

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

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Fall is the Best Time to Sample for Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN)

Author: Horacio Lopez-Nicora, Edited by Jamie Hampton

Do you know if you have SCN in your field? If you don't know, or if you know you have SCN and want to track its levels, then fall is the best time to sample. If you are planning to collect samples for soil fertility, a subsample can be used for SCN testing! After harvest, a soil test will reveal if SCN is present and at what levels. Knowing your SCN numbers in the fall will give you enough time to plan for next year and to identify the best management practices. SCN remains the most economically damaging soybean pathogen in North America. If

SCN levels are above the damage threshold, significant yield reduction can often take place without visible symptoms. To know if the nematode is present in a field, soil sample for SCN testing must be properly collected. The SCN numbers will determine the best management strategy. Therefore, you need to test your fields. We are excited to continue sampling soybean fields in Ohio to test for SCN with funding from the Ohio Soybean Council and The SCN Coalition. We are excited to help with this task by processing up to TWO soil samples, per grower, to be tested for SCN, free of charge. For more information on how to sample for SCN and where to send these samples, please visit our article: 'Collect Fall Soil Samples for SCN.' Additionally, BASF Agricultural Solutions is also offering free SCN testing kits throughout the month of October. Learn more about this opportunity here. For the full CORN Newsletter Article click HERE

Keep In Mind Soil Test K And pH Are Affected By Low Soil Moisture

Author Jim Cambarato, Edited by Jamie Hampton

Persistent dry weather resulting in prolonged periods of low soil moisture can affect soil test values. Sampling fields that have been dry since the crop reached maturity may have low soil test potassium, also known as K. because it remains in the crop residues, and/or low soil moisture can cause 2:1 clays to trap some of the potentially available Potassium in soils that are adequate or higher in Potassium. Soil pH may also be lower than expected if low soil moisture limited the reaction of limestone applied in the spring. The accurate analysis of representative soil samples to determine lime and fertilizer needs is fundamental to crop production.



"Sample to the proper depth and retain the whole soil core to get a representative soil sample.

Dry soils are hard soils, so be sure to sample the full 8" depth, otherwise soil test results will be higher than actual values. The opposite will occur if surface soil is lost from the sample core. When soil is excessively dry it is more difficult to keep the entire core in the probe, with the surface soil likely to fall out when sampling. In most soils the highest pH and nutrient values are in the upper inches of soil, so if this soil does not make it into the sampling

bucket soil test values will be lower than actual values. Dry weather soil tests can still be useful if one understands the potential impact of low soil moisture on soil test Potassium and pH and uses this knowledge to adjust the interpretation of soil test results. For the full article in the CORN Newsletter click HERE



When to leave the leaves

Jamie Hampton

I have spent a lot of time this fall advising folks to remove infected leaves when they fall. I would like to take a minute to chat about some ways to utilize NON infected leaves.

You can leave the leaves where they fall and mulch them with a mower, this provides nutrients to your lawn. Fallen leaves also provide habitat for wildlife like lizards, frogs, insects and turtles. Leaves also make a great mulch for fall beds. I use my non-infected leaves to mulch some of my plants that are a little more sensitive to the weather. Leaves also create a natural mulch to help suppress weeds in the spring. Nature has a way of feeding herself, leaves are a large portion of the winter sustenance that your ground may need. For more information from USDA click HERE

Crossbreeding Dairy Cattle to Fit the Beef Market

Authors; Cheryl Fairbairn and Tara Felix Penn State University, Edited by Jamie Hampton



