

Field Crop Report



Canola/Edible Beans: Brian Hall

Canola: April planted canola varies considerably between bolting to 70% flower stage. Northern canola areas are still very dry, emergence is highly variable. Canola that has not bolted is at risk of Swede Midge damage. Swede Midge exists in most southern Ontario counties. Research indicates that an insecticide can provide up to 14 days control. Optimum fungicide timing for sclerotinia protection is at 20 - 50% bloom stage. 20 - 30% flower occurs when there are 14 - 18 open flowers or pods on the main stem, about 5 to 6 days after flowering begins. Infection risk is highest with dense canopy, good soil moisture and rain during flowering period. The goal is to cover as many flower petals as possible before they drop. Cabbage seedpod weevil are at threshold in many early flowering fields. Threshold level is 2 - 4 weevils per sweep at 10-20% bloom stage (2- 4 days after flowering starts).

Edible Beans: Planting is mostly complete and emergence to date has been good. Early planted fields are in 1st-3rd trifoliate stage. Monitor emerged fields for leafhoppers. In assessing plant populations, dry beans can compensate for less than full stands, provided the remaining stand is healthy. Normal seeding rates include a margin of safety to ensure emergence of an adequate stand. Dry beans with 70-85% stands can still produce 100% yield. Critical weed free period is up to the 4th trifoliate stage.

Cereals: Peter Johnson/Scott Banks

Winter cereals continue to develop rapidly, with harvest anticipated 10 days early. Get those combines and bins ready! Bin cleanout and pest control should be undertaken immediately to prevent insect issues in stored grain. Go to www.bit.ly/grainstorage for more information

The window for any management in winter cereal fields is closing rapidly. Armyworm continue to be problematic, although more sporadic north of 401 and east of Toronto. Stripe rust has devastated some research trials, indicating the importance of genetic tolerance. Aphids and Cereal Leaf Beetle continue to be reported, but natural predators are providing good control.

The majority of spring cereal fields have now headed, well ahead of normal. Fusarium sprays on spring wheat and barley fields continue. Scout fields for aphids and cereal leaf beetle: these pests can move from maturing winter crops to lush spring cereal fields. Leaf diseases are increasing in lush fields: scout and control if warranted.

Corn: Greg Stewart

The corn crop is in good shape across most of the province with development significantly ahead of normal. Soil moisture supply is excellent in most areas and the crop is set to enter a phase of rapid growth. Now is a good time to assess the uniformity of your plant stand. Pay particular attention to neighboring plants that are at different growth stages. How many plants have neighbours that are two or more leaf stages ahead or behind?; What caused this?; How do we fix it next year?

High yield expectations are fostering questions about the need for additional side-dress N. The Ontario N Calculator does adjust for yield expectation; on a loam soil if expectations increased by 60 bushels/acre (3.7 tonnes/ha) the side-dress recommendation would rise by approximately 37 lbs N/acre (44 kg/ha). However, the desire to add additional N this year should be tempered somewhat by nitrate tests that continue to show quite high residual N levels in the soil.

Forages & Pastures: Jack Kyle / Joel Bagg

Alfalfa weevil feeding was widespread, but hay was mostly cut rather than sprayed. There are still "hot spots" with armyworm taking out hay fields, mostly in western Ontario. Check your fields. Frequent rains seen recently in many areas, have made making dry hay trickier but has helped 2nd-cut re-growth. Forage maturity is now advanced, with considerable 1st-cut acreage still being harvested. With limited forage inventories and higher hay prices, it is important to minimize harvest and storage losses.

Remove bales from the field as soon as possible. Store hay under cover and off the ground to prevent spoilage. Proper hay sheds are easier to justify with high hay prices. Commercial propionic acid hay preservatives can be used to inhibit mould growth and heating while bales "sweat" and cure over time as moisture dissipates from the bales in storage. Refer to: www.fieldcropnews.com/?p=3655.

Pastures: Adequate moisture has lead to very good grass growth. Applying 40 kg/ha of nitrogen will stimulate grass growth that will provide extra summer pasture. If mature plants with seed heads or flowering weeds are plentiful in your pastures then consider clipping to stimulate new forage growth and stop the weeds from setting seed. Rotating pastures every 1- 3 days and allowing sufficient rest and recovery time (30-45 days depending on growing conditions) will give the most productivity.

Soybeans: Horst Bohner

Soybean plant stands are good if seed was planted deep enough to find moisture. Fields where seed was not planted into moisture are suffering from thin stands. Seedlings are still emerging so many of these fields will end up with adequate stands but if plant stands are still thin now patching should be considered. After significant rainfall it is not uncommon to see herbicide burn from soil uptake or surface splash. Metribuzin damage is common this year. Fields will outgrow this damage quickly and should have minimal, if any impact on yield. Re-sprays are underway. Plants are going through the lag phase when leaves look very pale in colour. Vigorous growth means the plants do not have sufficient nitrogen as the fixation process is just starting. Nitrogen fixation usually begins to supply adequate nitrogen by the third trifoliate. Soybeans are now in the first to third trifoliate leaf stage.

Weather Summary



Location	Jun 6 - Jun 12 2012	Temperature (°C)		Rainfall (mm)	Heat Units CHU	Total Since May 1	
		Max	Min			Rain	CHU
Outdoor	2012	25.9	12.5	35.7	153.4	129.5	735.3
Farm Show	30 Yr. Avg.	23.5	12	15.3	151.4	112.7	662.9
Windsor	2012	28.2	16.3	3.8	187.7	106.1	936.1
	30 Yr. Avg.	24.5	13.2	16	162.4	103.6	748
Trenton	2012	24.7	12.3	31	156.5	129.2	788
	30 Yr. Avg.	22.4	10.9	16.6	139.8	109.6	614
Mount Forest	2012	24.9	12.3	11.8	156.2	86.5	699
	30 Yr. Avg.	22.2	10.6	16.7	137.4	115.1	583.9
London	2012	26.6	12.8	4.9	163.6	96.3	806.6
	30 Yr. Avg.	23.6	12.1	16	152.8	114.4	669.5
Hamilton	2012	27.1	12.7	28.4	164.2	81	765.8
	30 Yr. Avg.	23.1	11.9	15.8	149.2	105.4	657.1
Ottawa	2012	25.6	13.5	25.8	165.8	113.8	780.6
	30 Yr. Avg.	22.9	11.3	18	144.9	114	661.7
Elora	2012	25.5	12.2	18.2	158	90.4	711.1
	30 Yr. Avg.	22.8	11	16.5	142.9	112	612.3
Peterborough	2012	25.8	12	28.3	157	112	709.5
	30 Yr. Avg.	22.3	10.5	17	137.4	110.6	605.7

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