

TerraLink

# Insider

TerraLink Horticulture Inc.

April 2009

## Restricted Components

### Have you met Your Regulatory Requirements?

Regulations regarding the purchase and sale of Restricted Components (RC), as set forth by the Explosives Regulatory Division (ERD) of Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) are now in full force. If you have not enrolled, you should do so if you wish to resell restricted components (primarily ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate and hydrogen peroxide). Enrolment can be completed online or by mail and is a very simple process. Regulatory Affairs at TerraLink will assist in your application if you like. TerraLink Horticulture Inc. respects our customer's privacy. To that end, any information submitted to us will not be made available to any outside parties, except on the request of ERD to verify our compliance with the regulations. More information is available online at: <http://www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/mms-smm/expl-expl/erd-dre-eng.htm>. Restricted components can be purchased from TerraLink once you are enrolled. Please send required documentation to the attention of Regulatory Affairs, 464 Riverside Road, Abbotsford, BC V2S 7M1.

## Toxic Weeds

### Tansy Ragwort

Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaeae*) is a typical weed of pastures, roadsides and waste areas. It grows up to 2 meters in height but is commonly found flowering at about 1 to 1.5 meters. It is in the sunflower family and has compound flowers which are yellow and clustered at the top of the plant. The root is a taproot. Leaves grow

alternately (not across from each other) and are divided into lobes.

Why should you be concerned about Tansy ragwort? The first strike against this plant is that it is poisonous to cattle, horses and goats. Tansy ragwort contains alkaloid compounds which become toxic when combined with liver enzymes. This toxicity can accumulate over time and eventually lead to liver failure and death. Most cases of poisoning are from cattle consuming trace amounts of the plant over an extended period of time. Cattle can be poisoned after eating 2-8 percent of their body weight. You should avoid grazing horses and cattle on pastures with 5% or more Tansy ragwort.



Tansy ragwort

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"TerraLink Insider", with  
valuable info from TerraLink  
exclusively for Dealers.

The other strike against this plant is that it is a non-native, invasive weed. It invades woodlands, pastures and disturbed areas throughout the South coast of BC including Southern Vancouver Island. It is listed by the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands as a noxious weed throughout the province. Tansy ragwort has the capability of spreading quickly owing to its potential to produce 150,000 seeds per plant. The invasion of your pastureland by this weed can reduce the available forage by 50% or more if allowed to grow uncontrolled. How can this weed be controlled? The first step is to prevent Tansy ragwort from becoming established in your area. Hand pulling small patches and intensively mowing larger areas can be effective. Prevent the weed from going to seed by controlling it before it flowers. Chemical control with Banvel (dicamba) and 2,4-D is effective on the seedlings and young rosette stage. These stages will be present following germination in early spring and mid fall. Some naturally occurring insects, such as the cinnabar moth and the ragwort flea beetle, also provide a significant level of control. However, there are no commercially available biological controls sold at this time.

#### References:

<http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/tansy.htm>  
[http://www.coastalinvasiveplants.com/invasive\\_plants.php?id=36](http://www.coastalinvasiveplants.com/invasive_plants.php?id=36)  
<http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/weedguid/tansyrag.htm>  
[http://weedsbc.ca/pdf/tansy\\_ragwort.pdf](http://weedsbc.ca/pdf/tansy_ragwort.pdf)

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TerraLink

## Hyland Corn Seed

# It's Not Too Late to Order Corn Seed!

We have a good selection of Hyland silage corn seed in inventory to suit your customer's needs. Call the Abbotsford Sales Desk for more information.

Variety	Trait*	Heat Units
HL S034	LS	2500-2750
HL SR35	RR, LS	2500-2750
HL SR22	RR, LS	2400-2650
HL SR06	RR, LS	2150-2350
HL S011	LS	2200-2450
HL S041	LS	2800-3050
HL R228	RR, G	2500
HL R208	RR, G	2225

\*Trait: RR = glyphosate tolerant, LS = Silage, G = Grain  
All Hyland corn has Poncho 250 seed treatment.

## New Registration

# Chateau WDG Registered for Non-Crop Use

This herbicide is now registered for pre-emergence control of selected grassy and broadleaf weeds in bare ground non-crop areas of farms. The active ingredient, flumioxazin, represents new chemistry and is a water dispersible granule formulation. It is most effective on soils of less than 5% organic matter and coarse-textured soils. Moisture is required to activate Chateau WDG for residual weed control. It is harmful to both aquatic and non-aquatic organisms, so buffer zones must be observed.

