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Research News

New stem rust resistance gene identified - Tuesday, July 16, 2013

Joey Sabljic

Stem rust, a longtime wheat farmer's foe, may have finally met its match thanks to the identification of a gene that enables wheat to fight off the devastating fungal infection.

A research team made up of scientists from the University of California in Davis and Kansas State University worked for five years to find and identify the resistance gene from strain of einkorn wheat commonly grown in Turkey.

The resistance gene, called Sr35, plays a key role in the wheat plant's immune system, by recognizing the invading stem rust fungus and then spurring the plant's immune system into action.

On a global scale, the discovery of this newly identified resistance gene will help protect the world's wheat supply against Ug99, a deadly virulent stem rust strain that has spread throughout Africa and poses a threat to wheat production in Asia, Europe and beyond. •

Early maturing corn varieties to be developed - Tuesday, July 16, 2013

Joey Sabljic

Monsanto Canada plans to spend over \$100 million over the next 10 years to develop earlier maturing corn varieties for Western Canada.

Currently, many farmers in the Prairie Provinces struggle to grow corn, as the crop doesn't mature in time for the relatively short growing season. Monsanto's earlier-maturing hybrids would mature in 70 to 85 days.

Monsanto calls their initiative, the "Canada Corn Expansion Project," designed to dramatically increase the amount of corn grown in Western Canada and move the overall crop makeup away from oats, barley and other niche crops.

Currently, most Western corn is grown in Manitoba, on about 300,000 to 500,000 acres. However, the project could result in a Western corn market of eight to 10 million acres by 2025, with corn also being grown in Saskatchewan and Alberta. •

Hidden pot harvests in Ontario corn fields - Friday, July 12, 2013

Joey Sabljic

According to a new CBC report, several rural Ontario farmers in and around Oxford County say that this year's growing season has so far yielded more hidden marijuana plants than in years past.

Tall corn stalks provide the perfect cover for marijuana plants. One farmer interviewed for the CBC report estimated at least five per cent of Ontario's corn fields have marijuana illegally growing amongst the crop.

Problem is, these hidden pot crops can cost farmers thousands in lost or badly damaged corn – from pot growers ripping out young corn stalks, or other unwanted visitors trampling corn fields to scavenge and harvest the pot plants.

Pot growers will typically pick an isolated section of a corn field about 100 feet in, rip out a row of corn and transplant their marijuana plants into the already-fertilized soil. From then, most marijuana plants will usually go undiscovered until harvest time. •

Corn and soybean acres up nationally, down slightly in Ontario - Friday, July 12, 2013

Joey Sabljic

GFO Research

- Agronomy
- Insects and Disease
- Crop Utilization and Quality
- Breeding and Genetics

Goals and Objectives

Research and innovation is a top priority for Grain Farmers of Ontario and our members often see the fruits of research efforts result in better yields, improved crop management techniques and crop protection products. Learn more about the **goals and objectives** of the organization.

Joey Sabljic

The latest numbers from Statistics Canada's Farm Survey show that Canadian farmers are planting fewer acres of canola and barley this year. Instead, they're opting for larger acreages of wheat varieties, corn and soybeans.

According to the survey, nearly 26 million acres of land across the country has been seeded with wheat, a 9.3 per cent increase from 2012. This increase, according to Statistics Canada, is partially due to a 12.6 per cent jump in spring wheat production.

Corn seeding was also at an all-time high nationally, at a record 3.6 million acres - up 2.9 per cent from last year.

Soybeans also made a massive jump in acreage in Manitoba - up 35.6 per cent from last year at 1.1 million acres.

However, in Ontario, farmers planted fewer acres of soybeans and corn, a trend that experts blame on a cool, wet spring that forced many farmers to replant. •

Eastern Ontario Crop Diagnostic Day 2013 - Monday, July 08, 2013

Kristyn Kline

If you reside in or are going to be in the area of Winchester, you may be interested in participating in this event. The 16th annual event will be an opportunity for growers and agri-business professionals to gain some experience in identifying and managing problems that arise in their crops.

The event is a collaboration of the Eastern Ontario Crop Advisory Committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Rural Affairs, and University of Guelph – Kemptville Campus. It will be hosted at the Winchester Research Station on Baker Road and will run from 8:30am until 3:30pm. Pre-register before July 5th for a discounted fee.

