TEXAS A&M GRILIFE August 2023 EXTENSION

Atascosa County Ag Newsletter

Courtesy of: Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Office 25 E. 5th Street P.O. Box 379 Leming, TX 78050 830-569-0034 Atascosa.agrilife.org

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The members of Texas A&M AgriLife will provide equal opportunities in programs and activities, education, and employment to all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunities throughout Texas A&M AgriLife. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

Wildlife with Jacob Dykes

Jacob Dykes is our Extension Wildlife Specialist he shares with us some amazing facts about wildlife!

This months Wildlife with Jacob Dykes will cover Horned Lizards

Did you know Texas is home to three species of Horned Lizards? Those species are the Texas Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*), Which is commonly called a "horny lizard", the Round-tailed Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma modestum*), and the Greater Short-horned Lizard (*phrynosoma hernandesi*). Horned lizards are named for the horns they have on their heads (don't you love when scientists use logic when naming critters), and horn configuration is a good way to identify the species.



Texas Horned Lizard



Round-tailed Horned Lizard



Great Shorthorned Lizard

Horned Lizards are usually found in flat, open areas. The Texas Horned Lizard can be found across most of Texas, but the other two species are less broadly distributed, with the Round-tailed Lizard being in the rock areas in the west and the Greater Short-tailed Lizard being at high elevations in the Davis and Guadalupe mountains. They range from about 3-6 inches in length and primarily eat harvester ants. In fact, they can consume 100 ants a day! If you have ever had harvester ants wreak havoc on your yard on pastures, this should excite you.

Horned Lizards like it hot and tend to be less active when the temperature drop below 75 F. They tend to hibernate from fall to spring and mate once they emerge from hibernating. The Texas Horned Lizard and The Roundtailed Horned Lizard lay eggs, but the Greater Short-horned Lizard gives birth to live young.

One of the coolest thigs about Horned Lizards (excluding the Round-tailed Lizard) is their defense mechanism. They have the ability to shoot stream of blood from their eyes! The blood contains chemicals that taste bad to some predators, which encourages them to leave the lizards alone.

Texas A&M Beef Cattle Short Course

The 69th annual Texas A&M Beef Cattle Short Couse, is the largest event of its kind in the nation, dates are set for August 7th -9th and registration is open. More than 1,900 cattle producers are expected to come to the Texas A&M University campus.

The event is hosted by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service and College of Agriculture and Life Sciences' Department of Animal Science at Texas A&M. From the Texas Aggie Prime Rib Dinner to the Cattleman's College, the nationally and internationally recognized three-day annual event offers producers valuable knowledge about beef cattle production.

"This year's Texas A&M Beef Cattle Short Course will once again be covering basic beef cattle production information as well as new advanced technologies that are on the horizon," said Jason Cleere, Ph.D., conference coordinator and AgriLife Extension Beef Cattle Specialist in the Department of Animal Science, Bryan-College Station.

Both in-person and online attendance is being offered. The cost is \$260 for in-person attendance and \$160 for online if registered by July21. A \$40 late registration fee will be charged after that date. To register, go to https://tx.ag/BCSC23Reg or call 979-845-6931 for more information.

Recovering after the drought

The program is expected to offer management expertise for everyone, from the novice livestock operator to the seasoned professional, on coping with and surviving the drought and market fluctuations. Cleere said.

"We just went through a very severe drought, and the western side of Texas is still struggling," Cleere said. "We are seeing very solid calf prices now, and ranchers want to begin rebuilding their cow herd as they come out of the drought but are faced with high replacement female prices."

He said some of the questions ranchers must ask themselves are:

What can I afford to pay for a cow?

What does the market look like 3-5 years from now?

Will we rebuild the cow herd as fast as we did after the 2011 drought?

With higher feed, fertilizer, and hay prices, can I afford to stock as high as I have in the past?

More features of three-day event

The annual Ranch Horse Program will be August 6th in the Hildebrand Equine Complex. Registration is included within the full Beef Cattle Short Course registration, or individuals can attend just this event for \$60.

