

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.

07/05

SCOUT FOR INSECTS!

Potato Leafhopper

The last week of June or first week of July is often when we begin to think about leafhoppers. These pesky little insects do not overwinter in Ontario but rather “hitch a ride” on weather fronts from their breeding sites in the southern gulf states. Typical symptoms of leafhopper damage are a yellowish browning of the leaf margin and curling and/or wilting of the plant. This is referred to as “hopper burn” and comes about from the feeding activity of the leafhoppers.



They are sucking insects and as they feed they produce a protein substance which results in a toxic response in the plant and will block or plug the vascular system of the plant. Leafhoppers feed on the underside of the leaves and, if disturbed, often move sideways as well as moving forward and backward.

LEAFHOPPER THRESHOLD

Unifoliate.....	0.25 leafhopper/leaf
2nd trifoliate	0.5 leafhopper/trifoliate
4th trifoliate	1.0 leafhopper/trifoliate
First bloom	2.0 leafhoppers/trifoliate



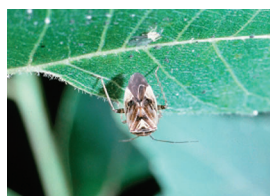
Mexican Bean Beetle

Adult Mexican bean beetles resemble ladybug beetles. They are copper in colour with 16 black spots on their back. The larvae are yellow and oval with prominent spines on their back. The damage they cause primarily occurs from leaf skeletonization.

This reduces the photosynthetic capacity of the plant, slows plant growth and limits pod set. When about 25% of the leaf surface of a plant has become skeletonized, a threshold is reached and it becomes economical to spray. Mexican bean beetle larvae are not mobile so feeding damage tends to occur in pockets rather than throughout the field. We seldom have widespread infections, but should be aware of the signs.

Tarnished Plant Bug

Damage from tarnished plant bugs comes at flowering to pod fill. They are oval, 1/4 inch long, light gray to dark brown and usually have a v-shaped yellow mark on the centre back. They puncture beans, leaving a sting mark which results in these beans becoming pick. Stings to the flowers and buds result in pods not setting or aborting. If you find one or more



tarnished plant bugs per plant at flowering, the threshold has been reached. These insects can be controlled very economically with dimethoate at 0.4 litre per acre.

2005 DRY BEAN DAY

Date: Thursday, July 14, 2005
 Location: Huron Research Station - Centralia
 Time: 5:30 pm - 11:00 pm
 (Dinner/drinks 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm)

AGENDA:

- The Best Spray Tips, Pressure and Speed (H. Spieser - OMAF; W. Buchanan - Hardi)
- Fungicide Options for White Mould and Anthracnose (S. Johns - Syngenta; T. Kraus - BASF)
- Scouting for Anthracnose (B. Hall - OMAF)
- Soybean Rust - A threat to your beans? (A. Tenuta - OMAF)
- Weed Control and Herbicide Tolerance (P. Sikkema)
- Agronomy and Pest Management (C. Gilliard - RCAT)
- Field Demonstrations 9:30 - 11:00 pm

PROTECTION AGAINST UNWANTED YIELD/QUALITY LOSS

Experience tells us that an infestation of white mould will have an impact on both the yield and quality of your dry bean crop. What is never known is the speed at which white mould will spread and the severity of the subsequent impact on your crop.

Researchers rate white mould as an extremely tough disease to control. Therefore, you must take a proactive approach. Assess the potential risk at flowering time and choose whether or not to apply a preventive fungicide such as Lance.

HOW DO I ASSESS RISK?

Several risk factors should be considered when assessing the potential of a white mould infection:

- Crop rotation – the more you cheat on your bean rotation the higher the risk of the disease inoculum's presence. The ideal rotation of a bean crop is once every 4+ years.
- Dry bean market class – we know that certain market classes of beans have a greater potential to mould. Viney classes such as Cranberry and Otebo beans will historically have a higher risk of mould infection than Kidney bean classes.
- Row width – narrow row beans such as White beans and Black beans will have a greater risk potential due to the lush canopy.
- Moist field conditions – canopy and ground.
- Weather conditions – wet/cool conditions throughout the plant's reproductive phase.

WHAT SHOULD I DO ONCE I HAVE DECIDED LANCE SHOULD BE PART OF MY PROGRAM?

Lance must be applied in a preventive manner, prior to disease development. Once you have an outbreak, it may be too late. Here are some tips to remember:

- Professional application – Lance should be applied at 20-30 gallons/ac using the appropriate spray pressure and nozzle configuration to maximize coverage. Please feel free to consult your local HDC Field Marketer for assistance.
- First application should be timed toward the initial appearance of pin beans (20-50% bloom). If you are set on only one application you should be leaning toward the high rate of Lance. If a second application is planned it is okay to use the low rate.
- A second application may be required if conditions favour mould development. A second application should be timed 7-10 days following the first application. This should help protect the later end of the flowering period.

Use this BASF program to save up to 40% on your Lance purchases:

1 case of Frontier matched up with 3 cases of Lance or 3 cases of Prowl matched up with 3 cases of Lance.



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