Navarro County ANR Newsletter – October 2021 Issue 10
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Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Navarro County

Forage Fax - Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Department of Soil & Crop Sciences

Cool Season Annual Forages: To Plant or Not To Plant…Now or Later?

Ideally, we would like to plant to soil moisture. Summer pastures should be overseeded in October and early November depending on location. Delaying planting may give us an opportunity to plant to soil moisture depending on rainfall. Delaying planting too late (late November or December) will decrease overall forage production as well as result in a shorter grazing period.

If we do have adequate moisture this winter be prepared to manage any winter forages planted, especially those overseeded into existing warm season perennial sods (bermudagrass, bahiagrass, etc). Late (April/May) ryegrass or legume forage production can slow down the spring recovery of our warm season perennial grasses. Be prepared to increase stocking rate or harvest excess forage at that time to allow for warm season perennials to break dormancy.

For information on cool season annual forage options as well as planting methods please review the following publications:

Establishing Cool-Season Annual Grasses

Cool-Season Forage Legume Management Guide

Annual Winter Pasture Establishment Management

Vanessa Corriher-Olson
Forage Extension Specialist
Soil & Crop Sciences
Overton, TX

WINNER WINNER State Pecan Show WINNER

Congratulations are in order for Mr. Terry Evans.

Mr. Evans took 1st place in Kanza and Navaho Varieties and 2nd in Podsenik.

Congratulation Mr. Evans and thank you for representing Navarro County at the state level.

CEU & PESTICIDE / HERBICIDE NEWS

USE OF PARAQUAT PRODUCTS:
Training is being required by the EPA for the use of any paraquat product. This training is strictly online, and the training module can be accessed at: https://campus.extension.org/enrol/index.php?id=1660. This training applies to all paraquat applications, and to use you must be a licensed applicator. The word "use "in this rule applies to all activities occurring before applications (mixing & loading), applying the pesticide, and other related activities including, but not limited to storage of open containers, transporting open containers, cleaning equipment, disposing of excess pesticides, spray mix, wash water, pesticide containers, and any other materials containing paraquat

UPCOMING EVENTS, PROGRAMS, MEETINGS – See Flyers Below

Anytime: Algae and Floating Aquatic Plant Identification and Control

https://agrilifelearn.tamu.edu/product?catalog=WFSC-003&fbclid=IwAR1RS8geZmRz89sqs-GGx7eknCuHTDGPUOwnt3Y1Tnh0zov4B8WiUEe78mk

Private Applicators License Course:

December 3rd in office. Call to sign up. $65

https://agrilifelearn.tamu.edu/product?catalog=AGCH-015

HOW TO CONTACT US

Find us online: https://navarro.agrilife.org/

Find us on Facebook: @NAVCOANR

Call us: 903-654-3075

Email us: Andrew.lewis@ag.tamu.edu

Give us a call or email to get added to our email and mailing list.

Fall Garden Calendar.

Navarro County Falls into Region III for this Calendar.

Table 1. Average planting dates for fall vegetables in various growing regions of Texas.

