

# Field Crop Report



## Cereals: Peter Johnson

There is significant variability in the growth stage of winter wheat within a field as heading begins. Utilize the DONCast website ([weathercentral.ca](http://weathercentral.ca)) to determine risk of fusarium head blight. Apply a T3 fungicide when risk is high during this extended heading period. Alternatively, target Day 5 of the earliest 25% of the field. Fusarium control decreases beyond Day 5 (Day 0 is when the head has fully emerged above the flag leaf). Although the timing of this fungicide application is difficult, it will help to keep wheat leaves free of disease through early grain fill and will allow the plant to fully utilize applied nitrogen.

Nitrogen loss through de-nitrification appears very significant between tile runs on heavy clay soils. Sulphur deficiency continues to be evident in many fields. In both cases, it is not too late to correct these deficiencies. Yield response will be significant.

Powdery mildew levels are high in lush fields of certain varieties. Septoria is present at low levels. SCOUT! Control is warranted in some fields.

## Corn: Greg Stewart

Most of the province is 90-100% completed corn planting. The exceptions are the heavy clay soils in the Niagara/Golden Horseshoe area or the Essex/Lambton area, in these areas corn planting is 10-40% completed, but significant switching of acres to soybeans is likely.

Early planted corn is beyond the 3 leaf stage now and into the critical weed free period. Weed control should be a priority on these fields where weeds are present. Some corn is experiencing poor emergence, crusted soils and lower stands. The Replant Decision Aid can help in assessing the replant options and is located at [www.gocorn.net](http://www.gocorn.net).

## Soybean: Horst Bohner

Soybean planting continues to be a challenge this spring for many growers. Although eastern and central Ontario have the majority of intended acreage planted, a large part of the province has not completed seeding yet. As of June 5<sup>th</sup> less than 30% of Essex and Kent are planted and as little as 15% of clay soils in Niagara are planted. Oxford, Huron, Perth are over 75% planted. Seedbed conditions have also been a challenge as soils have dried out quickly and turned extremely hard. Fields planted in early May are now at the first trifoliate stage. Weed control during the early stages of soybean growth are critical. When making spray timing decisions focus on the stage of the weed, not the growth stage of the soybeans. It is not necessary to wait for the first trifoliate before spraying with most products. Glyphosate can be sprayed at any early growth stage to control weeds on glyphosate tolerant soybeans.

## Forages: Joel Bagg

First-cut dairy haylage is in full swing the first week of June, with some finished. Harvest has been delayed by slow forage crop growth. Yields are quite variable, with most below normal. Alfalfa growth and maturity is delayed, but grass is much more advanced relative to the alfalfa. Alfalfa weevil has been reported in western Ontario, although they are small and damage is minimal. Weevil could become an issue where first-cut is delayed or on second-cut regrowth. (See "Alfalfa Weevil" [fieldcropnews.com/?p=3108](http://fieldcropnews.com/?p=3108))

## Pastures: Jack Kyle

Most cool season grasses have headed or are about to head out. For optimum growth and forage quality the grass should be grazed before maturity advances. Quick rotations through these maturing pastures will help to maintain good quality forage. Consider harvesting one or more paddocks as hay or baleage if you have more mature forage than the livestock can graze. These paddocks will then be at the proper grazing stage in about 3-4 weeks. Annuals for summer grazing should be planted during early June for grazing in August. Remember that it is the rest and recovery period that grows more pasture. "Take half and leave half" on each rotation is a big step to optimizing pasture yields.

## Canola/Edible Beans: Brian Hall

**Canola:** Planting is complete in most areas, and canola is emerging in 3-4 days where moisture is adequate. Flea beetles are very active and fields should be scouted to assess leaf feeding. Control flea beetles if leaf loss exceeds 25%, paying particular attention to new growth. Swede midge populations are increasing but have not reached threshold levels of 20 midge per 4 traps. Canola needs to be protected from midge prior to damage becoming evident. In areas with adequate moisture, a flush of weeds is emerging with the canola. The critical period for weed control is the 1-4 leaf stage of Canola.

**Edible Beans:** Planting is 25% complete and many areas are 1-2 weeks behind normal due to wet soil conditions. Beans are emerging in 5-7 days with warmer soil conditions during the past week. Scout emerged beans for leafhoppers. Seed treated with thiamethoxam (i.e. Cruiser) will provide control of moderate leafhopper populations for 4-6 weeks after planting. Watch for populations to build quickly as leafhoppers move in from alfalfa fields being harvested. The threshold at the unifoliate stage of edible beans is 1 leafhopper per 4 plants.

## Weather Summary



Location	May 28 – June 3 2014	Temperature (°C)		Rainfall (mm)	Heat Units CHU	Total Since May 1	
		Max	Min			Rain	CHU
Outdoor Farm Show	2014	24.6	10.6	14.3	146.1	92.6	471.2
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.6	10.2	19.9	131.7	93.3	473.4
	2014	23.9	13.9	10.5	161.9	97.7	608.6
Windsor	2014	23.9	13.9	10.5	161.9	97.7	608.6
	30 Yr. Avg.	22.6	11.5	19.3	144.8	82.4	545.8
	2014	23.2	8.1	22.4	123.6	126.4	511.2
Trenton	2014	23.2	8.1	22.4	123.6	126.4	511.2
	30 Yr. Avg.	20.8	9.6	19.9	124.1	88.1	440.6
	2014	25.1	9.0	6.9	139.4	61.1	446.6
Mount Forest	2014	25.1	9.0	6.9	139.4	61.1	446.6
	30 Yr. Avg.	20.5	9.0	18.2	119.2	94.0	415.2
	2014	24.7	10.3	6.2	143.9	87.5	502.1
London	2014	24.7	10.3	6.2	143.9	87.5	502.1
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.6	10.4	20.2	133.4	93.5	481.4
	2014	23.6	10.1	18.7	136.3	95.9	497.6
Hamilton	2014	23.6	10.1	18.7	136.3	95.9	497.6
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.4	10.3	18.0	131.8	84.9	472.3
	2014	22.9	9.8	12.4	130.9	96.6	545.2
Ottawa	2014	22.9	9.8	12.4	130.9	96.6	545.2
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.2	10.1	23.3	130.4	91.5	480.3
	2014	23.9	9.2	10.3	134.1	80.6	435.7
Elora	2014	23.9	9.2	10.3	134.1	80.6	435.7
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.2	9.5	18.4	125.6	90.9	436.5
	2014	22.3	9.9	15.0	131.6	89.4	508.7
Peterborough	2014	22.3	9.9	15.0	131.6	89.4	508.7
	30 Yr. Avg.	20.8	9.1	18.8	121.4	89.1	435.2

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