SOMERVELL COUNTY

AGRICLUTURAL NEWSLETTER

GREENBRIAR





GRILIFE EXTENSION

Description:

Greenbriar is a tough, woody, highclimbing vine in the Lily family. It spreads aggressively from long, slender rhizomes, which are horizontal, usually underground stems that often send out roots and shoots from the nodes. Along the stems are stout, flattened prickles.

The numerous tendrils are used for climbing. The leaves have short petioles (stems) and are hairless and bright green on both sides, with rounded to heart-shaped bases. The flowers are greenish to bronze, and the berries are green when young and blue-black at maturity, each with two or three seeds. When greenbriar is young and succulent, its forage value is fair for goats and

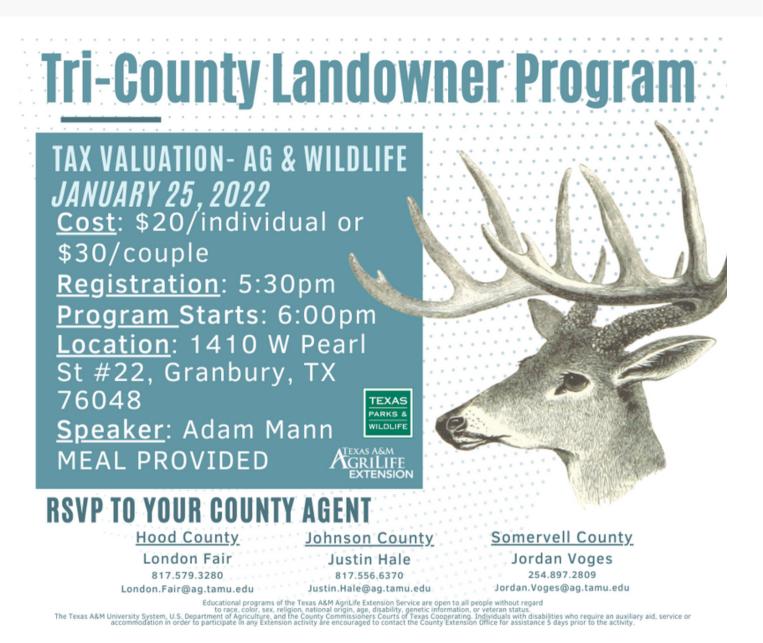
wildlife.

Habitat:

Greenbriar is found trailing over trees, shrubs and fences and in rolling woodlands in Central to East Texas.

WHAT'S INSIDE:

Turf Management Calendars- 5-6



PROGRAMS TO LOOK FOR IN 2022:

- Jan. 25: Wildlife Tax Valuation
- Feb. 22: Brush Control/Weed ID
- March 7: Lawn Management
- March 22: Pond/Tank Management
- April 26: Riaparian
- May 16: Rainwater Harvesting
- May 24: Feral Hog Management
- June 21: Ectoparasites for Livestock
- August 23: Fruit & Nut Trees
- September 19: Sheep & Goat Management
- September 27: Organic Production
- October 17: Poultry Production
- ment

ANNUAL SOW-THISTLE

Common name: Annual Sow-thistle Latin name: Sonchus oleraceus L. Family: Asteraceae Life Cycle: Annual Type: Broadleaf Description: Winter annual weed that

is soft and not as prickly to the touch as Sonchus asper L. (Spiny sowthistle). Stem leaves have clasping auricles and spiny-toothed leaf margins. Like other sow-thistles, it exudes a milky sap from the stem when cut. This can be used to distinguish it from thistles like Canada Thistle, Horrible Thistle, and others, which do not exude a milky sap when cut.



