

# Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

September 2, 2022



## Late-Season Soybeans Can Be Pest Magnets

Authors, Kelley Tillman and Andy Michel

At the end of the growing season, when many soybean fields are shutting down, those which are still green can be a magnet for certain insect pests as they leave the mature fields. Double-crop soybeans and late planted beans that are running behind and are still fresh can be attractive for stink bugs, bean leaf beetles, and sometimes grasshoppers when they leave yellowing fields for greener pastures. If you have such soybean fields in areas where other fields are maturing, they are worth an extra eye until they reach the R6 (full seed) growth stage. After R6, the yield is mostly set and insecticide will not provide a return. Also, if you do spray late in the season, be mindful of the pre-harvest interval of the product you're using, which can be up to several

weeks. Consult our pest management guide for more information about these chemicals:

<https://aginsects.osu.edu/news/msu-osu-insect-ipm-guide>

For defoliating insects like grasshoppers, look for defoliation levels across the entire field of around 15% and whether the insects are still present. A guide to defoliation can be found here: <https://aginsects.osu.edu/sites/aginsects/files/imce/Soybean%20defoliation%20Final.pdf>

For stink bugs, which poke directly into the seed with their straw-like mouthparts, take several sweep net samples of 10 sweeps each in different parts of the field. If you average 4 stink bugs per 10-sweep set (grain) or 2 bugs per set (food-grade and seed) consider

treatment. [https://aginsects.osu.edu/sites/aginsects/files/imce/Stink%20bug%20ID%20card%20ID%205\\_1\\_19.pdf](https://aginsects.osu.edu/sites/aginsects/files/imce/Stink%20bug%20ID%20card%20ID%205_1_19.pdf)

Bean leaf beetles pose little threat when feeding on foliage earlier in the season. Later in the season they may feed directly on the pods, which can cause more damage – either through direct damage to the seed, or through opening the pod to disease. Inspect all the pods on 10 randomly selected plants and count the total number of pods and the number showing pod injury. Use your totals to determine percent pod injury. Treatment is justified if the percent pod injury is reaching 10 to 15%, and bean leaf beetle adults are still present and active. (Taken from the CORN Newsletter)

# Cocklebur, it can be a Problem.

Authors Chris Penrose and Ted Wiseman, Edited by Jamie Hampton

Over the past 20 years, we have seen more and more cocklebur becoming established on our farms and many farmers in the area have noted this as well. You would think this summer annual would be easy to control but it is more of a challenge. We (Chris Penrose and Ted Wiseman) and several of our colleagues recently finished a five-year trial on timed mowing of pastures in the summer and one year after concluding the study, we went out to the site in September, it had not been mowed yet, and it was completely engulfed with cocklebur. No matter when or how often we mowed, after doing the same thing for five years, there was no difference. Cocklebur blooms July through September, it has male and female flowers on the plant, and each bur contains two fruit, each with one seed. The lower seed can germinate soon after the bur splits open, the other can stay dormant for several years. Timely, repeated mowing may keep cocklebur in check or slow the spread, but if it becomes established, pastures will likely need a herbicide.



*“No matter when or how often we mowed, after doing the same thing for five years, there was no difference..”*

According to the 2022 OSU Extension Weed Control Guide, most broadleaf herbicides for pastures are very effective, as well as Glyphosate for spot treatments. Before selecting one, consider the residual impact of the herbicide and how long one must keep animals out of the pasture after spraying. We are fortunate that there are options for short term and long-term residual of the herbicides, and there are herbicides that may have short to no grazing restrictions depending the class and type of

livestock you have. As always, read and understand the herbicide label and restrictions before using, some have very strict grazing and haying requirements. If you have pastures where cocklebur is becoming a serious problem, it will only get worse, so consider taking action. If you have some fields where you find a few rogue plants, consider pulling them out, before they can get established. One plant today could become many next year. Click [HERE](#) for the full article



## Rural Idioms: “Hit the Hay”

In the late 1800’s to early 1900’s in America this colloquial idiom refers to mattresses that were sacks filled with hay. Before going to bed one would hit the hay to fluff up the bed and to chase away any bugs that might be hanging out in the mattress, think mites and a variety of insects that one would find in a hay field. Today, to “hit the hay” means to go to bed. It has sometimes been referred to as hitting the sack.

# Freezing Fruit for later

Author Sara Welch, Edited by Jamie Hampton



It's harvest time in Ohio for fresh fruit, and for those of us who grow our own fruit that could be more than we can enjoy in the short window of its shelf life. Sharing with friends and family is one option. Freezing extra fruit and storing it to use up over time is another.

Freezing fruit is an easy way to preserve fruit so that it retains its nutritional quality. Although the nutritional value of fruit is maintained when frozen, its color, structure and taste can be impacted by enzyme activity, air, microorganisms, the formation of ice crystals and the rate of moisture evaporation. Fruit can be frozen without sugar; however, it will freeze harder and take longer to

thaw. Sugar helps keep frozen fruit firm and prevents browning. Water, fruit juice and pectin syrup can also be used to freeze fruit, however, they will not have all the benefits of freezing fruit using sugar or syrup. Juice has some of the benefits of freezing fruit with sugar and pectin powder can be used to improve the frozen quality of fruits that have poor texture when frozen. To read more about fruit preservation click [HERE](#) for the full article

# Winter Wheat Planting is Right Around the Corner



Winter wheat is planted in the fall, usually at the end of September through mid-October. As you prepare for planting there are some things to consider.

- Plant varieties that have high yields and good disease resistance
- Take into consideration your soil type and climate
- Look at the profitability of additions like seed treatments for diseases that may not over winter in northern climates.
- Be aware of diseases in your area and your fields
- Don't get in a hurry, soil temperature needs to be below 80 degrees F in combination with soil moisture for proper germination and emergence.
- Use optimum seeding rates and planting depths for best tiller development.
- Be aware of the hessian fly safe date for your county.
- Refer to the [Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendation Guide](#)
- Plan ahead for herbicide control with no-till wheat



# September Events



## **Auglaize County Events:**

**9<sup>th</sup>, Cover Crop Roundtable at Happy Daz Restaurant in Wapakoneta at 8:30am**

**19<sup>th</sup>, Ag Breakfast with Wayne Dellinger on Roadway Safety and Expectations for the producer.**

**21<sup>st</sup>, Nature Walk at the Lock Keepers House, Lock One Park, 22 S. Water Street, New Bremen Oh 45869 at 7pm featuring Neal Brady with Agriculture History on the Canal**

**29<sup>th</sup>, Touring Auglaize A Management Series, Niche Markets and Marketing Specialist Christi Welch. 5 Vines Winery, 12179 Buckland Holden Road, Wapakoneta. Please RSVP to Jamie Hampton at 419-910-6062 or email at [Hampton.297@osu.edu](mailto:Hampton.297@osu.edu)**

## **Nearby Happenings:**

**12<sup>th</sup>, Pasture Walk in Darke County, Jamie Hampton featured Speaker**

**13<sup>th</sup>, Agronomy College at Farm Science Review location**

**20-22<sup>nd</sup>, Farm Science Review, get your tickets online or at our office**



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

EXTENSION

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