, requires routine maintenance year round. I have attached the annual calendar below:

TEXAS FARM POND MANAGEMENT CALENDAR

Billy J. Higginbotham

Professor & Extension Wildlife & Fisheries
Specialist

Todd D. Sink

Assistant Professor & Extension Fisheries
Specialist

JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
MANAGEMENT											
				POND RENOVATION							
LIME										LIME	
			FERTILIZATION								
AQUATIC WEED CONTROL											
STOCKING											
				STOCK ADVANCED (sub-adult) BASS & BLUEGILL				OR			
				STOCK 1" – 3" BASS				STOCK 1" – 3" BLUEGILL STOCK FATHEAD MINNOWS			
				STOCK CATFISH				STOCK CATFISH			
REPRODUCTION											
BASS SPAWN (single or multiple spawns)											
				BLUEGILL SPAWN (multiple spawns)							
				CATFISH SPAWN (single spawn)							
FEEDING											
		SUPPLEMENTALLY FEED CATFISH & BLUEGILL WITH COMMERCIAL DIET									
HARVESTING											
CATFISH & BLUEGILL HARVEST											
BASS HARVEST											
DRAWDOWN (if possible)											
DRAWDOWN REFILL										DRAWDOWN	

Landowner Series

July 28-Bees, 6pm-8pm, \$15, Dinner provided

October 25-Beef Symposium, \$20



Learn how to maintain a ranch or a farm.

This course will teach you the 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

Master Gardener

Tips for Summer Annuals

From HGTV.com

Water Containers

Once annuals hit their stride and fill out containers, your job is supplying enough water to fuel growth. For containers with drainage holes, slip a saucer beneath pots to catch overflow from watering or rain. By midsummer, most pots need a daily dousing. If you have a particularly large plant, like pineapple sage or hibiscus, in a pot, you may need to water twice a day, especially when temperatures rise.



Reduce Plant Height

When growing tropicals or perennials in pots, bring them into flower at a shorter height by trimming stems in early to midsummer. Reduce stem height by up to half. This causes plants to flower a little later, but it saves you the difficult chore of trying to stake tall plants in pots. Good candidates include traditional tall varieties of Mexican bush sage, asters and butterfly bush



Feed and Trim Supertunias

By July 4, Supertunias in containers should be sprawling and crawling over pot edges. Feed your plant's appetite by fertilizing every other watering. Trim roughly one in five stems, cutting them back even with the bottom of the container. Give the rest of stems a light trim, cutting them back a few inches. Repeat the trim treatment in late summer if plants look straggly.

Trim Petunias

If other petunias look like this—flowers only at the end of stems and stems peppered with seedpods—it's time for a trim. Cut stems back to near the container edge to promote new growth. Remove any remaining seedpods on trimmed stems. After trimming, water and fertilize plants by tossing some slow-release fertilizer onto soil.

Harvest Flowers

Cut flowers for drying all summer long. Good bloomers for easy air-drying include gomphrena, strawflower, tall ageratum and wheat celosia. Harvest stems often throughout the summer whenever blooms are ready. Frequent cutting means plants produce more flowers—and you have more dried blooms to craft and share.

Remove Flower Buds

Foliage favorites, like coleus, caladium and polka-dot plant, are prized for their colorful leaves. Keep the leaves going strong by removing flower buds as soon as you see them. To keep this chore off your to-do list, look for newer coleus varieties that flower very late in the growing season, if at all.



Master Gardener

Feed Plants

Tend to tall annuals like hollyhock, love-lies-bleeding, cosmos and old-fashioned cleome. These taller plants can easily fall over or break in summer thunderstorms. Eliminate that chance by staking plants in early summer. Using half-hoops to support a clump of plants, or individual stakes for single stems will help.



Watch for Mildew

Zinnias bring glorious color to summer gardens and bouquets, but leaves are prone to powdery mildew. The time to treat for this disease is before you see it. Once powdery mildew starts, it's really too late to eliminate it, but you might achieve some control if you start spraying plants. Look online for solutions, including traditional fungicides, neem oil, or baking soda sprays. In future, avoid planting zinnias too closely, and look for disease-resistant varieties.

Stake Tall Plants

Tend to tall annuals like hollyhock, love-lies-bleeding, cosmos and old-fashioned cleome. These taller plants can easily fall over or break in summer thunderstorms. Eliminate that chance by staking plants in early summer. Using half-hoops to support a clump of plants, or individual stakes for single stems will help.

