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 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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Rainy Start to FSR

As I write this on Tuesday morning, the 2017 Farm Science Review is getting off to a wet start. Some of the state is in much more need of rain than we are here in Southern Ohio. In most cases, this rain will be too late to help most crops, however it will be beneficial for fall pasture growth. It will also be beneficial for any pasture or hay field renovation projects. This fall has been pretty good for re-seeding. The temperatures have been mild, however the next few days are forecasted to be in the 80s.

Pesticide Storage Guidelines

As we head into the end of the growing season, it is time to start thinking about storage for unused pesticides. If you have unused pesticides on hand, consider some of these ideas for storage.

Growers storing pesticides should always consider safety and product quality, whether storage is for a few weeks or a year or more. It is best not to have leftover pesticides. However, there are usually surplus pesticides left over at the end of the season and pre-season purchases often are very economical. A resource for this information was Ohio State University Extension Bulletin 745.

The following points should be followed:

1. Read the label. Certain formulations or products have special storage requirements. Those restrictions or directions will be printed on the label.
2. Make certain that the label is in good condition (readable) in order to know what is in the container and have directions for safe, effective and legal use.
3. Write down the purchase or delivery date on the label. Use older or opened products first. Products several years old may not be effective.
4. Keep an up-to-date inventory of pesticides to assist in purchase decisions and in case of emergency.
5. Usually storage temperatures should not go below freezing nor above 100 degrees F. Ventilation is important for storage of most pesticides. Keep pesticides dry and out of direct sunlight.
6. Store insecticides away from herbicides to prevent use mixup, contamination and possible plant damage. Never store pesticides with feed and seed.
7. Pesticide storage areas should be locked away from children, irresponsible adults and animals.

A few more ideas might include checking to make sure that all lids or caps are tight and sealed to eliminate leaks. Avoid storing chemicals near others that might contaminate other materials. Avoid storing chemicals in an area where freezing might harm the effectiveness of the chemicals. Keep powders, dusts, and other dry products, in a cool dry place.

By reading the label, you will find out about storing that individual material.

Sampling Fields for Soybean Cyst Nematode

In the last few weeks we have seen some issues showing up in some soybean fields in the area. Some of those issues were Sudden Death Disease, some may have been Charcoal Rot, and some may not yet be diagnosed. While some of these may be what



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we are dealing with now, it may take resistant varieties and other management to reduce yield losses in the future. While some of these have been around for a while in this area, some are newer to producers. One that is not new that I did not mention is Soybean Cyst Nematode.

Soybean cyst nematode is still a pest in many of Ohio's production fields. Light infestations of SCN in fields will have no above ground symptoms, which is part of the challenge, but yields will be anywhere from 5 to 10 bushels off. Higher infestations on susceptible soybean cultivars will have more severe symptoms, such as: soybeans will be irregular in height, mixtures of tall and short soybeans, early yellowing and very low yields. This pest is managed with crop rotation, which reduces the SCN population levels and planting resistant cultivars. However, SCN readily adapts to ALL sources of resistance so it is important to manage the type of resistance that is planted in a field. The correct management plan starts with knowing what level of infestation is present.

The best time to sample fields for soybean cyst nematode is in the fall after the soybeans are harvested. Soybean cyst nematode populations can increase as much as 10 to 30 fold per growing season. Soybean cyst nematodes will not be distributed evenly throughout a field. Techniques for sampling soil for SCN by the Soybean Cyst Nematode Coalition are as follows:

1. Use a one inch diameter soil probe to collect samples (6-8 inches in depth)
2. Following a zig zag pattern, collect 10 to 20 soil cores per 10 to 20 acres
3. Collect cores from areas of similar soil type and crop history
4. Dump cores from each 10 to 20 acre area into a bucket or tub and mix thoroughly
5. Place 1 pint (2 cups) of mixed soil in a soil sample bag or plastic zippered bag and label with a permanent marker; and
6. Store sample in cool, dark place until shipped to the lab doing SCN analysis.

This level of sampling is necessary to obtain relatively accurate counts of the nematode population (egg and cyst) and to make meaningful recommendations for management.

This article appeared in the C.O.R.N. newsletter a few years ago and was written by OSU Extension Specialists, Anne Dorrance & Dennis Mills.

Dates to Remember

Sept. 25-30

Brown Co. Fair.