

# Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

## Scouting for, Diagnosing and Quantifying Tar Spot

July 15, 2022

Authors Pierce Paul and Jorge Valle, Edited by Jamie Hampton



**Tar Spot  
Stromata**

**Southern Rust  
Telia**

**Common Rust  
Telia**

**Close-up of Ruptured  
Rust Telia**

Tar spot is relatively easy to diagnose based on visual symptoms. As the crop develops you should begin scouting fields to determine: **1)** if tar spot is present, **2)** estimate how much is there, **3)** determine whether it is increasing over time, and **4)** decide whether you should consider making a fungicide application. Walk about 25-ft-of-row at 10 to 15 locations across the field and examine a pair of plants at every 10 steps for the presence of tar spot. Make a note of the total number of plants examined and the total number with tar spot symptoms. Divide the last number by the first and multiply by 100 to estimate tar spot incidence. Repeat these steps every 5-7 days, particularly if conditions are wet and rainy, to determine if the disease is

increasing over time.

**INCIDENCE = (number of plants with tar spot/total number of plants examined) x 100**

However, it may be difficult for untrained eyes to tell tar spot apart from a few other diseases. Yes, tar spot, as the name suggests, is characterized by the presence of raised, black, tar-like spots called stromata predominantly on leaf blades (**Image A**). However, not all raised, black, tar-like spots on a leaf are tar spot. Two other diseases that produce raised, blackish spots on leaves are southern rust (**Image B**) and common rust (**Image C**). Yes, it is true that rusts, as the name suggests, give leaves a typical yellowish-orangish rusty color, but this is the color of urediniospores, one of several types of spores produced by corn rust fungi. As the

crop begins to dry down and temperatures drop, the rust fungi will produce a different type of spore called teliospores, and these develop in raised, blackish, structures called telia. Insect poop (frass) and dirt may also be confused with tar spot. Here are a few tips to help you tell the difference between tar spot, rust telia, and insect frass. Tar spot stromata do not rupture the leaf or have a split on the top. In addition, they cannot be easily broken or rubbed away with your fingers like rust or insect frass. Rust telia usually break or rupture the upper surface of the leaf tissue (**Image D**), and if rubbed, the spores are released, leaving your finger with a dark-rusty to blackish tinge. You can see the CORN Newsletter article [HERE](#)

## Application of Manure to Double Crop Soybeans to Encourage Emergence

Author Glen Arnold, Edited by Jamie Hampton

The summer manure application window following wheat harvest is typically the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest application window each year. In recent years there has been more interest from livestock producers in applying manure to newly planted soybeans to provide moisture to help get the crop to emerge.

Both swine and dairy manure can be used to add moisture to newly planted soybean fields. It's important that the soybeans were properly covered with soil when planted to keep a barrier between the salt and nitrogen in the manure and the germinating soybean seed. It is also important that livestock producers know their soil phosphorus levels, and the phosphorus in the manure being applied, so soil phosphorus levels are kept in an acceptable range. While we strongly encourage the incorporation of livestock manure whenever possible, the use of manure to help with double-crop soybean emergence does not really allow for incorporation.

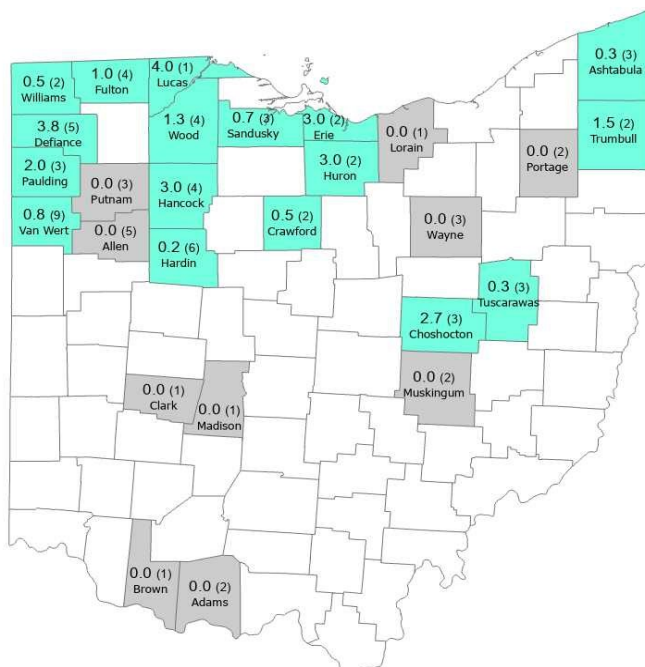


*“Wheat harvest is done in the state and some farmers are planting double-crop soybeans..”*

If soybeans are just out of the ground, swine finishing manure will kill the emerged plants. We applied swine finishing manure to early V3 soybeans at the Hoytville OARDC research farm the past three years and while the manure did not kill the soybeans, there was significant leaf burning. Swine nursery manure and sow manure are unlikely to kill emerged soybeans.