For a full list of topics and more information click [here](#). •

Fields trials look into competition from early-season weeds - Monday, June 24, 2013

Joey Sabljic

The yield-robbing effects of weeds competing with corn and soybean plants for water and nutrients are widely known. Yet, researchers at South Dakota State University are urging growers to control early-season weeds as quickly as possible.

According to the SDSU researchers' latest field trials, early season weed competition can pack a devastating wallop - resulting in as much as a 40-bu./acre yield loss. To prevent any lasting effects on growth and yield, the researchers recommend that growers begin controlling weeds within three to five weeks after crop emergence.

Corn plants tend to be far more sensitive to damage early-season weed competition than soybeans. For corn, should lay down a pre-emergence herbicide both to prevent yield loss and manage glyphosate-resistant weeds.

Putting down pre-emergence herbicides can also be beneficial in soybeans, as they make weed control more consistent and allow for more flexible timing when applying post-emergence herbicides. •

New soil inoculant naturally boosts soybean yields - Monday, June 24, 2013

As soybeans continue to expand their range across the prairies, many growers are turning to growth inoculants. However, many of the commercial inoculants currently available can be hit or miss when it comes to successfully boosting yields and strengthening plants.

Now, a new rhizobial inoculant designed for soybean – and the first of its kind to be registered in Canada – is hoping to improve prairie soybean growers' odds.

Winnipeg-based research firm XiteBio Technologies says their new inoculant - called XiteBio SoyRhizo - will be able to increase soybean yields from three to nine bushels, based on field trials they conducted in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and parts of the United States.

Unlike conventional growth inoculants, which typically force out or dominate soil's beneficial natural bacteria and organisms, XiteBio claims that SoyRhizo is designed to work alongside and enhance the rhizobial bacteria within the soil. In soybeans, this leads to more nodulation, stronger soybean plants and higher yields. •

2013 Ontario Weeds Tour - Friday, June 14, 2013

The 2013 Ontario Weeds Tour will be held on Wednesday July 10th.

Morning (9:00 am - noon): University of Guelph, Huron Park Research Station (located near Exeter)

Afternoon (2:00 pm – 5:00pm): University of Guelph, Elora Research Station

Dr. Eric Page is the chair of the tour and can be contacted at eric.page@agr.gc.ca if anyone needs driving directions or other information. All are welcome to attend the tour, or parts of the tour, and view the weed science research conducted this season.

Weeds, Nitrogen Discussed in Latest 'Focus on Corn' Webcast - Wednesday, June 05, 2013

It's no secret that weeds rob nitrogen from grain corn, but this process has not been quantified until more recently.

In the latest 'Focus on Corn' webcast, titled "Nitrogen Management of Corn Related to Weeds," Dr. Laura Lindsey, Associate Professor at The Ohio State University, discusses her research on nitrogen and weeds--and how it applies to the field.

The presentation helps the user answer three critical questions:

- How does nitrogen application rate and critical time of weed removal influence corn grain yield?
- How much nitrogen do weeds remove?
- What happens to nitrogen in weeds?

By the end of this presentation, the user will know more about the nitrogen uptake of weeds in a corn grain production system and how that nitrogen is eventually released back to the soil after weeds are controlled.

"Nitrogen Management of Corn Related to Weeds" and other 'Focus on Corn' presentations can be viewed at www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/foc.

'Focus on Corn' is a publication of the Plant Management Network. To get the most out of the Plant Management Network's full line of resources, please sign up for PMN's free electronic newsletter, [PMN Update](#).

The Plant Management Network (www.plantmanagementnetwork.org) is a nonprofit online publisher whose mission is to enhance the health, management, and production of agricultural and horticultural crops. It achieves this mission through applied, science-based resources, like 'Focus on Corn.'

To help achieve its nonprofit publishing mission, PMN partners with more than 80 organizations, which include universities, nonprofits, and agribusinesses.

Links embedded in article text:

"Nitrogen Management of Corn Related to Weeds":

<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/edcenter/seminars/corn/NitrogenManagementWeeds/>

PMN Update:

<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/update/default.cfm> •

Timing everything to plant survival in flooded fields - Friday, May 31, 2013

Joey Sabljic

Heavy rainfalls have left corn and soybean fields in parts of Canada and the United States flooded, prompting researchers at South Dakota State University (SDSU) to find out how long plants can survive soggy conditions.