The Cattleman's College will feature more than 20 concurrent sessions, with topics including animal health, nutrition, reproduction, breeding, genetics, selection, research, marketing, and handling. The management sessions will cover business, forage, range, purebred cattle. Speakers will also address landowner issues and fence building.

At least nine pesticide continuing education units and 14 veterinarian continuing education credits are available to attendees.

Additionally, over 150 agriculture-related businesses and trade show exhibitors are expected to attend the course. Booth registration is still available.

Article by Kay Ledbetter AgriLife Today

Native Rangeland Recovering, but Drought Remains

Texas Crop and Weather Report - July 18, 2023 Adam Russell AgriLife Today https://agrilifetoday.tamu.edu/2023/07/18/native-rangelands/

Early summer and subsequent rains helped Texas' native rangelands bounce back from drought.

However, Texas A&M AgriLife experts warn ranchers that more than 100 million acres of statewide grazing land they rely on may still be recovering.

Bill Fox, Ph.D., director of the Texas A&M AgriLife Center for Natural Resource Information Technology and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service range specialist, and Jeff Goodwin, Ph.D., research assistant professor and director of the Center for Grazinglands and Ranch Management, both in Department of Rangeland, Wildlife and Fisheries Management in the Texas A&M College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Bryan-College Station, shared their assessment of Texas rangeland recovery for livestock producers.



Cattle on a tract of native rangeland hunker down under the shade of a tree. (Texas A&M AgriLife Photo by Sam Craft)

Goodwin said many Texans may not realize how important native rangelands are ecologically and economically. Rangelands provide critical forages in the form of native grasses, seed grasses and forbs for livestock, including cattle, sheep and goats, as well as wildlife like white-tailed deer, turkey and quail.

Native rangelands make up more than 100 million acres of the state's 117 million acres of grazing lands that include improved summer pastures like Coastal Bermuda and Sudan grasses and cool season grazing like wheat and ryegrass.

Despite the widespread rains and overall improvement on the U.S. Drought Monitor, Fox and Goodwin emphasized that much of the state remained in some level of drought.

If producers are restocking, they should start slowly and with conservative numbers of livestock, Fox said.

"Even this week, there is 70% of the state in some level of drought," he said. "So, we're not out of this deal. Conditions are better, but drought don't typically break during the growing season. Droughts break with good moisture in the cool season."

Native rangelands emerge from the depths of drought

Goodwin said many ranchers west of Interstate 45 had been dealing with drought for almost two years before widespread rainfall began improving conditions in May. Rainfall deficits over that time took a toll on native forage and browse critical for livestock and wildlife.

The depth of the drought was July 12, 2022, when 99.24% of the state was experiencing abnormally dry to exceptional drought conditions. Almost 76% of the state was in severe to exceptional drought. Severe drought is indicative of poor pasture conditions, burn ban implementations and wildlife beginning to move into populated areas looking for food and water.

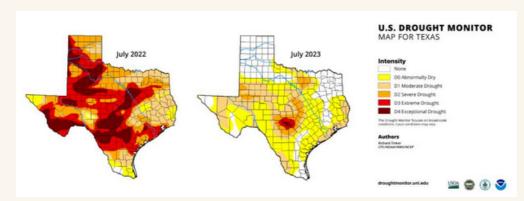
Supplemental feed for livestock and wildlife is necessary when an area enters the next level — extreme drought. Soil moisture is very low, and the ground shows large cracks and fire danger increases.

Exceptional drought results in widespread crop losses and heavy livestock culling or herd liquidations, degraded rangeland, major surface water shortages, poor water quality and algae blooms along with extreme fire dangers.

Statewide conditions did not even reach levels experienced in 2011, the worst drought on record, though many individual ranchers and farmers in West Texas have endured worse localized conditions in 2022 and into 2023.

The one saving grace for ranchers during this period of drought compared to 2011 is that cattle prices have been historically high, Goodwin said. High prices made deeper culling easier for some producers, but many producers who had not experienced managing cattle and rangeland through droughts may have held onto cattle longer in the hopes rain would come.

