

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

March 10, 2023



Saturated Buffers

Author Jocelyn Birt

Are you looking to maximize your tiled fields? Are you concerned about nutrient reductions and edge of field practices on your farm? Are you interested in gaining funding potential to cover most of the costs of these practices? Are you a landowner concerned about the environment? Saturated Buffers could be an option for you.

A saturated buffer systems runs off of subsurface drainage tiles and filters water down a grassy area. This allows the plants to absorb nutrients before water is

reverted into the adjacent stream. This is a relatively small practice that reduces phosphorus load by approximately 75% before it enters the waterways. The Western Lake Erie Basin's goal is to have 40% nutrient reductions by 2025. There has never been more funding available to the public for implementing edge of field practices. You don't have to be a farmer to get in on this, any landowner willing to implement water quality centered projects can take advantage of this.

There are a variety of projects available to fit your property's needs. To see a full list of these please stop into the office or give us a call. Some projects that aren't eligible under H2ohio or other programs could be under our new program Non-Point Source Implementation Strategy (NPS-IS) through the Great Lakes Restorations Initiative (GLRI).

Please contact Jocelyn Birt, Water Quality Extension Associate at 419-910-6057, or Email at birt.32@osu.edu

Battle for the Belt!

Authors Osler Ortez, Laura Lindsey, Edited by Jamie Hampton

For both soybean and corn, earlier planting is promoted to maximize yield. However, Ohio has a trend toward a lower number of suitable fieldwork days. With non-favorable weather, the planting date window is often short and disconnected. Farmers often 'debate' which crop should be planted first- corn or soybean. The 'Battle for the Belt' project is a field research and extension effort to help address the question, what crop should be planted first- corn or soybean?



Stay tuned for videos, updates, and results during 2023 and 2024!

- Which crop has the smallest yield penalty for delayed planting?
- Can we adjust management practices to mitigate losses due to late planting?
- How are insects, diseases, weeds, and other factors affected by planting date?

We will address these questions (and more!) weekly during the growing season with a series of short videos. Watch Episode 1 here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0U2vPdtEvc>

To stay up-to-date on this project, make sure to subscribe to the CORN newsletter (<https://lists.osu.edu/mailman/listinfo/corn-out>), subscribe to our YouTube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/@OSUAgroNomicCrops>), or follow us on Twitter (@stepupsoy, @OrtezCornCrops).

International Women's Day, What it Means to be a Woman in Agriculture.

Jamie Hampton



To me being a women in agriculture is a story of hard work and grit. I strive to bring a new perspective to the long history of agriculture education in Auglaize County. I was born and raised a farmer's daughter; I felt the love for the land as a small child and it has grown into a passion for what I do. I don't work, I come to an office and live my dream everyday. I strive to pass that passion for agriculture to not only my children but all those that I interact with.

Calving Season is Upon Us!

Author Julie Herman, DVM Edited Jamie



Picture from National Cattleman's Newsletter

Several months (or years) of hard work have prepared you for this calving season. Some cow-calf producers may be calving towards the end of the winter while others are eagerly waiting for spring calving season to start. Dr. Julie Herman has some thoughts and recommendations for farmers and ranchers to consider prior to the first calf hitting the ground.

During the last trimester, preferably 6-8 weeks prior to the start of calving, is a good time to run the cows through the chute for herd work. In addition to checking for pregnancy and potentially marketing those cows who are not pregnant, this is prime time to give vaccinations which boosts immunity in the cow and also prepares the antibodies in the colostrum for the impending calf.

Preparation and planning before a problem occurs will keep your

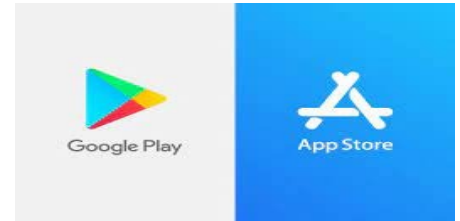
stress level lower should the need for intervention arise. In your calving toolbox, you should have: a clean bucket, disinfectant such as betadine or chlorhexidine, OB lube, obstetric chains, handles, a bag of rectal sleeves and latex gloves, more OB lube, cow halter, and a clean/dry calving area (if possible).

Keeping the environment as clean as possible for new calves will help them start off on the right hoof. Newborn calves' immune systems are not fully developed until they are a few months old, so reducing the exposure to pathogens is important. Colostrum management is of utmost importance as this will provide passive immunity and a highly nutritious meal for the calf to keep itself warm.

