

DID YOU KNOW...

.....Independence Day is the top food holiday in the U.S. Americans spend \$6.9 billion on July 4th cookouts each year.

.....Many Americans celebrate holidays with food, spending a total of nearly \$14 billion each year.

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Farmers' Market



Rusk County

Ag News & Views

SUMMER 2020

Restricted Use¹ or State-Limited Use² Herbicides

2,4-D
2,4-DB
Banvel (Dicamba)
Cimarron Max
Crossbow
GrazonNext
GrazonNext HL
Grazon P+D
PasturAll HL
Surmount
Tordon 22K
Weedar 64
Weedmaster
Weedone LV6

Non-Restricted Use Herbicides

Amber
Chaparral
Cimarron Extra
Cimarron Plus
Milestone
Pastora
PastureGard HL
Reclaim
Redeem R&P
Remedy Ultra
Spike 20P
Spike 80DF
VelPar L
Vista XLT

¹Restricted use: for purchase and use only by certified pesticide applicators or persons under their direct supervision. Designation is placed on the product by EPA, and the label will state restricted use.

²State-limited use: pesticides containing certain active ingredients, with the potential to cause adverse Effects to non-targeted vegetation, are classified as SLU when distributed in containers larger than one-quart liquid or 2 pounds dry or solid.

Rusk County Extension Agent's Radio Report



Tune in to 98.5 FM /
1470 AM Monday thru
Friday at 8:00 am or
12 noon to hear the Rusk County
Extension Agents Report on KWRD
radio in Henderson, Texas.

We will be discussing a wide array
of agricultural, natural resource, 4-H,
and Family and Consumer related
issues and events.

easttexastoday.com/kwrdd



**Rusk County AgriLife
Extension Ag**

Jamie Sugg

Jamie Sugg
County Extension Agent-Agriculture
Rusk County
903-657-0376



MCOOL AGAIN ?

Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (MCOOL) for beef was in effect from March, 2009 through December, 2015. At that time, it was repealed by an act of Congress in response to challenges made by Canada and Mexico through the World Trade Organization. Interest has surfaced again to reinstate MCOOL for beef, including a recent resolution to that effect introduced in the U. S. Senate. Some organizations and individuals contend that MCOOL increased demand for beef produced from cattle born, raised, and slaughtered in the U. S. An analysis was conducted to examine this contention.

Demand for beef for the 3½ years after repeal of MCOOL was estimated through a monthly fresh beef demand index. Adjustment was made for variation in consumer disposable income and prices of competing meats. In summary, the analysis indicated that demand for beef increased 3.8% during the 3½ year period after repeal of MCOOL.

Some other research indicates most consumers want to know where their meat comes from but may not pay much if any extra for that information. But some proponents of MCOOL say consumers simply have a right to know the origin of their food. Debate concerning whether that is a right will no doubt continue.

(AgManager.info. 9/30/2019)

CASTRATION GUIDELINES

The American Association of Bovine Practitioners has released guidelines for castration.

They are:

- Castrate as early as possible, ideally within 24 hours of birth up to three months of age;
- Calves should be restrained for castration to reduce stress and risk of injury to both animal and human, using a squeeze chute, tilt table or other methods;
- Castration should be by surgical removal or rubber rings;
- Local anesthetics should be administered immediately prior to castration.

(AABP Guidelines; Aug, 2019)



Red Imported Fire Ants love wet, rainy, cool days like the ones that ushered in spring. That is why so many of their mounds have been popping up all over the County. But help is only two steps away.

When the ground temperature stays above 65 degrees for several days, fire ants start to build mounds, produce young and forage for food. That is one of the best times to manage populations. The best way to control the red imported fire ant is the "Texas Two-Step" Method, which now incorporates organic products into the overall management plan. This plan follows an IPM approach that involves minimal risk to people, pets and the overall environment.

The first step is to let the fire ants eat bait. Apply a broadcast bait, which is a product containing a food source and an insecticide. The bait should be broadcast over the entire yard in the spring and fall. The bait is carried by the worker ants to the rest of the colony, where it becomes a shared food source. This product kills the whole fire ant colony which prevents new mounds from forming and treats unseen mounds. To work correctly, baits must be applied at the right time and used with patience. Baits are only effective when the fire ants are searching for food. Fire ants will forage when the soil surface temperature is between 70 and 90 degrees, which is usually between May and September. To see if fire ants are actively foraging, place a small amount of bait or food, such as a hot dog or potato chips by the mound. If the ants begin removing the food within 30 minutes, it is a good time to treat. Use only fresh bait, preferably from an unopened container. Once opened, baits should be used quickly. Apply baits when no rain is expected for at least 8 hours, as this reduces the risk of it being washed away. In the summer, apply baits in the evening. During the cool of evening, ants will quickly discover and carry off baits. If applied during the day, in extreme heat, baits quickly lose their effectiveness. Also, ants do not forage during the day.