"We had pretty terrible cattle prices in 2011 and this year we do not," he said. "So, from a ranching perspective, we're in pretty good shape because the market was up when we destocked."



This graphic provides a year-to-year comparison of drought conditions in Texas. The map on the left shows Texas on July 12, 2022 at the peak of drought conditions, while the map on the right shows conditions July 11, 2023.

Balancing rangeland recovery, restocking

Goodwin said rangeland productivity takes time to recover following drought. Producers should consider foundational components like soil health and productivity as well as other localized factors before adding livestock. "Restocking should be slow," he said. "It must be at an appropriate level that gives the rangeland time to recover. It isn't healed just because it grew a little grass."

Goodwin said another positive from high cattle prices is that costs may deter producers who may be considering restocking earlier than their rangelands can support.

Fox said having and following a grazing program that includes drought contingency plans can make a huge difference in operation's ability to conserve critical natural resources to sustain long-term profitability. Avoiding setbacks during suboptimal production conditions, such as overgrazing and the long-term impact of a delayed recovery, is critical to an operation's ability to maintain production in optimal conditions.

The Center for grazinglands and Ranch Management is a Texas A&M University system-wide effort dedicated to the ecologic and economic resiliency of grazing resources and ranching operations. The Center of Natural Resources Information Technology provides rangeland decision-support tools that can be utilized by producers in the decision-making process.

"Economics and ecology work in tandem, and so much of our industry is driven by the economic part," Fox said. "But ecology and resource availability are foundational to the economics of any operation. Conserving and managing natural resources with the intention of resilience should be a foundational aspect of long-term financial sustainability."

Balancing rangeland recovery, restocking

Goodwin and Fox said ranchers will also have to weigh other factors that will impact their ability to restock native rangelands like wildlife and water.

Drought can cause significant wildlife losses. Young animals up and down the predator-prey chain born in the spring were especially vulnerable during the recent drought because of the lack of water, food and cover.

Fox said wildlife population recovery has to factor into a producer's drought plan. The rule of thumb is "take half, leave half." Of the half of rangeland production "taken" via grazing, producers should only count on 25% being available because the other 25% is subject to wildlife – from rabbits and deer to grasshoppers and birds – foraging.

Surface water, another critical necessity for livestock and wildlife that was in short supply in many areas before the May rains, has not been replenished. Many areas may have received multiple rains that will help forage recovery, but it takes heavy rainfall to create runoff water to fill stock tanks and watering holes.

Fox said some water tanks in north Central Texas filled to the brim from the late-spring rains, while others in South and West Texas were still mud puddles despite the increased forage productivity.

Goodwin and Fox said livestock producers should be more optimistic than this time last year, but they should also be cautious about restocking while rangelands recover.

"Hopefully, producers are maintaining their drought contingency plans," Fox said. "And hopefully we get a full-fledged El Niño this fall and good winter moisture, which could set us up nicely. We just don't want producers to rush into decisions based solely on the improvements they may see."

For more information about resources from the Center for Natural Resources Information Technology go to https://cnritag.tamu.edu/

FALL IS FOR GROWING HERBS

Herbs are plants that are used as flavoring agents. The common herbs used in cooking are referred to as culinary herbs. Mild or Savory herbs impart a delicate flavor to food while the stronger or pungent herbs add zest to foods. These herbs are attractive and varied so their ornamental value is also important.

Caring for the herb garden will be similar to your vegetable or flower garden. Select a sunny, well drained location. Apply a slow release fertilizer at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet.

Water as necessary during dry periods. Generally, you need about one inch of water per week, if not supplied by natural rainfall. A mulch will help conserve soil moisture and reduce weed growth as well. The mints prefer moist soil so they will require more frequent watering.

Annual and biennial herbs can be established by planting the seeds directly in the garden or starting seeds indoors for later transplanting to the garden. You can save seed produced by the herb plants for next year's crop or obtain seed from your local garden center or seed catalog.