Flooded or water-saturated soils lack enough oxygen needed for roots, as well as plant cell growth, development and germination.

At the moment, most corn plants are in the early germination, emergence or early vegetative growth stages. The SDSU researchers say that just two or more days of flooded conditions at these early stages are enough to decrease final corn emergence.

In soybeans, up to 48 hours of flooding just after the start of seed imbibition or swelling stage can decrease germination from 20-43 per cent. However, more mature soybeans can survive flooded soils for up to eight days.

For farmers needing to replace acres lost to flooding should find seed in the maturity range they need. •

Innovative varieties expected from recently formed Canadian Wheat Alliance - Friday, May 24, 2013

Joey Sabljic

Coordinating new research and improving wheat yields is at the heart of a new initiative designed to make Canadian wheat more competitive globally.

A joint initiative between the federal and provincial governments, as well as the University of Saskatchewan will see \$97 million invested over five years to create the new Canadian Wheat Alliance.

The hope is that the Alliance will lead to the development of new wheat varieties that will help reduce losses in extreme weather, such as heat, drought or flooding, as well as leave less of an environmental footprint through more balanced nitrogen requirements.

Federal Agriculture Minister Gerry Ritz says that new varieties expected to come out of Canadian Wheat Alliance research projects will boost yields by an estimated 10 bushels per acre.

Looking towards the next 10-15 years, Ritz says the Alliance is looking for a 20 to 30 per cent improvement in yields, crop losses and nitrogen requirements. •

WSSA Lesson Modules on Herbicide Resistant Weeds - Thursday, May 09, 2013

John Soteres, Sub-committee Lead, et al.

Herbicide resistance education and training have been identified as critical paths in advancing the adoption of proactive

herbicide resistance education and training have been identified as crucial paths in advancing the adoption of proactive best management programs to delay or mitigate the evolution of herbicide-resistant weeds.

A proposal was accepted by the WSSA Herbicide Resistant Plants Committee (E12) and the Herbicide Resistance Education (S71) committee to form a special sub-committee to review, update, and modify current web-based herbicide resistance training modules. The Team has created five lessons (see below) for an intended audience of consultant–field advisor–certified agronomist. •

John Soteres, Sub-committee Lead, on behalf of Wes Everman, Les Glasgow, Lynn Ingegneri Jill Schroeder, David Shaw, Jeff Stachler, and Francois Tardif.

Click to view the **WSSA Lesson Modules**.

Global warming pushes corn and soybeans further north - Wednesday, April 10, 2013

Joey Sabljic

The effects of climate change are transforming the prairies, traditionally a wheat stronghold, into a far more hospitable growing environment for corn and soybeans.

At one time, corn was typically confined to southern Ontario, but has been spreading westward in recent years.

According to the Canadian government, farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Manitoba sowing a record 121,400 hectares of corn this past year.

Growing seasons in the Prairie Provinces have also lengthened, reaching 120 days in some years. Canadian researchers have projected that the mean annual temperature in the region could climb by as much as 3 degrees Celsius by 2050.

Seed sales company Dupont Pioneer is responding to changing temperatures and growing trends by establishing research centres in Canada to start developing new corn hybrids and soybean varieties for the future.

The seed giant is also holding educational sessions for western farmers on how to grow soy and corn crops for the first time. •

Studying the impact of sulphur application on soft red winter wheat - Monday, January 07, 2013

Preliminary results are available from the first year of a study on sulphur applied to winter wheat, conducted by Peter Johnson with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA).

Field scale strip trials were conducted at five sites in 2012 that evaluated Soft Red Winter Wheat (SRWW) yield with application of 20 lb S/ac of a sulphate based fertilizer. Sulphur fertilizer was often associated with a slight reduction in 1,000 kernel weight; the average reduction was 0.7 g or 1.7%. Sulphur fertilizer did not affect harvest moisture, test weight or crude protein levels within any of the five sites. Crude protein ranged from 9.2% to 11.5%. Wheat yield was increased by more than six bu/ac at three of the five sites. Applying sulphur fertilizer at 20 lb-S/ac increased fertilizer cost by \$9.50/ac when applied as ammonium sulphate and \$5.10/ac as calcium sulphate (gypsum); an increased cost that does not require more than a 1.5 bu/ac yield increase to cover costs at current SRW wheat prices.