If manure is incorporated prior to planting double-crop soybeans be

sure the manure salt and nitrogen is not placed in the planting zone. Placing the manure in contact with germinating seeds can result in severe emergence problems. As always, print out the weather forecast when surface applying manure. Remember the “not greater than 50% chance of 0.5 inches of rainfall in the next 24 hours” rule in the Western Lake Erie Basin. For full article click [HERE](#)



## Lep Monitoring Update

Authors Raudenbush A, et. al., Edited by Jamie Hampton

### Western Bean Cutworm

We are in our third week of monitoring for Western bean cutworm (WBC) and numbers have remained low in all monitoring counties (Figure 1). Eighteen counties reported WBC moth catches, with all counties below an average of 4 moths per county. Scouting for WBC egg masses should begin when county averages are above 7 moths per week. Auglaize County has recorded 2 moths in the last 4 weeks. Click [HERE](#) for the complete article

# No-till Garden Experiment

Author Jamie Hampton



As the summer progresses my garden is slowly moving along. I have come to face a few struggles.

1. The garden requires a lot of water! I have a well, so I don't have to factor the cost of the water, but it does take time to water it properly. I did take advantage of the sump pump in my basement to water some of the garden. If you do this, be sure to check your basement for any chemical residue or substances that could be harmful to your plants, or the produce. I was out of town during the super hot dry period that we had, I decided to mulch the sensitive crops and watered them deeply for a couple days before I left. I was thrilled when I came home to a couple small green tomatoes.

2. My corn does not like the no-till idea. I planted my corn directly into the yard. I poked holes and planted the

seeds. This is science and we wanted to see what would happen, and well, it has been a struggle. The end of the garden that had the drainpipe from the basement grew ok, it is about waist high. The other end of the rows did not do so well. I did not start with any fertilizer, but as my corn struggled, I did add some manure (Horse and Rabbit). The manure is not thick, but the plants exposed to the manure and its nutrients, have shown signs of improvement.

As of right now we are about halfway through this experiment. I will reserve my conclusions for the end of the season. I do fear that the kid that is selling corn along the road will be getting my business. I have enjoyed this experiment and will bring you another update in a couple weeks.  
Happy Gardening!

## 2022 Clean Sweep: Agricultural Pesticide Disposal

Author: Stephanie Karhoff, Edited by  
Jamie Hampton



The Ohio Department of Agriculture will be sponsoring collection events for farmers wishing to dispose of unwanted pesticides. This year, the collections are happening in Erie, Greene and Van Wert counties on the following days and locations:

**August 17, 9AM – 3PM:** Van Wert County, Van Wert County Fairgrounds (Gate #3), 1055 S Washington St, Van Wert OH 45891

**August 24, 9AM – 3PM:** Erie County, 11001 US RT 250, Milan, OH 44846

**August 30, 9AM – 3PM:** Greene County, Greene County Fairgrounds, 120 Fairground Rd, Xenia OH 45385

The pesticide collection and disposal services are free of charge, but **only farm chemicals will be accepted**. Paint, antifreeze, solvents, and household or non-farm pesticides will not be accepted.

The pesticide collections are sponsored by ODA in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To pre-register, or for more information, contact the Ohio Department of Agriculture at 614-728-6987..

Link to Article in CORN Newsletter  
[HERE](#)

# July Events



## **Auglaize County Events:**

**19<sup>th</sup> the Ag Brunch will be CANCELLED!**

**27<sup>th</sup>, Nature Walk and tree identification with Carri Brown at the Elizabeth Yahl Kuffner Nature Preserve located at 14840 County Road 66A St. Mary's Ohio 45885.**

**28<sup>th</sup>, Touring Auglaize A Management Series, Succession Planning presented by David Marrison. Please RSVP to Jamie Hampton at 419-910-6062 or email at [Hampton.297@osu.edu](mailto:Hampton.297@osu.edu)**

## **Nearby Happenings:**

23<sup>rd</sup>, Using Annual Forages in your Pasture, 10am- 1pm, Morrow County. Contact Carri Jagger to RSVP in the Morrow County Extension Office at 419-947-1070

23<sup>rd</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> Shelby County Fair

26<sup>th</sup>, The manure science review at the Northwest Agriculture Research Station at 4240 Range Line Road, Custar Ohio 43511. Online registration can be found [HERE](#).

27<sup>th</sup>, Agronomy 101 9am-12pm, will be held in Arcanum. Contact Taylor Dill to RSVP at 937-569-5000



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

EXTENSION

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