

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

Fallon Foster, M.P.H.
County Extension Agent
Family & Community Health
County Coordinator

Franny Woods
4-H Program Assistant

Tommy Byers
Better Living for Texans
Program Associate
Nutrition Educator

Office 409-882-7010



County Judge

John Gothia

Commissioner Precinct 1

Johnny Trahan

Commissioner Precinct 2

Theresa Beauchamp

Commissioner Precinct 3

Kirk Roccaforte

Commissioner Precinct 4

Robert Viator




Scan and go directly to
our AgriLife website
orange.agrilife.org



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Orange County

facebook

Orange County Newsletter November 2019



VETERANS DAY

On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month
Comes down to just two simple words to say
THANK YOU
Stop and think about this day
Veterans Day
Celebrating the service of all U.S. Military Veterans
Notice the correct spelling holds no apostrophe
It is not needed
This day is for all who have served
Look around you and see
That gentleman over there with a hat that says USMC
The woman with a T-shirt that says Navy
Your co-worker whose son was in the Army
The pilot who just flew you in, his ring says Air Force
The car in the parking lot that says Coast Guard
Stop, ask and THANK them for their service
Not just today
But everyday
To the Veterans of the past, THANK YOU
To the Veterans of the present, THANK YOU
Because of you
We will remember to say
THANK YOU
To the Veterans of the future

Jennifer Kiesling (c) 2014

Monday, November 11th



Thursday, November 28th

Family & Community Health

**Tired of freezing meat, poultry and game?
Then join us for a**



November 4, 2019

6:00 PM

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office

\$20 per person

**Class Participation
Limited to 15.**

**Everyone registered will be hands on
canning meat and will take their jar of
canned meat home with them.**

Pond Management Seminar

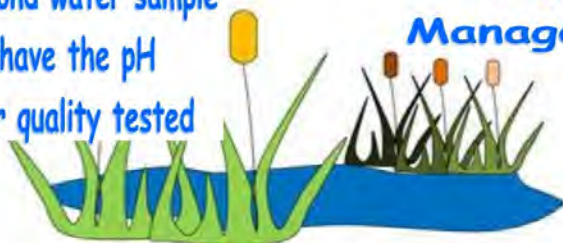
Thursday, Nov 14, 2019

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

*Presented by Nikki Fitzgerald
Coastal & Marine Resource Agent*



Bring a pond water sample
and have the pH
& water quality tested



**General
Pond
Management**

\$20 per person

CEU's offered

Meal Provided

**Please pay by Nov 12th
Seminar will begin at 6 pm at
Texas AgriLife Extension Office
11475 FM 1442 Orange**

Call the Extension Office so we can plan for class materials 409-882-7010

FHC
Food Handler course

**Tuesday, November 19, 2019
6 pm to 8 pm
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Orange County**

**Advance Registration Required
Call the AgriLife office 409-882-7010**

**\$20 per person payable at the class.
Checks or money order only payable to:
FPM ACT#230202**

Certified Food Manager Course



Menu

- * TRAINING
- * MATERIALS
- * EXAM

**November 20-21, 2019
9 am - 4 pm
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Orange County
\$125 per person—must preregister
Foodsafety.tamu.edu —complete form and mail to
FPM with payment Before Nov 8th.**

Family & Community Health

Congratulations to All the Youth who participated in the OCLSA Livestock Show Auction Results

Kenzie Hester - Grand Champion Swine
Addison Bandy - Grand Champion Lamb
Abigail Whisenant - Grand Champion Goat
Anna Wyatt - Grand Champion Rabbit
Carlee Ramos - Grand Champion Roaster
Dylan Pyatt - Reserve Grand Champion Swine
Grace Newell - Reserve Grand Champion Lamb
April Zerko - Reserve Grand Champion Goat
Bryce Britnell - Reserve Grand Champion Rabbit
William Ramos - Reserve Grand Champion Roaster
Chandler Boswell - 3rd Place Swine
Kyleigh Sowell - 3rd Place Rabbit
Case Comeaux - 3rd Place Roaster
Bradley Cooper - 4th Place Swine
Case Comeaux - 4th Place Rabbit
Patrick Wright - 4th Place Roaster
Tanner Seals - 5th Place Swine
Alan Wyatt - 5th Place Rabbit
Rebecca Wright - 5th Place Roaster
Brooklyn Droddy - 6th Place Swine
Ben Britnell - 6th Place Rabbit
Piper Pyatt - 7th Place Swine
Kynzie Hester - 6th Place Roaster

John Wayne Richard - 8th Place Swine
Carlee Ramos - 7th Place Rabbit
Chandler Boswell - 7 Place Roaster
Caleb Fregia - 9th Place Swine
Chandler Boswell - 8th Place Rabbit
Caleb Pyatt - 10th Place Swine
Rachel Dearborn - 8th Place Roaster
Ella Droddy - 11th Place Swine
Stashia Dempsey - 9th Place Rabbit
Ciarra Mitchell - 12th Place Swine
Lewis Tuttle - 9th Place Roaster
Elijah Edwards - 13th Place Swine
Elijah Edwards - 10th Place Rabbit
Junior Allen - 14th Place Swine
Sarah Wright - 10th Place Roaster
Case Comeaux - 15th Place Swine
April Zerko - 11th Place Roaster
Jacob Mitchell - 16th Place Swine
Kynzie Hester - 11th Place Rabbit
Elijah Edwards - 12th Place Roaster
Kami Woods - 17th Place Swine



I was unable to locate a picture of all the 4-H youth that showed. Sorry If I missed you.

