

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

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Stink bug sweep net threshold levels

Seed usage	Average / 10 sweep set
Food grade or seed	2
Grain	4

August's Stealthiest Insect Pest: Stink Bugs in Soybean

Authors Kelly Tilmon and Andy Michel

Why are stink bugs the stealthiest insect pest near the end of summer? It's because their method of feeding is so subtle. You won't see damaged leaves or sickly-looking plants with stink bugs. They have straw-like mouthparts which they poke through the pod directly into the developing seed. If this happens early enough in seed development the seed will simply abort. If it happens later, the seed will be shriveled and shrunken. Either way, this reduces yield and/or reduces seed quality, though you will not see the damage unless you carefully inspect the pods for missing or damaged seed. The good news is that soybeans are relatively easy to scout and are susceptible to the insecticides labeled for them. There are many species of stink bugs that feed on soybean including brown marmorated

stink bug (BMSB), green, red shouldered, and brown stink bugs. It's not necessary to distinguish between them for threshold purposes. Begin scouting for stink bugs when the soybean plant reaches the R2 stage (full bloom, when the plant has an open flower at one of the two upper-most nodes on the main stem). Stink bug feeding can cause economic loss from the R3 stage (pod set) to the R6 stage (full seed set). Using a sweep net, sample in at least 5 locations in smaller fields, more in larger fields. Stink bugs tend to be more numerous on field edges so sample throughout the field for the overall picture. At each location take a set of 10 sweeps, taking a step with each sweep of the vegetation. Count the number of stink bugs captured in your sweep net for each 10 sweep set. All pest stink bug species,

both adults and nymphs, should be counted together. In soybeans grown for grain, the threshold is 4 bugs per 10-sweep. In soybeans for seed or food the threshold is 2 bugs per 10-sweep (because the reduction in seed quality is more important). For more information about stink bug biology, identification, and management visit our field guide to the Stink Bugs of Ohio Soybean [here](#).



Continue to Scout for Corn Foliar Diseases

Authors; Stephanie Karhoff, Jason Hartschuh, and Pierce Paul. Edited by Jamie Hampton

A dry early June delayed disease progression in corn, but we have received reports of gray leaf spot (GLS), tar spot, and to a lesser extent, northern corn leaf blight (NCLB) after recent wet, humid conditions. Corn growth and development is variable across Ohio, ranging from VT to R3 (“milk” stage). Continued scouting is needed, especially in fields with susceptible hybrids and a history of foliar diseases. Scouting efforts should also focus on continuous-corn, and no-till fields since fungal pathogens causing disease can overwinter on crop residue. When walking fields, keep an eye out for these foliar diseases: Gray Leaf Spot, Tar Spot, and Northern Corn Blight. Based on studies, when fungal disease is present in corn silage fields at harvest, a fungicide application at VT-R1 reduced fiber concentration and improved nutritional value compared to the untreated control.



Corn treated with fungicide had improved fermentation due to more consistent dry matter values. When disease was severe, dry matter yield was also improved. When fungal disease infects corn, one of its natural responses is to increase lignin around the infected area to stop the disease from spreading, which reduces digestibility. Be cautious utilizing fungicide after R1 due to the preharvest interval, which for most products is 14-30 days, and may cause a delay in silage harvest which can be

even worse than damage from disease. Overall, fungicides are most effective in managing disease and protecting yield when applied at silking (R1) or tasseling (VT). However, yield response is variable when under low disease pressure or absence of disease. For the full article click [HERE](#).

Winter Drought Damage showing up in Trees

Author Scott Evans, Edited by Jamie Hampton



When we think of droughts we often think of soaring heat, lack of rainfall, and summer. We never stop and think that a drought can happen at any time of the year in any season. Winter droughts do as much damage, maybe even more, as summer droughts. This is because we tend to not think about our landscape plants needing any water during late fall and winter when the soil is dry it is not able to buffer temperature swings. It also allows the frost to penetrate deeper into the soil profile. Frost heaving can result from dry soils pushing newly planted perennials, trees, and shrubs out of the ground and exposing their roots. Often the damage is irreversible since we rarely check out landscapes during the winter months and the effects are often invisible until spring.

Scout for Soybean Diseases in Ohio

Authors Horacio Lopez-Nicora, and Stephanie Karhoff. Edited by Jamie Hampton



White Mold, and Phytophthora Root and Stem Rot

Weather conditions are favorable for development of [white mold](#), a fungal disease caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. To scout for this disease, we recommend walking soybean fields and looking in-between rows. A white fluffy mass of fungal mycelia will be observed in infected plants (Fig. 4). Black round sclerotia will be present amidst the white mycelia.

Visit [here](#) for more information about scouting for white mold of soybean. We continue to receive samples with plants affected by Phytophthora root and stem rot. Commonly, these samples come from fields with poor drainage. Phytophthora root and stem rot can sometimes be confused with [stem canker](#) and [white mold](#). **You are welcome to submit samples to the Soybean Pathology and Nematology Lab for diagnosis.** Visit [here](#) for more information about scouting for Phytophthora root and stem rot in soybean.

For the full article click [HERE](#)

Protecting Wheat and Rye Seed in short-term storage



Indianmeal moth is the most likely grain-infesting insect to discover the stored seed in a grain wagon for a short period of time. How quickly it will discover the grain varies on where the nearest source of the moths is located and weather conditions amenable to moth flights.

There are several products that can be used to protect the seed grain until it is needed for planting. Since the Indianmeal moth is of greatest concern, one can target both the caterpillar and the moth. A grain surface “cap out” treatment can be employed to the wagon load of grain because the main route of entry that Indianmeal moth uses is through the open top of the wagon. A “cap out” treatment is to apply the insecticide to the exposed surface of the grain and mixed into grain 4 inches deep. Indianmeal moth caterpillars can be controlled by products containing the active ingredient *Bacillus thuringiensis* abbreviated *Bt* (e.g., Biobit HP, Dipel DF and Javelin). Other products labeled for Indianmeal moth caterpillars which may also deter other grain infesting insects contain pyrethrin (Pyronyl), Spinosad (Sensat), and s-methoprene (Diacon-D IGR). For the full article click [HERE](#)

Change

Jamie Hampton



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Life has a funny way of taking us where we need to be and then taking us somewhere new when the time is right.

Today is my last day as your ANR Educator. I am sad to leave such a wonderful community, however, I am excited to spend more time at home with my children. They grow so fast, and I do not want to miss that.

I will be joining Indian Lake High School as their new high school science teacher. This will allow for me to be on the same schedule as my boys.

With my departure, the position has been posted and is open for applicants! I will tell you it is a great place to work! The people and the community are very supportive and kind.

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