The second step is to treat the individual mounds. The mound treatment is the fastest way to get rid of the fire ant mounds. However, step two should be limited to those mounds found around the foundation and in high traffic areas.

With dust products, no water is needed, and they act fast. However, they leave a surface residue. Liquid drenches generally eliminate mounds within a few hours and leave little surface residue after application. Granular products are relatively fast acting and usually require putting granules on and around the mound and then sprinkling 1 to 2 gallons of water on without disturbing the mound. Closely follow directions on the label.

If you prefer not to apply pesticides yourselves, or want to ensure that treatments are applied uniformly and on time, consider a professional pest control company.





TEXAS A&M

Virtual BEEF CATTLE SHORT COURSE

The Largest Beef Educational Event In The Country

AUGUST 3-5, 2020

COURSES INCLUDE:

Over **20 SESSIONS**
covering basic practices, new
technologies, and hot topics

50+ HOURS of training

Virtual Trade Show!

9 CEUs

Live cattle demonstrations

Live Q&A Session

Registration fee:

\$99 **\$129**
EARLY ACCESS **REGULAR RATE**
(PRICE AFTER JULY 1)

\$149
PRICE AFTER
CONFERENCE IS OVER

- Premier Sponsor -



BEEF CATTLE SHORT COURSE IS GOING VIRTUAL!

Learn from beef industry experts from the comfort
of your home, at your own pace, and watch over and over again!



979-845-6931 | extansc@tamu.edu
WWW.BEEFCATTLESHORTCOURSE.COM



Annual East Texas Regional Forage Conference

SEPTEMBER 4, 2020
UPSHUR RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP
1200 W TYLER
GILMER, TEXAS
8:15am to 3:30 pm

TEXAS A&M
AGRI LIFE
EXTENSION

5 CEU'S
(3 General,
1 L&R, 1 IPM)
Pending TDA
Approval

8:15 A.M.	Registration
9:00 A.M.	Weed ID and Control for Pastures and Hay Meadows – <i>Vanessa Corriher-Olson, Texas A&M Extension Associate Professor and Forage Extension Specialist, Overton, TX</i>
10:00 A.M.	The Impact of Soil Fertility on Pesticide Performance – <i>Vanessa Corriher-Olson, Texas A&M Extension Associate Professor and Forage Extension Specialist, Overton, TX.</i>
11:00 A.M.	Break
11:15 A.M.	Introduction to Prescribed Burning– <i>Chase T. Brooks, County Extension Agent– Agriculture & Natural Resources, Collin County</i>
12:15 P.M.	Lunch - Sponsored By Legacy Ag Credit, ACA
1:00 P.M.	Laws and Regulation Update– <i>Darren Rozell, Rozell Sprayer Manufacturing Co.– Tyler, TX</i>
2:00 P.M.	Break
2:15 P.M.	Gopher and Mole Control In Pastures– <i>Kevin Proctor, Ag Power Co.– Tyler, TX</i>

**\$20.00 Per
Person
(Payable at door)**

Legacy
Ag Credit, ACA



SPONSORED BY TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION SERVICE - GREGG, HARRISON, PANOLA, RUSK, & UPSHUR COUNTIES

Please RSVP to your respective Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service County Office by
August 21, 2020 in order to guarantee lunch.

Gregg: 903-236-8429

Harrison: 903-935-8413

Panola: 903-693-0380

Rusk: 903-657-0376

Upshur: 903-843-4019

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

RUSK COUNTY HAY SHOW

Thursday, October 22, 2020

6:00 p.m.

Rusk County Youth Expo Center

3303 FM 13 West

Henderson, TX 75654

Free Meal

Door Prizes and Awards for winners

All hay samples
due by Thursday
September 24th

1 CEU

Enter your hay NOW!

For more information call 903-657-0376

Persons wishing to attend with special needs are asked to call in advance, so that necessary accommodations can be made.

