Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Late season soybean diseases are starting to show up. Now is a great time to get out and scout your bean fields. Check out the ‘How to Identify Late Season Soybean Diseases in 2020’ article below for identifying some of the most common late season diseases.

Have a great week everyone!

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**Derecho Devastates the Midwest While Ohio's Dry-Weather Pattern Continues**

By: Aaron Wilson  
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-27/derecho-devastates-midwest-while-ohios-dry-weather-pattern

**Midwest Derecho**

On Monday August 10, 2020, a powerful weather system known as a derecho (pronounced “deh-REY-cho”) impacted nine states from South Dakota to Ohio (Figure 1). The National Weather service defines a derecho as a long-lived windstorm that produces widespread damage like a tornado but in one direction along a straight path or "straight-line wind damage." Last week’s derecho was exceptionally damaging to agricultural interests, particularly in Iowa. Numerous reports of winds stronger than 70 mph were noted with an unofficial gust to 106 mph at Le Grand. According to the Iowa Soybean Association, the latest USDA reports suggests 14 million impacted crop acres with $6 billion in liability losses. Only minor damage was reported in northwest Ohio as the derecho weakened below severe limits Monday evening, but it brought a decent round of rainfall to the area. The last major derecho to occur in Ohio was on June 29, 2012 which brought 22 fatalities from Illinois to the Mid-Atlantic and $2.9 billion in losses.

![Figure 1: Preliminary storm reports associated with the August 10, 2020 derecho.](image-url)

Northeast Ohio Agriculture  
Ohio State University Extension  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties
Weather Summary
Although the last couple of weeks have featured multiple rounds of showers and storms across Ohio, much of the state has seen below average precipitation. Rainfall amounts of 2-3” have been scattered across counties in northwest, southwest, and south-central Ohio, with some locations picking up even greater totals (e.g., 3.98” near Archbold in Fulton County). As of Thursday August 13, 2020, the U.S. Drought Monitor indicates ~71% of the state is currently experiencing abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions, with the driest areas located across Madison, Pickaway, Richland, Wayne, Stark, Belmont, and Jefferson Counties. Soil moisture remains depleted along with low flows on streams in these areas. If you are seeing drought impacts in your area, consider submitting a report to the Drought Impact Reporter. For more information on recent climate conditions and impacts, check out the latest Hydro-Climate Assessment from the State Climate Office of Ohio.

Forecast
While a slight chance for an isolated storm continues through Tuesday, drier and cooler air will be in control for much of the week ahead. Highs will generally range from the mid-70s to the low-80s (north to south) on Tuesday and Wednesday, slowly warming back into the 80s statewide by the weekend. Overnight lows this week will dip into the low to mid 50s for many as well. A few storms may develop as we end the weekend into early next week. Overall, precipitation will be on the light side (Figure 2), with less than 0.10” expected (locally heavier rainfall possible).

Figure 2: Forecast precipitation for the next 7 days. Valid from 8 pm Monday August 17, 2020 through 8 pm Monday, August 24, 2020. Figure from the Weather Prediction Center.
The latest NOAA/NWS/Climate Prediction Center outlook for the 8-14 day period (August 25 – 31) and the 16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center show slightly elevated probabilities for above average temperatures and above average precipitation (Figure 3). Normal highs during the period are in the low to mid-80s, lows in the low to mid-60s, with 0.85-1.05" of rainfall per week. From a drought perspective, this is likely to maintain current conditions.

Figure 3: Climate Prediction Center 8-14 Day Outlook valid for August 25-31, 2020 for (left) temperatures and (right) for precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

**How to Identify Late Season Soybean Diseases in 2020**
By: Anne Dorrance
**Sclerotinia stem rot** – The nights have been cool this growing season, even when the days were very warm. The fog this morning in Wayne County reminded me that this is the time of the year to begin to scout for this stem disease. Sclerotinia is caused by a fungus that survives from season to season and over several years from sclerotia. The infections actually occurred during flowering when the canopy was closed, and cool nights can really enhance and favor this disease. For this disease, disease levels can reach 20% incidence before there is a measurable yield loss. Sclerotinia will occur as single plants or small patch of dying plants, that wilt and turn an deeper olive green color. Look at the stem and white fluffy growth will appear on the stem, this is the sign of the fungus.
**Sudden Death Syndrome** – reports that this disease is also beginning to develop in some areas of the state where soybeans are reaching R6. Symptoms include irregular yellow spots, which turn brown or necrotic between the veins. Interestingly the veins are surrounded by green. The center of the stem or pith is bright white in this disease. This is a fungal pathogen and infections most likely occurred shortly after planting and this fungus causes extensive root rots. Figure has both susceptible and resistant cultivar. There is a look alike symptom caused by triazole fungicides when applied under hot conditions. To separate these two, if a triazole had been sprayed, look at the roots. The roots will be very healthy where SDS, the roots and the center of the tap root are discolored.

