

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

Diseases change as the season goes along.

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Tubakia Leaf Spot

Authors; Gina Foreman* and Brian Hudelson, UW-Madison Plant Pathology. Edited by Jamie Hampton



People often confuse symptoms of Tubakia leaf spot with those of oak anthracnose however, anthracnose tends to develop earlier, in the cooler part of the growing season (May and June), while Tubakia leaf spot tends to develop later, during the warmer summer months (July and August). Initial symptoms of Tubakia leaf spot include small to large dark brown or reddish-brown spots on leaves. Spotting can occur on

leaf veins, and death of the veins leads to collapse of leaf tissue beyond the point of infection. Small twig cankers may also form. When the disease is severe, Tubakia leaf spot can cause early defoliation of oaks. However, disease usually develops late enough in the growing season that no long-term adverse effects on tree health occur.

Tubakia leaf spot, formerly known as Actinopelte leaf spot, is a common late-season leaf disease of oaks. All species of oak appear to be susceptible to the disease, but oaks in the red oak group (such as black, red and pin oak) appear to be most susceptible.

DO NOT panic! In most cases Tubakia leaf spot is a cosmetic disease. The disease will make a tree look a little ragged but will not kill the tree. **DO NOT** attempt to use fungicide sprays to control this disease.

You can reduce the number of spores that cause Tubakia leaf

spot by removing and disposing of fallen, infected leaves. Leaves can be buried, burned (where allowed) or composted. When composting, make sure that your compost pile reaches high temperature (approximately 140°F). Also, make sure that your compost pile is routinely turned so that leaves on the outside of the pile eventually end up in the center of the pile. The combination of high temperature and decay of leaf tissue in a compost pile helps eliminate the Tubakia leaf spot fungus. Also, maintain good tree vigor by watering and fertilizing trees appropriately. Check with your local county Extension agent for details on how to properly care for trees.

You can read more about Tubakia Leaf Spot [HERE](#)

To Ted or Not to Ted

By Jamie Hampton

Growing up I was influenced by the opinions and practices that my father used. One of those practices and opinions was using the tedder in the hay field. I grew up with the thought that we only used the tedder if we had to because dad was worried about the leaf loss on the alfalfa. A lot has changed with equipment and practices since then, but there are some golden truths to stick to when using a tedder in the hay field.



Tedding can cause excessive leaf loss in legumes if used when the leaves are dry, but not as much damage occurs in grass hay. Tedding legume hay right after mowing does not cause as much damage and can reduce drying times. When using a tedder be sure to pay attention to manufactures recommendations for ground speed and RPM's. Another thing to pay attention to is the amount of ground contact the teeth are making to reduce the amount of dirt mixed into the hay.

“That tedder will knock all the leaves off the alfalfa”

When drying time is an issue, by all means look at using a tedder. Consider your mowing equipment, hay that is run through a mower/conditioner will dry quicker because the stems have been crimped and cracked, also open-up the mower to get the widest possible spread of a row, you can tighten things up when you rake before baling. The swath

width should be about 70% of the cut area.

At the end of the day the decision to use a tedder really is up to the producer. There are tips and tricks to get the most out of your equipment and to make the best possible product.

Rural Wisdom



This week while I was out with a client, I shared advice on equipment and made the comment that my baler would “run like a scalded dog”. This saying originated in a time when people use to cook or preserve food outside. As a curious dog would come snooping around for scraps, it was not uncommon in an outdoor setup for them to get splashed with hot water or food. A scalded dog would of course run very fast, and away from the pain. This saying is linked to any kind of movement, but most likely referring to running at top speeds. In my reference the baler was running smooth and at maximum capacity for several hours.

Access to water is critical for horses

Author Nancy S. Loving, DVM

Edited by Jamie Hampton



Access to water is critical for horses no matter how they are stabled or turned out. Some water sources pose unnecessary hazards, such as ponds or streams with surrounding ground that can become swampy under certain weather conditions and give way beneath a horse's weight. Natural water sources are also prone to erosion, leading to risks posed by holes, slopes, and boggy areas. Slow-moving or stagnant water also has the potential to grow blue-green algae during hot weather conditions—cyanotoxins from the algae are potentially lethal to horses. The safest strategy is to fence horses away from natural water sources. Watering troughs or automatic watering systems are more reliable water sources. A large water tank provides available water if freshened and filled frequently. But it does need to be cleaned regularly to eliminate buildup of debris, sand, dead insects, and algae; goldfish may help keep algae to a minimum. In winter, a stock tank heater keeps water ice-free.

The safest type of heater is one that immerses to the bottom of the tank rather than floating on top. Be sure to cover all electric cords with plastic pipe and periodically check that the heater is not shorting out and preventing horses from drinking. In some cases, it is simply easier and less labor intensive to install automatic watering systems that provide water on demand and also include a heating system. Be sure there is a sufficient number of water sources to accommodate the size of the herd in the pasture—if too few, dominant horses may prevent more submissive individuals from acquiring adequate hydration. Place a water source in an expansive area rather than in corners of the field or by a gate where one horse could guard it away from others. For the full article click [HERE](#)

Peggy Hall to Speak at Leffel Farms on August 25th



OSU Extension partnered with Auglaize County Farm Bureau presents Peggy Hall on Farm Liability on August 25th. This Event is hosted by Leffel Farms at 15626 State Route 66 N. St. Marys Ohio 45885. This event will begin at 7pm.

We are very excited to have Peggy join us on Thursday. She brings great discussion and will be able to answer questions about the discussion.

Please RSVP to Jamie Hampton at 419-910-6062 or email at Hampton.297@osu.edu

August Events



Auglaize County Events:

25th, Touring Auglaize A Management Series, Farm Liability with Peggy Hall. At Leffel Farms 15537 State Route 66 North, St. Marys Ohio 45885 Please RSVP to Jamie Hampton at 419-910-6062 or email at Hampton.297@osu.edu



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
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