CHINCH BUGS

- Common pests of St. Augustinegrass
- St. Augustinegrass is the only turfgrass to suffer severe damage from chinch bugs, they have also been reported to feed on centipedegrass, zoysiagrass, bahiagrass and bermudagrass
- Wings are folded over the body and have a black triangle-shaped spot on each
- Though small, they are still visible to the naked eye
- Damage grass by feeding on the phloem sap of the plant and injecting a toxin that results in death of plant tissue
- If left un-treated, chinch bug damage results in irregular patches of yellowing turf that may spread outward and ultimately result in plant death
- Eggs take approximately 2 weeks to hatch depending on temperature
- In Texas there may be up to 3 to 6 generations each year



TREATMENT

Several insecticide active ingredients can effectively control chinch bugs, but application timing is a key component of success. Many of these product labels state that applications should be made

prior to egg hatch, when 1st instar nymphs are observed, or when damage first appears. Therefore, it is important to scout for these pests prior to the onset of significant damage. This can be done by pulling back the turfgrass canopy and

looking for the various nymphs and adults at the periphery of damaged and un-damaged areas. If chinch bugs are present, and unacceptable damage is

occurring, insecticide applications should be made as soon as possible. Many of the products labeled for chinch bugs recommend watering the product into the turfgrass canopy to place it into contact with the chinch bugs, which maximizes control.

This calendar is intended only as a guide and practices herein may vary based on site and region. Visit http://AggieTurf.tamu.edu for more information on turfgrass management practices, weed identification, and pest control.

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	Aeration	Control	Disease		Insect Control	Control	Fertilization	Irrigation	Mowing		
								Turn off irrigation during winter months when temperatures are cool and the lawn is not actively growing (dormant) (p. 4)	Mow if necessary to prevent winter annual weeds from flowering (p. 6)	January	Warm-seas
						Apply pre-emergence herbicides for crabgrass, goosegrass, and other summer annual weeds. Apply post-emergence herbicides for cool-season perennial weeds or winter annual weeds or winter annual weeds. Use caution during spring green-up as turfgrass injury may occur. (p. 6)		n during winter imperatures are in is not actively rmant) (p. 4)	ary to prevent ual weeds :ring (p. 6)	February	Warm-season growth calendar Winter
						ence herbicides oosegrass, and annual weeds. emergence rcool-season eds or winter eds or winter d. Use caution Igreen-up as Igreen-up as nay occur. (p. 6)		Conduct an irrigation audit before turning on irrigation during the spring and summer (p. 4)		March	alendar
This calendar is int	Aerate if possible to relieve soil compaction, especially in newer lawns with limited organic matter accumulation or in lawns that receive moderate to heavy use. Aeration is best performed when there is adequate soil moisture so that the aeration tines remove a soil core effectively.	Scout for spring dead spot. It is not appropriate to apply fungicides for this disease at this time (fall applications are ideal) (p. 10)			s		Do not make 1st fertilizer application until the lawn is actively growing and has been mowed 2 to 3 times (p. 6)	igation audit on irrigation g and summer 4)	M Observe the 1	April	Spring
ended only as a du	e to relieve soil con rate to heavy use.	ig dead spot. vriate to apply s disease at this titions are ideal) (0)			out for fire ants an	Apply post-em annual weec spurge, etc. or such as Virgini of sum	1st fertilizer til the lawn is g and has been times (p. 6)	Irrigate only v Turn off the s	low at 1-2" height 1 /3 rd rule by never r	May	
