

Our Vision

Building a consumer focused, farmer-owned agri-business with innovative people committed to excellence in a global marketplace.

Our Mission

To be a progressive, diversified agri-co-operative providing the benefits of ownership.

Our Motto

Proud to be farmer-owned.

06/07

Tank-mixing Headline and Lance fungicides for dry beans



Many growers rely on Lance as a preventive fungicide for white mold in their dry beans. The first application of this product is made at the early bloom stage (30 - 50% flower or first sight of "pin" beans). Similarly, many growers apply Headline fungicide for anthracnose control and overall plant health benefits, such as improved seed quality in dry beans. Research has shown that the optimal timing for Headline application in dry beans is also at the pin bean stage. Due to the identical timing of Lance and Headline, many growers want to tank-mix these products and apply at the same time. This is NOT a registered tank-mix at this time, however, BASF is working toward a registration.

If growers wish to tank-mix these products, a few precautions must be followed. The Lance must be thoroughly dissolved and mixed in the tank before the Headline is added. This tank-mixture must be sprayed as soon as possible after mixing and must NOT be left in the tank overnight as the Lance will precipitate out of solution. If you are planning to apply a tank-mix of Lance and Headline, be certain the weather will cooperate and you can complete the spraying after mixing. Headline and Lance are locally systemic fungicides that will be fully absorbed by the plant and not affected by a rain within two hours after application.

Empty Pesticide Container Recycling Program

Our current return rate is 70%.

WE NEED YOUR HELP TO ENSURE 100% RETURN.

IT'S A WIN, WIN, WIN FOR EVERYONE.



The empty Pesticide Container Recycling Program is a highly successful approach to managing crop protection waste. It includes, on an annual basis, the collection of **5.5 million** empty plastic pesticide containers spread across thousands of Canadian farms. Canada is a world leader. Since its inception in 1989, over 60 million containers have been collected. CropLife Canada, through its **stewardshipfirst™** initiative, picks up containers at the return sites, shreds them and transports the shredded material to various recyclers, where it is manufactured into fence posts for use back on the farm, for highway guard-rails and many other agricultural uses. This is a **VOLUNTARY** program, at zero cost to the farmer.

ELEVATOR RECEIVING SAFETY NOTICE

To our customers and delivery drivers!

In order to reduce the chance of an accident, we've implemented a Customer Safety Policy.

An area at the receiving pits has been designated with painted lines and the words "TRUCKLIFT STAND CLEAR". No one is to stand in these designated areas. Please be aware when you are delivering to Hensall or Londesboro elevators that this policy is in effect.

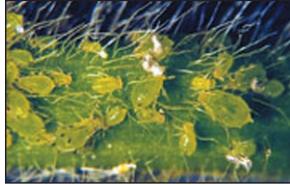
Thank you for your co-operation in this matter and we wish everyone a safe harvest.

SCOUTING FOR INSECTS IN SOYBEANS AND DRY EDIBLE BEANS

As the soybean and dry bean crops get off to another great start this spring, it is important to review the need to scout for any potential problem.

Some of these insects can affect yield and quality:

In soybeans, the most critical insect that will affect both yield and quality is the **SOYBEAN APHID**. This insect originated in Asia several years ago and has generated a lot of management questions. The soybean aphid is small and yellow with distinctive black cornicles on its back. They can be found on all parts of the plant, but most are found on the young leaves, including the underside. The aphid sucks nutrients from the plant producing a sweet, sticky substance on the plant surface. Aphid feeding can also spread other viruses that limit yield and quality. Research has shown that when threshold levels are over 250 aphids/plant on an average of 30 plants/field, spraying becomes economical. The most critical stage of growth for soybeans is from flowering (R1) to pod fill (R6). Over the next few weeks, we will be at this critical stage, so scouting is very important.



You can find the latest updates about aphids by clicking onto the Ontario Soybean Grower's website at: www.soybean.on.ca/aphids.php

With dry edible beans there are three insects that we will monitor during the course of the summer.



POTATO LEAFHOPPER: Over the next two weeks, we will see an increase in these pesky little insects as they travel on warm jet streams from the South.

Typical symptoms of leafhopper damage are a yellowish-browning of the leaf margin, curling and/or wilting of the plant. This browning is

the result of the leafhopper producing a protein substance, during feeding on the leaf, that blocks the plant's vascular system. Leafhoppers feed on the underside of the leaves and are easily identified by their unique ability to move in all directions, without changing the direction of their body.

Plant Growth Stage	Threshold Level
Unifoliolate	0.25 leafhopper/leaf
2nd trifoliolate	0.50 leafhopper/trifoliolate
4th trifoliolate	1.0 leafhopper/trifoliolate
First bloom	2.0 leafhopper/trifoliolate

Much of the dry bean seed this year was treated with Cruiser Maxx, which has shown to be very effective at controlling potato leafhopper for the first few weeks after planting.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE: The adults resemble ladybug beetles, are usually copper in colour and have 16 spots on their back. The larvae are yellow, oval in shape and have prominent black spines on their back. Mexican bean beetles will feed on the leaf membrane and heavy feeding will result in leaf skeletonization. Damage usually occurs in small patches in the field, rather than the whole field being affected.

TARNISHED PLANT BUG:

Damage from this insect comes during the flowering to pod fill period. These insects are oval, 1/2 inch long, usually light to dark brown with a distinctive V-shaped marking on the centre of their back.



During flowering and early pod fill, the plants are soft and easily pierced by the tarnished beetle. Punctured beans are left with a mark which results in these beans becoming pick. If you find one or more tarnished plant bugs per plant at flowering, the threshold has been reached.

