TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

Summer 2023

RUSK COUNTY AG NEWS & VIEWS

Restricted Use[1] or State-Limited Use[2] Herbicides	Non-Restricted Use Herbicides
Grazon P+D	Milestone
Tordon 22K	Chaparral
Surmount	PastureGard
2,4-D	Redeem R&P
Weedmaster	Spike 20P
Banvel (Dicamba)	Spike 80DF
GrazonNext	Vista XLT
Weedar 64	Cimarron Extra
Weedone LV6	Remedy Ultra
Crossbow	Cimarron Plus
Cimarron Max	Reclaim
2,4-DB	VelPar L
GrazonNext HL	Amber
PasturAll HL	Pastora
PastureGard HL	

[1]**Restricted 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.

[2]**State-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 the 8am and noon hours 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/kwrd

Find us on Facebook

Rusk County AgriLife Extension Ag

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE

CALIBRATION MADE SIMPLE

Boom Sprayers

1. Measure nozzle spacing.
2. Refer to chart below for length of calibration course.
3. Measure and mark calibration course as indicated in the chart.
4. Set gear and rpm that will be used in the field.
5. Drive course at determined gear and rpm.
6. Record time required to drive course.
7. Park sprayer, maintain same rpm as used to drive course
8. Turn on sprayer, catch water from one nozzle for time required to drive course.
9. OUNCES CAUGHT = GALLONS PER ACRE.

Nozzle Spacing	Length of Calibration Course
18 inches	226 feet
19 inches	214 feet
20 inches	204 feet
24 inches	170 feet
30 inches	136 feet
40 inches	102 feet

Boomless Sprayers (Cluster Nozzle)

1. Measure effective spray swath.
2. Refer to chart below for length of calibration course.
3. Measure and mark calibration course as indicated in the chart.
4. Set gear and rpm that will be used in the field.
5. Drive course at determined gear and rpm.
6. Record time required to drive course.
7. Park sprayer, maintain same rpm as used to drive course.
8. Turn on sprayer and catch water for time required to drive course.
9. PINTS CAUGHT = GALLONS PER ACRE

Effective Swath Width	Length of Calibration Course
15 feet	363 feet
20 feet	272 feet
22 feet	248 feet
24 feet	227 feet
26 feet	209 feet
28 feet	194 feet
30 feet	182 feet
35 feet	156 feet
40 feet	136 feet
45 feet	121 feet
50 feet	109 feet

Quick Reference Guide for Pesticide Solutions

percent solution	ounces per 1 gallon
1%	1.28
2%	2.56
3%	3.84
4%	5.12
5%	6.4
6%	7.68
7%	8.96
8%	10.24
9%	11.58
10%	12.8
11%	14.08
12%	15.36
13%	
14%	17.92
15%	
16%	20.48
17%	
18%	23.64
19%	
20%	25.6
21%	
22%	
23%	
24%	
25%	32

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

Rusk County Hay Show

Tuesday
October 17, 2023
6:00 p.m.

free meal

Rusk County Youth Expo Center
3303 FM 13 West
Henderson, TX 75654

Door Prizes and Awards for Winners

Hay samples are due No Later Than September 19th

Enter your hay NOW!

For more information call 903-657-0376

IMPORTANT: Use one-gallon clear bags for your hay samples
(example: Ziploc baggies)

Hay Will NOT Be Returned To Producer

Entry Number _____
(OFFICE USE)

2023 RUSK COUNTY HAY SHOW

Rusk County Youth Expo Center
3303 FM 13 West, Henderson, TX 75654
October 17 @ 6:00 p.m.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

Did you RAISE or PURCHASE this hay? (CIRCLE ONE)

RAISED PURCHASED

_____ 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 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th

Bermudagrass Decline

Vanessa Corriher-Olson
Forage Extension Specialist

Bermudagrass decline is characterized by gradual thinning or outright loss of bermudagrass stands over time. Below are some of the reasons associated with bermudagrass decline:

1. Fertility: The lack of an appropriate fertility program may be the number one cause of bermudagrass decline. Nitrogen (N) is important for forage production, however, it is often the only nutrient applied. Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K) are critical for forage production and persistence. Potassium (K) has been shown to be an important nutrient for forage, stolon and rhizome production. It is also associated with improving bermudagrass tolerance to both winter kill and diseases such as Helminthosporium leaf spot. SOIL TESTING is a critical step in knowing what levels of nutrients are actually required.

2. Stocking Rate: Too heavy a stocking rate places excessive grazing pressure on forage resources. Heavy grazing pressure can reduce animal performance but just as importantly, can decrease plant vigor. A reduction in plant vigor reduces plant growth and can be a contributing factor in bermudagrass decline.