Protect Brittle Stems

Some annuals, including *Salvia coccinea*, begonias, shorter cleomes, *Salvia farinacea* and ivy geraniums, benefit from a protected growing location, especially in windy areas. These plants have more brittle stems that break easily. As plants get larger and lean out of pots, brushing by plants can accidentally remove entire branches. Try staking plants with half hoop stakes or sections of wire garden fence.



Remove Spent Blooms

Depending on how many annuals you have, tackle deadheading once or twice a week. Clip or break stems as close to the base as possible. Toss them onto a compost pile or into a yard waste bin. If you let them lie in place, they may develop mold (Botrytis) as they decompose, which can spread to healthy blooms. Geraniums are especially susceptible to Botrytis.



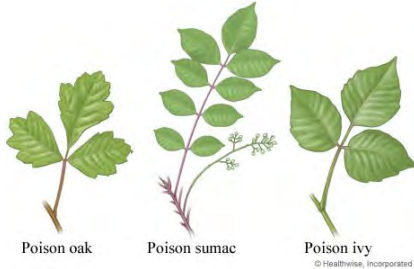
Watch for Botrytis

As summer rains pour, botrytis (mold) can quickly develop on plants, especially those in crowded conditions like tightly packed container gardens. Certain annuals are more susceptible to botrytis than others, including rudbeckias, geranium, zinnia and begonias. Mold frequently forms on dying flowers, and then quickly spreads to leaves. It can wipe out an entire pot if rainy weather persists. Remove spent blooms to help control this disease.

Lawn & Garden

Poisonous Plants List

The old saying “leaves of Three leave them be, leaves of Five let them Thrive” still applies, but there are a few exceptions..



Www.webmd.com



English Ivy (only if eaten in large amounts)
www.asknature.org



Iris (rhizomes and root stalk of the iris are poisonous)
kingofwallpapers.com



Blog.delawarenaturesociety.org

Mistletoe (This traditional holiday decoration also contains hazardous viscotoxins, with the berries being particularly dangerous)



Flowerinfo.org

Bleeding Heart: *Dicentra spectabilis*, or bleeding heart, is native to woodlands and is a shade loving perennial. The name bleeding heart describes the unique flowers, which resemble tiny pink or white hearts with drops of blood at the bottom. The roots and foliage of bleeding heart contain alkaloids that are toxic to people and plants if eaten in large amounts.



shoaibnzm2.blogspot.com

Azalea: All parts of the azalea are dangerous if eaten in great quantities. Ingestion of the toxin contained in the plant, andromedotoxin, can result in progressive paralysis, coma and death. But human fatalities from eating this plant are rare.



Commons.wikimedia.org

Gardenia: Both the leaves and flowers of the gardenia are toxic to dogs, cats and horses. Ingesting those parts of the shrub can lead to hives, vomiting and diarrhea in those animals, though the gardenia is not considered toxic to humans.

Lawn & Garden

Tips for Aphid Control

Aphids: Common problem we will see in our area!

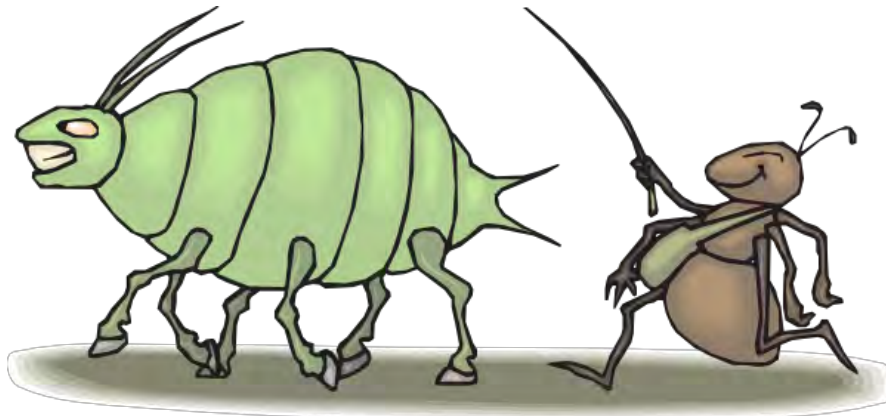


Apply 2.5 Table spoons of Dawn Dish soap per 1 gallon of water spray every other day for 1 month to plants or trees, as well as the ground beneath, reapply if rain occurs, then twice a week for a month, then once a week. This should break the life cycle, and help prevent recurring infestations.

