

## Soil Test Now

We offer professional, diagnostic reasonably priced soil testing for Texans. We teach how to collect samples to test as well as how to interpret and evaluate the results. Soil testing can inform what nutrients are needed in the soil to optimize growth and health for a variety of plants and crops. Stop guessing and get your soil tested before applying fertilizer and other soil amendments. Get all the information here: https://soiltesting.tamu.edu/



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Lubbock County Extension Office

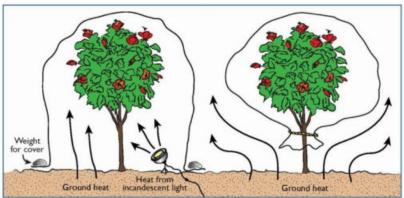
For more information, contact christina.reid@ag.tamu.edu or call (806) 775 - 1740





## How To Cover Your Plants For Harsh Weather

Driving through Lubbock neighborhoods, I often see well intentioned homeowners cover outdoor plants and pots incorrectly. This then typically results in frustration when the plant doesn't survive. Remember that our ground can be the biggest heat conductor and use it your your advantage!



**Figure 6.** Proper plant cover loosely draped over the top of a plant (left), and an improperly placed cover tied tightly around the trunk (right).

## **Watering Before Temperature Extremes**

Why does irrigating before a cold spell work? Water is a better thermal conductor than air. Soil that has moisture in it can better absorb and transfer heat from the sun into the soil profile during the day and back upwards towards the surface and plant canopy at night. Moisture will also darken light colored soils like sand, making them absorb more heat. This can be potentially helpful in increasing overnight minimum air temperatures and reducing damage to plants.

How much irrigation should I apply to moisten the soil?

Apply enough water to wet the soil to a six inch depth do not apply water to any exposed part of the plant (leaves, stems, etc).

# Now is the time to check your mulch piles!

A good 2"-3" even layer of mulch will also help insulate plant roots and hold moisture in the soil. Please spread the mulch evenly across planter beds or trees wells. No mulch volcanoes!



#### Good Mulching

Bad Mulching





## TREE PRÛNING SEASON

## Now Is The Time To Prune

The dormant season, when all exposed tree parts are hibernating, is the best time to prune most landscape shade trees. On the South Plains this time window can vary, depending on weather conditions, but generally is December, January and into the beginning of February until bud swell. The only exception is pruning storm damaged trees immediately following a storm. Here are some tips to help you through:



#### 1. Safety first!

- a. Check for utility lines and call the utility company if there is a line within 10'.
- b. Wear proper protective gear, including safety glasses and hearing protection.
- c.Don't prune using a ladder.
- 2. Don't top trees- not even Crape Myrtles!
  - a. Topping is a poor pruning practice that is not appropriate for landscape trees.
  - b. Topping stresses the tree, creates weakly attached sucker growth, and is down right ugly.
  - c.Instead, thin the tree canopy.
- 3. Remove dead, damaged or diseased branches first.
  - a. Make sure to sanitize blades if working with diseased plants.
- 4. Then prune for plant structure.
  - a. Promote wide branch angles and a 2:1 branch ratio- the smaller the branch diameter should be half as wide as the larger branch it's attached to.
- 5. Try not to prune any branch over 6" diameter.
- Don't prune spring flowering trees suchs as redbuds until after they bloom.

# Just say no to tree topping!





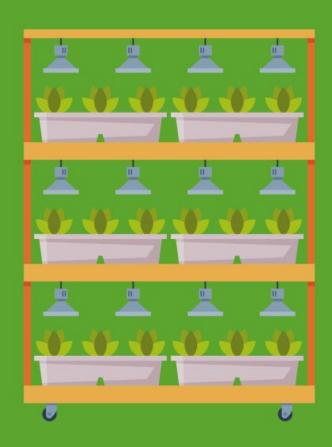
## SEED STARTING SEASON

Starting transplants from seeds in your home is a good way to get a head start on the growing season. At least 4 to 8 weeks can be cut from the time required between planting and harvesting or of getting effective landscape color by setting vigorous transplants rather than seeds into the garden.

Growing your own plants may be the only way to obtain a new or special variety you want. It also allows you to save seed to replenish your stock for next year!