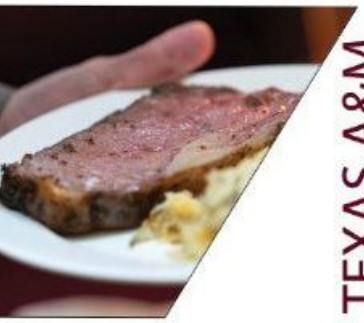
3. Overseeded Cool-Season Forages: Cool-season annual forages are often over-seeded into bermudagrass fields and provide excellent nutrition for cattle during the fall and winter months. An important aspect of overseeding cool-season annual forages is the timely removal of the forage in the spring prior to bermudagrass breaking dormancy. If the cool-season forage is not removed the result is intense plant competition for sunlight, moisture and nutrients. Excess ryegrass that cannot be controlled by grazing or harvested for hay should be sprayed during the warm-season perennial grass dormant season with glyphosate.

4. Drought: Reduced moisture results in reduced forage production. Even though we can not control mother nature we can follow best management practices (fertility, stocking rate, weed control, etc) during years of adequate moisture. Following best management practices can help to reduce the impact of drought.

5. Pests: Invasive weeds can dominate pastures and reduce the productive capability of bermudagrass. Weed identification is critical in order to determine the best time to control as well as what is the best herbicide to spray. Grasshopper and fall armyworm infestations can have a devastating effect on bermudagrass production in the summer and fall. These pests rob you of valuable forage for grazing or hay production. Scouting for these insects early and following with appropriate pesticides can reduce possible damage. As always follow the label of all pesticides, the label is the law.

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 the expiration of the license.



TEXAS A&M BEEF CATTLE SHORT COURSE

AUGUST 7-9, 2023

COURSES INCLUDE OVER 20 SESSIONS COVERING BASIC PRACTICES, NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND HOT TOPICS

- 50+ Hours of Training
- 140 Exhibitors Trade Show
- 7+ Pesticide CEUs
- Live Animal Demonstrations

PREMIER SPONSOR

CAPITAL FARM CREDIT

REGISTRATION

In Person - $260	Online - $160
($300 after August 2nd)	*($200 after August 2nd)*

979-845-6931 | extansc@tamu.edu

WWW.BEEFCATTLESHORTCOURSE.COM

Grasshoppers & Control Options

Vanessa Corriher-Olson Forage Extension Specialist

There are about 150 species of grasshoppers in the state of Texas, but 90% of the damage to crops, gardens, trees, and pastures is caused by just 5 species.

Grasshoppers deposit their eggs 1/2 to 2 inches below the soil surface in pod-like structures. Each egg pod consists of 20 to 120 eggs. Egg pods are very resistant to cold and can easily survive the winter if the soil is not disturbed. Grasshoppers deposit eggs in fallow fields, ditches, fencerows, and weedy areas, as well as in crop fields and hay fields.

Eggs begin hatching in late April or early May; hatching peaks about mid-June. If spring weather is cool and dry, hatching may be delayed until July. Young grasshoppers are called nymphs. They look like adults, but are smaller and do not have wings. Nymphs go through 5 to 6 developmental stages and become adults in 40 to 60 days, depending on weather and food supplies.

The adult grasshoppers deposit eggs from late July through the fall. Usually only one generation of grasshoppers is produced each year.

Producers should start watching for grasshoppers early in the season and begin control measures while grasshoppers are still nymphs. Smaller grasshoppers are more susceptible to insecticides than larger ones.

CONTROL OPTIONS:
Cultural Control: Controlling summer weeds reduces available feed for newly hatching nymphs as well as making it easier for birds to prey on grasshoppers.

Chemical Control: Grasshoppers are susceptible to many insecticides. The length of control will depend on the residual activity of the insecticides and the frequency of treatment. Controlling grasshoppers over a large area will reduce the numbers present which can re-infest a treated area. Remember, smaller grasshoppers are more susceptible to insecticides than larger ones.

Insecticides that can be used on pastures and hayfields:
ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW ALL LABEL INSTRUCTIONS ON PESTICIDES!

Mustang Max (9.6% zeta-cypermethrin)

Karate Z (lambda cyhalothrin): Do not harvest for hay until 7 days after application

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin)

Dimilin 2L: Dimilin must be applied when grasshoppers are about 1/4 inch. Dimilin is not effective on adults. (generics now available)

Sevin 4F, Sevin XLR, Sevin 80S, generic Carbaryl: 14 day waiting period before grazing or harvesting

Tombstone Helios (cyfluthrin)

Multiple products (examples include Lambda-Cy, Grizzly Z, Kendo, etc.; lambda-cyhalothrin)

Vantacor (chlorantraniliprole): For optimum control, apply to nymphs.

Coragen (chlorantraniliprole)

Besiege (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin): labeled for grasshoppers and armyworms.

TEXAS MASTER GARDENER
TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

Master Gardeners Statewide Intern Class
Fall 2023 Virtual

Classes Begin September 7th- November 16th
Every Thursday from 9am-1pm

****CONTACT THE OFFICE IF INTERESTED 903-657-0376****

Rusk County Farmers Market

Fair Park in Henderson

every Saturday starting @ 7 am

If you would like to receive the Ag & Natural Resource Newsletter via email please email me and I will add you to the mailing list. The benefit of being on the email list is you get the newsletter first, as well as weekly Livestock market reports.

Grant Davis
Rusk County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Natural Resources
903-657-0376
grant.davis@ag.tamu.edu