This calendar is intended only as a guide and practices herein may vary ba	mpaction, especial Aeration is best pe remov		Scout for bermuda	Apply preventative grub products if necessary (p. 10)	nd apply insecticid and individ	Apply post-emergence herbicides for summer annual weeds such as crabgrass, purslane, spurge, etc. or warm-season perennial weeds such as Virginia buttonweed before the onset of summer drought stress (p. 8)	Apply 0.5 to 1 lb of N/1,000 ft² for a Space fertilizer applications 4 to 8 release nitrogen (N). App Do not apply fertilize	when necessary to ystem during rainy and natural ra	Mow at 1-2" height weekly, or as frequently as required t Observe the 1/3 st rule by never removing any more than 1/3 rd of the	June	S S S
erein may vary bas	pecially in newer lawns with li best performed when there is : remove a soil core effectively.		Scout for bermudagrass decline (aka, take-all root rot)	ve grub products ry (p. 10)	ly insecticides if necessary using a combin and individual mound treatments. (p. 10)	es for summer is, purslane, ennial weeds ore the onset s (p. 8)	of N/1,000 ft² for a t pplications 4 to 8 nitrogen (N). App not apply fertilizer	prevent the onset r periods or during infall is more likely		July	Shoot gro Summer Root gro
ed on site and region	vith limited organi ere is adequate soi ively.		, take-all root rot)	Apply curative co Scout fi	ng a combination o ents. (p. 10)		iotal of 1 to 4 appli weeks apart using ly other nutrients b during to drough	n necessary to prevent the onset of drought stress or to replace a m during rainy periods or during early spring and late fall where I and natural rainfall is more likely to meet the lawn's needs. (p. 4)	to prevent scalping. leaf tissue at any one time (p. 3)	August	wth
on	Aerate if possible to relieve soil compaction, especially in newer lawns with limited organic matter accumulation or in lawns hat receive moderate to heavy use. Aeration is best performed when there is adequate soil moisture so that the aeration tine remove a soil core effectively.	Scout for large patch and apply fungicides before patches develop. Apply fungicides in areas with a history of spring dead spot. (p. 10)		Apply curative control for white grubs if necessary. Scout for fall armyworms. (p. 10)	Scout for fire ants and apply insecticides if necessary using a combination of broadcasts, baits, and individual mound treatments. (p. 10)	Apply pre-emergence herbicides for annual bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, and other winter annual weeds. (p. 9)	pply 0.5 to 1 lb of N/1,000 ft ² for a total of 1 to 4 applications during the growing season Space fertilizer applications 4 to 8 weeks apart using a combination of quick and slow- release nitrogen (N). Apply other nutrients based on soil test results. Do not apply fertilizer during to drought stressed grass. (p. 5)	Irrigate only when necessary to prevent the onset of drought stress or to replace at least 60% of ET. Turn off the system during rainy periods or during early spring and late fall where ET rates are lower and natural rainfall is more likely to meet the lawn's needs. (p. 4)). ne time (p. 3)	September	
	tion or in lawns he aeration tines	re patch and ides before sevelop. ing dead spot. (0)		ubs if necessary. (p. 10)	4.	rence herbicides bluegrass, henbit, and ual weeds. (p. 9)	growing season. quick and slow- esults. 5)	st 60% of ET. tes are lower		October	
						Apply post-eme for winter annua bluegrass, chicki or for cool-seasor (p		Tum off irrigati when temper and the lawn growing (do	Mow if neces: winter and from flow	November	A Jun
						Apply post-emergence herbicides for winter annual such as annual bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, etc. or for cool-season perennial weeds. (p. 9)		Turn off irrigation during winter when temperatures are cool and the lawn is not actively growing (dormant) (p. 4)	Mow if necessary to prevent winter annual weeds from flowering (p. 6)	December	247