To save your own seed, harvest the entire seed head after it has dried on the plant. The seeds should then be allowed to dry in a protected location that is cool and dry. After the seeds are thoroughly dry, thresh the seed from the seed heads and discard the trash. Store in labeled jars in a dark, cool, dry location.

Perennial herbs can be propagated by cuttings or by division. Divide plants every 3 to 4 years in the early spring. The plants should be dug up and cut into several sections. You can also cut 4 to 6 inch sections of the stem and root these by placing the cuttings in moist sand in a shady area. In 4 to 8 weeks, roots should form on these cuttings. Herbs such as sage, winter savory, and thyme can be propagated by cuttings. Chives, lovage, and tarragon can be propagated by division of the roots or crowns.

Leaves of many herbs such as parsley and chives can be harvested for fresh seasonings. On these plants you can gradually remove some of the leaves as you need them. Don't remove all the foliage at one time. These plants will produce over a long period of time if they are cared for well.

On rosemary and thyme, clip the tops when the plants are in full bloom. Usually, leaves and flowers are harvested together. Basil fennel, mint, sage, summer savory, sweet marjoram, tarragon, and winter savory are harvested just before the plant starts to bloom.

After harvesting, hang the herbs in loosely tied bundles in a well-ventilated room. You can also spread the branches on a screen, cheesecloth, or hardware cloth. For herbs where leaves only needed, the leaves can be spread on flat trays. Keep dust off the herbs by a cloth or similar protective cover that will allow moisture to pass through.

Mints

There are many mints. Spearmint is one of the most popular and the easiest to grow. Peppermint is more difficult to grow. There's a pineapple mint, and apple mint, an orange mint (this is so vigorous it soon becomes a weed) and many variations of these basic fragrances. All mints appreciate moisture and do best where they get afternoon shade. A good place to plant spearmint is at the base of downspout.

Rosemary

Rosemary comes in many forms from a bush that grows up to four feet tall to a low-growing groundcover variety. The fragrance is rather stronger but rosemary is typically used with many meat dishes, especially chicken. One good idea is to use a cut spring of rosemary to dip into barbecue sauce and then brush it on chicken.

Chives

Smallest member of the onion family. Chives are easily grown from seed or transplants. Use any way you would onions. Perfect topping with sour cream for baked potatoes. Add cottage cheese, omelets, sauces, and garnish for almost any dish.

Basil

This is one of the easiest of all herbs to grow.

It is a rather strong herb, but one that is delightful when chopped fine and mixed with butter. In addition to the standard green forms, there's a purple-leafed basil and a lemon-scented basil. Basil is quite tender so at the first sign of frost you can expect to lose it.

Sage

This is another herb that doubles as a durable landscape plant in this area. Very drought resistant; it can be killed by overwatering. Sage is best started from transplants or cuttings, but can be started from seed. There are many varieties of sage available, including Garden, Golden, Blue, Pineapple, Tri-color, and Clary. All can be used in cooking. Sage leaves should always be dried before using. Sage is a must in stuffing for poultry. Roast it with pork, add to butter and saute chicken in it. Goes well with egg and cheese dishes. Try a little crumbled dry sage over a bowl of blackeyed peas. Dried leaves will keep their flavor for year.s

Dill

One of the easiest herbs to grow from seed. Will easily become a weed if seed heads are allowed to dry on the plant. Use in pickling, add to cottage or cream cheese, most vegetables, fish, and the dried seed can be added to bread dough for a caraway-like flavor. Add to vinegar used to make salad dressings. The large green caterpillars that love to eat dill will turn into swallowtail butterflies, so plant enough for you and them.

Thyme

With over 400 species available, this herb is another valuable plant to use in beds. rock gardens and as landscape accents. Varieties available locally include Common, Woolly, "Mother-of Thyme", Lemmon, English, Sliver, and Golden. Thyme goes well with most meat dishes, poultry, fish, soups, and vegetable dishes. Add a pinch of thyme to a tablespoon of honey and add to drained cooked carrots and onions. Thyme is a key herb used to make Cajun gumbo. Thyme, along with Sage, Rosemary, Marjoram, and Oregano should be considered the basics of every herb garden.

