CFAES COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

September 22, 2023

Ag Lender Seminars Offered in October

By Wm. Bruce Clevenger, Frank Becker, Shelby Tedrow, Grant Davis, and Ken Ford
Edited by Jocelyn Birt

Ag lenders are keeping farm businesses moving forward. Agriculture is a capital intense industry. Land, buildings, livestock, and equipment are the largest assets on the balance sheet. Additionally, the cash flow needs of seed, chemicals, fertilizers, feed, and supplies are cumulative to the number of dollars needed to operate the business.

Ohio State University Extension has scheduled four seminars in Ohio for Agricultural Lenders. The dates are Tuesday, October 17th in Ottawa, Ohio; Wednesday, October 18th in Wooster, Ohio; Thursday, October 19th in both Washington Court House, OH, and Urbana, OH.

These seminars are excellent professional development opportunities for Lenders, Farm Service Agency personnel, county Extension Educators and others to learn about OSU Extension research, outreach programs and current agricultural topics of interest across the state.

Ottawa, OH – October 17, 2023

•Economics of Farm Drainage: Calculating a Payback Period & Lease Terms When Installing Drainage Improvements. – Wm. Bruce Clevenger, OSU Extension Field Specialist, Farm Management

•Farm Bill 2023 Update: Direct from Washington D.C. – John Newton, Ph.D., Chief Economist to Senator John Boozman

•Farm Insurance Policy: "I think I'm covered if that happens" – Robert Moore, J.D., OSU Extension Attorney, OSU Ag & Natural Resources Law Program

•USDA – Farm Service Agency Loan Program Update – Kurt Leber, Northwest Ohio FSA, District Director – Farm Loan and Farm Program

•Commodity Grain Markets: Trends and Prospects – Seungki Lee, Ph.D., Ohio State University, Dept of Ag, Environ, & Development Economics.

•Farm Business Analysis and Benchmarking Program – Clint Schroeder, OSU Extension, Program Manager

•Economic View from the Farmgate: Land, Inputs, Margins & Tax Policy – Barry Ward, OSU Extension, Leader, Production Business Management

Urbana, OH – October 19, 2023

•Economic View from the Farmgate: Land, Inputs, Margins & Tax Policy – Barry Ward, OSU Extension, Leader, Production Business Management

•Farm Bill 2023 Update: Direct from Washington D.C. – John Newton, Ph.D., Chief Economist to Senator John Boozman

•FarmOn and On Farm Records – Bruce Clevenger, OSU Extension, Field Specialist – Farm Management

•Livestock Outlook and Update – Garth Ruff, OSU Extension, Field Specialist – Beef Cattle

•Commodity Grain Markets: Trends and Prospects – Seungki Lee, Ph.D., Ohio State University, Dept of Ag, Environ, & Development Economics

Wheat Planting Management Considerations for Fall 2023

Author(s):
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Edited by Jocelyn Birt

This year, wheat yields were extremely high across Ohio. In the Ohio Wheat Performance Test grain yield averaged between 86 and 126 bu/acre across five Ohio counties. Cool temperatures and adequate subsoil moisture led to a long grain fill period. The long grain fill period coupled with low disease resulted in high-yielding conditions. Mother nature certainly helped us out in 2023; however, fall wheat management is important to set your crop up for success.

Plant within the 10-day period starting after the county fly-safe date. It can be tempting to plant wheat before your county's Hessian fly-safe date (Figure ; however, the best time to plant wheat is the 10-day period starting the day after the fly-safe date. Planting before the fly-safe date increases the risk of insect and disease problems including Hessian fly and aphids carrying Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. Our wheat planting date field trials have shown no yield benefit of planting prior to the county fly-safe date.

Select high-yielding varieties with high test weight, good straw strength, and adequate disease resistance. Do not jeopardize your investment by planting anything but the best-yielding varieties that also have resistance to the important diseases in your area. Depending on your area of the state, you may need good resistance to powdery mildew, Stagonospora leaf blotch, and/or leaf rust. Avoid varieties with susceptibility to Fusarium head scab. Plant seed that has been properly cleaned to remove shriveled kernels and treated with a fungicide seed treatment to control seed-borne diseases. Optimum seeding rates are between 1.2 and 1.6 million seeds/acre. For drills with 7.5-inch row spacing, this is about 18 to 24 seeds per foot of row. When wheat is planted on time, the actual seeding rate has little effect on yield, but high seeding rates (above 30 seeds per foot of row) increase lodging and risk of severe powdery mildew development next spring.

Planting depth is critical for tiller development and winter survival. Plant seed 1.5 inches deep and make sure planting depth is uniform across the field. No-till wheat seeded into soybean stubble is ideal, but make sure the soybean residue is uniformly spread over the surface of the ground. Shallow planting is the main cause of low tiller numbers and poor winter survival due to heaving and freezing injuries. Remember, you cannot compensate for a poor planting job by planting more seeds; it just costs more money.

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Figure 1. Hessian fly-safe date by Ohio county.

Blind Inlet (NRCS 620)

Edited by Jocelyn Birt

Credit: Justin McBride, ODA-DSWC

What is it:
A blind inlet, similar to a French drain, is a structure that replaces a tile riser. The blind inlet is placed in the lowest point of a farmed depression or pothole so as to reduce the amount of sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants that would otherwise be transported to receiving ditches or streams. The blind inlet is an in-field practice.

Where is it used:
A blind inlet should be located at a field's lowest elevation point, where drainage patterns result in reduced trafficability or crop losses occur due to frequent saturated soils. A blind inlet can be installed any place where a tile riser is recommended, or where drainage in depressional areas is causing a problem.

Why install it:
Water that flows through a blind inlet filters first through soil and rock before entering the tile system, compared to a tile riser where water goes through the tile system without being filtered. Compared to tile risers, blind inlets reduce plugging from debris and reduce the export of nutrients, pesticides, and sediment.
Installations of blind inlets remove field obstructions (risers) that need to be farmed around. Installations improve drainage in depressions where no tile riser exists.

CONSIDERATIONS
•As a sediment-control structure, a blind inlet has an estimated lifetime of 10 years. One hundred percent no-till management is encouraged for this practice to minimize soil disturbance and maximize its lifespan.
•Once constructed, a blind inlet requires no routine maintenance; however, care is required to avoid tearing the geotextile during deeptillage operations.
•If significant disturbance to the field surface is required, protect the blind inlet using silt fences or other soil-erosion protection.
•Try to install the inlet during dry or frozen conditions to minimize soil compaction of the zone around the inlet.
•Unlike tile risers, blind inlets do not impede farm machinery. Blind inlets can support heavy machinery traffic.
•A blind inlet will not "fix" a poorly functioning tile outlet. Properly functioning downstream drainage is required.

More information can be found at
https://agbmps.osu.edu/bmp/blind-inlet-nrcs-620

September Events

Auglaize County Events:

Nearby Happenings:

What: Midwest Mechanical Weed Control Field Day
When: September 27, 2023
Where: 1680 Madison Avenue Wooster, OH 44691
Cost: $50.00
Register NOW!

Midwest Mechanical Weed Control FIELD DAY

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

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