

Manitoulin Report

Continued from page 8

tilizer. Even if manure has been applied or if your soil is 'high' in phosphorus, corn tends to respond to planter applications of phosphorus, which gives it that quick emergence or 'pop-up' effect.

Finally, harvest timing. Corn silage should be harvested when the milk line has progressed about 1/2 to 2/3 of its way from the base of the kernel to the tip (cob end). At this point, the whole plant moisture is usually between 62 % and 70% - ideal for both upright and horizontal silos. 1/2 to 2/3 milk line also coincides with grain content in the whole plant approaching 40% which makes silage of better feeding

value and of higher tonnage than that from corn that is not as mature.

By covering the basics and then fine tuning your corn management, you can maximize yield while optimizing starch levels and fibre digestibility to produce a crop that offers high energy yields per acre. Corn silage can produce yields like no other crop can, with yields easily being double even the best managed alfalfa. Furthermore, corn silage complements alfalfa well nutritionally, with your alfalfa acting as a protein source and the corn silage as an energy source.



Farm Credit Canada
Financement agricole Canada

Agriculture...
It's all we do.

L'agriculture...
notre raison d'être.

1-800-387-3232

FIELD RESEARCH IN ALGOMA

Canola Production System Trials - Which system nets more money?

by Terry Phillips CCA, Temiskaming Ag-Center

The objective of this demonstration project is to compare the cost of three advanced production systems for canola: non GNO canola using a Pursuit program for weed control, Liberty tolerant canola using Liberty as the herbicide, and Round-up ready canola, using Round-up for weed control. This project is being run in Algoma, Nipissing and Temiskaming; however, they are not replicated at each site.

Paul Oikari of Thessalon is the co-operator from Algoma and his results are complete. His plots ranged in size from 6 to 9 acres in a field with good fertility (organic mat-

ter 5.5, P 17M, K171H, ph5.9). In 2005 the field was a poor stand of red clover/ timothy and was ploughed down. In 2006, the field was in barley yielding about 1 tonne per acre. For the canola crop in 2007, 96 lbs per acre of 18-18-18 and 96 lbs per acre of 46-0-0 was applied. The canola was planted on May 5, swathed on August 16, and combined on September 1st.

The chart below summarizes the cost of seed and herbicide for each system, yields and comparative net return considering herbicide and seed only. The Liberty plot required a second herbicide

treatment to control wild oats. If wild oats had not been a problem the liberty herbicide program cost would have been reduced by \$10.90. The price of canola used in the calculation is \$377 (\$422-\$45 basis). Thanks go out to the following for making this project possible: Paul Oikari, Sean Cochrane (Monsanta), Marieke Van Dorp (Bayer Crop Science), and Ian Page (BASF). Watch for more results in future issues of Breaking Ground.

Canola\Production System Trial - Algoma

Seed type	Seed Cost 5lbs/acre	Herbicide used	Herbicide Cost	Yields	Net Return
Clearfield Dekalb 70-20	\$36/acre	Pursuit Ag Surf Uan (28-0-0)	\$32.47/acre	1.165mt/ac	\$370.74
Liberty Invigor 50-30	\$35.90/acre	Liberty Second tmt due to wild oats Poast Ultra Merge	\$28.42/acre	1.124mt/ac	\$370.33
Round-up Dekalb 71-45	\$41/acre	Round-up Weathermax TUA	\$19.94/acre	1.194mt/ac	\$389.20

Northern Ontario Agri-Food Education & Marketing Inc.

Northern Ontario Produced

1540 Hwy. 17E
Wahnapiatae, ON P0M 3C0
PH: 705 694-4396 FAX: 694-2030
noront.agrifood@sympatico.ca
www.norontagrifood.org