

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

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Seeding Perennial Forages in Late Summer

Author: Mark Sulc, Edited by Jamie Hampton

August is the second good window of opportunity in the year for establishing perennial forage stands (spring being the first good planting time). August is also the ideal time for filling in gaps in seedings made this spring. The primary risk with late summer forage seedings is having sufficient moisture for seed germination and good plant establishment before cold weather arrives. The decision to plant or not will have to be made for each individual field, considering soil moisture status and the rainfall forecast. Rainfall and adequate soil moisture in the few weeks immediately after seeding is the primary factor affecting successful forage establishment.

No-till Seedings

No-till seeding is an excellent choice to conserve soil moisture for seed germination in late summer. Make sure that the field surface is relatively level and smooth if you plan to no-till, because you will have to live with any field roughness for multiple years of harvesting operations. No-till into wheat stubble would be an excellent option.



Conventional Tillage Seedings

Prepare a firm seedbed to ensure good seed-to-soil contact. Be aware that too much tillage depletes soil moisture and increases the risk of soil crusting. Follow the "footprint guide" that soil should be firm enough for a footprint to sink no deeper than one-half inch. Tilled seedbeds usually do not need a pre-plant herbicide.

Patching Spring Seedings

Where gaps exist in seedings made this spring, it is possible to drill in seed now, even in alfalfa. Autotoxicity will not be a limiting factor in alfalfa seedings made

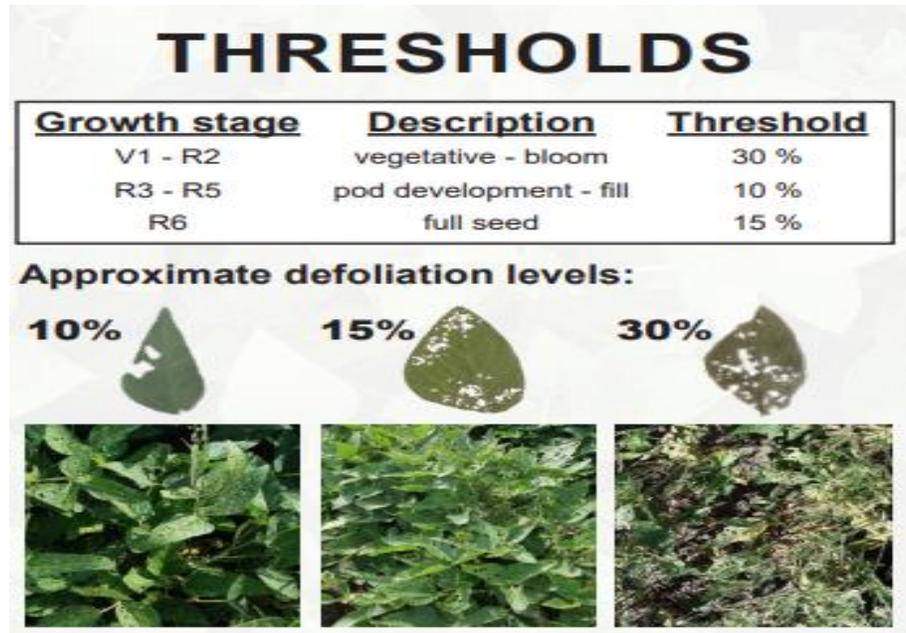
this spring. Alfalfa plants that are less than a year old do not release enough autotoxic compounds into the surrounding soil to harm new seedlings of alfalfa. So, this summer is the last opportunity to try to "patch-in" alfalfa in thin areas of alfalfa stands seeded this spring. By next spring, autotoxicity will be a concern.

For the full article click [HERE](#)

Defoliation in Soybean and Corn

Authors Kelley Tillman, Andy Michel, Edited by Jamie Hampton

Starting in July and through August, a number of different insect species (such as beetles and various caterpillars) can feed on corn and soybean leaves. Foliage feeding in corn is almost never economic, though economic damage from silk clipping by beetles is possible (though rare). Consider a rescue treatment when silks are clipped to less than ½ inch and, fewer than 50% of the plants have been pollinated, and the beetles are still numerous and feeding in the field. In soybean, while the defoliation damage from various species might look startling, it is rather rare that this reaches economic levels. Soybeans are master compensators. For defoliating insects in soybean, we usually use an overall defoliation measure as the threshold, regardless of what species is doing the feeding. This helps account for situations where more than one species may be having its bite. Entomologists have recently calculated new thresholds for soybean defoliation based on more modern crop values and input costs.



A visual guide to defoliation is useful because it is very easy to over-estimate defoliation in soybean.

A rescue treatment is advised when defoliation levels reach 30% in pre-bloom stages, 10% during pod development and fill, and 15% at R6 (full seed). After R6, a spray will not pay. These defoliation levels apply to the plant as a whole, not just certain leaves. Damage is often worst at the top of the canopy but on closer examination most of the plant is

relatively unharmed. Make your decision based on the average condition of whole plants, not a scan of the top canopy. Also, defoliation tends to be worse on field edges, so make your assessment based on the field as a whole, including interior. For the new soybean defoliation scouting card click [HERE](#)



Touring Auglaize Succession Planning Discussion a Great Success!

I can't thank Manchester Farms enough for hosting our succession planning discussion! We had a great turnout. David Marrison's presentation was informative and engaging. If you are interested in the full workshop on succession planning which goes into more detail, please reach out to the extension office and we will get one planned. You can reach the office by phone at 419-910-6050 or by email at Hampton.297@osu.edu Join us at Leffel Farm, 15626 State Route 66 North, St. Marys Ohio 45885, for the Ag Law discussion on August 17th, you can RSVP by phone or email. I look forward to seeing you all there!

Unwanted Garden Visitors

Jamie Hampton



The tomatoes are ripe, and the broccoli is growing, you plan to harvest the next day and when you get to the garden it has been destroyed by wildlife! It is a huge blow when we work so hard to have a nice productive garden just to have the deer and other critters eat all the produce. There are some steps you can take to help protect your garden from unwanted visitors.

According to Mahoning County Wildlife Program Specialist Marne Tichenell, it is important to start by properly assess the damage and identify the species responsible. Then consider the cost of the damage verses the cost of management. After considering your options you will need to employ those management options. There are short term and long-term options. Some of the short-

term practices would be trapping, hunting, repellents and scare tactics. The long-term practices would be things such as exclusion and habitat modification. When considering what options work best for you also consider your location. If you live in town a repellent that is smelly may not make your neighbors happy. Read reviews on what you are planning to try and if you need someone to help you along the decision path reach out to your extension educator. You can use [THIS](#) management guide to help make decisions

No-till Garden Update



The garden is starting to produce! I am very excited about the tomatoes that are coming on and the zucchini that is being produced! I truly think that zucchini will grow anywhere but it is doing well in the no-till setup. I have 5 cantaloupe on my vines, and they look very healthy so far.

I do water the garden frequently, but when it was dry, I still had moisture in the soil even when I didn't water. I believe this is due to the fact that the soil is shaded and not as hot.

I did mulch around the tomatoes to help keep the weeds off the plant, I wanted the tomatoes to have plenty of air moving around them to help prevent fungal disease.

I have not mowed in a week and I have started to get some flowering weeds, like the corn flower weed in the photo, I don't mind them much, they help to draw pollinators into the garden. The diversity of plants in the garden allows for disease and insect control. I do plan to mow the garden because my squash are fighting the tall grass, I will give you an update on ow that goes.

Happy Gardening!

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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EXTENSION

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