CFAES COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

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Time to Plan a Winter Feeding Program

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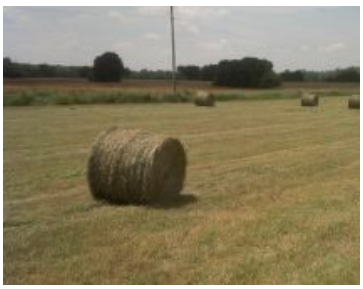
Edited by Jacob Winters



Harvest season is among us in Ohio's cow country. Several folks are beginning to feed hay early, begging the question: Do you have enough hay and what are your plans for winter feed? The hay season across the southern two-thirds of Ohio was relatively timely this year. A large percentage of first cutting hay was made three to six weeks ahead of a "normal" schedule. Also, second and third cuttings of mixed grass hay were timely as the weather pattern turned dry in mid-August.

Being short on hay for the winter isn't a make-or-break decision as there are several options available.

Buying Hay

When buying any volume of hay having a forage analysis should be non-negotiable. Knowing the nutrient content of a lot of hay is the only surefire way to know the value of the forage that is being purchased. Upon receiving a forage analysis, important numbers to look for are Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN), Crude Protein, and Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF). A hay sample with a TDN value of less than 60, will not provide sufficient energy to a 1200 lb. beef cow. Crude protein can have a great range depending on forage type and cutting. The value for NDF is an indicator of forage digestibility, the lower the number the better. Grass have with an NDF above 60 percent is often mature grass with lower digestibility. Visual appraisal and smell are good indicators to evaluate spoilage and weathering more so than forage quality. When purchasing individually wrapped bales of baleage a forage analysis should be in hand and the right moisture is key. Properly made baleage is between 45 and 60 percent moisture.

Grazing Corn Residue

Stan Smith, not too long ago had an article in the Ohio Beef Letter on feeding corn stalks. Although baling corn stalks is an option, I would agree with Stan that grazing corn residue is by far the most economical way to utilize them as a feed source. Consider principles of rotational grazing when doing so, allowing cattle to optimize the available dry matter and to redistribute nutrients more evenly across the crop field.

Stan's Full article can be found @ https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/10/04/grazing-corn-residue-a-feed-alternative/

Supplementing Grain

Cereal grains, especially corn are often more cost effectives sources of energy than forage. As harvest continues and corn futures hover near or below $5 per bushel, corn coupled with some lower quality, cheaper forage may be an option to help get cattle through the winter months. Feeding 2-3 pounds of corn per head, per day to fall calves or gestating cows will stretch short hay supplies.

There isn't a one size fits all answer to making up for feed shortages but having a plan can save some headache when the weather turns cold. See full unedited article @ https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/11/01/time-to-plan-a-winter-feeding-program/

Growing Garlic in the Garden

Author Timothy J. Malinich, Assistant Professor, Extension Educator, Horticulture, Erie County
Editor Jacob Winters

Photos by Timothy J. Malinich, Ohio State University Extension.

As we end the growing season for this year it is time to ask yourself if you might like to try growing Garlic in 2024. Garlic can be planted late in the fall, after other tasks are finished. The cloves will produce roots and may begin to growth shoots before going dormant late in the season. Growth resumes in the spring and the bulbs develop in mid-summer. Why start now? Fall planted garlic plants are more mature and will form a larger bulb then cloves planted in spring.

Ideally, the first garlic leaves should emerge above the ground prior to freezing temperatures in the fall. Planting too early can result in more above-ground growth resulting in winter damage. It is important to note you **Should Not** plant store-bought garlic. It may have been treated to prevent sprouting and prolong shelf life. These treatment cloves are bad for planting. Select the healthiest bulbs for replanting. Since garlic is propagated asexually (without flower or seed) select quality Bulbs to propagate those characteristics from year to year.

Separate the head of garlic into individual cloves. Each clove will have a flat bottom, called the basal plate where the roots emerge, and a pointed top where the leaves will emerge. Use only undamaged large cloves for planting. Plant cloves with the basal plate down, spaced 4 to 5 inches apart in rows, and 2 inches deep in prepared beds. Space rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Large plantings are made by digging a furrow and firmly pressing the cloves into the bottom of the furrow, so they remain upright when the soil is replaced. Small numbers of cloves are easily planted by digging individual holes. Plant the cloves 2 inches deep with the flat basal plate placed firmly on the bottom of the hole. Planting the clove upside down or sideways will result in small or misshapen cloves.