Family & Community Health



YOUTH PROJECT SNOW 2019



Intermediated Grand Champion
Food Division - Peach Salsa
Walker Swindell



Jr. Grand Champion
Family & Consumer
Science Craft
Nathan Bandy



Intermediated Grand Champion Family & Consumer Science Fabrics
Rebecca Wright



Senior Grand Champion
Photography
Dylan Pyatt



Jr. Grand Champion
Food Division
Cake
Nathan Bandy



Intermediated Grand Champion
Photography—Sunset
Addison Bandy

Family & Community Health



Orange County 4-H 2019 Annual Pecan Fundraiser

Pre-Orders deadline to have in time for
Thanksgiving-Oct 10th or Christmas -Nov. 8th

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

* New Item

Plain Pecans Pieces OR Halves

1 lb. bag	\$10.50
3 lb. box	\$28.00
5 lb. box	\$46.00

Specialty Nuts

1 lb Roasted and Salted Cashews	\$9
1 lb Walnuts	\$8
1 lb. Roasted and Salted Pistachios	\$8.50
1 lb. Raw Almonds	\$7.50
12 oz Chocolate Cover Almonds	\$8
12 oz Honey Toasted Almonds	\$7.50
*12oz Jordan Almonds	\$7.50

Peanuts

12 oz Chocolate Peanuts	\$5
12 oz Honey Roasted Peanuts	\$4.25
1 lb Hot and Spicy Peanuts	\$3.25

Frosted or flavored Pecans 12 oz. zipper bag

Chocolate Covered or White Chocolate or Chocolate Toffee Covered	\$8.50
Praline Frosted or Amaretto Frosted	\$8.50
Cinnamon Frosted or Honey Toasted Glazed	\$8.50
Sugar Free Chocolate (contains Malitol)	\$8.75

Miscellaneous Goodies

12 oz. Yogurt Cover Pretzels	\$7
12 oz. Chocolate Cover Pretzels	\$7
12oz Whole Turkish Dried Apricots	\$4
*12 oz Chocolate Malt Balls	\$6.50
*12 oz Boston Baked Beans	\$4
*12 oz French Burnt Peanuts	\$4
*12 oz Cherry Sours	\$5

Baskets

1 lb. Texas Wicker Basket \$13

(Chocolate & White Chocolate Mixed)

3.5 lb. Round Wicker Gift Basket \$45

1/2 lb each of Milk Chocolate Pecans, White Chocolate Pecans, Praline Frosted Pecans, Texas Deluxe Mix and Hunter's Mix

3.94 lb. Big Tex Gift Basket \$60

Texas shaped basket filled with 11 oz. Pecan Topping, 12 oz. each of Milk Chocolate Pecans, White Chocolate Pecans, Praline Frosted Pecans and 1 lb. Raw Pecan Halves.

SAMPLERS

4 Flavor 1 lb. Pecan Sample \$13

(White Chocolate, Chocolate, Cinnamon and Praline Halves)

2 lb. Pecan Sampler \$25

(Chocolate, White Chocolate, Amaretto, Cinnamon, Pina Colada & Praline Frosted)

2 lb. Fruit and Nut Sampler \$22

(Whole Almonds, Raw Pecan Halves, Walnut Halves, Dried Cranberries, Fruit Mix and Trail Mix)

Specialty items on back ➡

Family & Community Health



Orange County 4-H

2019 Annual Pecan Fundraiser

Pre-Orders deadline to have in time for
Thanksgiving-Oct 10th or Christmas -Nov. 8th

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

• New Item

Specialty Mixes

Texas Deluxe Nut Mix \$9.75

(Pecans, Cashews, Almonds and Brazil Nuts)

Hunter's Mix \$6.50

(Cashews, Cocktail Peanuts, Sesame Sticks, Sesame Seeds, Natural Almonds, Fancy Pecan Halves, Peanut Oil and Salt)

California Mix \$6.50

(Almonds, Walnuts, Dried Apricots, Diced Dates, Banana Chips, Seedless Raisins, Coconut Chips, Cashews and Sunflower Seeds)

Trash Mix \$4.50

(Sesame Sticks, Jumbo Runner Peanuts, Pretzels, Hot and Spicy Peanuts, Peanut Oil and Salt)

Fiesta Mix \$4.50

(Bar-B-Que Corn Sticks, Taco Sesame Sticks, Nacho Cheese and Hot & Spicy Peanuts)

Fruit Mix \$5.50

(Dried Apricots, Banana Chips, Diced Pineapple, Diced Papaya & Golden Raisins)

Cran-Slam Mix \$7.25

(Dried Cranberries, Raw Walnut Pieces, Roasted and Salted Sunflower Seeds, Roasted and Salted Pumpkin Seeds, Diced Pineapple and Black Raisin)

Mountain Mix \$6.25

(Roasted and Salted Cashews, Roasted and Salted Peanuts, Roasted and Salted Almonds, Raisins and M&M's)

Southwest Trail Mix \$6.50

(Hot & Spicy peanuts, Roasted & Salted Almonds, Chili Crescents, Sesame Sticks & Roasted & Salted Pumpkin Seeds)

Orders can also be place with any of our 4-H members

ORDER NOW

**To place your order call the
Orange County 4-H office
882-7010**

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS TO
Orange County 4-H Council

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.

Thank You!

