

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

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Dicamba Drift Injury Reminders

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Edited: Jamie Hampton

As in years past, we are hearing reports of soybean damage caused by off-target movement of plant growth regulator (PGR) herbicides. Off-target movement can be classified as primary or secondary. Primary herbicide movement takes place at the time of application, also referred to as particle drift. Nozzle type, droplet size, sprayer speed and other management factors affect particle drift, along with wind speed. Particle drift is not influenced by herbicide formulation. Plant injury from primary movement typically has a distinct pattern, often occurring along field edges closest to the treated field and becoming less noticeable farther from the source. Secondary herbicide movement occurs after the time of application and is often used in reference to vapor drift (volatility) or wind erosion. This source of off-target spread is extremely problematic and can be very difficult to predict.



There is not always a tell-tale pattern of injury. The growth regulator herbicides 2,4-D and dicamba can be particularly volatile due to their chemical makeup and high vapor pressure. Formulation greatly affects the volatility of 2,4-D. Higher temperatures and lower humidity generally increase the potential for secondary movement of these herbicides. Contamination of shuttles or sprayers with a growth regulator is another source of injury. This can resemble off-target movement but is typically more uniform over the treated area. Injury from growth regulators often appears within 7 to 14 days

following an off-target event or contaminated application. Symptoms of PGR (group 4 & 19) herbicide injury include leaf cupping, leaf strapping, epinasty (stem twisting), and plant stunting. Soybean tolerance to sublethal rates of these herbicides varies between the different active ingredients even within the same mode of action classification. For the complete article click [HERE](#)

Pasture Management

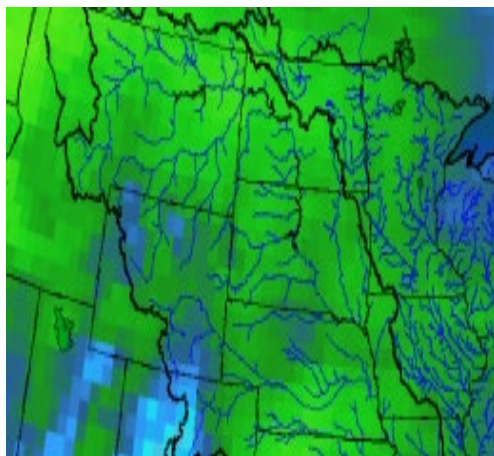
Author Victor Shelton, Edit Jamie Hampton



“To mow or not to mow”

As I looked out over my pasture this morning while having my coffee, I noticed that I was getting close to needing to mow the pasture. mowing pastures can be a debate of when to mow and how long to leave livestock on a specific paddock. The Beef Cattle Newsletter has a good article discussing some of the pros and cons of mowing pasture and offers some innovative management practices to help control weeds and small shrubs. I have a couple horses on 4 acres of pasture giving them plenty of room to select just what they like and leaving the rest. left unmanaged the pasture composition can shift from desirable species to increased amounts of undesirable species. Pasture management options can be things such as rotating pastures, having different species of livestock such as small ruminants rotating in with cattle or horses. And of course, you can run the brush hog over it to keep things in check. It really is a personal threshold decision. For the full article click [HERE](#)

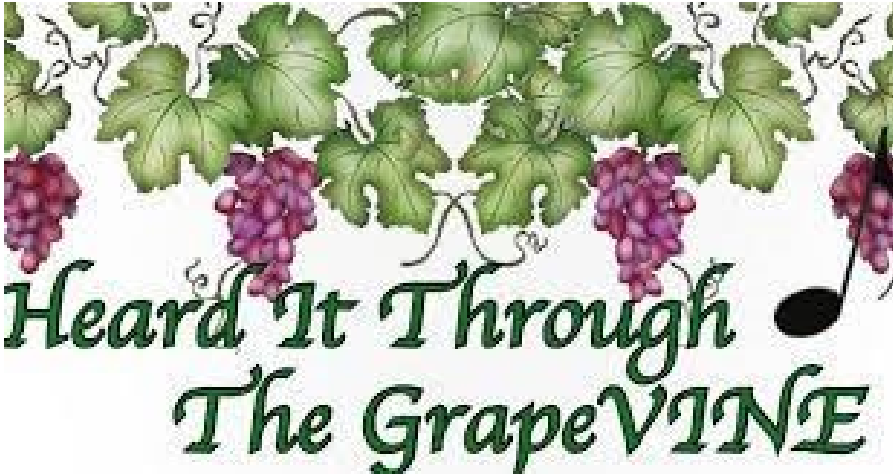
Weather Expectations Author: Jim Noel



After a drier June and wetter July, August is shaping up to be the tale of two months with the first half normal to slightly wetter than normal followed by drier for the second half of August. Temperatures are forecast to be above normal but nothing extreme (limited days at or above 95). Going toward the end of growing season and the start of harvest in September, it still looks warmer than normal with below normal rainfall. The warmer and potentially drier patter will likely persist into October as well. It would not be surprising if harvest season gets going in late September again this year. Early indications are the first frost and freezes will either be normal or later than normal much like 2021. Overall, much of the information indicates an August to October period not a lot different than last year thanks in part to our ocean patterns. In the short-term, rainfall in the attached graphic for the first half of August is projected to range from 1-3 inches. This means most places will be normal or slightly above except in those areas that only receive an inch. You can see a comprehensive seasonal outlook on the Ohio River Forecast Center website including autumn and winter anytime at: <https://www.weather.gov/ohrfc/SeasonalBriefing>

Article Three Headline

Article Subhead Can Go Here



This idiom is a popular expression used throughout the English-speaking world to refer to unsubstantiated information that is passed between people who are not directly in connection with the source. The information may be true or may just be a rumor; the important thing is that the source is not necessarily verified, and the information cannot be relied upon as being accurate. Often, while the information may have started as true, it changes as each person recalls only bits of the original story or adds their own opinion to it.

Origins:

One theory dates it to the informal way of communication through what was called a grapevine telegraph for people who were enslaved. Another theory ascribes the phrase to the early telegraph system in the 19th century that used miles of wire strung from poles that resembled grapevine trellises. The term 'grapevine telegraph' was first

published in an 1852 American dictionary to refer to the wires of a telegraph that appeared to be the coiled tendrils of a grapevine. The term's popularity increased tenfold during the American Civil War a decade later, and people started referring to "hearing things through the grapevine" to express their uncertainty at the verity of a story that had been passed through the telegraph lines. Grapevines also carry the connotation of rural poverty and could thus indicate mouth-to-mouth gossip between people who couldn't afford more sophisticated technology.

Citation:

<https://stacker.com/stories/4307/50-terms-origins-rural-america>
<https://writingexplained.org/idiom-dictionary/heard-it-through-the-grapevine>

Can I mix my sprays when treating my garden?

Jamie Hampton

Accepting and avoiding pests, diseases and weeds by good practice in cultivation methods, cultivar selection, garden hygiene and encouraging or introducing natural enemies should be the first line of control for the gardener. If chemical controls are used, they should be used according to label directions. The label is the law! If you want to mix chemicals and the label does not say specifically that they can be mixed, please call the chemical manufacturer to confirm if it is safe to mix them and at what rate. Do not use internet concoctions without confirmation from the manufacturer.



August Events



Auglaize County Events:

1st-6th Auglaize County Fair

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

25th, 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



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