Bermudagrass Home Lawn Management Calendar

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			This calence	dar serves as a gei	neral quide and	practices may var	v depending on 6	***This calendar serves as a general guide and practices may vary depending on environmental conditions	nditions***			EHT-141 6/20
Warm-sease	Warm-season growth calendar	alendar	-	Non and a second se	NUCHNING STREET	Shoot	Shoot growth	NC NC	NO CHE	All Yeards	and the second second	
Winter		J	Spring			Sun	Summer	へくて		Fall	Ar F	ベネテァ
			22.20	Lt x	える	Root	Root growth	松江	the state	分初	NY .	1
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Establishment				The best	time to establish w	arm-season grass is	The best time to establish warm-season grass is during active growth periods.	h periods.				
Mowing	Mow, if necessary, to prevent winter annual weeds from flowering.	to prevent winter rom flowering.	s wow	at 2 to 4" weekly, or a	is frequently as nec	essary to prevent sc	alping. Never remov	Mow at 2 to 4" weekly, or as frequently as necessary to prevent scalping. Never remove more than 1/3 of the leaf tissue at one time	ie leaf tissue at one	time.	Mow, if necessary, to prevent winter annual weeds from flowering.	iry, to prevent weeds from ing.
Fertilization			Make the first fertilizer application when the lawn is actively growing and has been	rst fertilizer hen the lawn ng and has been	A com	pply 0.5 to 1 lb. of ni bination of quick- a	Itrogen/1000 ft ² 1 to 4 times during the g nd slow-release fertilizer. Do not exceed - Do not apply fertilizer to a stressed grass.	Apply 0.5 to 1 lb. of nitrogen/1000 ft ² 1 to 4 times during the growing season with a combination of quick- and slow-release fertilizer. Do not exceed 4 lbs N/1000 ft ² per year. Do not apply fertilizer to a stressed grass.	rowing season with 1 lbs N/1000 ft ² pery	a rear.	Depending on the part of the state, fertilizer may be continued to be applied.	n the part of lizer may be be applied.
			niowen at least two tillies			Make the last appli App	cation of nitrogen 4 t oly other nutrients b	Make the last application of nitrogen 4 to 6 weeks before the first historic frost Apply other nutrients based on soil test results.	e first historic frost. Its.		nitrogen 4 to 6 weeks before the first historic frost.	veeks before oric frost
Aerification				Aerate to reli or in lav	eve soil compaction vns that are modera when th	e to relieve soil compaction, especially in new lawns with limite or in lawns that are moderately or heavily used. Aeration is best when there is adequate soil moisture.	Aerate to relieve soil compaction, especially in new lawns with limited organic matter or in lawns that are moderately or heavily used. Aeration is best performed when there is adequate soil moisture.	d organic matter performed				
Thatch removal				Remove problen Thatch at 0.5 to 1*	natic thatch using h depth can begin to	ollow-tine aerificati o impede water infil	Remove problematic thatch using hollow-tine aerification, a vertical mower, or a power rake. Thatch at 0.5 to 1° depth can begin to impede water infiltration and harbor disease and insects.	, or a power rake. sease and insects.				
Weed Control	Apply pre-e temperatures i consecutive days weeds (Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach approximately 55°F for 4 to 5 consecutive days for the prevention of summer annual weeds (i.e., crabgrass, goosegrass).	ss when soil 55°F for 4 to 5 If summer annual egrass).		Apply post-er summer	Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for summer annual and perennial weeds. ¹	al weeds. ¹		Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach approximately 70F for 4 to 5 consecutive days for the prevention of select where annual weeds (i.e., annual bluegrass, henbit, rescuegrass).	ence herbicides eratures reach y 70F for 4 to days for the ict winter annual ict winter annual ual bluegrass).	Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for the control of winter annual and perennial weeds.	ence herbicides control of winter ennial weeds.
Irrigation	Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing.	n during winter turfgrass is not growing.	Complete the "Water-Wise Checklist" before turning irrigation on for the spring and summer.	"Water-Wise turning irrigation g and summer.	Irrigate only wh during rainy p	en necessary to pre eriods or early sprin	vent wilting or to rep g and late fall when	Irrigate only when necessary to prevent wilting or to replace at least 60% of evapotranspiration. Do not irrigate during rainy periods or early spring and late fall when natural rainfall is more likely to meet the lawn's needs.	evapotranspiration. re likely to meet the	Do not irrigate lawn's needs.	Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing.	n during winter urfgrass is not rowing.
Insect Control						Apply prevent products,	Apply preventative white grub products, if necessary.	Apply cu for w Sco	Apply curative or rescue insecticide for white grubs, if necessary. Scout for fall armyworms.	ecticide ary. ns.		
							Scout for chinch be	Scout for chinch bugs and apply insecticide, if necessary	icide, if necessary.			
Disease Control						Scout for ta	Scout for take-all root rot and gray leaf spot.	ay leaf spot.				
Visit appieturf tamu	edu for more infor	mation on weed Ide	tification and contr	o in turforass lawns					Appl Iarge (Rhizee areas) diseas when s are be	Apply preventative fungicide products for large patch disease (Rhizoctonia solani) in areas with a history of disease development when soil temperatures are between 50–70°F.		
¹ Visit aggieturf.tamu.edu for more information on weed identification and control in turfgrass lawns	edu for more infor	nation on weed ider	ntification and contr	ol in turfgrass lawns								

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St. Augustinegrass Home Lawn Maintenance Calendar

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