Family & Community Health

Approximate Turkey Cooking Times from USDA

	Weight	Unstuffed Timing	Stuffed Timing
Whole turkey	8 to 12 pounds	2¾ to 3 hours	3 to 3½ hours
	12 to 14 pounds	3 to 3¾ hours	3½ to 4 hours
	14 to 18 pounds	3¾ to 4¼ hours	4 to 4¼ hours
	18 to 20 pounds	4¼ to 4½ hours	4¼ to 4¾ hours
	20 to 24 pounds	4½ to 5 hours	4¾ to 5¼ hours

Proper Placement of Meat Thermometer in Turkey

An important part of using any thermometer is the proper placement in the turkey.

- Insert the thermometer 2 1/2 inches in the deepest portion of the turkey breast or into the inner thigh near the breast.
- Make sure the thermometer does not touch a bone.
- When inserting the thermometer in the turkey breast, insert it from the side.

The thermometer is easier to read and more accurate than when inserted from the top.



Internal Temperature

The internal temperature should reach:

- 165 degrees F to 170 degrees F in the breast
- 175 degrees F to 180 degrees F in the thigh and
- 165 degrees F in the center of the stuffing.

Preparing and Baking the Turkey

- ⇒ Remove turkey from packaging. Remove any giblets or gravy packets included with the turkey. Throw the neck and giblets away or bake with turkey.
- ⇒ Rinse turkey well, inside and out, and pat dry (this is important so the butter will adhere to the turkey).
- ⇒ Spray a shallow roasting pan with cooking spray. Add the chicken broth to the bottom of the pan then place the turkey on a wire rack inside the pan. Thick celery stocks and thick onion slices can be used instead of a wire rack.
- ⇒ If using an aluminum roasting pan, do not place the turkey directly on the aluminum. Place some thick celery stocks and thick onion slices in the bottom of the pan, and place the turkey on top of them. If the turkey is placed directly on the pan, the skin will stick to the bottom of the pan as the turkey cooks and the turkey will be difficult to remove from the pan.
- ⇒ If using a oven roasting bag add flour to the bottom of the turkey size bag. Turkey oven bag is a great way to ensure your turkey will stay moist and succulent, while turning out deliciously browned. You can also add to the flour, celery stocks and onions.
- ⇒ Tuck the wing tips under the bird so that they will not get too brown while cooking.
- ⇒ Melt butter and brush evenly over the turkey. Gently lift the skin and rub some of the butter under the skin layer.
- ⇒ Combine the seasoning of choice and rub them evenly over the buttered turkey.
- ⇒ If placing in a roasting pan make a foil "tent" to go over the entire turkey. Loosely cover the entire turkey. Be sure to tuck the foil inside the pan around the turkey so the condensation from the turkey drips from the foil back into the pan. Remove the foil tent after one hour of cooking. The foil keeps the moisture in the turkey. As the skin browns, it thickens and will do the job of keeping the moisture in without the foil. If the turkey is getting too brown near the end of the cooking time, replace the foil tent.
- ⇒ Place the turkey in the oven and cook according to turkey package directions. Cooking time will vary according to the turkey size. See turkey cooking chart on this page. A meat thermometer is always recommended. A turkey is fully cooked when the internal temperature reaches 170 degrees.
- ⇒ Once the turkey reaches 170 degrees, remove it from the oven and allow it to rest for at least 20 minutes, and up to 40 minutes before carving.
- ⇒ Because of the butter on the turkey, there is no need to baste the turkey while it cooks.

Family & Community Health

Reasons why herbicides fail in weed management on lawns

Sheri Bethard, Orange County Master Gardener Association

Weed control in lawns is easily maintained if done properly. Below are some of the reasons your preemergence herbicide might fail.

1) You failed to read the label completely.

Herbicide labels contain a lot of information about application timing, rates, spray volume, soil conditions, and how to incorporate or activate the herbicide. Many of these topics are addressed below in one way or another. Effective herbicide management begins with reading the label.

2) You disrupted the chemical barrier.

Preemergence herbicides form a chemical barrier over the soil surface. The barrier is typically 1/2 to 1 inch thick (depending on product, soil type, and method of incorporation). Fortunately, most weed seeds germinate in the top 1/2 inch of the soil. Herbicides do not prevent weeds from germinating; instead they control weeds as they germinate within the chemical barrier.

Moving containers, walking or dragging objects across treated lawns are common ways we disrupt the chemical barrier. A million or more weed seeds can be found in just 1/2 cubic meter of soil. A disruption in the chemical barrier provides an opportunity for weed seeds to germinate.

3) Your herbicide combination (or lack thereof) did not cover a broad weed spectrum.

No single preemergence herbicide provides control of all weeds. When spraying herbicides, use a product effective in controlling both broadleaves and weed type grasses. Using two herbicides simultaneously should prevent an uncontrolled species.

Many granular herbicides contain two active ingredients for broad-spectrum control, while some contain only one. Check the labels of your granular herbicides to see it provides control over the species prevalent in your lawn.

4) You failed to incorporate the herbicide with irrigation.

This is a crucial step in herbicide management. The herbicide label will provide instruction for how much irrigation to apply after application. The some herbicides state that as long as the herbicide is watered in within 3 weeks, the herbicide will be effective. The most ideal circumstance in using rainfall for watering in the herbicide is to have a single rain event that provided the complete volume of water needed. If the cumulative rainfall over 3 weeks is greater than 1/2 inch, the herbicide should be adequately watered in, unless in sandy soils if allowed to dry, the herbicide will bind to the soil and will not allowed to move thru the soil letting weed seeds germinate.

5) You routinely over-watered your lawn.

