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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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Watch For Stinkbugs in Soybeans

Last Winter I offered an Agronomy Series during the months of January – March in Hillsboro. The March program included Dr. Andy Michel who offered the following article that appeared in this week's CORN newsletter. In March, those of you who attended, may remember the information about stink bugs.

As our beans start to put on pods, one insect pest that needs watching is stink bugs. There are several species of stink bugs that can be found in soybean, even beneficials. These include the green, the brown, the red shouldered and the brown marmorated stink bug. The spined soldier bug looks similar to the brown stink bug, but has sharper points on its shoulders, and is more brown on the underside (the brown stink bug is actually more green underneath). Both nymphs and adults feed on the developing seed by using their piercing/sucking mouthparts (like soybean aphids) to poke through the pod. Seed that is fed upon will take a flat or shriveled appearance ([see picture](#)).

Often this damage is not seen until harvest time, because the pod usually retains its shape, despite the smaller seed. Therefore it is important to scout early and control if necessary. To sample for stink bugs, take multiple 10-sweep samples with a sweep net in multiple locations throughout the field. Average the number of stink bugs in the 10-sweep samples. The threshold to treat is 4 or more stink bugs, adults or nymphs. If soybeans are being grown for seed, the threshold can be dropped to 2 or more stink bugs. If walking, the threshold is 1-2 stink bugs per foot of row. See our soybean insect images page, <http://entomology.osu.edu/ag/pageview3.asp?id=1152>, and our provisional stink bug fact sheet (http://oardc.osu.edu/ag/images/StB_Factsheet_June_26.pdf) for more information.

Managing Minerals

Over the past few months I have talked about using minerals as a source of fly control. The following explains some things that need to be remembered when using minerals as a source of fly control, high magnesium and/or antibiotics. Consumption is a must on a regular basis. This is an answer that was in the Beef Blog and comes from Dr. Ken McMillan.

Salt is what drives animals to consume minerals. Cattle will consume about 0.1 pounds of salt per 100 pounds of body weight each day. All mineral supplements are formulated to deliver the proper amount of each mineral and any other medication (for example: insect growth regulators [IGRs], Rabon, antibiotics, ionophores) based on this level of salt consumption.

If other sources of salt are available as a salt block, loose mineral, supplement block or liquid feed, cattle may get their salt fix there and not consume the correct amount of product containing the mineral or medication you want to get into them. Proper dosage is essential for these products to work. Under dosing is a waste of money and just poor management from any perspective.

While we're on the subject, there are a few important points about good mineral management I would like to stress. Cattle need to have a constant supply of high-quality minerals balanced for your area, your herd and, often, for the time of year and production stage.

Never let minerals run out. This can lead to overconsumption and waste when they are replaced, and that can also lead to production problems.

The label will have a guide for how much mineral cattle should be consuming. You need to do the math and make sure they are consuming the right amount. Too little mineral can create deficiencies, which might lead to diseases or decreased production. Too much can get in your back pocket.

Highland Co. Fair

The Highland Co. Fair will begin on Saturday, August 30. This year there will be a celebration at 8:00 a.m. on August 30, recognizing this being the 100 year anniversary of Extension. Plan to attend. The Highland Co. fair will run throughout the week until the following Saturday.

Farm Science Review Tickets

Farm Science Review tickets are available at all of our OSU Extension Offices. The FSR is September 16-18 this year and the ticket prices remain the same. Ten dollars at the gate or you can get them for \$7 in advance at the Extension office, or other locations that offer the advanced purchase of tickets.

Dates to Remember

- August 14 Hops Field Night at OSU South Centers in Piketon. Pre-registration is required. The field night is at the South Centers from 6:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. The South Centers is located on SR 32 about a mile east of US 23 in Pike County. The cost is only \$15 and the deadline to register is August 12. You can register by phone or online. Simply contact Charissa McGlothlin at 740.289.2071 ext. 132 or mcglothlin.4@osu.edu
- August 18 Brown Co. Farm Bureau Annual Meeting
- August 19 Farm Bill meeting sponsored by Farm Credit Mid-America on the Wilmington College Campus starting at 7:00 p.m.
- August 26 Adams Co. Farm Bureau Annual Meeting
- August 28 Jackson Beef and Forage Field Night at the Jackson Branch of OARDC. Pre-registration is required. The cost is \$5 per person. Registration deadline is August 25. Includes dinner. Dinner begins at 5 p.m. (come early to visit with our sponsors/speakers). Program begins promptly at 6 p.m. Make checks payable to Ohio State University/OARDC. Mail to Kenny Wells, 019 Standpipe Road, Jackson, OH 45640.