**Diaporthe stem canker (northern and southern)** have both been problems in recent years. On susceptible cultivars the plants will die early in patches. For Northern, there is a canker at the third node which girdles the plant. For Southern, there can be several reddish cankers on the stem and the internal pith tissue is a reddish brown.
Phytophthora stem canker – numerous reports this year due to localized flooding events and in places that have not reported it very frequently. Phytophthora stem canker will occur 1 to 2 weeks after a heavy rain and in fields with poor drainage. The plants will wilt first, leaves will turn yellow, and a chocolate brown canker will form from the bottom of the plant to almost mid-height. The key difference between this and Northern Diaporthe stem canker is the length of the canker and where it originates. If the canker begins below ground, the roots are discolored it is Phytophthora.

Fertility Calculator for Ohio Recommendation
By: Greg LaBarge, CPAg/CCA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-27/fertility-calculator-ohio-recommendation

Northeast Ohio Agriculture
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties
A Microsoft Excel spreadsheet has been developed to support nutrient management education programs provided by Ohio State University Extension and for users who want to generate their own recommendation or compare recommendations provided to them to the *Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Alfalfa, 2020*. The spreadsheet is designed to be compatible with Excel version, Excel 1997-2003 or later.

The tool generates recommendations for the following crops:

1. Corn
2. Corn-Silage
3. Soybeans
4. Wheat (Grain Only)
5. Wheat (Grain & Straw)
6. Alfalfa
7. Grass Hay
8. Grass/Legume Hay

Overview of spreadsheet features:

- There are 21 data lines.
- Data can be copied from another spreadsheet or within the spreadsheet.
- User controls whether recommendations are build/maintenance or maintenance only for phosphorus (P) & potassium (K) recommendations.
- User can select when a field the critical level used for corn/soybean rotations or wheat, alfalfa, or grass legume hay for P recommendations.
- Can select a shorter or longer buildup period than standard 4 year for P & K.
- P & K recommendations are displayed with buildup and maintenance requirements separately.
Total fertility need can be determined for a 1-, 2- or 3-year application on P & K Recommendation page.

User can determine total cost of P & K fertilizer needed to meet the nutrient recommendation.

Lime recommendations are developed using target final soil pH and tillage depth.

User can compare cost of two lime sources.

User can determine total cost of Lime needed in the recommendation developed.

The spreadsheet is available at: https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytool

A printed User Guide is available at: https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytoolguide

A video demonstration at: https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytoolvideo

**Facing Farm Financial Stress: Assessing the Bankruptcy**

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-08122020-902am/facing-farm-financial-stress-assessing-bankruptcy-option

Farming has always been an unpredictable way to make a living, and that unpredictability can lead to financial stress. Whether caused by down markets, weather impacts, rising input costs, high land values, poor decision making, medical issues or a host of other unforeseen circumstances, serious financial stress can be a reality a farmer must face.

Filing bankruptcy can be one way to address farm financial stress. But because of its consequences, bankruptcy is not a decision to take lightly and might not be the best option. Our newest resources target farmers who are dealing with financial challenges and considering bankruptcy. **Facing Farm Financial Stress: An Overview of the Bankruptcy Option** offers a seven part series of law bulletins and infographics focused on bankruptcy issues for farmers. The series covers:

- **Assessing the bankruptcy option.** Steps to take and considerations to make when dealing with financial stress, including alternatives to bankruptcy and
farmer to farmer advice from families that have been through the bankruptcy process.

- **An overview of bankruptcy law.** We explain and visualize the legal process, people, institutions and legal terms involved in bankruptcy with a focus on Chapter 12, the law reserved for qualifying farmers and fishermen.
- **Thriving after a farm bankruptcy.** Ideas for setting a course to attain farm financial stability and reestablish relationships after filing bankruptcy, including farmer to farmer advice from those who've survived bankruptcy.