Over-watering will reduce herbicide efficacy. Possible reasons are: increased irrigation will leach the herbicide away from the surface more rapidly; increased irrigation results in the surface being more wet, which also causes increased

microbial degradation of the herbicides; and most important, is that excessive water allows weeds that would otherwise suffer from sub-lethal herbicide toxicity to survive.

6) You tried to save a few pennies by using a lower herbicide rate.

There is a concentration in the soil at which an herbicide will inhibit weed growth. After applying the recommended herbicide rate a chemical barrier should be in the soil with sufficient herbicide concentration inhibiting weeds from growing for two-three months. When lower than recommended rates are used, the herbicide concentration in the chemical barrier starts out low. It is soon degraded to the point where weeds can successfully germinate and grow.

7) You top-dressed with fertilizers.

Top-dressing fertilizer is a common practice in lawn maintenance. It is also a practice that will lead to poor weed control. Why does top-dressing fertilizer tend to decrease herbicide effectiveness? Increased microbial activity around elevated nitrogen concentrations (caused by top-dressing) leads to accelerated microbial degradation of the herbicide.

8) You did not calibrate your equipment.

Improper sprayer calibration will result in improper herbicide rates being applied to your lawn. Without regular sprayer calibration, you cannot know what rates are being applied. Be sure your nozzle is clean, operating properly, and that your nozzle is emitting the correct volume of spray. Calibrating granular herbicide applicators is easy; however, making applications uniform is not. Remember, too much herbicide may cause plant injury, and too little will result in poor weed control. To improve application uniformity, consider applying the total amount of herbicide for a given area in at least two/three passes.

9) You applied herbicides to your lawn that already had weeds.

This is the number one reason why herbicides fail to provide weed control. Herbicides registered for use on the lawn will not kill existing weeds. Many of the herbicides used on lawns work by inhibiting root growth. But even small weeds generally have a deep, well-developed taproot, which when greater than one inch deep will not be affected by herbicide activity. Many weeds germinate within days of receiving optimal environmental conditions. That is why it is recommended to apply a preemergence herbicide in August/September for the winter growing weeds and in January/March for warm season weeds. Sometimes a second application may be required in the June/July timeframe.

If you have a specific horticulture question, please call our HOTLINE at 409 882-7010 Tuesday & Thursdays 10AM – 2PM or send us your question thru our website <https://txmg.org/orange/contact> and we will get back with you.

Information in this article adapted from “Top 10 Reasons Herbicides Fail” by Dr. James Altland, Research Horticulturist at the USDA-ARS Application Technology Research Unit in Wooster, Ohio

Family & Community Health

Cinnamon Chocolate Cupcakes

Serves 24

Cupcakes

1 cup pumpkin puree canned
 1 teaspoon cinnamon extract
 or ground cinnamon
 1 1/2 cups water
 19.25 ounces Devil's Food
 Chocolate cake mix
 1/4 ounces sugar free fat free,
 instant chocolate pudding



Frosting

8 ounces whipped topping fat free, softened
 1 tablespoon confectioner's sugar
 1 teaspoon cinnamon extract or ground cinnamon

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Line cupcake pans with cupcake liners.
2. In a large bowl, combine together pumpkin puree, water and cinnamon extract.
3. Add chocolate pudding to mixture until blended. Add chocolate cake mix and beat for 2 minutes.
4. Scoop batter into cupcake liners filling half way. Bake in oven for 25-28 minutes.
5. Cool cupcakes completely on wire rack.
6. For frosting; soften whipped topping and mix in sugar with cinnamon extract.
7. Top completely cooled cupcakes with frosting, serve immediately or place in refrigerator until served.
8. Garnish with ground cinnamon, optional

Harvest Squash Casserole

Serves 12

- 1 spaghetti squash, cooked
- 3 large zucchini finely shredded, about 4 cups
- 4 large carrots finely shredded, about 3 cups
- 8 cloves of garlic minced
- 1 bunch fresh thyme chopped
- 1 bunch fresh parsley chopped
- 1/2 cup fresh parmesan or pecorino Romano cheese grated
- 3 tablespoons olive oil
- 3 tablespoons butter
- Kosher salt and white pepper to taste



1. Cut spaghetti squash in 1" slices and place on a baking sheet, or cook whole by placing in a baking dish and cover with foil, cook for about an 1 hour to 1 1/4 hours at 350 degrees F. To Microwave: Cover halves with paper towel and place in a dish in an inch or so of water and cook on high for about 10 minutes. Flesh should easily fall away from sides in strands. Seeds can be scraped out before or after cooking.
2. Heat olive oil and butter in a heavy skillet on medium heat. Add minced garlic and sauté briefly.
3. Add shredded zucchini and carrots and sauté a couple more minutes.
4. Next, add fresh herbs, salt and pepper, and sauté another minute.
5. In a separate bowl or serving dish toss cooked spaghetti squash with zucchini, carrots and cheese. Check seasoning.
6. Serves 12 as a side dish. It can be made a day ahead



Family & Community Health



1 1/3 cup blackberries
Juice from 1 lime
3 cups water
1 cup apple juice
Ice Cubes
1 apple, sliced to garnish

AUTUMN BRANBLE

In a food processor, blend together most of the blackberries with the lime juice and 1/2 cup of water. Blend until smooth.

Pour the blackberry mixture into a large jug and top with the apple juice, the rest of the cold water and handful of ice cubes. Garnish with sliced apples and remaining blueberries.

