

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

June 3, 2022

	Planting Date	Suitable Relative Maturity
Northern Ohio	June 1-15	3.2-3.8
	June 15-30	3.1-3.5
	July 1-10	3.0-3.3
Central Ohio	June 1-15	3.4-4.0
	June 15-30	3.3-3.7
	July 1-10	3.2-3.5

Recommendations for Soybeans Planted in June

Author Laura Lindsey

According to the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 36% of soybean acreage in Ohio was planted by May 22. As soybean planting continues into June, consider row spacing, seeding rate, and relative maturity adjustments.

Row spacing. The row spacing for June planting should be 7.5 to 15 inches, if possible. Row width should be narrow enough for the soybean canopy to completely cover the interrow space by the time the

soybeans begin to flower. The later in the growing season soybeans are planted, the greater the yield increase due to narrow rows.

Seeding rate. Higher seeding rates are recommended for June plantings. Final (harvest) population for soybeans planted in June should be 130,000 to 150,000 plants/acre. (For May planting dates, a final stand of 100,000 to 120,000 plants/acre is generally adequate.)

Relative maturity. For June planting dates, select the latest maturing variety that will reach physiological maturity before the first killing frost. This is to allow the plants to grow vegetatively as long as possible to produce nodes where pods can form before vegetative growth is slowed due to flowering and pod formation. The recommended relative maturity ranges are shown in the table above.

CORN Newsletter Article [HERE](#)

Watch for Slug Damage on Seedling Plants

Authors: Kelly Tilmon and Andy Michel

Cool, wet conditions have been the perfect weather to favor slug populations. Slugs are able to eat many types of plants, and even in fields that haven't been sown yet slugs can successfully feed on weeds. Late planting may cause more slug headaches than usual – as slugs get geared up, the small size of both soybean and corn will lead to a greater damage potential from them. Particular attention should be paid to late-planted corn and soybeans. Slugs can also damage un-germinated seed. Thus, growers with a history of slug problems with newly planted corn or soybean should watch their crops closely over the next few weeks. Although all fields should be scouted, focus on those with a history of these pests, where weed control was less than effective, or with a lot of residue left on the field.



“Late planting may cause more slug headaches than usual.”

Slugs are nocturnal so you may not catch them in the act of feeding unless you inspect plants after dusk. If you see feeding damage on plants, sift through residue and look under stones in the field. An asphalt shingle laid out on the ground, painted white to keep it cooler, is also a good sampling device. Slugs will collect under it during the day. We do not have research-based thresholds for slugs in field crops. However, if the level of damage

concerns you a rescue treatment may be in order. There are few products available, Deadline MP (metaldehyde) and products containing chelated iron are good examples. These are formulated as baited pellets which slugs must consume, so apply them when you are not expecting rain. For more information on slug management, our field crop slug factsheet is located at <http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/ENT-20>



No-Till Garden Experiment

As most of you know I am a supporter of cover crops and no-till farming practices. I have decided to practice what I preach in my own garden. This year I am experimenting with no-till gardening in my back yard. How did I get started? I read a few articles about practices that others have tried and then I just dove in with the project. I have planted corn, green beans, tomatoes, Brussels sprouts, cucumbers, peppers and a variety of squash. I used my yard mower on the lowest setting and mowed down the area that I wanted to use, and then I just started planting. It was a fun day with my boys planting seeds in ground that had not been cultivated! We used an old screwdriver to poke holes and inserted the seeds (this is not a very big garden). The corn has come up and is at V1, the beans are at a solid V1. I will continue to update on the progress as the season moves along. This week's plan is to mulch the garden with straw where I can.

5 Tips for Managing Biting Insects on Horse Farms

From the University of Minnesota Horse Newsletter
Research Summarized by Hannah Lochner, MS, UMN Extension



Biting insects found on horse farms, or any farm, can spread disease; cause hives, skin sores, and hoof damage from stomping; and create an unpleasant environment for horses and owners. Here are five tips to help you manage flies and mosquitoes on your farm.

- 1. Keep it clean.** Routinely remove organic matter including manure, soiled bedding, and spilled feed or waste hay from horse areas. Spreading or composting these materials will prevent fly development. Managing organic matter on horse farms is the best way to help control flies.
- 2. Manage water sources.** Overturn or discard objects that collect and hold rainwater such as buckets and old tires. Clean water tanks often and drain rainwater pooled in paddocks, alleyways, or arenas. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water sources.
- 3. Provide a physical barrier between bugs and your horse.** Fly sheets, masks, and boots can help shield your horse from biting flies. Fly boots

can also reduce stomping and head movement to avert flies. Additionally, screening barn doors and windows can help keep bugs out. Lastly, turning horses indoors overnight can limit mosquito pressure on horses.

- 4. Use fly repellants for temporary relief.** Citronella products including sprays and leg bands can reduce fly avoidance behaviors in horses. Always carefully read and follow label instructions when using fly repellants on your horse. Dirt, sweat, and water can reduce the effectiveness of fly repellants and may make reapplication necessary.
- 5. Target sites where flies perch as a fallback.** After managing organic matter around your farm, you can apply residual insecticides where flies perch (e.g., barn walls or ceilings)—these sites are speckled brown with fly waste. Residual insecticides last longer when applied to clean surfaces. Always carefully read and follow label instructions when using insecticides.

UMN Horse Newsletter [HERE](#)

June Events



10th, Cover Crop Roundtable discussion. Topic will be choosing a cover crop to follow wheat. Location will be at Happy Dayz in Wapakoneta at 8:30am

21st, Ag Brunch at RJ's Coffee Cup at 11:00am. Our speaker will be Bridget Britton, behavioral health field specialist

22nd, Nature Walk at Mill Park in Saint Mary's. Neal Brady will be speaking on the Agricultural History of the canal system

23rd, Young Farmer's Management Series. Topic will be Ag Finance, presented by Micah Mensing with Farm Credit, location; The Side Rail restaurant at 17 E Auglaize Street, Wapakoneta



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EXTENSION

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