## Weed Control In Corn

# Controlling Grass Weeds without Atrazine

## What happened to atrazine?

Sometime during late 2008, the industry began to be aware that atrazine was not going to be available for 2009, or perhaps never again. This occurred because

of increased requirements imposed on registrants of atrazine by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) to perform more groundwater studies. Since atrazine is old chemistry, and providing new scientific studies in British Columbia is never economic, all the registrants of atrazine elected to drop BC from their labels. In other words, they decided it wasn't worth it. Not only is straight atrazine gone, but every formulation that contains atrazine as well – that includes Primextra.

Although producers of sweet corn are left with almost no choices, none of them satisfactory, silage corn growers can at least depend on glyphosate-tolerant varieties. There are other options for use against broadleaf weeds, but controlling grass weeds is much more difficult, particularly if the producer chooses conventional production rather than glyphosate-tolerant culture. This was all explained to the PMRA, but because it is still remotely possible to control grassy weeds in corn, the PMRA stuck to their decision. No atrazine.

## What can be done without atrazine?

Regardless of whether sweet or silage corn is grown, it is good insurance to apply glyphosate to the field BEFORE pre-plant cultivating. This reduces the population of root fragments of perennial weeds, such as quack grass, that can grow new shoots during growth of the corn crop.

For those dairy farmers who choose to grow a glyphosate-tolerant variety, keep in mind they will not have an option to mix atrazine with their post

emergence application of glyphosate. Therefore it is best to plan for two glyphosate treatments, which is Monsanto's original recommendation anyway.

If conventional silage corn varieties are to be grown rather than glyphosate-tolerant ones, the options are more limited. In this case it is best to plan for either a pre-plant incorporation or pre-emergence treatment, followed by a post-emergence application. Depending on just one or the other is risky if the weather prevents a well-timed treatment.

It is important to note that most of these herbicide choices were designed to be applied as atrazine tank mixes. Thus, no matter which options are chosen, a second rate job may be expected. Also, even with atrazine, none of these do any better than suppress quack grass, so a pre-cultivation glyphosate treatment must be done to keep the field as clean as possible. Don't forget, we're only talking about grass weeds; there are still good options for broadleaf weeds in sweet and silage corn.

## Grass Herbicides for both Sweet Corn and Silage Corn:

- Eradicane E-8
- Dual II Magnum
- Linuron 400
- Lorox L
- Accent 75DF

## Grass Herbicide for Silage Corn only:

- Prowl 400EC

## New Alfalfa

# Introducing WL 348 AP

## Features:

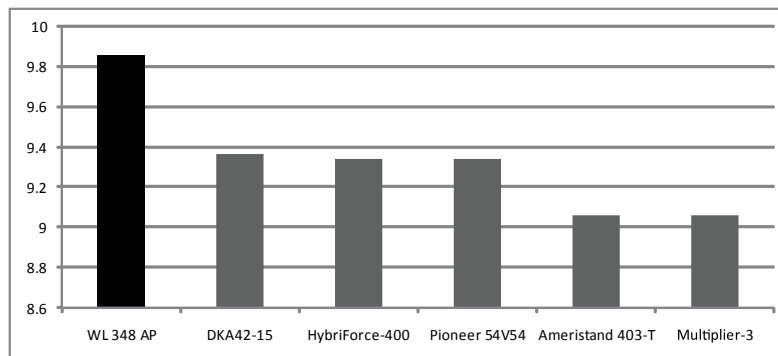
- Early maturity
- Fall Dormancy 3.5
- Winterhardiness 1.8
- Very high yield
- Superior digestibility
- Very fast recovery after harvest

- Very good traffic tolerance
- Excellent standability

## Description:

WL 348 AP offers more disease resistance than seen before. This variety is the result of more than 10 years of research and breeding

by W-L for resistance to Race 2 *Aphanomyces*. It also has uniquely high resistance to a host of other wet-soil diseases. In addition, it is very high yielding (see chart below), dark green, fine stemmed and highly palatable.



## Trial Data:

Variety/Yield (T/A): Boone, Iowa