Read the full article [HERE](#)

Using Data-Driven Knowledge For Profitable Soybean Management Systems

Author Laura Lindsey



Help us help you grow more profitable soybeans through the power of data science. Soybean agronomists are developing an app to help you make decisions in real time. The more data we collect, the more accurate the tool will be. (And...the more data we have from Ohio, the more applicable the tool will be to our state!) The app will allow growers to drop a pin in a field, enter input variables, and receive crop management decision help directly and through online scouting tools such as Sporecaster and Tarspotter.

This is what we are asking from you:

- Provide field management and yield information from two or more of your soybean fields from [2022 via online survey: link here](#)
- A paper copy of the survey is here: https://stepupsoy.osu.edu/sites/hcs-soy/files/2023_NCSRP_Survey.pdf

Feel free to use the paper copy and email to lindsey.233@osu.edu or send in the mail (Laura Lindsey, 2021 Coffey Rd., Columbus, OH 43210).

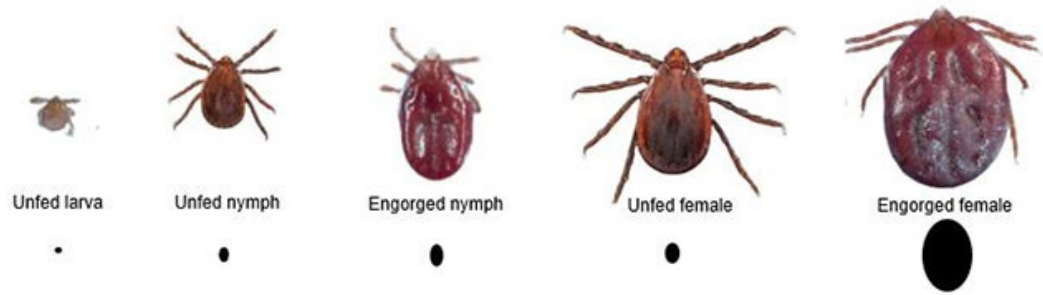
This project is funded by the North Central Soybean Research Program and led by Dr. Shawn Conley at University of Wisconsin- Madison and Dr. Paul Esker at Penn State University. All data we receive will be treated with confidentiality.

Managing Asian Longhorned Ticks on Pasture

Author Tim Mcdermott edited by Jamie Hampton

Asian Longhorned ticks have the ability to reproduce via parthenogenesis meaning the female can spontaneously lay eggs without needing a male to mate with. This can result in a large population of clones in a small space in a short period of time. The ALHT is known to feed on multiple mammalian and avian species including quite a few migratory waterfowl which can result in new populations being established wherever the birds land that has favorable habitat conditions. This tick prefers warm temperatures and high humidity to thrive. The detections we have had with large numbers of ticks on cattle have come in July in pastures that have mature grass stands. This is the ideal environment for ALHT to breed in. Here are some recommendations for producers to keep their cattle tick-safe on pasture:

- Scouting is an important part of integrated pest management to control ALHT. Check cattle as frequently as possible when conditions are right for ALHT. This is during hot and humid weather in paddocks that have longer grass that are the last ones you rotate into or might not have been grazed yet this year.



- Work with your veterinarian if you think you have ALHT on your animals. The products we have labelled for ticks have shown to be effective against ALHT so far.
- If you need an extra-label application of tick control, that guidance needs to come from your veterinarian.
- Management intensive grazing with rotation through paddocks to let your animals maintain the pasture will be an important integrated pest management strategy used to control ALHT.
- There are products labelled for pasture application to control ticks that have shown to be effective, but they need to contact the tick in order to work. Application on top of tall grass or mowed grass residue may not contact the tick directly and therefore may not be effective for control. Remember to read, understand, and follow the label for any use of pesticides.
- If you have questions about managing your pasture, contact your local Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator.



For more information on Asian Longhorned ticks including pictures for identification check out the OSU Extension Ohioline fact sheet publication: "Asian Longhorned Ticks in Ohio" at <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/vme-1035>



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EXTENSION

March Events



Auglaize County Events:

- March 10th, Cover Crop Roundtable at the Extension Office
- March 14-15th, Conservation Tillage Conference, Ohio Northern University Ada Ohio
- March 15th, Western Ohio Dairy Luncheon, Speedway Lanes New Bremen
- March 20th, Saturated Buffer Tour, contact Jocelyn Birt for information.
- March 23rd, Pesticide and Fertilizer Applicator Recertification Training.
5:00pm – 9:30pm.

Auglaize County Administration Building

209 S. Blackhoof St. Wapakoneta, OH 45895

Call 419-910-6050 or email Hampton.297@osu.edu to register

Nearby Happenings:



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EXTENSION

OSU Extension Auglaize County

Jamie Hampton ANR Extension Educator

208 Blackhoof Street

Wapakoneta, Ohio 45895

Hampton.297@osu.edu

419-910-6062