Our team of authors, which included myself along with OSU's David Marrison, Hannah Scott and Chris Zoller--created the resources with support from the USDA's National Agriculture Library and in partnership with the National Agricultural Law Center (NALC). The series is available on our Farm Office site here or on NALC's site here.

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**Asian Longhorned Tick; a new tick known to attack animals in large numbers!**

By: Tim McDermott DVM, OSU Extension Educator, Franklin County

Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2020/08/12/asian-longhorned-tick-a-new-tick-known-to-attack-animals-in-large-numbers/#more-9307

My colleague Erika Lyon wrote a great article in the January 24th, 2019 All About Grazing column in Farm and Dairy (link) that discussed the invasive Asian longhorned Tick. I want to give an update on where that tick is now, where its new host range is located, and what potential disease problems to look out for.

The Asian longhorned tick attacks wild and domestic animals and humans. Photo by Anna Pasternak, UK entomology graduate student.

The Asian longhorned tick is native to East Asia as well as Australia and New Zealand. It had not previously been found in the United States prior to its discovery on a farm in New Jersey in the fall of 2017. This tick is a major concern as it reproduces via parthenogenesis,
which means that the female does not need a male in order to reproduce, she can start laying eggs, which are genetic clones, that can overwhelm the host in very large numbers. It has been found on humans, companion animals including cats, dogs and horses, livestock species including chickens, cattle, sheep and goats and multiple other mammals and birds including foxes, bears, geese, deer, raccoons, skunks, hawks, groundhogs and opossum (which are known to consume ticks as food).

A single female that hitches a ride on a Canada goose can start a new population a flying distance away. There were two concerns regarding this tick that have since been confirmed with one being what type of range would the tick colonize in the United States and the second being would this tick be able to transmit any of the diseases that exist in our local host range to producers, livestock or companion animals.

In the January 24th article, the tick had been found in eight states and since that time it has expanded its range and has been positively identified in 13 states including Virginia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Connecticut plus four states that border Ohio including New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. As of the June 15th publication of the United States Department of Agriculture’s National Haemaphysalis longicornus (Asian longhorned tick) Situation Report, there were no confirmed reports of the tick found in Ohio. Many researchers and educators feel it may be here already or it is only a matter of time until it crosses the Ohio river.

Taking a look at our two major questions we find some disturbing news. In evaluating how far this tick will spread the research compares the tick’s native environment in East Asian to our habitat in America. An article published in the December 13th, 2018 Journal of Medical Entomology by author Ilia Rochlin (link) modeled the potential habitat reach for the Asian longhorned tick and found that it has a very similar habitat range to the American Dog Tick (Dermacentor variabilis) which encompasses the eastern half of the United States as well as the coastal western United States from northern California to Canada. The second concern for this tick was regarding its ability to vector disease was answered recently when the tick was implicated in the spread of the protozoan parasite Theileria in cattle in Virginia. Theileriosis is a disease in cattle that is similar to the disease malaria that infects humans. Experimentally the Asian longhorned tick has shown in laboratory studies to transmit Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever which indicates that much more research needs to be done.

I highly recommend that all producers read Erika Lyon’s January 24th 2019 Farm and Dairy All About Grazing article to familiarize themselves more with this tick, its identification and how to keep yourself, your families, your companion animals and your livestock tick safe and healthy. OSU Extension will continue to keep you up to date on the spread of this new invasive tick and the potential it has to spread disease.
EDITOR’s NOTE: On July 31, 2020, shortly after this article was authored, the Ohio Department of Agriculture confirmed that an Asian longhorned tick had been found in Ohio’s Gallia County. Find that ODA release in its entirety linked here.

2020 Ashtabula County Local Food Guide Now Available
By: Julie Wayman

The 2020 edition of the Ashtabula County Local Food guide has been published. 2020 is the 4th year of publication for this guide that started in 2016 as a project of what was then the Ashtabula Local Food Council. Since then, it has become a collaborative project between OSU Extension and what is now called Ashtabula Local Food- a grassroots group of local food enthusiasts.

