

SOMERVELL COUNTY

AGRICLUTURAL NEWSLETTER

GREENBRIAR



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Description:

Greenbriar is a tough, woody, high-climbing 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:

Tri-County Landowner Program

TAX VALUATION- AG & WILDLIFE

JANUARY 25, 2022

Cost: \$20/individual or
\$30/couple

Registration: 5:30pm

Program Starts: 6:00pm

Location: 1410 W Pearl
St #22, Granbury, TX
76048

Speaker: Adam Mann

MEAL PROVIDED



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RSVP TO YOUR COUNTY AGENT

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Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, or veteran status.

The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating. Individuals with disabilities who require an auxiliary aid, service or accommodation in order to participate in any Extension activity are encouraged to contact the County Extension Office for assistance 5 days prior to the activity.

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:** Riparian
- **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
- **October 25:** Beekeeping



ANNUAL SOW- THISTLE

Common name: Annual Sow-thistle

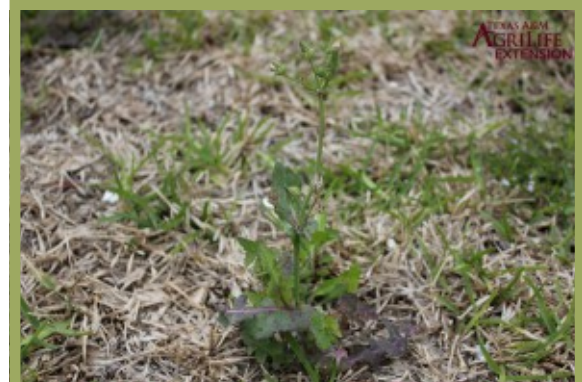
Latin name: *Sonchus oleraceus* L.

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 sow-thistle). 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.

Bermudagrass Home Lawn Management Calendar

Warm-season growth calendar

	Winter		Spring		Summer			Fall				
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Mowing	Mow if necessary to prevent winter annual weeds from flowering (p. 6)			Observe the 1/3 rd rule by never removing any more than 1/3 rd of the leaf tissue at any one time (p. 3)	Mow at 1-2" height weekly, or as frequently as required to prevent scalping.						Mow if necessary to prevent winter annual weeds from flowering (p. 6)	
Irrigation	Turn off irrigation during winter months when temperatures are cool and the lawn is not actively growing (dormant) (p. 4)		Conduct an irrigation audit before turning on irrigation during the spring and summer (p. 4)		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)						Turn off irrigation during winter when temperatures are cool and the lawn is not actively growing (dormant) (p. 4)	
Fertilization				Do not make 1st fertilizer application until the lawn is actively growing and has been mowed 2 to 3 times (p. 6)	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 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 drought stressed grass. (p. 5)					
Weed Control		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. Use caution during spring green-up as turfgrass injury may occur. (p. 6)			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 pre-emergence herbicides for annual bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, and other winter annual weeds. (p. 9)	Apply post-emergence herbicides for winter annuals such as annual bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, etc. or for cool-season perennial weeds. (p. 9)	
Insect Control				Scout for fire ants and apply insecticides if necessary using a combination of broadcast, baits, and individual mound treatments. (p. 10)		Apply preventative grub products if necessary (p. 10)	Scout for bermudagrass decline (aka, take-all root rot)	Apply curative control for white grubs if necessary. Scout for fall armyworms. (p. 10)				
Disease Control				Scout for spring dead spot. It is not appropriate to apply fungicides for this disease at this time (fall applications are ideal) (p. 10)					Scout for large patch and apply fungicides before patches develop.	Apply fungicides in areas with a history of spring dead spot. (p. 10)		
Aeration				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.								

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

St. Augustinegrass Home Lawn Maintenance Calendar

Chrislie A. Segars, Ph.D., Extension Turfgrass Specialist Becky Bowling, Ph.D., Extension Urban Water Specialist
 The Texas A&M University System



This calendar serves as a general guide and practices may vary depending on environmental conditions

EHT-141
6/20

Warm-season growth calendar



	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December						
Establishment				The best time to establish warm-season grass is during active growth periods.														
Mowing	Mow, if necessary, to prevent winter annual weeds from flowering.		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.															
Fertilization			Make the first fertilizer application when the lawn is actively growing and has been mowed at least two times.		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.			Make the last application of nitrogen 4 to 6 weeks before the first historic frost. Apply other nutrients based on soil test results.										
Aerification	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.																	
Thatch removal	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.																	
Weed Control	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).				Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for summer annual and perennial weeds. ¹				Apply pre-emergence herbicides when soil temperatures reach approximately 70°F for 4 to 5 consecutive days for the prevention of select winter annual weeds (i.e., annual bluegrass, henbit, rescuegrass).		Apply post-emergence herbicides as needed for the control of winter annual and perennial weeds.							
Irrigation	Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing.		Complete the "Water-Wise Checklist" before turning irrigation on for the spring and summer.		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.							Turn off irrigation during winter months when turfgrass is not actively growing.						
Insect Control	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Apply preventative white grub products, if necessary.</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Apply curative or rescue insecticide for white grubs, if necessary. Scout for fall armyworms.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Scout for chinch bugs and apply insecticide, if necessary.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Scout for take-all root rot and gray leaf spot.</td> </tr> </table>												Apply preventative white grub products, if necessary.	Apply curative or rescue insecticide for white grubs, if necessary. Scout for fall armyworms.	Scout for chinch bugs and apply insecticide, if necessary.		Scout for take-all root rot and gray leaf spot.	
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Disease Control	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">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.</td> </tr> </table>												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.					
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¹Visit agrieturf.tamu.edu for more information on weed identification and control in turfgrass lawns.



“Farming looks mighty easy when your plow is a pencil, and you’re a thousand miles from the corn field.”
— President Dwight D. Eisenhower, address at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, 25 September 1956.



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Tri-County Landowner Program

WEED ID & BRUSH CONTROL
FEBRUARY 22, 2022

Cost: \$20/individual or
\$30/couple

Registration: 5:30pm

Program Starts: 6:00pm

Location: 109 W
Chambers St, Cleburne,
TX 76033

Speaker: James Jackson

MEAL PROVIDED

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