

# Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

August 12, 2022



## Auglaize County Brings Home Champion Honors

Western Ohio has a lot to be proud of after the livestock sale at the Ohio State Fair! With 8 counties represented, bringing home 13 Grand or Reserve Grand Champion honors. This year's sale broke all eleven records: grand and reserve champion market beef, grand and reserve champion market barrow, grand and reserve champion market lamb, grand champion market goat, grand and reserve champion pen of meat chickens, grand champion market turkey, and grand champion Swiss cheese.

Established in 1995, the Youth Reserve Program was developed to reward junior exhibitors participating in the Ohio State Fair. The 2022 Sale of Champions will donate \$588,000 to enrich Ohio youth. Funds for the program are made up of the dollars received over the caps that are placed on the amount exhibitors can receive from the Sale of Champions. The funds from the program are distributed among carcass contests, more than 20 scholarships, outstanding market exhibitor programs, outstanding breeding

exhibitor programs, showmanship contests, skillathons, and many other 4-H and FFA activities. Prior to today's sale, the Youth Reserve Program had collected \$4,103,150 since its inception, supporting more than 44,000 youth. Auglaize County brought home 3 grand champions in the sale of champions this year. We are so proud of all their hard work and the dedication of all the junior fair participants.

# Interpreting a Soil Test Report

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Edited by Jamie Hampton

Table 1. OM and CEC ranges typically found on a soil test report for mineral soils common in Ohio (Lindsey 2017).

Soil Test Variable	Typical Ranges
Organic Matter (OM)	1 to 6 percent
<b>Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)</b>	
Coarse texture soil (sand)	1 to 5 milliequivalents (meq) per 100 g
Medium texture soil (silt)	6 to 20 meq/100 g
Fine texture soil (clay)	>21 meq/100 g

*“While there are many different formats for soil reports, they all provide the information needed to make better nutrient management decisions for your farm”.*

Soil test report formats vary from laboratory to laboratory. However, while report formats differ, any standard soil test report has the critical information needed to make a nutrient recommendation. This fact sheet helps you identify common soil test terms you will find regardless of the report format. The soil test terms are defined along with a general description of how to use the information they provide in order to make better nutrient management decisions on your farm. Some soil test report information helps us understand the soil's natural ability to retain and supply nutrients such as

cation exchange capacity (CEC) and organic matter (OM). Soil pH tells us about nutrient availability and soil suitability to grow a chosen crop. Phosphorous and potassium soil test levels help us know if fertilizer is needed. Base saturation further describes the relationship of soil cations that affect plant nutrient uptake. All these values reported on a soil test report are useful to develop productive and cost-effective crop nutrient recommendations. Click [HERE](#) for the complete article. You can find the factsheet on the [ohioline.osu.edu](http://ohioline.osu.edu). The factsheet number is AGF-0514



F. Becker photo

## Grapes Beginning to Ripen

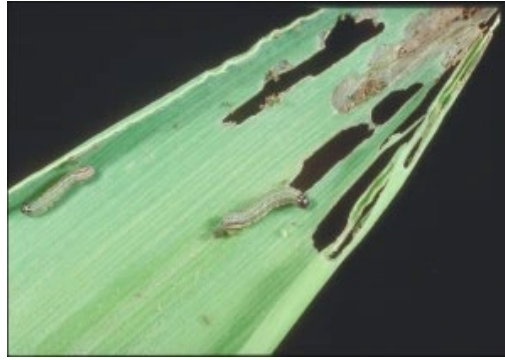
Author Jeff Stachler, edited by Jamie Hampton

Grapes should be starting to get some color to them as the clusters are starting to increase in size. At this point, most varieties of grapes should be resistant to black rot. Although symptoms of black rot may be showing up on untreated grapes, it is too late to do anything. Growers with varieties of grapes that are not resistant to downy mildew should consider a spray program. Grape growers should also keep an eye out for powdery mildew, as this is the time of year when powdery mildew is typically found on grapes. Apple and peach growers should continue their spray programs to manage fruit rots and diseases such as flyspeck and sooty blotch in apples and brown rot in peaches. Alternaria leaf blotch can be found on some apple trees right now. This can be made worse by red mite infestations. With high populations of mites and the leaf blotch, severe defoliation can occur.

# Scouting for Armyworm



Fall armyworm egg masses may contain 200 or more eggs and may or may not be covered with scales. (Photo: Ric Bessin, UK)



Young fall armyworm larvae on the tip of a grass blade. (Photo: Ric Bessin, UK)

Scouting your fields helps producers keep on top of the requirements of our fields. As we move into August I will be out scouting for armyworms. Though there are many different species of armyworms, there are a few practices that we can follow to keep an eye out.

You can scout for armyworms by estimating the amount of defoliation in a set area. For pastures and hay fields use a 1-foot square, lay it on the ground and count the number of worms in the square. The threshold would be two or three worms per square foot. This is the time to treat the pasture or forage. In corn you would count the number of egg masses or larva on twenty consecutive plants. Repeat this process a few times throughout the field to get a representative sample. Although corn can be defoliated by fall armyworm, it loses much of its attractiveness to this insect after it passes through the

vegetative stages. Soybeans would be estimated by the defoliation chart in the July 29<sup>th</sup> newsletter. Control is best when the larva are less than ¾ inch long. At this stage, a pyrethroid can be used and are considerable cheaper than treatments for larger larva.



Figure 4: Fall armyworm moths. Left - Male, Right - Female. (Source: Fall Armyworm Continuity Plan for the Australian Grains Industry, Version 1 (November 2020), Plant Health Australia)

The adult moth male and female will be trapped in the next couple weeks around the county. I will keep the newsletter updated as I find the moths. I currently have 5 traps that will be set. If you feel you have a location that I should be monitoring, please reach out via email at [Hampton.297@osu.edu](mailto:Hampton.297@osu.edu)

## No-till Garden Update Squash Vine Borer



Imagine my dismay when I went to water the garden yesterday and my zucchini was wilted. It looked great the day before. I went to lift a leaf to check for insect damage and the whole thing came right out of the ground. I looked and there was my enemy, a squash vine borer! The borer destroys vascular tissue and kills the plant.

There are a couple different control practices that can be used. Plant resistant varieties and change up the location of the squash, some articles recommend turning the soil, but removal of the infected crop is recommended. There are chemical controls as well. Although effective they do need to be applied early in the season.

# August Events



## **Auglaize County Events:**

**17<sup>th</sup>, Nature Walk at K.C. Geiger Park, wetlands for water quality in Grand Lake St. Marys.**

**19<sup>th</sup> Cover Crop Group will meet at Happy Dayz at 8:30 am. We will be discussing upcoming cover crop research**

**25<sup>th</sup>, Touring Auglaize A Management Series, Farm Liability with Peggy Hall. At Leffel Farms 15626 State Route 66 North, St. Marys Ohio 45885 Please RSVP to Jamie Hampton at 419-910-6062 or email at [Hampton.297@osu.edu](mailto:Hampton.297@osu.edu)**



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
EXTENSION

**OSU Extension Auglaize County**

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