

Prepared by:
Sonny Murray
Field Crops
(902) 670-4892
smurray@perennia.ca

CropLinks

information on forages, corn and cereals

CropLinks is Going Digital! Don't Miss An Issue!

To make sure you are getting the latest cropping information in a timely manner, CropLinks is going digital! The next few issues of CropLinks will be mailed as well as e-mailed out. Please sign up for our e-mail list at this URL (<http://eepurl.com/ciM2NX>) select Field Crops from the list (and any other topics that interest you).

Red Clover Frost Seeded into Winter Wheat

Now's the time to pull the trigger on frost seeding. The practice of frost seeding clover into winter wheat fields has been well researched in Ontario for many years. Research has shown that it will not affect wheat yields but give you a bump of .25-1.1 mt/ac in your grain corn yield the following year. Local research by Doug MacDonald from Dal Ac at Lyndhurst Farms has found similar results around .2-.5 mt. This yield advantage maybe attributed to improved soil structure, nitrogen carryover from the clover or simply increase soil health.

Most of the fields have bared off so you can get out there and have a look at the weed situation. Having red clover seedlings in your winter wheat limits the spring herbicide choices to MCPA sodium and Tropotox. If you are seeing nasty weeds like chickweed, cleavers, scentless camomile or other perennials and winter annuals, frost seeding may not be suited to these fields. If the field is clean now, any annuals that emerge in spring may be cleaned up with an application of MCPA sodium, Tropotox or Buctril M in spring. If you have nasty weeds in your wheat, seeding can be delayed until after herbicide application but clover establishment is riskier, due to the seed drying out.

Ideally for frost seeding you want all the frost to come out, and have the soil re-freeze. This causes the surface to expand opening the soil to the seed. When the frost comes out, the soil will contract and cover the seed giving you the perfect seed to soil contact. I have seen good results seeding into less than perfect conditions.

The next choice you have is the type of clover used. Most of the work in this area has been done with red clover. With red clover there is single and double cut. Double cut is more aggressive in establishment, gives more root and top growth, and at the end of the day a larger nitrogen credit. Single cut is slower to establish, will be shorted the first year, and will not produce as many seed heads the first year. If the wheat stand is thin, you are afraid that harvest may be delayed or if you are looking to harvest the straw, single cut red clover maybe a better choice for you. Conversely, if the combine is available for a timely harvest, the wheat stand looks to be in good shape and you want to maximize organic matter and nitrogen production, double cut is your choice. Seeding rate for either species should be around 8 pounds/ac.

Foliar Fungicides for Disease Control in Cereals

I have been receiving many calls over the past few months on wheat fungicides. The primary means of disease control in cereals should be a good, long rotation with non-host crops. I developed the following table of fungicide efficacy for the control of certain foliar diseases of cereals. This data is the result of label information and not local field evaluation. Products with multiple modes of action, from different groups are often most effective and reduce the likely hood that fungicide resistance will develop in target pathogens. Resistance poses a significant threat to the on-going performance and resistance management must be taken into account when planning fungicide programs. Read and follow all use restrictions before applying any fungicide.

2018	Fungicide											
	Acapela (picoxystrobin)	Azoshy 250SC (azoxystrobin)	Blanket /Quit (azoxystrobin, propiconazole)	Bravo Zn (chlorothalonil)	Bumper 418EC (propiconazole)	Caramba (metconazole)	Dithane DG Rainshield (mancozeb)	Prosaro XTR EC (tebuconazole, prothioconazole)	Twinline (Metconazole, Pyraclostrobin)	Headline AMP (Metconazole, Pyraclostrobin)	Stratego Pro (Prothioconazole, thirifloxystrobin)	Folicur (tebuconazole)
Fungicide Group	11	11	3,11	M	3	3	M	3,3	3,11	3,11	3,11	3
Wheat												
Fusarium Head Blight				S		S		S				S
Powdery Mildew	•				•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Leaf Rust	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Stem Rust					•	•		•			•	•
Stripe Rust	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Septoria Glume Blotch				•	•	•		•				•
Septoria Leaf Spot	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spot Blotch						S			•	•		•
Tan Spot	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Barley												
Fusarium Head Blight						S		S				S
Net Blotch	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Powdery Mildew	•				•	•		•			•	•
Barley Leaf Rust			•		•	•		•			•	•
Stem Rust					•			•			•	•
Stripe Rust	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Scald	•		•			•		•	•	•	•	•
Septoria Leaf Spot	•		•		•	•		•			•	•
Spot Blotch					•	S		•	•	•		•
Oat												
Crown Rust					•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Septoria Leaf Spot					•	•		•				
Stem Rust								•				

Notes:

- Fungicide effective against the disease
- S Suppression only