Serves 6: 27 calories. 0.5g fat, 5.5g Sugar

#realrecipes

Aquatic Herbicides

Contact	Systemic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate cell death at point of contact • Fast acting • Above ground tissue death • Use on annual spp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translocated through the plant. • Slow acting • Total plant mortality • Use on perennial and woody spp.
Copper, Diquat, Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate, Carfentrazone, Endothal, & Flumioxazin	Fluridone, Glyphosate, Penoxsulam, Triclopyr, Imazapyr, Imazamox, Bispyribac, & 2,4-D

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION



TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

DIN
TONIO

2020 NACD POSTER CONTEST

Where Would We BEE Without Pollinators?

The National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) and the NACD Auxiliary are excited to be sponsoring the 2020 poster contest.

This year's theme is
"Where Would We BEE Without Pollinators?"

The contest is open to
all public, private
and home-schooled
students in grades
K-12.

Contest Categories

K-1st Grade
2nd-3rd Grade
4th-6th Grade
7th-9th Grade
10th-12th Grade

Prizes at the national level

\$200 for 1st Place National Winners
\$150 for 2nd Place National Winners
\$100 for 3rd Place National Winners

The grocery stores would be rather empty without the hard work of bees, birds, butterflies, bats and other pollinators. More than 80 percent of the world's plants need pollinators to survive, including many that provide the food we eat. But today, many pollinators are in trouble and in decline. When pollinators shrink in number, many plants either produce less seed or no seed at all.

Your local conservation district can assist you in maintaining or developing habitat for pollinators. Contact them for more information.

Visit: <https://www.nacdnet.org/general-resources/conservation-district-directory/> to find your local conservation district's contact information.



All poster entries should be sent to your local conservation district.

Visit: <https://www.nacdnet.org/general-resources/stewardship-and-education-materials/contests/> for contest rules, forms and other resources.

Please note that your local and state contest rules may differ from the national rules.

<https://www.nacdnet.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/2020-NACD-Poster-Contest-Rules.pdf>

Agriculture/Natural Resources

Information for Agricultural Pesticide Applicators

Each webinar in the Texas Range Webinar Series provides one Texas Department of Agriculture CEU for agricultural pesticide applicators. The rules below govern how a licensed applicator can earn credit.

Rules for Earning CEUs

- **Watch the webinar a minimum of 50 minutes.** You are encouraged to enter the webinar early to reduce the risk of dropping below 50 minutes due to technical difficulties.
- **Register and pay a \$10 fee for each CEU desired.** A registration link is available in the details page of the webinar you choose. Visit the upcoming webinars or recorded webinars page for a list of webinars.
- **Each license may only be awarded one CEU per webinar regardless of whether you watch it live or archived.**

Certificates of Completion

Certificates of completion are awarded after ensuring that the rules above were met. No further action is required on the part of the participant to receive a certificate.

The certificates are emailed once a month to the address that you provided during registration (the Centra email address is used for CEAs and other exempt individuals).

- **If you watched a recorded webinar,** expect your certificate to be in your inbox the business day after the next live webinar (See a full schedule). *For example: if you watched a recorded webinar in January, the certificate will be sent the day following the February webinar.*
- **If you participated in the live webinar,** expect your certificate to be in your inbox the following business day.

The *from* email address is essmextension@tamu.edu. Please add it to your address book. Otherwise, the email may be marked as junk or spam.

Limits on CEUs Earned Online

TDA has capped the amount of CEUs applicators are allowed to earn online.

Information as of 3/5/12 – Visit TDA website

- **Private Applicator – Maximum of 10 CEUs online** Licensed private applicators are required to recertify every five years by obtaining 15 continuing education credits, including two (2) credits in laws and regulations and two credits in integrated pest management (IPM), prior to expiration of the license.
- **Commercial/Non-Commercial Applicator – All 5 every other year** Commercial applicators must renew annually and obtain five CEUs each year. Noncommercial applicators must renew annually and obtain five CEUs each year.

<https://texasrangewebinars.tamu.edu/information-for-tda-licensed-pesticide-applicators/>

FYI...

November 7 – Last Chance CEU Webinars, Pete Flores

Are you in need of more Pesticide Applicator CEUs? Private applicators need 15 CEU's every 3 years and 10 of these can come from recorded online courses. We will be opening up 5 courses (1 CEU each) for Registration and CEU credit during the month of November. The cost is \$10 per CEU and certificates will be issued by mid-December.

Webinar Help: Pete Flores—pflores@ag.tamu.edu

 <p>GRASS-FED BEEF CONFERENCE</p>  <p><i>Jasper County Agriculture Programs Committee</i></p>	<p>Thursday, November 14, 2019</p>  <p>SPEAKER: Dr. Ron Gill Extension Livestock Specialist</p> <p>6 p.m. to 8 p.m.</p> <p>Jasper County Courthouse Annex 271 E. Lamar St, Jasper, TX 75951 Cost is \$10 per person - includes meal RSVP BY November 8th bafry@ag.tamu.edu or 409-384-3721</p>
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4-H/Youth Development

Dusty Trails 4-H Visiting Mauriceville Volunteer Fire Department



SOUTHEAST TEXAS LIVESTOCK EXTRAVAGANZA

A FULL DAY DESIGNED TO
PROVIDE AN EDUCATIONAL
OPPORTUNITY FOR 4-H AND FFA
FAMILIES NEEDING EXPERIENCE
IN THE SHOW RING WITH
HANDS ON LEARNING AND
SHOWMANSHIP CLINICS!