Yellow plastic cups, turned upside down and stuck onto 16 inch tall, broomstick-sized sticks, using a thumbtack. The sticks are pushed into the ground about a foot from the tomato plant. I coat the yellow plastic cup on the outside, with [Tree Tanglefoot](#), a very sticky substance that doesn't wash off. The aphids are attracted to the color yellow, they fly onto the cups and the Tanglefoot catches them. (Don't substitute something else, Tree Tanglefoot is the only thing that doesn't wash off and keeps catching plants.



Jimlongscolumns.blogspot.com



Lawn & Garden

12 Tomato Tricks & Tips

from HGTV.com

Bury Eggshells

Does this trick work? Yes. It's best to break up eggshells as you toss them into the hole. Use three or four crushed eggshells per plant. You can also soak eggshells in water for several days and use that water to water plants. This works well with potted tomatoes. What do eggshells supply? Calcium, which helps defeat blossom end rot. Some gardeners bury a piece of chalk in planting holes to supply calcium. You can also sprinkle crushed eggshells around tomato seedlings to keep slugs, pillbugs and earwigs at bay.



Give Plants an Aspirin

Does this trick work? Yes. Some gardeners dissolve one 325-mg aspirin per gallon of water and spray seedlings a few days prior to planting. Other gardeners toss two aspirin in the planting hole. Both methods jump-start a plant's immune system. Why? Tomato plants produce salicylic acid (found in aspirin) in response to microbe attacks. Giving aspirin to plants prior to planting and/or at planting time kicks the plant's immune system into high gear, which helps it to fend off early attacks. Use the cheapest aspirin you can find—uncoated tablets dissolve easiest.

Red Mulch for Tomatoes

Does this trick work? Yes. Red mulch increases tomato harvest by up to 20 percent. The red color reflects far-red light wavelengths up into tomato leaves, which causes plants to produce a protein that speeds up growth and development. The result is faster-growing plants, faster-yielding plants and more, tastier fruit. [Red mulch](#) also works with red peppers, melons and strawberries.

Bury Your Compost

Does this trick work? Yes. With garden-planted tomatoes, start burying compostable materials in the tomato patch four to six weeks before planting. Focus on kitchen waste, including egg shells, coffee grinds and produce parts. The first time you bury items, dig a deep hole—two shovel blades deep. With subsequent burials, dig more shallowly. The composting process breaks down these items to enrich soil. This technique works best in raised beds where soil has warmed.

Use Epsom Salts

Does this trick work? It depends on who you ask. The scientific community says it only works in magnesium-deficient soils. Your neighborhood tomato expert may swear by Epsom salts (a tablespoon or two per planting hole) to keep blossom end rot at bay. Science supports Epsom salt use for intense cropping situations (think commercial farms) and even then only in soils that lack magnesium. Save your Epsom salts for soaking muscles sore from gardening.



Lawn & Garden



Remove Lower Leaves

Does this trick work? Yes, but you can also bury leaves. Some gardeners pinch off lower leaves to create a bare expanse of stem. The idea is that you then bury the lower stem section so it will generate roots. Other gardeners accomplish the same thing by simply burying the lower stem—leaves and all. Either method works.

Add Sugar for Sweet Fruit

Does this trick work? No. Some old-timers recommend adding from a tablespoon to a handful of sugar to each planting hole to help ensure sweet fruit. The sweetness of a tomato is determined by its genetics. Save the sugar for making green tomato jam.

Remove Suckers

Does this trick work? It depends. The adage goes that removing suckers improves the harvest. In reality, removing suckers yields fewer, larger fruit. If that's your goal, pinch away. Other gardeners don't remove suckers because tomatoes form on the suckers. They say that removing suckers reduces overall harvest. A middle of the road approach works well, especially in regions with shorter growing seasons. Allow a few older suckers low on the plant to mature, and keep ones highest on the plant removed. Removing suckers is a good idea with tomatoes in pots.

Dig Deep

Does this trick work? Yes. The idea is that you want to bury as much of the tomato stem as possible so it roots. When you plant, dig a hole that's two shovel blades deep or use a post-hole digger. Or, instead of digging down, dig a trench about 12 inches long. With trench planting, lay the tomato in the trench, gently bending the growing tip so it will stand above soil when the trench is filled in. Trench planting works well with raised beds where soil isn't too deep.



Add Bone Meal to Soil

Does this trick work? Yes. Bone meal supplies phosphorus, a necessary nutrient for tomatoes to blossom well and produce lots of fruit. Bone meal also helps make calcium more available to tomato roots, which helps address blossom end rot. Add a handful to the bottom of each planting hole, stirring it into soil at the base of the hole.