Marjoram & Oregano

These herbs are quite similar, although marjoram is considered the milder of the two. They're both easy to grow and can be used year round. Except in an extreme winter, they look better in the fall and winter than in mid-summer when the growth begins to slow. Oregano is the familiar herb in pizzas and one plant would make a lot of pizzas.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Three ounces of lean beef (about the size of a deck of cards)

Contains nearly half of the daily value of protein.

Has 7 grams of fat, 3 grams of saturated fat and 75 mg of cholesterol.

Is considered "nutrient-dense" and contains protein, iron, zinc and B - Vitamins.

May help you maintain a healthy weight, build muscle and fuel a healthy and active lifestyle.

PRODUCTION

Cow-Calf operations produce cattle for the stocker market, feedlot operations or other breeding herds (purebred operations). A purebred operation raises registered or purebred animals.

Stocker operations are where calves go after being weaned from their mothers. They stay here until they weigh as much as 900 pounds, and then they are sent to the feedlot.

Feedlot operations, calves are raised until they weigh 900 to 1,400 pounds. While in the feedlot cattle are provided a readily digestible and high-energy diet. Cattle typically only spend 4-6 months in a feedlot, and are allowed about 300-800 square feet of area per head.

OTHER USES FOR BEEF CATTLE

There are many products that are made from beef other than meat. We call these products, by-products or co-products, and they can include edible and inedible products.

Common edible co-products include chewing-gum, some candy and gelatin which can be used to make ice cream and marshmallows.

Some inedible co-products may include leather, glue, crayons, footballs, candles and paint brushes.

GET IN TOUCH







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830--569-0034

UPCOMING EVENTS & EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

STRAWBERRY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension office will be hosting a strawberry education workshop August 10, 2023, at the Rossville Community Center 515 FM 2504 Poteet, TX 78065. Registration will begin at 6:00pm and program starting at 6:15pm. We ask that you RSVP by August 07, 2023. Topics to be covered will include 2023 Strawberry Research Trial Results. 2.0 General CEU's will be offered towards your private or commercial applicators license. \$15 cash only.

BEAT THE HEAT CATTLE WORKSHOP

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension in Atascosa, Frio, Medina, & Uvalde Counties, brings you a Beat the Heat Cattle Workshop on August 23, 2023 from 8:30AM-2:30PM at the Hondo Community Center (1014 18th Street Hondo Tx 78861) This program has a \$15 charge.

RSVP no later than August 17th to the Medina County Extension office at 830-741-6180 they will offer 1 General CEU. They will cover the topics of Sustaining Pregnancies' During Drought Conditions, Nutrition Decisions, Prussic Acid and Nitrates in Forages. Increasing Your Stocking Rate as well as market updates.

WHITE-TAILED DEER MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension in Bexar, Atascosa, Guadalupe, and Wilsom Counties, brings you a white-tailed deer management symposium on August 25th from 8:00am-4:30pm at the La Vernia Chamber of Commerce. This program will offer 2 CEU credits for your private, commercial, and non commercial applicators license. Registration will begin at 8am. The cost of the program is \$50 dollars and will be accepted at the door in cash, check or credit card. Topics covered will include Herd Dynamics, Deer Nutrition, Habitat Management, Integrating Deer & Livestock, Wildlife Property Tax, Chronic Wasting Disease, Predator Management, Feral Hog Management, and Antler Scoring/Aging. For registration link see flyer.