ANIMAL SESSIONS INCLUDE:
CATTLE, SWINE, GOAT & LAMB

BRINGING YOUR OWN
ANIMAL IS ENCOURAGED
BUT NOT REQUIRED!

12/7/2019

White's Park
Anahuac, Texas

Hosted by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Service Chambers, Liberty, Jefferson,
Hardin, San Jacinto & Orange Counties



REGISTRATION

EARLY BIRD PRICING

\$20 - YOUTH

\$10 - ADULTS

REGISTRATION DEADLINE

NOVEMBER 29TH, 2019

AFTER DEADLINE

\$25 - YOUTH

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

The members of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension 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.

ORANGE COUNTY 4-H
ADULT LEADERS ASSOCIATION

HOMEMADE ROLLS FUNDRAISER

ROLL CHOICES:
PLAIN, JALAPENO, OR CINNAMON

PRE-PAID ORDER
1/2 DOZEN BAKED OR UNBAKED
\$5.00

ORDER DEADLINE - MONDAY, DECEMBER 9TH
ORDER PICKUP - MONDAY, DECEMBER 16TH

ORDERS CAN BE PLACE THROUGH ALL ORANGE
COUNTY 4-H MEMBERS OR CALL THE AGRILIFE
OFFICE 409-882-7010

**TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION**

CASH OR CHECKS
PAYABLE TO:
ADULT
LEADERS
ASSOCIATION

YOUR PURCHASE
HELPS SUPPORTS
ORANGE COUNTY
4-H YOUTH

2ND ANNUAL Cary Hester Memorial Livestock Show

Pigs, Lambs & Goats

Check-in 6:00 am till 7:30 am

Show starts at 8:00 am

Pigs / Lambs / Goats shown by weight

Steers & Heifers

Check-in 10:00 am till 11:30 am

Steers shown by divtston and weight

Heifers shown by divtston and age

PRIZES

Buckles for Grand & Reserve Grand Champions for each species
Buckle cups for Steer & Heifer breed champions
Customized cups for Junior & Senior Showmanship Winners for each species

Saturday, January 11, 2020

Location
Orange County Livestock Show Barn
5319 Arnel Road, Mauriceville, TX

Entry Fee \$25 per head

JUDGE

Ricky Thompson

Show Information Contact :
Tammy Glawson (409) 474-2811
Sandy Byers (409) 201-8523
Curtis Mitchell (409) 454-0203
Franny Woods (409) 330-7024

Co-Sponsored by: Mighty Pirates 4-H &
Orange County Livestock Association

* Exhibitors must be enrolled in school and a member 4-H or FFA *

4-H/Youth Development

ORANGE COUNTY 4-H CLUBS

Dusty Trails 4-H & Clover Kids Club

1st Tuesday
6pm @ 4-H Office
Tommy Byers 409-216-9865

Adult Leaders Association & County Council

2nd Monday @ 6 pm
4-H Office

Mighty Pirates 4-H

2nd Tuesday @ 7 pm,
Vidor Junior High Cafeteria
Tammy Glawson 409-474-2811
Sandy Byers 409-201-8523

Boots & Bridles 4-H Horse Club

3rd Monday
6 pm @ T2 Arena
Debbie Vance—409-365-9027
Lori Bailleau

All Hearts 4-H Homeschool Club

3rd Monday
1 pm @ 4-H Office
Tammy Swindell 409-239-6026

Clay Busters Shooting Sport

Meetings—3rd Tuesday
6 pm 4-H Office
Tuesdays Shooting practice 6 pm
Orange County Gun Club
Robert Caffey 409-767-6222
robert.caffey@kodiakgas.com

If you have any questions, please contact the 4-H office 409-882-7010.

2019-2020 4-H ENROLLMENT OPENS ON AUGUST 15, 2019

Youth members are required to pay a \$25.00 participation fee if enrolled by October 31st, and a \$30.00 fee from November 1st to the completion of the 4-H year. Adults pay a \$10.00 volunteer applicant fee.

4-H Connect Online Registration
texas.4honline.com

If you have questions or need help, contact the 4-H office 409-882-7010

New Families
You will select "I need to setup a profile". Then follow the steps.

Returning Families
You will select "I have a profile". Then follow the steps. Do NOT set up a new profile.

Nov. 1st Enrollment Fee changes to \$30

My 4H project

Food & Nutrition

3rd Tuesday
6 pm @ 4-H Office

Robotics

4th Monday
6 pm @ 4-H Office

November & December will be the 3rd Monday due to Holidays

Fashion & Interior Design

4th Tuesday
6 pm @ 4-H Office



November & December will be the 3rd Thursday due to Holidays

Livestock Judging

Every Thursdays
6:30 pm @ 4-H Office
(Do not have to own an animal to participate)

4-H/Youth Development

November 2019 4-H Calendar

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4 OCLSA 7 pm ALA/Council 6 pm (changed due to holiday next week)	5 Dusty Trails 6pm	6	7 Livestock Judging Practice 6:30 pm Office Deadline for Ft. Worth Entry	8 Office Deadline for Christmas Pecans	9
10	11  Office Closed	12 Mighty Pirates 7pm	13	14 Livestock Judging Practice 6:30 pm	15 Office Deadline for Christmas Pecans	16
17	18 All Heart 1 pm Boots & Bridle 6 pm <u>Robotics 6 pm (moved due to Holiday week)</u>	19 Clay Busters 6 pm Food & Nutrition 6 pm Office Deadline for Houston & San Antonio	20	21 Livestock Judging Practice 6:30 pm <u>Fashion & Interior Design 6 (moved due to Holiday)</u>	22	23
24	25	26	27	28  Office Closed	29	30