Bury Tomato Stems

Does this trick work? Yes. At planting time, don't worry if tomato seedlings have developed a lean look or are too tall and leggy. Tomato stems generate roots with ease. A buried tomato stem produces roots—the start of an extensive root system that can support a tomato plant full of fruit.



Fish Head Fertilizer

Adding fish heads, tails or other parts to planting holes is a tried and true way of supplying plants with a variety of nutrients: nitrogen, calcium and other minerals. Where to get fish parts? Check with local restaurants or fresh meat markets. You can also use fish meal if you can't get an actual fish. Or try any form of seafood—crustaceans provide a nice supply of calcium, which helps defeat blossom end rot.

Bee Keeping in Orange County



Hello Fellow Beekeepers

Honey Bees- remarkable little critters, we tend to forget they are still wild animals. We try to breed into them social behaviors like gentleness and work ethic and survival behaviors like Varroa Sensitivity, but in the final assessment they are wild. They do let us help with homes and put up with most of our “management practices” but if we push too hard or go too far they will pick up shop and just leave (abscond). The 2015 colony loss statistics are out and the numbers for the last 3 years are horrible, 2013, 2014 & 2015 have averages above 43% loss. So if you are a backyard beekeeper and lost less than half of your hives you did pretty well. **Don't** start thinking you are really good and know just what to do, you might just be lucky. The survey shows that beekeepers with 25 years of experience lost a third or more of their hives. The dangers are larger than you may suspect. Do you check for Varroa, do you trap or treat for Small Hive Beetles?

Honey Bees are under assault from the insecticide spray to the toxic components of herbicides to the onslaught from invasive pest. **HONEY BEES need HELP.** If you are a fellow beekeeper learn how to check for Varroa, these mites may be the largest threat to bees to come along in many years. Varroa not only directly threaten the hive but associated virus and bacterial diseases carried by the Varroa worsen the situation. As the hive weakens other invaders are ready to attack. The Small Hive Beetle and/or the Wax Moth will readily step in to finish the hive off. If you have questions contact the **Orange County Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Office at 409-882-7010**, they will put you in contact with either the county Ag Agent or an Orange County Beekeeper.

Now a little **GOOD NEWS**, we should be in the midst or just past the Chinese tallow tree (*Triadica sebifera*) nectar flow. This is the largest of the nectar producers in the area. With a little good weather and good flying conditions we will get a bumper crop of honey. Be thinking about harvest. Am I ready, do I have jars, do I know someone or have an extractor, am I going to just crush and strain? Remember always leave the bees enough to get through the winter. Yes they will build their inventory a little in the fall but July and August can be months that they must rely on their honey inventory. **DON'T** take to much! Enjoy the sweet treat.

If you're not a beekeeper watch out for our little friends, they are our friends. Honey bees pollinate 1/3 of all of our foods. Without the honey bee we would not have

Bee Keeping

cucumbers, squash, melons, apples, almonds and many of our others foods would be in much lower quantities like strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, and most citrus. Don't spray insecticide on blooming plants. If you spray, do so at dusk or later when the bees are returning to the hive. If honey bees move into a tree or backyard shed, into an eave of your home, don't call and exterminator call a beekeeper. We can remove bees without killing them. For help call the **County Extension Office at 409-882-7010.**

If you're not a beekeeper but want to learn more about honey bees call the **Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office** for info on classes and workshops at **409-882-7010.** Also for information on future classes at **Lamar State College Orange Leisure Learning Dept.** call **409-882-3053.**

If you're an Orange county or surrounding area beekeeper watch for information on formation of an area beekeeping group. Organizational information and interest meeting is being planned for the fall.

Orange County Apiary Committee
Len VanMarion, Local Beekeeper

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



Private Pesticide License Training

August 22, 2016

5:30 pm

Texas A&M AgriLife
Extension Office

11475 FM 1442

Orange, TX

409-882-7010



Private Applicator Training (PAT) is the required training for anyone pursuing a Private Applicator License to purchase and apply State-Limited-Use, Restricted Use, and/or Regulated Herbicides.

Fee: \$60 registration if purchasing books (Strongly encourage to purchase books). We will need to know 1 week prior if you are purchasing books to allow for delivery.

\$10 registration if not purchasing books.

Bring pencil/pen, note pad, calculator, and driver license.

TEXAS A&M
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Need CEU's for your Pesticide License?