The Guide lists all the farmers and producers that sell food within Ashtabula County and includes listing for the area Farmers Markets, Honey Producers, Meat Butchers/Processors, and information on local food related resources such as community gardens, educational opportunities, seed libraries, and related programming. This year’s guide boasts 14 new listings. These were farms that may have been in business previous years but somehow escaped notice. This year an extra effort was made to identify these food producers as interest in and awareness of local food security issues is at an all-time high due to the Corona Virus pandemic. Efforts were made to find these farms through word of mouth networking, visits to farm stands, online searches including Facebook and Craigslist contacts, and scouting local advertisements.

In addition to the new listings, farms previously included were contacted to verify their information remains current. Updates were made to include any changes to food produced, operating hours, or contact information. “We like to say that this Guide is the County’s most comprehensive, longest running, and free to farmers Local Food Guide,” said Food Guide Committee Chairperson, Meghan Davis.

This year, the Guide will be promoted and published primarily on-line due to the pandemic. The Guide can be viewed at https://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/community-development/local-food and/or https://ashtabulalocalfood.org/local-food-guide/

OSU Extension Local Food Coordinator, Julie Wayman explains, “This guide should serve as a roadmap for those seeking local food. We hope to do future educational programming using this guide to help consumers connect to local farms and for local farms to connect to new markets.
Limited print copies of the guide will be available at area Farmers Markets, Public Libraries, and Meat Processors.
Anyone with questions, updates, or additions to future versions of the Guide should contact Julie Wayman at wayman.31@osu.edu or 440-567-9008.

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ODA Asks Ohioans to Send in Unsolicited Seeds

The USDA-APHIS and ODA are asking Ohioans who have received unsolicited packages of seed **not to open, plant, or throw the seed away**. Instead, citizens should report receiving seeds and then submit the packages to USDA using one of the following methods:

1. If possible, place the materials including the seeds, original packaging material and your contact information in a resealable plastic bag and mail them to USDA-APHIS at the following address:
   
   **Attn: USDA - SITC**
   8995 East Main Street, Building 23
   Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

   -or-

2. Place the materials including the seeds, original packaging material and your contact information in a resealable plastic bag and drop them off at your county’s OSU Extension Office during business hours. You can find the nearest extension office here: https://extension.osu.edu/lao. Please note that extension facilities may have COVID-19 specific signage detailing procedures such as wearing a facial covering that must be followed.

**The Public Should Report the Seeds and Submit the Packages to USDA or to an OSU County Extension Office**
OSU Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) Training

August 13th and 27th
6:00 PM to 9:00 PM

Topics Include:
• General Produce Safety Concepts
• Water Quality
• Worker Training, Health & Hygiene
• Manure and Compost handling
• Domestic and Wild Animals
• Storage and Transport

Instructors:
• Melanie Lewis Ivey, OSU Extension Specialist
• Jaqueline Kowalski, OSU Extension Educator-Summit County
• Suzanne Mills-Wasniak, OSU Extension Educator-Montgomery County
• Beth Scheckelhoff, OSU Extension Educator-Putnam County

Register at: producesafety.osu.edu/events

This is a 3-hour educational course that covers good agricultural practices or GAPs. GAPs trainings provide growers with the knowledge and tools needed to implement on farm best management practices to reduce on-farm microbial food safety hazards. Participants will receive a certificate of completion at the end of the training.
Foodpreneur Business Coaching Virtual Sessions

Marketing Local Meat - Sept. 15
This LIVE Foodpreneur Business Coaching virtual session is for farmers and ranchers seeking to increase local and regional meat sales or explore new market channels for farm-raised proteins and local meat products. Farmers will learn from practitioners and receive small group coaching from industry and university experts.

Increase Produce Sales - Sept. 22
Growers seeking to increase produce sales or explore new market channels such as Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), farmers markets, farm stands, and specialty stores will learn best practices. The LIVE Foodpreneur Business Coaching virtual session offers small group coaching from industry and university experts.

Promoting your Local Food & Farm Products - Sept. 29
Farm and food products such as salsa, honey, bakery, body, and nursery items, can expand your farm’s offerings or serve as a standalone business. During the LIVE Foodpreneur Business Coaching virtual session attendees will learn how to expand their sales and build their brand. They will receive small group coaching from industry and university experts.

To learn more and to register, visit: go.osu.edu/foodschoool2020

DATES: September 15, 22 & 29, 2020
PLACE: Online Only
TIME: 6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
COST: Farm Bureau members - $20 per session
Non-members - $25 per session

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