December 2019 4-H Calendar

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2 OCLSA 7 pm	3 Dusty Trails will NOT meet this day	4	5 Livestock Judging 6:30 pm	6 AgriLife office closed 11:30-2 pm Gun Show Concessions food prep	7 Gun Show concessions for 4-H SETX Livestock Extravaganza in Anahuac
8 Gun Show concessions for 4-H	9 ALA/Council 6 pm Homemade Roll Fundraiser Order Deadline	10 Mighty Pirates 7 pm <u>Club Managers 990-N deadline to office</u>	11 Office Deadline San Antonio Open Show	12 4-H Christmas Party	13 <u>Club Managers Support Fund form due in office</u>	14 Adult Leader to prepare Fundraiser order
15	16 Pick up of Homemade Roll Fundraiser orders All Heart 1pm Boots & Bridle 6pm <u>Robotics 6 pm (moved due to Holidays)</u>	17 Clay Busters 6 pm Food & Nutrition 6pm	18 Office deadline Houston Open Show	19 <u>Fashion & Interior Design 6 pm (moved due to Holidays)</u> Livestock Judging 6:30 pm	20	21
22	23 Office Closed	24  Office Closed	25  Office Closed	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Family & Community Health

How to plant a tree-

Sheri Bethard, Orange County Master Gardeners Association

Today's topic is a short course in the correct procedure for planting trees in our area. Orange County is in the Flatwoods Soil area, one of 21 Major Land Resource Areas in Texas. Our soils consist of either upland soils, which are mostly deep, light-colored, acid loams with gray, loamy, or clayey subsoils or bottomland soils are deep, dark-colored clay and acid loams.

Before planting any tree, look around your property and decide where to locate your tree. Determine the location of utility lines and **DO NOT** plant trees anywhere near or under any wires. When the tree matures, it will have to be cut for utility company access to their lines above or below. It will need space to reach its mature size and be in full sun. Fall and winter are the best times to plant while the trees are dormant having time to develop a root system, not expending energy growing leaves and roots at the same time, thus making a stronger tree.

Trees need space to grow not only for their canopy spread, but also for their root spread. Not all tree roots go straight down. Trees have fine roots spreading out from the main taproot not far under the soil. These roots are for nutrient and water intake. This is why it is advised not to plant a tree then surround it with some type of hard surface. After a number of years, the tree will be stressed and die. Compaction of the soil around trees is also not suggested such as running construction machinery or constantly parking cars under trees. These roots are fine and damage easy, stressing the tree and it eventually dies.

If the tree is a bareroot, remove any dead or broken roots. If the roots are dry soak them for a few hours or overnight before planting. If you have an aquarium bubbler, adding this will help supply oxygen to the roots while they are soaking.

Recommended space for mature trees to have for spreading their roots:

- Small trees need at least 10 feet by 10 feet
- Medium trees need 20 feet by 20 feet
- Large trees need at least 30 feet by 30 feet

Supplies needed: shovel, compost, mulch, tree stakes and tree wrap (to prevent any damage from weed eaters).



At your selected site, dig a hole twice the size of the root ball or container the tree is in and never deeper than the height of the root ball. If planted too deep you could starve the roots from getting oxygen, which would lead to a host of problems. Save the soil you remove from the hole. If the soil in the hole is compacted loosen to a depth of about 6 inches to allow the roots to grow down easier.

Mix half of soil from hole with compost, mixing half soil and half compost. Start with some of the mix in the bottom of the hole, and then place your tree into the hole. If the tree is in a pot, it is best to cut the tree out of the pot, as this is less disturbing to the root ball over pulling the tree out of the pot by the stalk. If the roots are tightly compacted around the root ball, easily loosen some of them. In addition, remove some of the soil from around the trunk of the tree to make sure there are not any roots "girdling" the trunk. If there are, remove them, as they will strangle the tree eventually. Use a trowel to work into the root ball to determine there are not any roots girdling from a time when the plant was in a smaller pot.

Look for J shaped roots especially on bareroot or burlapped trees, if possible straighten them as they were made this way by cultivation in the fields.

Start filling up the hole alternating the soil mix and the non-mixed soil. Your tree will get the benefits of nutrients from the compost while adapting to the soil it will be living in. Lightly tap the soil so it is firm but not compact while filling the hole. You will probably have soil left over. With this soil, build a 4-inch berm around the edge of the hole. Fill the berm with mulch, shredded bark or compost. This helps hold water for the tree and keeps weeds down.

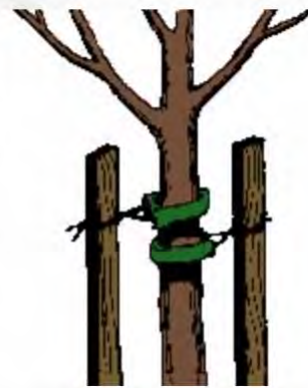
Most trees will not need to be staked, but if you feel the need, stakes on either side for support for the first year is fine. This does help the tree stabilized while roots are growing especially during the winter winds.

After planting, fill the bermed basin with water so it will soak into the ground and reach the root ball. For the first week

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Family & Community Health

after planting, lightly water the tree with about one pint to one quart of water, daily. The second week, increase to one or two quarts of water every other day. The third week, water with two to three quarts every third day. The fourth week and on water as needed. Your goal is to cut back on watering so the root system is eventually strong enough so the tree will thrive on natural rainfall. No need to fertilize.



