

County Farm Centre Ltd.

May 2013

Picton

38 Cold Storage Rd.
Store: (613) 476-2171
Crops: (613) 476-9183
Fuel: (613) 476-1613

Foxboro

552 Ashley St.
Store: (613) 962-0769
Fuel: (613) 961-0731

Madoc

278 Lawrence St. W
Store: (613) 473-9040
Fuel: (613)-473-2499

www.countyfarmcentre.com

Agronomy Return Policy

A friendly reminder of our return policy: All returns must be made in resalable condition and within the posted timeframes.

For the latest **Crop Solutions that Work** newsletters you have 3 options:

1. Check out countyfarmcentre.com -Crop Blogs
2. E-mail lindsay@countyfarmcentre.com to get your e-mail added to the mailing list
3. Pick up a hard copy at Foxboro or Picton offices



Agronomy Corner

Soybean Fertility

An often neglected aspect of soybean production is nutrient removal at harvest.

To avoid reducing soil test levels over time, we need to have an understanding of nutrient removal rates (by different crops at various yields). For example, a 50 bushel soybean crop removes 200 lb/acre of Nitrogen (nodules fixate this nitrogen from the atmosphere), 40 lb/acre of Phosphorus and 70 lb/acre of Potassium. To maintain soil test levels these nutrients need to be provided by fertilizer, manure etc. If a soil test is deficient, we have to apply more than crop removal to build levels over time. Over the past few years, we have noticed increasing evidence of potash deficient soybeans in our local areas. A soil test or tissue test can confirm the actual nutrient level in the soil, then producers can make informed decisions on how to address any issues that may exist. In some

instances, soil nutrient levels could be adequate, but for other reasons the plant could show deficient symptoms. For example, soil compaction could impede root growth, hence limiting nutrient uptake. Soil testing can help determine real issues taking the guess work out of the equation. Nutrient deficiencies can be a severe yield limiting factor. Unlike weather or commodity prices, this is a factor we can influence.

Stop in at County Farm Centre to pick up a nutrient removal reference guide for various crops as a tool to include when making your crop production decisions.

- IN-STORE DEALS -

Nematodes - White Grub Solution

Do you have patches of dead grass on your lawn? Is your lawn being dug up by raccoons and skunks? If you answered yes to either of these questions, you could have a grub problem. Nematodes are a safe and natural solution to white grubs. Ground temperature must reach and stay above 10°C for successful application. Speak with a County Farm Centre employee for more information or go to www.natural-insect-control.com

Starting from \$29.⁹⁹

Roundup 5L
Ready-to-Use
Regular or Poison Ivy



\$26.⁹⁷ AND \$32.⁹⁷

Effective May 9 - 22

Dig, Plant, Grow!

- We also Carry:
- Lawn/Garden Tools
- Fertilizers
- Pesticides/Fungicides
- Grass/Forage seeds
- Vegetable/Flower seeds
- Gardening gloves
- Rubber boots
- Garden decorations
- Potato and onion sets
- and a whole lot more!

Feed Section

Some of my take home notes from the *Ontario Association of Bovine Practitioners & Ontario Agri-Business Association* (Thursday April 18):

Notes from: Dr. Alex Bach IRTA-Department of Ruminant Production, Barcelona

- Every additional kg of body weight for a 1st calf heifer at calving means an average of 14.5 kg of milk in that 1st lactation. (70 kg body weight would equal 1000 kg ok milk)
- Protein Restricted Cows @ precalving = Less IGG absorbed by the calf in the colostrum.
- Calves grew better and had better feed conversion on pelleted feed vs. textured feed.
- Calves grew best when offered free choice starter and chopped oat straw (chopped at 2cm) over free choice starter only or free choice starter and free choice hay.
- Calves did best when put into groups 1 week prior to weaning.
- Growing heifers @ high rates after breeding is negatively correlated with future milk production.
- Ensure rapid growth rates early in the calves" life. Do not limit feed.

Notes from: Lance Baumgard Associate Professor Iowa State University. Talk on Impacts of Heat Stress and how to minimize its impact.

- Maximize glucose production by feeding rumensin
- Documented that heat stress starts in Early Spring not summer. Start heat stress abatement early!
- Preg rates drop mid-May and come back mid-December
- Clean water tanks regular
- Sprinklers and fans.
- Push feed up multiple times
- Increase potassium and bi-carb levels.

Notes from: Heather Dann Research Scientist William H Miner Institute. Transition and Early Lactation effects and Performance.

- Ketosis= The #1 Metabolic Disease going on in Dairy Cattle.
- Subclinical Ketosis peaks @ 5 days in milk.
- Reduces milk yield 4%-7%
- 3%-7% more likely for DA
- 3X more likely to be removed from the herd in the 1st 30 days.
- 2-3X more likely for Metritis
- Impaired fertility

- More cow level testing needed.
- Treating with Propylene Glycol

More to follow in future newsletters! If you have any questions please call or e mail.

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