**** Important—use one-gallon clear bags for your hay samples (example: Ziploc baggies)**

Hay Will Not Be Returned To Producer

____ Entry Number
(OFFICE USE)

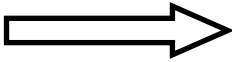
2020 RUSK COUNTY HAY SHOW

Rusk County Youth Expo Center
3303 FM 13 West, Henderson, TX 75654
October 22 @ 6:00 P.M.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____



Did you RAISE or PURCHASE this hay? (circle one)

RAISED

PURCHASED

CLASS OF HAY ENTERED:

_____ Hybrid Bermuda Grass (Coastal, Jiggs, Tif85, Tif44, Alicia, etc.)

_____ Common Bermuda Grass

_____ Bahia Grass

_____ Mixed (All Others)

CUTTINGS:

_____ 1ST _____ 2ND _____ 3RD _____ Other

If more than one sample of the same grass & same cutting, give additional information below
(for your personal identification).

ENTRIES ARE DUE NO LATER THAN THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th

CROP	SPRING PLANTING DATE	FALL PLANTING DATE
Asparagus	2/1 – 3/15	N.R. *
Beans, Bush	3/15 – 4/15	8/1 – 9/1
Beans, Pole	3/15 – 4/15	8/1 – 9/1
Beans, Lima	3/15 – 4/1	7/15 – 8/15
Beets	2/1 – 4/1	9/1 – 10/15
Broccoli (plants)	3/1 – 3/15	8/1 – 9/15
Brussels Sprouts	N.R.	8/1 – 10/1
Cabbage (plants)	2/1 – 3/1	8/15 – 9/15
Cabbage, Chinese	2/1 – 2/15	8/15 – 9/15
Carrots	2/1 – 2/15	8/15 – 10/15
Cauliflower (plants)	2/15 – 3/1	8/15 – 9/15
Chard, Swiss	2/15 – 4/1	8/1 – 10/15
Collard/Kale	2/1 – 2/15	8/15 – 10/1
Corn, Sweet	3/15 – 5/1	8/1 – 8/15
Cucumber	3/15 – 4/15	8/1 – 9/1
Eggplant (plants)	4/1 – 4/15	7/15 – 8/1
Garlic	1/15 – 2/15	9/1 – 10/15
Kohlrabi	2/1 – 3/1	8/15 – 9/15
Lettuce (leaf)	2/1 – 3/1	9/15 – 10/15
Muskmelon (Cantaloupe)	3/15 – 5/1	7/15 – 8/1
Mustard	2/1 – 3/1	9/15 – 10/15
Okra	4/15 – 7/1	4/15 – 7/1
Onion (plants)	2/1 – 3/1	N.R.
Parsley	N.R.	8/15 – 10/1
Peas, English	1/15 – 2/15	8/15 – 9/15
Peas, Southern	4/15 – 6/1	7/1 – 8/1
Pepper (plants)	4/1 – 4/15	7/1 – 8/1
Potatoes (Irish)	2/1 – 2/15	8/15 – 9/15
Potatoes (Sweet) (slips)	4/1 – 5/15	N.R.
Pumpkin	4/1 – 5/15	7/1 – 8/1
Radish	2/1 – 4/1	9/15 – 10/15
Spinach	2/1 – 3/1	9/1 – 10/15
Squash, Summer	3/15 – 4/15	7/15 – 8/15
Squash, Winter	4/1 – 4/15	7/1 – 7/15
Tomato (plants)	3/15 – 4/1	7/15 – 8/1
Turnips	2/1 – 3/1	10/1 – 11/1
Watermelon	3/15 – 5/1	7/1 – 8/1
Watermelon (Seedless)	3/25 – 5/1	7/1 – 8/1

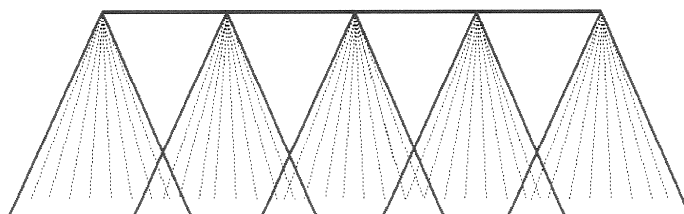
* Not Recommended



Boom Sprayer Calibration

Dr. Paul A. Baumann

Professor and Extension Weed Specialist



1. Determine nozzle spacing.
2. Refer to table below for length of calibration course.
3. Mark off calibration course.
4. Record time required to drive calibration course at desired field gear and rpm.
5. Park tractor, maintain rpm used to drive course, turn on sprayer.
6. Catch water from one nozzle for time equal to that required to drive calibration course.
7. Ounces of water = gallons per acre.