If you plan on planting more than one tree, remember give them space between for root and canopy growth. If a tree falls or dies, replace it with another tree. In a study of tree survival after hurricanes, native trees were found to handle the high winds better than non-native trees. Some good candidates for SE Texas are for highest wind resistance are: Dogwood, American Holly, Crape Myrtle, Southern Magnolia, Live Oak, Myrtle Oak, Shumard Oak. For medium-high wind resistance they are: River Birch, Red Bud, Fringe Tree (native not Chinese), Common Persimmon, White ash, Sweet Gum, Sweet Bay Magnolia, Shumard Oak and Black Tupelo.



Call or stop by the AgriLife Extension Office

Tuesdays & Thursdays 10am-2pm

Or call and talk with our

Orange County

Master Gardener on the MG Hotline,

409-745-9708,

You can also call the office Monday-Friday 882-7010 and leave a message for the Master Gardener .



ORANGE COUNTY
MASTER GARDENERS

Monthly Meeting is held on the 2nd Thursdays of each month. Starting at 6 pm with a meal social till 6:30 followed

by their business meeting and monthly presentation. The public is welcome to visit any of the meeting. The meeting is held at the Orange County Convention and Expo Center, 11475 FM 1442 Orange. If you have further questions about the Orange County Master Gardens contact the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office at 409-882-7010.

Family & Community Health

Preparing plants for Cooler Temperatures

Sheri Bethard, Orange County Master Gardeners Association

As the fall soon will bring cooler temperatures, we need to start thinking about what to do with our ornamental plants we have outside on our patios, decks and around our yards in pots. Preparing ahead of the first real cold blast will save you some headaches in the long run. Here are some tips to do now to prepare prior to bringing plants indoors to your house, garage, back porch or greenhouse.

First and foremost, you need to check your plants for pests. You do not want to bring those nasty little buggers inside your home or where ever you plan on over-wintering your plants. First hose the plants down with a good blast of water. This will remove most of them from the plant. Then you can spray with Neem Oil to rid your plants of pests. It is one of the best organic products on the market to ridding plants of pests.

After you have done this, look each plant over and remove any dead limbs or leaves along with pruning the plant if it has grown quite a bit over the summer. If it needs repotting, now is the time to do so and prune the roots while you have it out of the pot as this will help establish new roots. Be sure to plant in a pot 2 inches larger than the current pot.

Depending on the number of plants you have to bring inside, acclimating your plants to inside life is a good idea. To do this, when the temperatures get 50°F or lower at night, bring them inside and put back outside during the day. Gradually increase the amount of time over the next 2 weeks until you have it inside full time.

If you are not able to do this, gradually move those from the sun into the shade leaving them there for a couple of weeks to get use to the difference in light. Then you can move inside.

Once inside, pick an area that has a stable temperature between 60-70°F day round. Temperature fluctuations are not good from plants and neither are being in drafts. For example, by the front door the plant will get drafts along with temperature changes.



Inside the home our humidity runs around 40% or less. Plants need much higher humidity levels. Misting your plant several times a day will help provide the needed air moisture they need. Or, you can set up humidity trays. They are small trays filled with pebbles and water. The water evaporates providing humidity to the plants. Be sure to watch as they must be refilled every couple of days. A humidifier is also good to use.

Inside plants do not require as much water as they did when they were outside. If you do not have a moisture meter to check if the plant needs water, stick your finger about one inch below the soil surface. If it is moist, then it does not need water. If it is dry, then water. Most important is not to overwater while the plants are inside. This can lead to the plant dying.

When you brought your plants inside you should have picked out a sunny window to place them near so they could get as much natural light as possible. They still need to get light from the sun in order to photosynthesis or make their food every day. If you do not have any area of natural light you can purchase grow lights. There are grow lights on the market now within everyone's purchasing ability.

If you put your plants in your garage, make sure there is light for them and also a heat source. Garages do get cold when the temperatures get low. For a time until I got my greenhouse, we used our back porch as a temporary greenhouse. My husband built a frame with 1x1's and we enclosed it with plastic. I used a small space heater and it worked great.

For those of you who have perennials and other plants in the yard you do not want to dig up, here are suggestions what you can do. First, do not cut them back until spring. IF you cut them back now, they will try to put out new growth that will get hit by the first freeze and damage more of the plant than what would have been damaged had you not cut it back. Mulch, mulch, and mulch around the trunk of the plant. The mulch will keep in the heat and moisture from the ground saving the roots and in the spring your plant will put forth new growth. At that time you can cut it back once you see where it has started to sprout from on the stalks and limbs.

Any questions can be sent via our website [HTTPS://txmg.org/orange](https://txmg.org/orange) Contact or call our HotLine 409 882-7010 Tuesday and Thursday 10-2.



We have a new
Agriculture/Natural Resource Agent
starting mid November!

Dates to Remember

November 4th, Monday

Meat Canning Class

November 11th, Monday

Veteran's Day - Office Closed

November 14th, Thursday

Pond Management Seminar

November 19th, Tuesday

Food Handlers Certification Class

November 20th & 21st,

Wednesday & Thursday

Certified Food Managers Certification

November 28th & 29th

Thursday & Friday

Thanksgiving Holidays - Office Closed

December 6th, Friday

Office Closed 11:30 to 2 pm for Christmas Lunch

December 23rd—25th

Monday—Wednesday

Christmas Holidays - Office Closed

January 1st—Wednesday

New Year's Day Holiday—Office Closed

January 20th, Monday

Martin Luther King Jr. Day Holiday - Office
Closed