There is much interest these days in attempting to increase income on dairies by crossbreeding bottom end dairy cows to beef sires. Many questions remain regarding the best approach to take in such a system; however, one approach is likely sound regardless of the dam being bred and that is to choose the appropriate bull. Selecting beef bulls based on a carcass traits may be one of the first steps necessary to achieve acceptable results in a beef on dairy crossbreeding program. Packers want carcasses that are uniform in weight, muscling, marbling, and back fat thickness. By selecting bulls with superior muscling while also contributing to marbling increases your chances of producing calves that may fit the need of the packer. There is a wide variety of breeds to choose from when creating beef on dairy crosses. Keep in mind what will push your Holsteins towards making a carcass that fits the

box. Do not fall for the fads that promote tons of marbling. Rather focus on the muscling and growth aspect of prospective sires so that your beef on dairy crosses will have a better chance of fitting the box and contributing to the high-quality beef that consumers are looking for. If you can get beef on dairy crosses to resemble native breeds by selecting for high growth, carcass-type bulls, vour calves will realize more value in the market. If beef on dairy crosses perform in the feedlot and on the rail, buyers will come looking for your calves. As with any good breeding program, you will not reap the results overnight. It takes time and selective breeding to deliver a soughtafter product to buyers. Making sound decisions, based on available data, will assist you in attaining buyer attention. For the full article click HERE

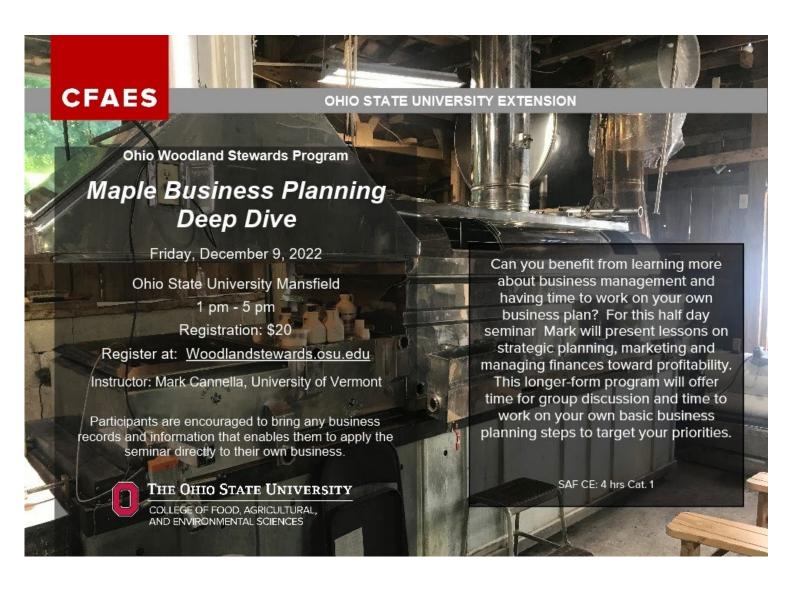
Western Ohio Dairy Luncheon Presents

Garth Ruff on Feeding Dairy Beef



The Western Ohio Dairy Luncheon returns 2022/2023. This program is the 3rd Wednesday of every month running from November to March. We will kick off on November 16th at the Speedway lanes in New Bremen! Our first presenter will be Garth Ruff, OSU Extension Beef Specialist and he will be discussing feeding Dairy Beef Crosses. Lunch will be from 11- noon and is sponsored by Homan inc. Out of Maria Stein. The presentation will begin at noon and end at 1:00. Make a point to come out and enjoy a free lunch and great conversation!

Maple Syrup Makes me Happy!



November Events



Auglaize County Events:

November 11th, Cover Crop Roundtable discussion Late Fall Seeding , is November too late? Happy Daz, 1007 Lincoln Ave, Wapakoneta Ohio 45895

November 16th Western Ohio Dairy Luncheon Lunch begins at 11:00 am and is sponsored by Homan Inc. Garth Ruff on Feeding Dairy Beef at 12:00 pm Speedway Lanes,455 N. Herman St. New Bremen Ohio 45869

Nearby Happenings:



OSU Extension Auglaize County

Jamie Hampton ANR Extension Educator 208 Blackhoof Street Wapakoneta, Ohio 45895 Hampton.297@osu.edu 419-910-6062