SOUTH TEXAS PEANUT GROWERS ANNUAL TOUR

The 2023 South Texas Peanut Growers Annual Fall Tour will be held on Thursday September 28, 2023 in Pearsall at the Frio County Extension Office 400 S Pecan St Pearsall, Tx 78061. Registration will start at 8:30AM with the program starting at 9:00AM. There will be a \$10 Cash Only Charge. Lunch will be served at 12:30 PM. Topics to be covered will be Peanut Breeding Trails, Upcoming Releases, Peanut & General Weed Control/Problem Weeds and 2023 Peanut Variety Performance. 3 CEU's will be given. RSVP by September 27,2023 with the Frio County Office at 830-505-7474 or Atascosa County Office at 830-569-0034

UNDERSTANDING CARBON CREDITS

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension is hosting a Multi-County Educational Workshop on Understanding Carbon Credits, on September 29,2023 at the Atascosa County Gillespie Annex (25 E 5th Street Leming Tx 78050)
Registration will begin at 9:30AM and the Program will run from 10:00AM-2:00PM. There is a \$15 registration fee. This program will cover What is Carbon, What is Carbon Credit Capture, What is the Need for it, and How does it Work, as well as much more! Please RSVP by September 22,2023 to the Atascosa County Office at 830-569-0034

SAVE THE DATES

The following dates our for upcoming educational opportunities that will be hosted as more information becomes a available it will be shared.

October 11-12 Multi County Water Screening

December 12 Preparing for the Spring CEU Program

STRAWBERRY EDUCATION PROGRAM



Improving Lives. Improving Texas.



Thursday, August 10, 2023

Rossville Community Center 515 FM 2504 Poteet, TX 78065

Registration starts at 6:00pm Program starts at 6:15pm

Please RSVP by Monday 08/07/23 at 830-569-0034.

Topics include:

2023 Strawberry Trial Results (Planting Dates, Strawberry Fertilization, Irrigation Management Herbicides, & Shading)

2.0 general continuing education units towards your T.D.A. private applicator license.

There will be a \$15 Cash Charge as well as meal

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service - Atascosa Co. Office 25 E. Fifth Street Leming, TX 78050

Phone: 830.569-0034

E-mail: dw-rankin@tamu.edu web: http://atascosa.agrilife.org

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, 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. We will seek to provide reasonable accommodation for all persons with disabilities for this meeting. We request that you contact the Atascosa County Extension Service eight days (8) prior to the event at (830) 569-0034 or as soon as possible to advise us of the auxiliary aid or service that you require.



BEAT THE HEAT CATTLE WORKSHOP ATASCOSA-FRIO-MEDINA-UVALDE

AUGUST 23, 2023

HONDO COMMUNITY CENTER
1014 18TH ST, HONDO, TX 78861

CHECK-IN 8:00AM-WORKSHOP 8:30AM - 2:30PM

Topics

- Sustaining Pregnancies During Drought Conditions
 - Dr. Bruce Carpenter, Extension Livestock
 Specialist
- Nutrition Decisions
 - Dr. Karl Harborth, Extension Livestock
 Specialist
- Prussic Acid and Nitrates in Forages
 - Dr. Thomas Hairgrove, Extension Veterinarian
- Increasing Your Stocking Rate Through Brush Control
 - Dr. Megan Clayton, Extension Range
 Specialist
- Market Updates
 - Seth Crain, Hondo Livestock Auction
- FSA Updates
 - Klint Koenig, Medina County FSA

Registration: \$15/person (lunch included)

RSVP no later than August 17th by contacting the Medina County AgriLife Extension Office at 830-741-6180

Thank you to our Sponsors



This workshop will be offering

1 General CEU

for Pesticide Applicators

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, 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

White-tailed Deer Management Symposium



Friday, August 25th, 2023

8:00 AM - 4:30 PM

La Vernia Chamber of Commerce, 12201 U.S. Hwy 87 W, La Vernia, TX 78121
Hosted by Bexar, Atascosa, Guadalupe and Wilson Counties

2 Hours of General CEU for Commercial, Noncommercial and Private Applicators

Registration will begin at 8:00 AM

Program at 8:30 AM



Program cost is \$50.

Payment will be accepted in advance or at the door (Cash, check or by credit card)

Make check payable to 'Bexar Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee' and mail to 3355 Cherry Ridge, Ste 212, San Antonio, TX 78230.