**3 CEU's offered including:
Integrated Pest Management
General
Laws & Regs**

August 22: 5:30 PM

\$10

Texas A&M AgriLife

Extension Office

11475 FM 1442

Orange, TX

Call 409-882-7010 to Register!



**TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION**

The 1st Annual Michael Hoke Memorial Outdoor Awareness for Kids

Free!!



Ages 8-14

August 12, 2016

Claiborne Park

9am - 1pm



Check-in the day of event: 8am-9am

Deadline to Register: August 1, 2016

409-882-7010

Sponsored by: Texas A&M AgriLife Extension &
the Lower Sabine Neches SWCD #446



TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

Claiborne Park
4105 North St, Vidor, TX



What's in the Label?

September 22, 2016

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

\$10.00

Texas A&M AgriLife

Extension Office

11475 FM 1442

Orange, TX

409-882-7010

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 cup (228g)	
Servings Per Container about 2	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 250	Calories From Fat 110
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 12g	18%
Saturated Fat 3g	15%
Trans Fat	
Cholesterol 30mg	10%
Sodium 470mg	20%
Total Carbohydrate 31g	10%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Sugars 5g	
Proteins 5g	
Vitamin A	4%
Vitamin C	2%
Calcium	20%
Iron	4%
*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs:	
Total Fat	Less than 65g 80g
Saturated Fat	Less than 20g 25g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg 300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg 2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	Less than 300g 375g
Dietary Fiber	25g 30g

FDA.gov



The class will cover:

- **reading the label**
- **nutritional value**
- **what GMO, Natural, and Organic means.**
- **Live meat cutting demonstrations.**

Please call and let us know you are coming.

TEXAS A&M
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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 or gender identity and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&M AgriLife.

East Texas Fruit and Vegetable Conference

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

Friday, August 19, 2016

**Overton Research and Extension Center, 1710 FM 3053 N, Overton, TX
75684**

Program Offers 3 CEU Credits

8:00 a.m.: Registration Starts

8:30 a.m.: Welcome

8:45 a.m.: Wildlife Management and Feral Hog Control, *Billy Higginbotham*

9:45 a.m.: Break

10:00 a.m.: Aquaponics, *Joe Masabni*

11:00 a.m.: Beekeeping, *Gus Wolf*

Noon: Lunch Break

12:45 p.m.: Concurrent Sessions Start

Producer Session

Moderator: Randy Reeves

12:45-1:30 p.m. Vegetable Production
Lowell Tanksley

1:30-1:45 p.m. Break

1:45-2:30 p.m. Stone Fruit Production
Elizabeth & Brady Johnson

2:30-3:20 p.m. Marketing
Kim & Randy Snyder

3:30 p.m.: Tour of Aquaponics Greenhouse

Homeowner Session

Moderator: Chad Gulley

Backyard Grape & Muscadine
Justin Scheiner

Break

IPM
Joe Masabni

Figs
David Creech

Registration/Information:

Fee: \$30 for individuals or \$50 for couples.

Deadline: August 1, 2016 – Additional \$5 for late registration after

Cancellation policy: No refund

Make checks to: East Texas Fruit and Vegetable Conference

Mail to: Chad Gulley, Smith County Extension Office, 1517 W Front St, Room 1116, Tyler, TX
75702

*For more information, contact Dr. Joe Masabni at jmasabni@tamu.edu or 903.834.6191
Or your local County Extension Agent*

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.

Upcoming Events:

7/18-1/20: Kid's Sewing Camp, Extension Office

7/28/16: Landowner Series: Bees, 6 pm—8 pm, \$15, Dinner Provided, Extension Office

8/2/16: 4-H Poultry Workshop, 6 pm, Extension Office

8/8-8/10: Clover Kids Camp, 1 pm—4 pm, \$15, Extension Office

8/12/16: The 1st Annual Michael Hoke Memorial Outdoor Awareness for Kids, 9 am—1 pm, Claiborne Park

8/16, 8/23, 8/30, 9/6, 9/13: Do Well Be Well with Diabetes, 2 pm—4 pm, Free, Mauriceville Community Center

8/22/16: Private Pesticide License Training, 5:30 pm, \$60, Extension Office

8/22/16: Pesticide License CEU Update, 5:30 pm, \$10, Extension Office

9/22/16: What's in the Label?: 6 pm—8 pm, \$10, Extension Office

10/25/16: Southeast Texas Beef Cattle Symposium & Trade Show, Winnie/Stowell Community Building, Winnie, TX