# MATERIALS TO GET STARTED

- <u>Containers</u>: any shallow receptacle that holds soil, such as flats with or without individual cells, peat or paper pots, egg carton bottoms or halved milk cartons.
- Germinating mix: commercial or homemade. Mix your own with a 50-50 combination of fine sphagnum peat moss and vermiculite.
- Seeds
- <u>Plastic bags</u>, plastic wrap or plastic cover for your container
- Watering Container
- · Plant labels
- · Heating mat (optional)
- Light source
- An out of the way area space for your setup



## **READ THE SEED PACKET! IT HAS ALL THE INFO. YOU NEED!**





## **GERMINATION MIX**

- · Make your own
  - · Pasteurize to kill harmful fungi, bacteria, weed seeds, and nematodes
- · Premixed, soilless
  - · Store bought but ready out of the bag
- · Peatlite
  - · Mix your own but soak 24 hours before

## **CONTAINERS**











Sandy Loam 1 Part

**Pasteurize** 

Sand/ Vermiculite 1 Part Sphagnum Peat 1 Part









## **GERMINATION FACTORS**



Soil should be 75 degrees. Air should be 70-75 degrees. Achieve this with heat mat or other heat source.



Air movement cuts down on disease and rot.



Full sun needed for most plants! Mimic sunlight pattern if using plant lights.



Read seed packet. Don't plant too deep!

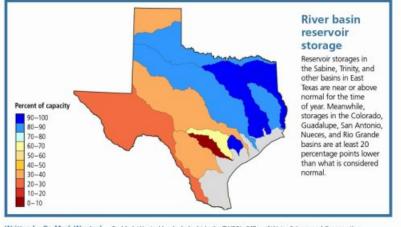


Soil should be moist but not swampy. Bottom water if possible to keep water off leaves.





#### DROP OF LIFE An aerator can save you 0.7 gallons per minute. If you times **Water Weekly** that by the amount of For the week of 01/29/24 minutes you use that Water conditions faucet a month, you The latest drought map for conditions as of January 23 shows significant improvement from the previous week. will have a good But long-term drought continues to linger stubbornly in some parts of the state. During the last 27 months, at least oneamount of savings. fifth of the state has been in drought. **Drought conditions** ♦ 27% now ♦ 31% a week ago D0 abnormally dry 75% three months ago D1 drought - moderate 55% a year ago D2 drought - severe D3 drought - extreme D4 drought - exceptional River basin reservoir storage Reservoir storages in 2,7,8 TUESDAY the Sabine, Trinity, and 3,4,9,0 1,5,6 other basins in East



Written by Dr. Mark Wentzel - Dr. Mark Wentzel is a hydrologist in the TWDB's Office of Water Science and Conservation

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Texas Water **Development Board** 

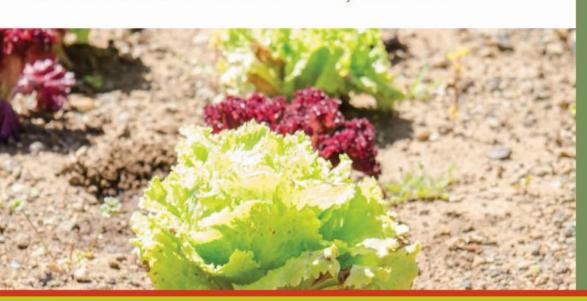


Aerator

Lubbock



Red leaf lettuce has large, open leaves and is a reddish-purple color. Lettuce is harvested by cutting the short stem underneath the leafy mass called the "head." Other varieties include romaine, green and butter. Red leaf lettuce is fat-free and offers more nutrients than green lettuce. As one of the world's most popular salad vegetables, lettuce comes in many shapes, sizes and colors. It is usually served cold and fresh although it can be cooked or steamed for a culinary adventure.



#### **DID YOU KNOW?**

Red leaf lettuce comes from a big family, including: new red fire lettuce, red sails lettuce, redina lettuce, galactic lettuce and benito lettuce.

### **FUN FACT**

Did you know lettuce is a member of the sunflower family?



- 1. The High Plains
  - 5. Trans Pecos
- 2. North Texas
- 6. Winter Garden
- 3. East Texas
- 7. Coastal Blend
- 4. Central Texas
- 8. Rio Grande Valley







