

# Field Crop Report



## Soybeans: Horst Bohner

Soybean growth has been tremendous over the last week. Fields are now at the unifoliate to first trifoliate leaf stage. April planted fields have achieved the second trifoliate leaf stage. Rainfall was enough to germinate seed sitting in dry soil although some plant stand issues still exist. A few replants were necessary on heavy soils or where partially germinated seed dried out. Overall plant stands are excellent. Minor hail damage was observed in a few fields. If hail damages the growing point of the seedling, but not the stem portion below, the plant will send out new shoots from the base of the leaves or cotyledons. Plants damaged below the cotyledons by early-season hail will not recover. Wait four days and watch for new growth to emerge to assess the true damage to the field. Leaf loss at early growth stages has no impact on final yield or maturity.



Minor Hail Damage

## Forages/Pastures: Joel Bagg/Jack Kyle

First-cut yields are variable, with below average yields reported in western Ontario. A combination of factors have contributed to low yields including dry spring weather, frost damage, cutting last fall, saturated soils going into the winter, alfalfa disease and winterkill. Recent rains have helped 2<sup>nd</sup> cut regrowth. Alfalfa weevil larvae are still feeding in some areas and some spraying has been warranted on 2<sup>nd</sup> cut regrowth. Armyworm is being reported in some hayfields. Control is warranted when there are five or more larvae (< 2.5 cm) per a 30 cm x 30cm square. In new seedings, thresholds are 2 - 3 larvae (< 2.5 cm) a 30 cm x 30cm square. Making "baleage" can provide high quality forage. However, the increased risk of spoilage can be frustrating, particularly when forage supplies are limited and hay prices are high. There is little room to cut corners. Be sure to use dense bales and enough plastic!

<http://fieldcropnews.com/?=3531>

## Canola/Edible Beans: Brian Hall

**Canola** emergence and growth has improved tremendously with rainfall and warmer temperatures. April planted canola ranges from 4 leaf to early flower. Flowering is very uneven which will make timing of fungicide application difficult. The time from first flower to 20-30% and optimum fungicide stage is 4-8 days. The best control from a fungicidal application occurs before the majority of petals begin to drop off. Some fungicides are registered for split applications in canola, which provides longer protection during periods of extended bloom under cool wet conditions. Scout flowering canola for cabbage seedpod weevil. Populations are highest in field margins. An abundance of finches is a sign of weevil. If there are 2-4 weevils per sweep when the crop is in the early bloom stages (10 to 20% bloom stage, 2-4 days after flowering starts) control is necessary.

**Edible Beans** As of June 6<sup>th</sup> an estimated 80% of acres have been planted. Emergence has been good where adequate moisture exists.

## Cereals: Peter Johnson / Scott Banks

**Winter cereals** continue to be 2 weeks ahead, with rye and winter barley into the soft dough stage. Leaf diseases are being well controlled by fungicide applications. Armyworm is a major problem from Windsor to Niagara Falls to Barrie. Scout! Five larvae less than 2 cm long per sq ft is the action threshold. Watch Days to Harvest intervals, as many fields are closing in on the limits of control products (14 to 28 days). See

<http://fieldcropnews.com/2012/06/armyworm-are-marching/>

**Spring Cereals:** Advanced spring cereal fields have headed, 2 weeks ahead of normal. Timing for fusarium sprays on early spring wheat and barley fields is now. Oat fungicides must be applied immediately to prevent yield loss from crown rust. Scout fields for aphids and cereal leaf beetle. These pests can move from maturing winter cereal crops to lush spring cereal fields.

## Corn: Greg Stewart

Corn continues to grow at good pace with a significant portion of the crop 7 - 14 days ahead of normal. Corn has reached the stage in some areas where the growing point is at or above the soil surface (8 leaf stage). Significant rainfall this week caused some corn plants to lodge as poor root anchoring in wet soils faced windy conditions. Some pale green colouring in newly emerged leaves was also evident as photosynthesis scrambled to keep up with rapid growth. Armyworm may be on the move from cereals to corn in some areas; scout fields. Threshold for control is 5 larvae in a square 30 cm x 30 cm with larvae less than 2 cm in length. Ontario

Pre-Sidedress N Test Survey indicates that on the medium textured soils there is an opportunity to trim N side-dress N rates slightly (5-15 lbs N/acre) compared to average. This does not appear to be the case on heavier textured soils. For more details see the report at

<http://fieldcropnews.com/2012/06/nitrogen-status-in-2012-corn-fields/>

## Weather Summary



Location	May 30 - Jun 5 2012	Temperature (°C)		Rainfall (mm)	Heat Units CHU	Total Since May 1	
		Max	Min			Rain	CHU
Outdoor	2012	18.3	8.3	54.3	97.6	79.4	581.9
Farm Show	30 Yr. Avg.	21.3	10.2	20	130.9	97.4	511.5
Windsor	2012	21	11.3	16.5	134.1	98.3	746.3
	30 Yr. Avg.	22.6	11.5	20.5	145	87.6	585.6
Trenton	2012	18.3	10.2	43	112.3	98.8	629.1
	30 Yr. Avg.	20.8	9.5	20.4	123.8	93	474.1
Mount Forest	2012	16.7	7.3	36	80.5	74.8	542.5
	30 Yr. Avg.	20.3	9	18.3	117.6	98.4	446.5
London	2012	19.1	8.8	50.5	109.3	91.4	642.3
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.4	10.4	20.4	131.9	98.4	516.7
Hamilton	2012	19.6	9.6	36.9	113.4	52.6	602.3
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.3	10.4	18.7	131.4	89.6	507.9
Ottawa	2012	18.7	9.3	23.6	110.1	86	613.7
	30 Yr. Avg.	21.4	10.2	22.8	131.2	96	516.8
Elora	2012	17.3	7.4	46.6	86.7	72.2	552.5
	30 Yr. Avg.	21	9.5	18.8	124.1	95.5	469.4
Peterborough	2012	17.5	8.6	47.3	93.8	83.7	553.2
	30 Yr. Avg.	20.8	9.2	19.3	121.3	93.6	468.4

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