This project will continue for another year of field research, and flour quality will also be evaluated. •

2012 grain corn ear mould and vomitoxin survey - Tuesday, December 04, 2012

Treena Hein

Results of this year's 'Grain Corn Ear Mould and Vomitoxin Survey' are now available. OMAFRA corn specialist Greg Stewart and OMAFRA field crop pathologist Albert Tenuta report that "the 2012 Ontario corn crop is distinctly low in ear

moulds and vomitoxin. However, stakeholders are reminded that individual field conditions (environmental, hybrid, tillage, rotation, etc.) are important in ear mould and mycotoxin development." Growers advised to **scout for visual moulds** and test for vomitoxin as warranted.

A total of 171 samples were collected in mid-September across the province; 85% (146) had a DON level of less than 0.5 PPM, 11% (19) had DON concentrations of 0.6 to 1.9 PPM, and only 4% (6) were found to have DON levels of 2.0 PPM up to 3.0 PPM DON. Stewart and Tenuta say the 2012 incidence of Gibberella/Fusarium ear moulds and DON is perhaps the lowest level seen in the past decade. Samples that had slightly elevated DON levels were generally in the southwest part of the province.

Regarding aflatoxin (produced with Aspergillus ear rot in corn), the hot dry conditions across much of the corn-growing area of North America have been favourable for its presence. However, "In Ontario, environmental conditions are often more favourable for Gibberella, Fusarium, Diplodia and other ear rots rather than Aspergillus," state Stewart and Tenuta. "Although Aspergillus ear rot and aflatoxin production is rare in Ontario corn, OMAFRA determined due to the concern and environmental conditions this year to test for aflatoxin as well." A subset of 26 samples from the total 171 collected was tested for aflatoxin but none was found.

This survey and analysis was supported by the **Grain Farmers of Ontario** and **A&L Canada Laboratories** in London.

Visit [here](http://fieldcropnews.com/2012/10/2012-grain-corn-ear-mould-and-vomitoxin-survey/) (http://fieldcropnews.com/2012/10/2012-grain-corn-ear-mould-and-vomitoxin-survey/) to see a map showing vomitoxin incidence. •

Corn Performance results now available - Monday, November 12, 2012

Amy Petherick

Farmers rely on many sources for information when it comes to selecting their corn hybrids, including the Ontario Hybrid Corn Performance Trials report.

The Ontario Corn Committee finished collecting data on November 23rd this year and has released their findings for **2012**. This year's report once again features the **Canadian Corn Refuge Hybrid Selector** and **List of Corn Hybrids Commercially Available in Canada**. The Master Choice seed brand was not a listed participant this year however. Other changes include an indication for hybrids available with refuge included and a new site cooperator in Lancaster.

General trends this year included an average yield increase of roughly 4% (lead by Area 5 with 14%), higher average test weights, and an average loss of 87mm rainfall over 2011's averages across all regions. Post emergence applications dropped from 74% to 46% overall. Notably, lodging in Area 4 increased by 350% and for the first time in many years, one 3100 CHU variety yielded among the top three hybrids in Areas 3E&W, 4, 5, and 6. •

Reclaiming soybean yields in dry weather - Thursday, November 01, 2012

Jeanine Moyer

Research has shown corn and soybeans grown in Ontario are likely to encounter water stress at some point in the growth cycle, causing yield loss. That's why University of Guelph researcher, Hugh Earl is studying how soybeans cope with water stress, in hopes of reclaiming soybean yields often lost in drought-like conditions. Earl believes reducing water stress during key growth and development periods could increase yields by 5-20 per cent in dry growing conditions.

Earl is studying commercial soybean varieties for water use efficiency, a genetic trait that controls water use in soybeans. He hopes that by enhancing the water use efficiency trait, his research will increase drought tolerance, or reduce water stress to soybeans, and increase soybean yield potentials during dry conditions.

Currently in year two of a three-year study, Earl is already working with commercial soybean breeding companies to breed plants for the desired water use efficiency trait. Thanks to research projects like Earl's, Ontario growers could soon have a drought-tolerant option when selecting their soybean varieties.