To control winter annual weeds, pre-emergent herbicide or thick mulch can be applied after planting. Four inches of clean straw works well as a mulch; however, do not use hay as weed seeds may be present. The mulch also provides winter protection. When growth resumes in spring, the mulch should be raked off of the emerging garlic and left between the rows to reduce germination of spring and summer weeds. Summer germinating weeds can be controlled with pre-emergent herbicides, but only use products that are labeled for garlic and follow the pre-harvest interval restrictions on the label of the days that must elapse between the herbicide application and when the garlic can be harvested.

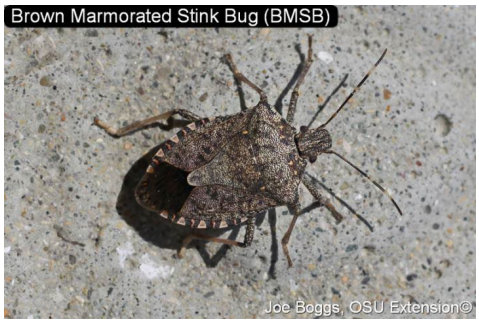
For the full OSU Factsheet on how to grow Garlic visit https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/hyg-1627

Looking for Winter Homes

Author Edwin Lentz;. Edited by Jacob Winters

It is time for my annual reminder of unwanted guests coming to you soon. Insects that overwinter as adults will be looking for winter quarters with the colder temperatures. Many of these insects resided in the crop fields before the harvest and now they need a new place to live.

The two most common insects that may invade homes are multicolored Asian lady beetles and marmorated stink bugs. Multicolored Asian lady beetle populations may be lower this year since soybean aphids, their favorite food, was not a problem in local soybean fields. These beetles were introduced into the US as a biological control agent for aphids and scale insects. They resemble other lady beetles but are slightly larger than the native lady beetle and may be different shades of yellow, orange, or red with or without spots. They often gather in warm spots of a home, such as ceiling corners and walls. Beetles leave a foul-smelling substance that will stain fabric and material when threatened or crushed. They are not aggressive, but people have noted that their mandibles are large enough to feel a slight nip when handled, but it will not break the skin.



Additional information and images of may be found at the following web site: https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/2275 and https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/HYG-2067A-10.

Brown marmorated stink bugs populations have been increasing for the past several years. They feed on a wide variety of plants such as fruits and soybean plants. In local soybean fields, they can cause serious pod and bean damage. The shield-shaped adults are about one-half inch in length and mottled brown to gray. Stink bugs have a nasty habit of entering homes and other heated structures in large numbers in the fall to overwinter. They do not bite or carry human diseases, but when threatened they will emit an unpleasant odor. Adults will not feed on wood or fabric or lay eggs in the home.

The best defense against these invaders is to block entry points. Window screens will prevent entry even if many insects gather on them. However, worn-out exterior door sweeps and open garages allow easy passage. Exterior holes and cracks need to be sealed with caulk. Other insect exclusion methods include finding and sealing-off entry points such as cracks around windows, doors, or utility pipes. Outside siding needs to be firmly attached and rips in window screens should be repaired to prevent entry. All home vents need to be protected, such as bathroom and kitchen vents, or unscreened attic vents. Also, while in the attic, look for openings around soffits.

Mark Your Calander!

Local Agriculture and Natural Resources Events & Deadlines

OSU Extension

- **Western Ohio Dariy Luncheon Wednesday Nov 15th**

Time: Lunch Available at 11AM, Program begins at noon.
Location Speedway Lanes 455 North Herman Street, New Bremen, Ohio 45869
Speaker: Jason Hartschuh
Topic: "Best practices for the dairy farm when you have unknown future policies"

- **Planning for the future of your farm**
- **Thursday December 7th**

Time 9 AM to 4 PM.
Location Mercer County OSU Extension, First floor Conference Room
Cost: $50 base registration for 2 attendees and $20 for each addition person in your party.
Topic: "A workshop on succession and estate planning"

H2Ohio

- Deadline to plant cover crops in the western Lake Erie Basin **before Nov 15th**

*** Contact the Auglaize SWCD for more information

Natural Resource Conservation Service

- Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) for Inflation Reduction Act funding is accepting applications until **Nov 13th** for the 2024 fiscal year.

*** Contact NRCS for application information

Farm Service Agency

- Last day to return voted Ballots in county committee election is **Dec 4th**
- *Deadline to report the 2024 Fall Seeded Crops for fall barley, fall wheat and all other fall-seeded small grains is* **Dec 15th**

*** Contact FSA for more information*

SWCD	(419) 738 - 4016	110 Industrial Dr # G Wapakoneta
NRCS	(419) 738 - 4016	**110 Industrial Dr Wapakoneta**
FSA	419 – 738 - 3918	**110 Industrial Dr Wapakoneta**

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