Vegetables	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V
Beans, snap bush	Jul 15	Aug 1	Sep 1	Sep 10	Oct 1
Beans, Lima bush	Jul 15	Jul 25	Aug 20	Sep 1	Sep 15
Beets	Aug 15	Sep 1	Oct 15	Nov 1	Dec 15
Broccoli	Jul 15	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1
Brussels sprouts	Jul 15	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1
Cabbage	Jul 15	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1
Carrots	Jul 15	Aug 15	Nov 10	Nov20	Dec 15
Cauliflower	Jul 15	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1
Chard, Swiss	Aug 1	Aug 15	Oct 1	Oct 20	Dec 15
Collards	Aug 1	Aug 15	Oct 10	Oct 20	Dec 15
Corn, sweet	Jul 1	Aug 10	Aug 20	Sep 10	Sep 20
Cucumber	Jul 15	Aug 1	Sep 1	Sep 10	Oct 1
Eggplant	Jul 1	Jun 15	Jul 1	Jul 10	Aug 1
Garlic (cloves)	Jul	Aug	Oct	Nov	Dec
Kohlrabi	Aug 15	Sep 1	Sep 10	Oct 1	Nov 1
Lettuce, leaf	Sep 1	Sep 15	Oct 10	Nov 1	Dec 1
Mustard	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Dec 15
Onion (seed)	Not recommended	Not recommended	Nov 1	Dec 1	Dec 15
Parsley	Sep 15	Oct 1	Oct 10	Nov 1	Dec 1
Peas, southern	Jun 15	Jul 1	Aug 1	Aug 15	Sep 1
Pepper	Jun 1	Jun 15	Jul 1	Jul 15	Aug 1
Potato	Not recommended	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Not recommended
Pumpkin	Jun 1	Jul 1	Aug 1	Aug 10	Sep 1
Radish	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 25	Dec 1	Dec 15
Spinach	Aug 15	Sep 1	Nov 15	Dec 1	Dec 15
Squash, summer	Aug 1	Aug 15	Sep 10	Oct 1	Oct 10
Squash, winter	Jun 15	Jul 1	Aug 10	Sep 1	Sep 10
Tomato	Jun 1	Jun 15	Jul 1	Jul 10	Aug 1
Turnip	Sep 1	Oct 15	Nov 1	Dec 1	Dec 15

Estate Planning Seminar

Topics Include:

- Estate Planning Overview
- What Happens Without a Will
- Documents You Should Consider
- Brief Overview of Estate Tax
- Setting up a Trust
- Insurance and Estate Planning
- And Much More!

Tuesday, November 9, 2021
9:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
Navarro County Expo Center
4021 State Hwy 22
Corsicana, Texas 75833

Registration cost: $10/person (includes lunch)
RSVP Deadline November 8, 2021

Please RSVP by November 5, 2021 to:
Navarro County Extension Office
313 W 3rd Ave
Corsicana, Texas 75110
(903) 654-3075
Andrew.lewis@ag.tamu.edu

Program Speakers
Dr. Jason Johnson
Associate Professor and Extension Economist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

Representatives from Navarro County Farm Bureau and Community National Bank explaining the Estate Planning services they offer.

Sponsored in part by:

Dealing with High Fertilizer Costs in Forages

Posted: 24 Sep 2021 08:25 AM PDT

Fertilizer is and has always been a significant production expense whether you are growing corn, cotton, or pasture forage. Fertilizer costs have increased tremendously over the last few decades. Commercial fertilizers are the most costly input in warm season grass forage production. Below are some important issues relative to fertilizer efficiency as well as alternatives for reducing fertilizer use and reducing production costs for forage production.

1. Soil Test: Adequate soil fertility is one key to successful forage and livestock production in Texas. Soil testing is still the best management tool to monitor soil fertility levels. Routine soil tests can help identify nutrient deficiencies and inadequate soil pH. Applying fertilizer without having taken a soil test amounts to guessing how much fertilizer is needed. Applying too much fertilizer is a waste of money; applying too little will result in less-than-optimum forage production.
   Based on soil test results, cost-effective fertilization programs can be developed to meet forage nutrient requirements and minimize production costs. **(https://soiltesting.tamu.edu)**

Soil Sampling Tools

2. Choosing the most adequate fertilizer source: Several fertilizer sources are commercially available to supply N, P, K, and micronutrients to forage crops. Ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate and urea are the major N sources used on pastures in Texas. Organic sources such as biosolids and animal manure also represent important sources of N that can be used in pastures. When choosing the right fertilizer source, it is important to consider important factors, such as price, fertilizer effectiveness, method and rate of application.
3. Timing and Rate of Fertilizer Application: Fertilizer should be applied when the forage is actively growing. For most warm-season grasses commonly used in Texas, growing season does not start until night temperatures reach 60F. For establishment of new plantings, fertilizer should not be applied until plants have emerged. Nitrogen and K should be split-applied into multiple applications; after emergence and 30 to 50 days later. For hayfields, N and K should be applied after each cutting.