View the full story: [De-stressing soybeans.](#)

This soybean drought-tolerance research is funded in part by Grain Farmers of Ontario. •

Soybean Tillage Systems - Wednesday, October 31, 2012

Horst Bohner, OMAFRA Soybean Specialist

Two thirds of Ontario soybean production is conducted under a no-till or reduced tillage system. No-till has many proven economic and environmental benefits. However, some producers are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the performance of soybeans in no-till planting systems. Wet and cold planting conditions along with increased problems associated with corn residue and lower yields has forced some growers to reconsider the viability of no-till production. This project assessed if no-till yields can be significantly improved by using fall stale seedbed preparation, a combination of fall and spring single pass minimal tillage systems, or spring minimal tillage systems. It also assessed how these systems compared to more aggressive traditional tillage such as the fall moldboard plow followed by spring cultivation.

The goal of this research was to provide growers with information that would achieve the highest economic returns while maintaining the environmental benefits that are associated with reduced tillage.

Tillage treatments assessed in the small plot trials for this project included the following:

1. No-Till
2. Spring RTS (Salford Residue Tillage Specialist)
3. Fall RTS
4. Fall and Spring RTS
5. Fall Disc and Fall Cultivate (stale seedbed)
6. Fall Moldboard Plow and Spring Cultivate

Since large scale replicated trials can only assess a limited number of treatments for practical reasons the following treatments were assessed at the field scale trials:

1. No-Till
2. Spring RTS
3. Fall RTS
4. Fall and Spring RTS

The results of this study found little evidence that no-till yields were significantly lower than other production systems. No-till proved to be an effective production system at each of the ten trials harvested to date over the two years of this study.

Minimal tillage did provide slightly more yield than straight no-till in the field scale trials. (1.0-1.7 bu/ac) The timing of the tillage (fall or spring) did not provide significantly different yields in the field scale trials. In the small plot trials no significant yield advantage was found with any of the tillage treatments over no-till. However, small differences in yield were observed between the tillage treatments. Those treatments that contained fall tillage yielded higher than those that were spring time only passes. The fall stale seed bed (fall disc and fall cultivate) provided the highest yield of any of the tillage systems but did not provide more yield than the no till. This provides strong evidence that a fall stale seed bed system could be a viable management decision for those producers conducting tillage. Minimal tillage (Salford RTS) produced similar yields to the more aggressive traditional method of fall moldboard plowing followed by spring

cultivating. However, no method of tillage provided statistically more yield than the straight no-till. Tillage resulted in earlier seedbed readiness for planting as measured by soil moisture and temperature and tillage conducted in both the spring and fall resulting in the lowest soil moisture at the time of planting. However, the no-till was deemed fit for planting at essentially the same time as the tilled fields, therefore all the plots were planted on the same day.

TABLE #1: FIELD SCALE TILLAGE TRIAL RESULTS (2011 AND 2012)*

Treatment	Average Yield Across All Sites (bu/ac)	Yield Advantage (bu/ac)
No-Till	56.3	
Spring RTS	57.3	1.0
Fall RTS	58.0	1.7
Fall RTS + Spring RTS	58.0	1.7

* Two field scale tillage trials in 2012 have been harvested at the time this report was submitted. Five were conducted. Four 2011 trials are reported above.

TABLE #2: SMALL PLOT TILLAGE TRIAL RESULTS (2011 AND 2012)

Treatment	Average Yield Across All Sites (bu/ac)	Yield Advantage (bu/ac)
No-Till	44.3 abcd	
Spring RTS	42.3 cd	-2.0
Fall RTS	45.1 abc	0.8
Fall RTS + Spring RTS	42.8 bcd	-1.5
Fall Disc and Spring Cultivate (stale seedbed)	45.9 ab	1.6
	42.5 cd	-1.8

Yields followed by the same letter are not statistically different.

US soybean virus appears in Ontario - Tuesday, October 09, 2012

Joey Sabljic

A newly emerging soybean disease – which is believed to have originated in the southern U.S. in 2008 – has now been found in southwestern Ontario soybean crops in Kent and Elgin counties.

The disease, called soybean vein necrosis virus (SVVN), is easy for producers to miss, says Albert Tenuta, a field crop pathologist with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs in Guelph.

That’s because the disease’s symptoms closely resemble other conditions, such as cercospora leaf blight, scald or plant stress response.

Symptoms may appear as light brown, yellow or clear patches near the plant’s main veins, which can enlarge and become large, brown dead areas. As a result, the leaves die off, while the rest of the plant becomes desiccated.