Chart for Nozzle Spacing and Length of Calibration Course

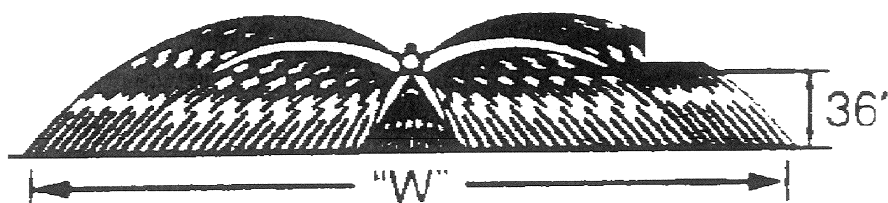
Nozzle Spacing (inches)	18	20	30	40
Length of Calibration Course (linear feet)	227	204	136	102

To determine the calibration course for a nozzle spacing not listed, divide the spacing expressed in feet into 340 (340 sq. ft. = 1/128 of an acre). **Example: Calibration distance for 19-inch nozzle spacing = $340 \div 19/12 = 215$ feet).*

Boomless Sprayer Calibration

Dr. Paul A. Baumann

Professor and Extension Weed Specialist



1. Determine swath width.
2. Refer to table below for length of calibration course.
3. Mark off calibration course.
4. Record time required to drive calibration course at desired field gear and rpm.
5. Park tractor, maintain rpm used to drive course, turn on sprayer.
6. Catch water for time equal to that required to drive calibration course.
7. Pints of water caught = gallons per acre.

Chart for Swath Width and Length of Calibration Course

Effective Swath Width (feet)	25	30	35	40	45	50
Length of Calibration Course* (linear feet)	218	182	156	136	121	109

To determine the calibration course for a swath width not listed, divide the swath width expressed in feet into 5460 (5460 sq. ft. = 1/8 of an acre). **Example: Calibration distance for 32-foot swath width = $5460 \div 32 = 171$ feet).*

Educational programs conducted Texas Cooperative Extension serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, handicap or national origin.

Texas Cooperative Extension • Chester P. Fehlis, Director • The Texas A&M University System • College Station, TX



**Need to view historical weather data, visit the webpage
<https://etweather.tamu.edu>**

For:

Chilling Hours / First and Last Frost (back to 1996)

Historical Monthly Rainfall (1968-2020)

Daily Weather for the past ten years

BQA: Tip of the Month

Castration of older, heavier animals causes greater stress and increases the chances for bacterial infections and surgical complications. The additional stress can also suppress immune function and increase susceptibility to other diseases. Early castration is less stressful on bull calves and should occur between birth and 300 lbs. Regardless of coffee-shop perceptions, there are economic incentives to castrating bull calves prior to marketing.



Farmers.gov
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Helpful Information for the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program

WWW.FARMERS.GOV/CFAP

Customer Call Center 877-508-8364

The local service center for Rusk County:

Farm Service Agency
 4361 Loop 343 West, Ste B
 Rusk, Texas 75785

903-683-4234 ext. 2
 Christopher Lynn
 chris.lynn@tx.usda.gov

TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION

Phone: 903-657-0376
 E-mil: jdsugg@ag.tamu.edu

Rusk County
 113 East Fordall Street
 Henderson, Texas 75652



PRIVATE PESTICIDE RECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Licensed private applicators are required to recertify every five years by obtaining 15 continuing education credits, including two credits in Laws and Regulations and two credits in Integrated Pest Management (IPM), prior to expiration of the license.



INDEPENDENCE DAY

Extension Office
 will be closed
 Friday, July 3rd

New Season Starts
Saturday, June 6th

Farmers' Market



Potatoes, Squash, Onions and much more

FAIR PARK AT SOUTH HIGH

(Henderson Activities Center)

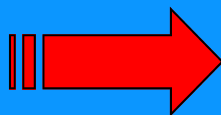
For Information Contact

903-657-9394 Arcele Wilburn
 903-649-7372 Gay Nell Nicholas



Find us on Facebook by
 searching for
 "Rusk County Farmers' Market"

SATURDAYS ONLY 7:00 a.m. - 'til sold out



**Want your news before
 everyone else?? Sign up for
 e-mail delivery!**

If you would prefer to receive the Ag & Natural Resource Newsletter via e-mail, please email me at jdsugg@ag.tamu.edu and I will add you to the mailing list.

The benefit of being on the e-mail list (other than saving us money on postage) is that I will e-mail weekly Livestock Market reports and trends to that list.