Lime Spreading Truck

4. Utilization of Forage Legumes: In association with Rhizobium bacteria, clovers and other legumes obtain N from the atmosphere. Specific strains of this type of bacteria live on the roots of particular legumes. The bacteria obtain N from air in the soil and “fix” it in a form usable by plants. Bacteria accumulate in small nodules on the legume roots but most of the N is in the form of protein in the leaves. The primary driving force in calculation of N fixation is legume yield. High yielding legumes fix more nitrogen. Cool season annual clovers can contribute with about 75-100 lbs N/acre for the subsequent grass crop. The majority of the legume-N is transferred to the soil by unused plant material and/or animal excreta. Grazing animals can return more than 80% of the consumed nutrients to the soil through the feces and urine. If the legume crop is harvested and removed from the pasture as hay or haylage, the contribution of legume-N to the subsequent crop is reduced. **Cool-Season Forage Legume Management Guide**

Arrowleaf Clover

5. Use Biosolids or Animal Manures: One important aspect to consider when using organic amendments is the N present in these sources is not readily available to plants and total N is often a poor indicator of N availability. When poultry litter is surface applied to pastures, an estimated 30% of the N is lost through volatilization, 60% is available to the plant the first year, and 10% is not available until after the first year. About 70 to 80% of the K and P in poultry litter is available to plants. As the organic compounds mineralize, N and other essential nutrients become available to the plants. Factors such as source, time and rate of application and environmental conditions can impact the effectiveness of organic materials in providing N to pastures. Because improper application of organic amendments may lead to excessive soil P concentrations, it is important to monitor soil fertility after manure and/or biosolids application.

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Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
Texas A&M University System

SAVE THE DATE!!!!
2021 District 8 Farm and Ranch Seminar
December 9th
Navarro County Youth Expo
8 HRs of CEU's for $50.00

AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDE WASTE COLLECTION

Thursday, October 28, 2021 8a.m. - 12p.m.

UNWANTED AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS PESTICIDES?

DISPOSE OF THEM PROPERLY AT NO COST AND STAY IN YOUR VEHICLE

Henderson County Regional Fair Park • 3356 Texas 31 • Athens, TX 75752

ACCEPTED ITEMS INCLUDE:

- Outdated, discontinued or unwanted agricultural pesticides
- Insecticides
- Herbicides
- Fungicides
- Rodenticides
- Nematicides
- Growth Regulators
- Empty, Triple-Rinsed Plastic Pesticide Containers (55 gal. max)
- Empty or Partial Metal Drums

PESTICIDES MUST BE KEPT IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, EVEN IF THE LABEL IS NOT PRESENT.

Unknown pesticides will be sampled and identified on site.

Pesticide dealers and commercial businesses are not allowed to participate. For questions or additional information contact the Henderson County Extension Office at (903) 675-6132, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Dallas Regional office at (214) 631-0265, or TDA Austin Headquarters at (512) 463-7622.

MATERIALS NOT ACCEPTED:

- Explosive ordinances and ammunition
- Petroleum-Based Products
- Paints
- Medical Wastes
- Radioactive Substances
- Household Pesticides, Chemicals, and Waste
- Tires
- Fertilizers, Propane or Butane Cylinders
- Chlorinated Hydrocarbons
- Fumigant Canisters
- Used motor oil and other automobile fluids
- Auto Batteries
- Empty Totes
- Methyl-Bromide Cylinders
- Dioxins (2,4-5T, Silvex, TCDD, etc.)

TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE EXTENSION

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMISSIONER SID MILLER

CleanEarth

USAg RECYCLING
USAGRECYCLING.COM