At the moment, researchers don’t have much information about the disease but plan to investigate further to determine how it could potentially impact Ontario soybean crops. •

Wheat production on the rise, says Stats Canada - Tuesday, October 09, 2012

Joey Sabljic

A new report by Statistics Canada predicts that the average wheat production is expected to increase this coming year.

National wheat production is expected to reach 26.7 million tonnes in 2012 – a 5.8 per cent increase from 2011’s figures. These anticipated numbers come even despite declines in average yields across the country.

However, experts say that such an increase in production is likely due to an expansion in harvested areas. For instance, Manitoba saw wheat production spike dramatically – boasting a 73.6 per cent increase. Alberta proved to be the only province that experienced a decline in their wheat production.

Even despite months-long droughts that devastated many other crops, wheat crops in the Ottawa valley fared surprisingly well. In some cases, yields were higher than in years past.

Some producers in this region have credited the warm spring for preparing wheat fields for planting weeks ahead of schedule. This led to wheat crops being already well-established for when the drought struck. •

Soybean varieties don't determine yield responses of fungicide application - Monday, August 06, 2012

Jeanine Moyer

The more information growers have, the easier it is to make important management and economic decisions on the farm. That’s why Chris Gillard, researcher with the University of Guelph, Ridgetown Campus conducted a three-year study to assess whether soybean varieties play a significant role in the yield response to foliar fungicide application.

The study was conducted in southwestern Ontario two locations over three years and compared yield responses to

The study was conducted in southwestern Ontario two locations over three years and compared yield responses to foliar fungicide of 20 soybean varieties. While similar research in corn revealed yield responses to fungicide highly depends on hybrids, this soybean study didn't see the same results.

The conclusions of this research determined the relationship between soybean variety and fungicide remains unclear. However, the study did show that yield and seed size could be improved with the addition of a foliar fungicide. Data collected from the test sites confirm an average yield gain of more than 2 bu/ac and an increase in seed size of 0.9 grams/seed. From these results, foliar fungicide applications may be more beneficial to growers of identity preserved soybeans where an increase in seed size is an important factor in marketing to the specialty food market. However, since these gains from foliar application are relatively small, it is necessary for individual growers to make important management decisions and decide if the benefits are enough to warrant the application of foliar fungicides.

This project was funded in part through Growing Forward, a federal-provincial-territorial initiative. The Agricultural Adaptation Council assists in the delivery of Growing Forward programs in Ontario. •

New testing of clothianidin - Wednesday, July 04, 2012

Rachel Telford

Bayer CropScience and the University of Guelph are currently conducting a study of the insecticide clothianidin (used in Poncho® and Prosper®) and its effect on foraging bees. It involves ten fields in the Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, and Guelph areas. Half were planted with treated canola seeds, the other half were planted with untreated seeds.

The goal is to determine what changes, if any, occur in the hives placed within the fields. Photos of each hive frame are taken every 11 to 14 days and are entered into a customized computer program. Hive weight, honey yield, and adult mortality will be studied and clothianidin residue levels will be measured in pollen, nectar, honey and wax. •

Scouting your soybeans - Thursday, June 28, 2012

Meghan Moran

Farmers should be scouting their soybean crops for plant damage or patterns across the field.



This year a new Ontario Soybean Field Guide was printed to assist with diagnostics in the field. The guide outlines important production recommendations and Integrated Pest Management approaches, and is a great reference material for insects, diseases and other disorders in soybean. For a copy of the Ontario Soybean Field Guide, contact OMAFRA in Ridgeway at 519-674-1690. •

Field Research Snapshot - SCN in Soybean - Friday, June 22, 2012

Meghan Moran

As soybeans begin to canopy farmers are keeping an eye out for potential pest problems in the crop. Grain Farmers of Ontario are addressing farmers' needs regarding soybean pests through a variety of research projects. One project of interest is a study of soybean cyst nematode (SCN) resistant soybean varieties.

In 2011 and 2012, trials made up of 250 ft strips of 5 or more different soybean varieties were established at two different locations in southern Ontario. These plots demonstrate the effects of different SCN resistance sources on SCN populations. In addition, OMAFRA Pathologist Albert Tenuta is studying 7 different treatment options for SCN in replicated on-farm trials in Ontario, and in collaboration with researchers in 12 different US states.

Contact GFO if you would like more information on research being conducted on soybean pests. •

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