To register scan QR code. For questions contact Kennedy Green at 210-631-0400



Topics Include:

- Herd Dynamics
- Deer Nutrition and Supplemental Feeding
- ♣ Habitat Management and Food Plots
- ♣ Integrating Deer and Livestock
- ❖ Wildlife Management Property Tax Valuation
- Chronic Wasting Disease
- Predator Management
- ❖ Feral Hog Management
- Antler Scoring/Aging

Sponsored By:















Catered Lunch

Door Prizes

Vendors

The members of Texas A&M AgriLife will provide equal opportunities in programs and activities, education, and employment to all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other classification protected by federal, state, or local law and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&M AgriLife.



2023

South Texas Peanut Growers Annual Peanut Tour

THURSDAY, September 28, 2023

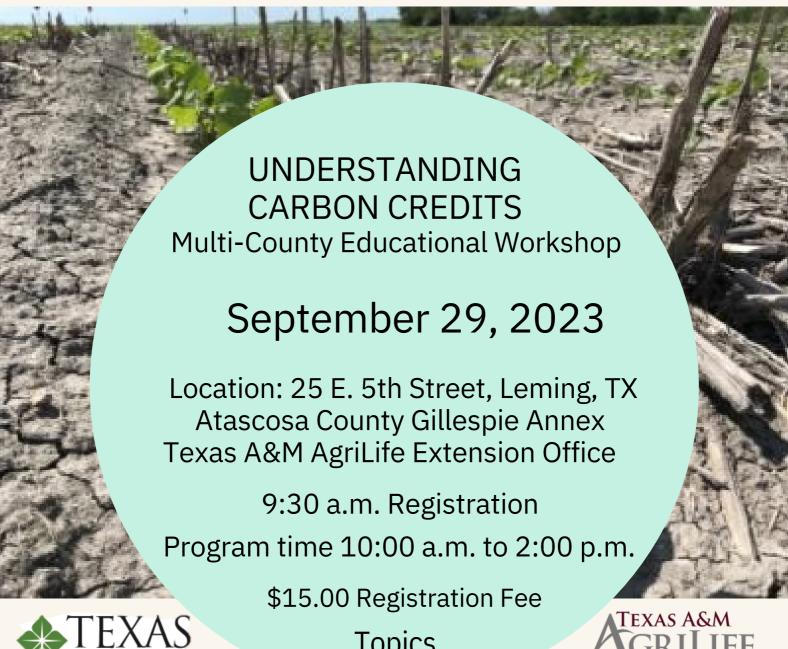
Frio County Extension Office 400 S. Pecan St. Pearsall, Texas 78061

PROGRAM:

- Registration will start at 8:30AM & the program will begin at 9:00AM.
- Topics to be covered include 2023 Texas A&M AgriLife Peanut Breeding Trials & Upcoming Releases, Peanut & General Weed Control/Problem Weeds, and 2023 Peanut Variety Performance.
- 3 Continuing Education Units (CEU's) will be given with a \$10.00 (Cash Only) fee towards your Texas Department of Agriculture Private Pesticide Applicator License.
- Lunch will be served at 12:30PM.

*(Individuals with disabilities, who require an auxiliary aid, service or accommodation in order to participate in any of the mentioned activities, are encouraged to contact the County Extension Office at 830-505-7474 at least 12 days before all programs for assistance).

*Please RSVP by Sept. 27, 2023 with Brianna Gonzales, Frio County Extension Agent at (830) 505-7474 or Dale Rankin, Atascosa County Extension Agent at (830) 569-0034.



Topics

What is Carbon?

What is Carbon Credit Capture, What is the Need For It, and How Does It Work? Current Carbon Credit Policies/ Laws Legal Consideration of Soil Carbon Leasing and Contracts

Farmer/ Rancher/ Rangeland Discussion on Carbon Credit

What does a contract look like and what is the length of a basic contract?

For more informa

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Atascosa County at 830-569-0034

RSVP by September 22, 2023

We request that you contact the Atascosa County Extension Service eight (8) days prior to the event or as soon as possible to advise us of the auxiliary aid or service that you require. The members of Texas A&M AgriLife will provide equal opportunities in programs and activities, education, and employment to all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation or gender identity and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&M AgriLife.